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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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## THE CRITIC,

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The editor of THE CRITIC is responsible for the views expressed in Editorial Notes and Articles, and for such only; but the editor is not to be understood as endorsing the sentiments expressed in the articles contributed to this journal. Our readers are capable of approving or disapproving of any part of an article or contents of the paper; and after exercising due care as to what is to appear in our columns, we shall leave the rest to their intelligent judgment.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Private despatches from Loango, South West Africa, report a terrible disaster to a French exploring expedition which left Loango in July of last year under M. Crampel, its destination being understood to be Lake Island. A short time ago a report reached Mayumba that the whole party had been massacred by the natives of the Matonga Country, and that several white men had been eaten by cannibals. A second expedition left Loango in April last for the purpose of ascertaining definitely the fate of the explorers.

Recent statistics show an enormous development of the frozen meat trade between New Zealand and England. In 1882 the number of sheep exported to England was only 8839. In 1890 the number had risen to 1,562,247. The transit charges now amount to only 1½c. per pound, and it is probable they will soon be reduced to the even penny. Curiously enough the frozen meat trade in Australia has not expanded in anything like the same degree as New Zealand, but a leading Sydney journal anticipates that "what with the steady reduction of freezing and freights, the spread of the taste for frozen mutton at home, and the inevitable increase of our flocks and herds, we have good reason to see in the food requirements of England and Europe an almost untouched and inexhaustible mine of wealth for Australia." This should wake up our farmers to secure if possible a share of the home trade. Comparatively little mutton is exported from Canada, and Nova Scotia is peculiarly adapted for sheep farming, as our rocks and hills would furnish abundant sustenance to the flocks, although but a Barmecide feast to cattle and horses.

It is not always so easy to get married as one might suppose. An Englishman residing at Munich, Bavaria, for the benefit of his health, and wishing to be married there, applied first to the English chaplain, and secondly to the British Legation, for information as to where he could be legally married, and was informed that the marriage would be valid by English law only when taking place at the British Legation. Accordingly, after some six weeks' notice, the auspicious day arrived; bridesmaids, best man, relations and old friends (who had come all the way from England) were assembled at the house of the fiancée. Half an hour before the ceremony was to take place the chargé d' affaires called to inform the bride and groom that they could not be legally married according to English law at the Legation and he refused to have the wedding celebrated there. They are therefore obliged to await the usual long formalities preceding a marriage by Bavarian law, and to repeat their wedding festivities. If a German lawyer had not accidentally discovered on the eve of the wedding that, according to English law, the marriage would not be valid, and had not

forthwith warned the chargé d' affaires of his inability to have a marriage at the Legation, the betrothed would now be off on their honeymoon illegally married. The groom has written an angry letter to the Standard asking how it happened that, after the Legation had demanded and received a declaration to, the effect that there was no obstacle preventing the marriage, and had taken an English sovereign as fee for the Bishop of London, that the Attorney-General and Minister of Foreign Affairs in Munich had to inform the British Legation that its proceedings were illegal according to English law. This case is hardly calculated to increase the comfort of those British subjects who have been married at British Legations and had children since their union.

Some are beginning to fear future trouble in India. Mr. Meredith Townsend, an Englishman, asserts that the end of the British Empire of India is near at hand, and there are others, possibly alarmists, who do not conceal their uneasiness. A writer in a French review has been discussing the question, which he thinks should occupy the minds of cautious Englishmen. It is doubtful if the grudge of 1857 are entirely dead, and that the Hindoos have altogether made up their minds to submit to the yoke of the foreigner. Although England employs the revenue of India in the interest of the latter country, yet is the native population perfectly satisfied with the use to which it is put? Owing to the construction of railways, many English manufactures are sold in the heart of India at lower prices than native productions. Certain Indian workmen have to abandon their occupations, and this produces discontent. It is said that the want of money is general; people grow poorer while taxes increase. To keep in order the population of 250,000,000 persons we have the Queen's troops quartered there, about 63,000 to 65,000 men, of whom 4,400 are officers. Since the mutiny native soldiers cannot be implicitly relied on. The Hindoos have been educated, but education has only made them sharper and more cunning, and has deteriorated their morality, in fact has made them more our enemies than our friends. Their honesty, it is stated, is based only on fear of the policeman and his club. Fortunately the existence of caste has retarded unification among themselves. While we do not at all consider the situation so strained as the writer referred to thinks, yet it is well to be on the watch and to hopelessly crush any insubordination on its first appearance. In such an event let there be no trifling. The suddenness and fatality of the outbreak of 1857 should teach us a never-to-be forgotten lesson. The Hindoos are an untrustworthy lot and capable of anything if they but saw the prospect of success. Britain would not fail to put down any rising that might occur, but still bloodshed is undesirable, and a sharp eye on the Indian Empire will avert any disagreeable consequences.

"An Earnest Appeal on behalf of the Rank and File of the Navy" has lately been circulated in England. The object of the appeal is to secure for the warrant officers of the navy, and thereby indirectly for the whole rank and file, the privilege of select admission to the commissioned ranks of the service. This privilege has, as is well known, already been conceded to the corresponding ranks of the sister service. It is of course possible that the authorities may be able to show that there are insuperable objections to its extension to the naval service—objections arising out of and inseparable from the peculiar nature of naval service and discipline. But if it may be assumed, as the practice of the sister service entitles us to assume, that such objections as exist are not altogether insuperable, it may be acknowledged that the appeal is, on the face of it, reasonable and not ill-timed. The differences of social standing and antecedents between commissioned and non-commissioned officers have been obliterated in some cases in the army by the promotion of "Rankers," as they are called, men who have risen from the ranks; although, perhaps, the position of officers who have obtained their commission in this way may not be in all cases satisfactory either to themselves or to their brother officers. If the principle of select promotion from the ranks in the navy be conceded, the present moment affords a very favorable opportunity for its application. The dearth of lieutenants is notorious. The navy has been largely increased of late years, and no adequate provision has been made for a corresponding increase in the number of lieutenants. It is said that there are many warrant officers who have not only been recommended for promotion, but have actually performed lieutenant's duties on active service, some in command of gun-boats and torpedo boats. It is contended by the framers of the appeal that all that is required to qualify these officers for promotion to commissioned work would be a short course of training in those subjects, such as tactics and navigation, which are essential to the qualification of a lieutenant. A searching competitive examination at the end of the course, it is contended, would insure the selection of the fittest men. The supply from this source would be immediately available, and would keep pace with the increasing requirements of the service.

The parson-publican appears to be an accomplished fact. The Rector of Hampton Lucy, England, actually does (says the *Daily Chronicle*) own and manage a public house, with the best possible results. He sells only the purest beers, and assigns the profits to local charities. Drunkenness is quite stamped out in the Parish, and the charities benefit to the extent of \$150 a year.

The appointment of Sir George Baden-Powell, M. P., as one of the representatives on the Bering Sea arbitration will meet with hearty approval in Canada. He is one of the foremost advocates of Imperial unity in Great Britain, has visited and studied the institutions and resources of Canada, and by voice and pen has supported and promoted whatever tended to strengthen and advance Colonial and Imperial interests. He will prove the right man in the right place, and with his colleague, Mr. Dawson, will allow no unfair advantage to be taken by his shrewd opponents.

The prize list of the N. S. Provincial Exhibition has been issued, and may be obtained at the office of the commissioners, in the Provincial Building. The exhibition is to be held in the Exhibition Buildings of this city from September 29th until October 2nd. \$12,000 will be distributed as prize money. Entries for live stock, dairy produce, ladies' work, fine arts, and all classes of manufacture, close before August 29, while those for agricultural products may be made any time before September 19th. Intending exhibitors will find full information in the pamphlet.

Crows are commonly said to live for one hundred years, and turtles are reported to have even longer life; but if the late Professor Baird be right, the greatest amount of longevity is possessed by fishes. Professor Baird once said that as a fish has no maturity, there is nothing to prevent it living indefinitely and growing continually. He cited, in proof, a pike in Russia whose age is known to date back to the fifteenth century. In the Royal Aquarium at Saint Petersburg there are hundreds of fish that were put in over a hundred and fifty years ago. It is said by scientists that fishes and mollusks living at a depth of more than three miles under water have to bear pressure of several tons, the weight being that of the superincumbent brine, which exerts its power from all sides. The reason they are able to bear this tremendous weight is because they have exceedingly loose tissues, which allows the water to flow through every interstice, thus equalising the weight. When the pressure is removed they die instantly.

The growth of England's great city is marvellous. According to the recent census (1891,) the population of the registration district of London is estimated to be 4,211,056, against a population of 3,816,483 as reckoned in 1881, and 3,254,260 in 1871. The late enumeration shows, therefore, an increase of 394,573 in ten years, equivalent to the population of a city as large as some of the greater American cities, such as Boston. But beyond this registration district there are still other parts of London called "the outer ring." In 1881 these outside portions contained a population of 950,178, while the last census gives 1,422,276, an increase of 472,098 in ten years. Hence the total population of greater London is now 5,633,332, while in 1881 it was 4,766,661, a growth of 866,671 in a single decade, a larger addition than if the inhabitants of the city of Brooklyn had been absorbed. The area of the British city within the limits of the Registrar-General's tables of mortality is nearly 118 square miles.

It is surprising how pleased people are to be able to hit at those who occupy higher social positions than themselves. The Prince of Wales has been pretty well flogged by the press for his conduct in connection with the baccarat affair, and his case is an instance of this despicable and plebian propensity to find fault with those who occupy important positions in any sphere. England has never had a better Prince of Wales, and the Royal Family has never been so moral as it is at the present day. What, then, have we to grumble at? Must we have absolute perfection? It would be a hard matter for the Prince to spend his income so as to please everyone. He has sporting tastes and indulges them, and we have little right to publicly find fault with him in the manner which has been so common of late, because we may hold more straight-laced opinions than he does. He might waste the country's money in many other ways which would not raise comment, simply because the majority also believe in similarly squandering their money. The whole thing is merely a matter of opinion. Do let us cease harping upon the fancied sins of the Prince of Wales.

Printers' errors are doubtless very annoying to the public, but they are not less so to writers. Their entire avoidance is next thing to impossible, however, and the readers of newspapers will perhaps find it more easy to be charitable when they consider the following twelve conditions which the *Pall Mall Gazette* says are necessary for a newspaper to come under if it is to be delivered to the public in a faultless condition. They are:—1. When the contributor has written correctly. 2. When he has written the correct thing distinctly. 3. When the compositor has only the correct letters in the different cases. 4. When he does not take letters from a wrong case. 5. When he sets them correctly. 6. When the "reader" corrects every error. 7. When the compositor corrects the "rough proof" properly. 8. When the "reader" reads the corrected proof attentively. 9. When the compositor corrects the second proof properly. 10. When the revised proof is carefully "read." 11. When the "reader" has sufficient time to do this. 12. And when a dozen other circumstances work together for good. Man is but mortal, and it is seldom he manages to have things as perfect as he would choose.

Professor Angelo Heilprim, in an address before the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, drew attention to recent observations on the attraction of continents for the water which bounded them, the result being to elevate the water along their shore-lines much above the level of the sea a long distance from the land. According to this a ship is sailing up-hill when approaching land, and down when sailing away. He asserted that at the mid Atlantic Ocean the surface of the sea was 3,000 feet nearer the centre of the earth than on the continental borders. It may be inferred, though the Professor did not say so, that Greenland, as a comparatively flat surface, would have less attraction for the water than when covered by mountains of ice, and that such attraction would result in lowering tide levels on neighboring shores.

To go up in a balloon, sailing around the moon or any other heavenly body, without the aeronaut who understands how to make the machine come back to terra firma at will, is rather a risky undertaking, as witness the case at La Villette, France, on the 17th of this month. A balloon, containing a professional aeronaut and two other persons, made an ascent about mid day, the aerial venture being watched by crowds of people. When the balloon had reached a height of not more than fifty feet from the ground, the aeronaut, who had been busily engaged about the outside of the car, was seen to suddenly lose his balance, make a desperate effort to regain it and then fall to the earth. He was picked up so terribly injured that it is said there are no prospects of saving his life. In the meantime, the balloon and its two remaining occupants, both of whom were utterly ignorant of the manner in which a balloon is handled, mounted up higher and higher into the air, and until finally out of sight of the crowd. It was feared the balloon would ascend to a height that would cause its unfortunate occupants to be frozen to death, and that the balloon would soon after collapse, and its remains, together with the bodies of the unfortunates, find a final resting place in the ocean. The balloon finally descended at Versailles.

The Rothschilds have indeed produced a disturbance in Russia. It was bold play for them to withhold their purse from the power with which all other European nations are so anxious to keep on good terms, and, while so refusing to financially help the Czar, to intimate that the gold would be at Russia's disposal only so soon as she should change her attitude toward the Jews. As the Rothschilds are beyond the iron grasp of the Emperor and Autocrat of All the Russias, the latter has spitefully determined to obtain satisfaction by persecuting with rigor the wealthy Jews' co-religionists. The process of expelling them, with certain specific exceptions, from Moscow and St. Petersburg is being carried on with relentless severity, and it is said that M. Pobedonostzeff, whose power rivals that of the throne, is forging fresh edicts of persecution against the hapless race. There is a Russian law which confines these people to a certain territory in the south-east of the country, and there they will be huddled together, many probably to die of starvation. Their only refuge is in emigration, and even this is criminal unless a passport is purchased. Should they emigrate, the question will become of international importance. Foreign countries will be at once inundated by Russian Jews, and it is thought that means should be taken to prevent such unwelcome additions. The action of the Rothschilds, however, is generally endorsed by public sentiment in Europe, and the Jewish voice is loud in their praise. From all its internal trouble, it is evident that the Russian nation is rotten at the core, and, unless things mend, we expect to see it terminate some day as did the two squabbling cats of Kilkenny.

It would appear from a recent interview in the *Montreal Witness* that the first reports of Doctor Douglass' (the eminent Methodist divine) speech against the appointment of Sir John Thompson as Premier did not state his position correctly. He did not object to Sir John on account of his change of religion, or on account of his being a Catholic, but because, to use the doctor's expression, he was a tool in the hands of the Jesuits. The doctor undoubtedly was honest in this opinion, but his fears in this case were quite groundless, and his charge a most unjust and unfounded one. Those who have watched Sir John Thompson's political career, those who have been most directly brought into contact with him, have failed to detect in him the slightest trace of religious bigotry; in fact religious questions in politics have been studiously avoided by him. Dr. Douglass also intimates that Sir John Thompson was being pressed forward by the Jesuits, and was making an effort to secure the Premiership. Here again we believe he was mistaken, and that if the office had been tendered to Sir John he would have refused it, in fact there is a prevailing belief that the office was offered and refused. What more convincing proof of the error of the doctor's charge could be produced than this? Sir John has so far had a short and brilliant political career, but owes his entrance into the political life of the Dominion almost entirely to Sir Charles Tupper, who, with the foresight that has made him a born leader of men, discovered the great ability of Sir John, and by his personal influence secured his appointment as Minister of Justice. Sir John was Sir Charles' ablest lieutenant, and so far from aspiring to the leadership himself, we believe that Sir Charles Tupper was and is his choice for that position, and that Sir John will throw all his influence in favor of Sir Charles when the latter is ready to grasp the official reins. Believing this to be the case, we can only regret that Doctor Douglass has so wronged Sir John Thompson, and hope he may live to retract assertions that time will prove were an injustice to one of our ablest, most just and unassuming of public men.

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## CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

## LOVE.

Lo! dear my brothers, what shall my heart say  
Of love, the fair Christ-flower laid by God  
On each life, for the asking? 'Tis a crown  
To clasp wan brows, and make them beautiful,  
And radiant as a sun-brimmed May morning.  
It is a staff to help men up the heights  
Where saints sit throned, and fair virgins sing,  
Each some sweet song, to lute, or psaltery,  
Or lyre, or cithara. Yes, it is a soul,  
Set in the heart of life, to guide, and bless,  
And make all fair things fairer, all things sweet  
Of more consummate proclousness; a god,  
Whose service hath called back the golden days,  
Where men sat in the sun, and luted loud,  
For very joy of living: when clear streams  
Ran laughing to the pitchers maidens held  
Apoise to catch them, and fair-fruited boughs  
Shook sun-kissed treasures down to waiting mouths.  
As red as pomegranates, and sweeter far  
Yes, more than this is love; it is the Christ,  
The very spirit of life, that shuns not death,  
But grows the brighter for his hand clasping!  
Though ye lose all things, see ye lose not love!  
Without it, all my words were thistle down,  
Or tossed sea foam, or breaths of desert sand  
Unfruitful, save to ride on the wings of the wind.  
Farewell, my brothers! see ye lose not love.

IT OFTEN IS.—"Alas! It is an age of doubt!" sighed the philosopher.  
"What?" asked his companion.  
"The age of woman," he answered.

NO REPORTS RECEIVED.—Figgs—Why are you so certain that newspaper men do not go to Heaven?  
Diggs—Because we know so little about the place.

CAN'T BE IMPOSED UPON.—Proprietor of Mensagerie—That's our last importation—a fine Australian eagle.  
Visitor (indignantly)—Do you think I'm a fool? That an Australian eagle? Why its only got one head!

IT'S NAME.—Boston Cultured Girl (to Chicago ditto)—And so you have a literary club in Chicago. What do you call it?  
Chicago Girl—We have named it "The Fortnightly."  
Boston Girl—Because it is too weakly?

HIS HONOR.—H'm, drunk and disorderly, eh? What's your name?  
"Pat, sor."  
"Your full name."  
"Shure and 'tis Pat whin Oi am full or whin Oi am sober just the same."  
"Thirty days."

A SNARE AND DELUSION.—If a man has weary nerves and a thumping headache nothing prevents his coming home and tying a towel about his brow like a Turk, and being as grumpy as one the rest of the evening. But a woman in the same case can only look longingly at her old wrapper and then go and painfully build up her Psyche knot and an agreeable smile of exactly the right angle, else she will hear that "Hang it! It's enough to drive a fellow to his club to have an untidy wife lying about on the sofas!" and that "the deuce knows why a woman always manages to look pretty before marriage and never after."

In fact, being a woman at all is a snare and a delusion.

It sounds very, very nice, but it's awful. A woman isn't even allowed to grow old in peace. Going the course of all nature is just the worst crime she can commit. If she isn't married her brothers don't forgive her for it, and if she is married her husband won't.

So there it is; a bore any way you look at it.

CARMEN SYLVA.—"Carmen Sylva" begins her literary work before it is day. She disturbs no one, neither his Majesty nor even a maid. She lights her own lamp, and works until the sun brings more light.

Her Pensées are frequently of striking originality, and full of common sense. Here are a few examples:—

If a woman is bad, the man is the cause of it.

Among savages the woman is a beast of burden, among Turks an article of luxury, among Europeans both.

A woman should possess great virtue, for it often happens that she has to provide enough for both herself and her husband.

True love knows nothing of forgiveness, for if one forgives one loves no longer.

The jealousy of those who love us is a flattery.

Husband and wife should never cease to make love to each other a little.

True happiness is—duty. It takes hundreds of sweet-smelling leaves to make a rose and hundreds of purest joys to complete our happiness.

A too exacting housewife is in continual despair. One would often be glad to find a little less scrubbing and more repose in the home.

If two intellectual women cannot succeed in making anything out of a man, then there's nothing in him.

Blotches, pimples, liver patches,  
G. M. D. right quick dispatches,  
Drives away incipient tumors,  
Clears the blood from poisonous humors;  
Ailing one, who'er you be,  
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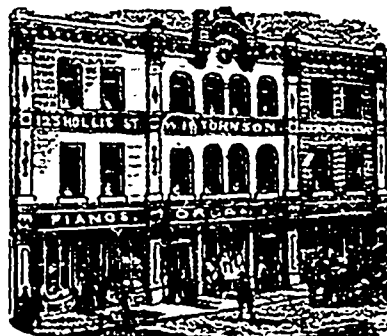
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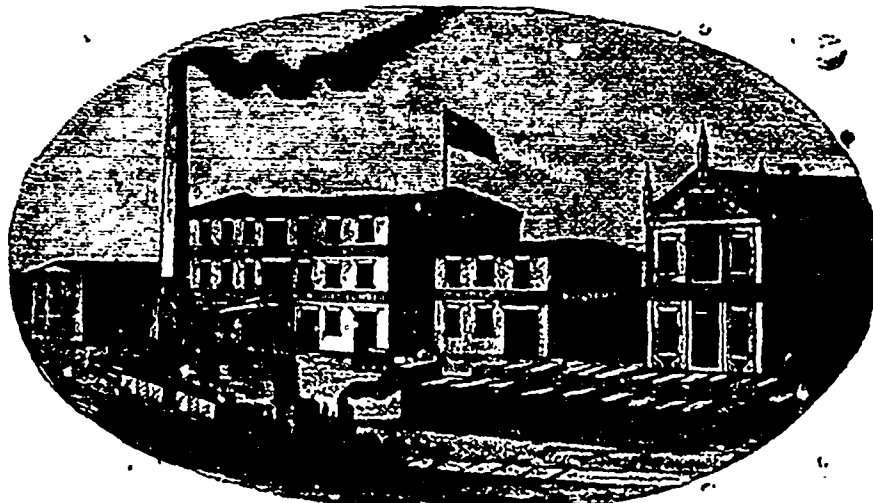
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## PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

DOMINION—Nothing of great importance transpired during last week's session of Parliament.

There was a long discussion over the Prince Edward Island subway, which ended in smoke, and a day was devoted to the binder twine duty. The debate lasted until long after midnight, when the proposal to place binder twine on the free list was voted down by 100 to 80. The principal speeches were made by Mr. Muloch, J. F. Staire, Mr. Foster, and Doctor Cameron, of Inverness.

On Tuesday, Mr. Laurier rose to a question of privilege, and charged that Sir Hector Langevin had not brought down all the papers relating to the Kingston graving dock. The order of the House had been defied. A contract had been awarded to one Bancroft, but Bancroft's tender was in Michael Connolly's handwriting. He knew Connolly's handwriting well, having had to examine many of the letters. It thus appeared that the contract had been awarded on a fictitious tender, and a gross fraud perpetrated. Sir Hector promised to produce the missing papers.

Mr. Tarte asked Sir Hector if he had ever seen Bancroft or his deposit check.

Sir Hector declined to give any further information.

Sir Richard Cartwright asked that the list of shareholders of the Hudson Bay Railway be produced, so that Parliament might know who were being subsidized.

Mr. Montague then resumed his speech on the Budget, scoring some good points for the Government, and was followed by Mr. Charlton in opposition.

Sir Hector Langevin produced some further papers relative to the Kingston graving dock contract, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate a debate occurred on Mr. Power's bill providing that any Roman Catholic girl over 16 years old, confined in any prison in the Province, may be transferred by direction of the Provincial Secretary to the reformatory for women established at Halifax by the Good Shepherd sisters. Mr. Miller opposed the bill on the ground that it was contrary to the spirit of the laws in force in the other provinces and likely to cause religious discussions. The bill was opposed by Messrs. Prowse and Allan and supported by Messrs. Girard, Scott and others, and was read a second time without division.

The investigation of the Tarte-McGreavy scandal before the committee of Privileges and Elections has been enlivened by Mr. Osler's cross-examination of Mr. O. M. Murphy, which has not yet been concluded. Mr. Murphy's unsavory record was pretty well known before, and in drawing the facts from his own lips that he was a defaulter and absconder from justice in New York, Mr. Osler has succeeded in killing two birds with one stone. He has proved Murphy a scoundrel of the first water, and further, that he is a man that Sir Hector and the Department of Public Works should never have had any dealings with. It now seems that Sir Hector will retire from the Cabinet and be appointed Lieut.-Governor of Quebec, to be succeeded by Mr. Angers, the present incumbent.

On Wednesday the sawdust question was brought up by Kaulbach and other members, who pointed out the injustice of applying the restriction to the LaHave River while the Ottawa River and other streams were exempted. Kaulbach, Mills, Flint and Forbes advanced telling arguments in favor of exempting the LaHave, claiming that the sawdust was no injury to the fish, but Minister of Marine Tupper, while admitting that the enforcement of the Act was unpopular with the lumber interest, still thought he was doing the right thing for the fishing industry. He also stated that Rogers had at one time claimed that sawdust was injurious to the fish, but had changed his opinion when trying to dispose of his fishway to the large lumber firms.

Further and startling revelations were made by Murphy, and before the public accounts committee some unsavory facts in regard to the I. C. R. and the Department of the Interior were elicited.

## OPENING OF THE NOVA SCOTIA CIGAR MANFG CO., (Ltd.)

In response to a very neatly gotten up invitation to be present at the public opening of The Nova Scotia Cigar Manufacturing Company, (Ltd), we wended our way to the factory, Nos. 69 to 75 Buckingham street, at 3 p. m. on Wednesday last.

The spacious premises formerly occupied by the O'Mullins as a grocery and liquor store have been secured and fitted up with every facility for the business of cigar manufacturing. By a curious coincidence the O'Mullins opened their business July 4th, 1863, and the new factory, in which they are largely interested, Robert O'Mullin being president, was started July 4th, 1891, just 28 years after. If the new business is as profitable as the old the shareholders will have every reason to be satisfied with their investment.

In the roomy office to the right of the factory entrance we found quite a company assembled including the president, Chas. W. Hayward, vice do. E. J. Quirk, treasurer, L. T. Briand, secretary, a number of the directors and shareholders, besides several guests, among them Speaker Power. Percy J. A. Lear, the pushing manager, was also on hand ready to show and explain everything.

We sampled the third cigar turned out from the factory, and although wanting age it smoked well and was of very fine flavor. It was a strong No. 8 grade, the poorest brand turned out by the company, and a very superior article for the price it is to be sold at.

Few smokers in Halifax know the number of operations that the raw tobacco undergoes until it is turned out the perfect weed in which they delight.

Tobaccos have to be selected for the "filler," the "binder" and the "wrapper." The filler is the choicest Havannab, the best wrappers come from Connecticut, and the binder is a strong tobacco grown in Wisconsin.

The tobacco is first soaked to prevent its tearing when in the hands of the strippers. It is then stripped of its stems and sent to the dry room. From the dry room it goes to the cigar makers, and is put together, rolled into shape and pressed. It is now a cigar, and sent with hundreds of others to the packing room, where they are sorted according to color, packed in boxes, again pressed and stored for a time in the dry room, when the cigars are ready for the market.

Manager Lear showed a party of us through the building. The large basement is devoted to the storing of the tobacco, and it is also there soaked in a wooden trough. On the first floor to the rear of the office is the stripping room, and here a number of women and girls are employed in stripping the tobacco. Across the hall is a large room where the cigars are made. A wide table runs down the centre, and around this are seated some fifteen operators. Each man has before him a tray, open in front very similar to a butler's tray, and on this is laid the different tobaccos used in the cigar. An oblong block of hard wood with a nickel plated cutter attached to one end is directly before him. On this he deftly rolls the cigar into shape, cuts off the end and presses into a wooden mould the exact shape of the cigar. The moulds hold a dozen or more cigars, and when filled are placed in a powerful press. The operators acquire great dexterity and make from 250 to 450 cigars daily, according to experience.

On the upper floor is the dry room, heated by a base burner and hot as Tophet. In front is the packing room where the cigars are sorted, packed into boxes, labelled and pressed.

Across the hall is a large store room, and here the bald heads of the party were noticed to linger o'er long watching five good-looking girls making or putting the finishing touches on the soothing weed.

This finished the inspection of the factory, and after repairing to the office and drinking success to the enterprise in sparkling champagne, we departed well pleased with our visit.

Strange to say, this is the first cigar factory started in Halifax, and if the Company stick to their method of using only the best material in their manufacture, their success is assured, as there is a crying demand for good cigars.

The officers and shareholders include a number of large wholesale and retail dealers in cigars, and an immediate trade is thus assured for the full capacity of the works. As the factory will give constant employment to some 30 or 40 hands, besides keeping no small amount of capital in the city, it is a most important addition to our industrial institutions, and we wish it success.

Manager Lear is the "right man in the right place," and his well known ability as a salesman is a warning to Montreal and St. John drummers that their Nova Scotian and New Brunswick trade is in jeopardy.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Subscribers remitting Money, either direct to the office, or through Agents, will find a receipt for the amount inclosed in their next paper. All remittances should be made payable to A. Milne Fraser.

Acadia College is to be enlarged.

Hamilton has now over 50,000 inhabitants.

The millmen's strike in New Brunswick continues.

Crop prospects in the Maritime Provinces are excellent.

It is proposed to build an electric street railway in Montreal.

The catch of fish in Lake Winnipeg this year is larger than ever before.

It is said that vessels carry coal from Oswego to Kingston for 25 cents a ton.

Summer tourists are flocking to Nova Scotia from Boston and other points.

Archbishop Tache, of Winnipeg, is so ill that it is feared he cannot recover.

H. M. S. flagship *Warspite* has arrived at Victoria, B. C., and will dock for repairs.

The Halifax Fire Insurance company has declared a half yearly dividend of five per cent.

Lady Macdonald will, as a peeress, take the title of "Baroness Macdonald of Earncliffe."

The retail grocers association at a recent meeting in Halifax decided to keep up the prices of sugar.

The Labrador expedition, under command of Prof. Lee, sailed from Halifax on Friday evening last.

It is proposed to tender Mr. Mercier a monster demonstration upon his return to Montreal from Europe.

St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Aylesford, celebrated its centenary on Tuesday last with appropriate services.

La Grippe is causing a large number of deaths in Labrador, and a piteous appeal is made for help from outside.

One car of an express train left the track near St. John, N. B., on Saturday, the passengers being badly shaken up.

A petition has been filed against the return to Parliament of Hugh Macdonell, Conservative member elect for Algoma.

Count Mercier has received 300 decorations and titles from the Pope to be distributed among papal zouaves in Canada.

Staples, the Amherst seducer, was acquitted on the technical ground that his age had not been proved. A breach of promise suit has been commenced against him by a new party.

A fire in Power & Co.'s machine shop on Water Street, Halifax, on Wednesday, was fortunately extinguished before doing damage.

The strike of shoe lasters in Quebec is said to be about ended. Machines have been imported and the strikers appear to be without employment.

The ship "Canada," the largest vessel ever built in the Dominion, being 2,400 tons burthen and costing over \$100,000, was launched on Monday last at Kingsport in the presence of 5,000 spectators.

The committee of citizens on civic taxation met in the city building on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Robert Pickford in the chair, and discussed the question from different standpoints for some time. The committee meets again in a few days.

On Saturday orders were issued to most of the contractors to shut down work over large portions of the Chignecto ship railway for the present. Operations at the Fort Lawrence end are not stopped. The masonry work there will be proceeded with. The reasons for the stoppage will appear later.

The New Brunswick members have all signed a memorial to the ministry recommending that branch railways connected with the Intercolonial be acquired or leased and operated with the main line, where this can be done on terms advantageous to the Government. No doubt this matter will receive serious attention.

Eight persons were injured in a railway collision in Cuba yesterday.

Yesterday \$1,600,000 in gold was ordered in New York for export Friday.

The Minnesota Chippewas claim to have been despoiled of 1,000,000 acres of land,

A hailstorm in North Dakota yesterday cut down 10,000 acres of grain which was just heading out.

Gwilym Gwent, the eminent Welsh poet, died suddenly on Saturday at Plymouth, Pa., aged 56 years.

The Chilean transport *Itata* and the United States cruiser *Charleston* have arrived at San Diego, Cal.

Galveston, Texas, was visited by a terrific storm on Saturday, which did great damage to crops and shipping.

Mrs. R. C. Duncan, who narrowly escaped being murdered by her husband recently, has almost recovered.

Frenchy, the alleged Jack the Ripper of New York, has been found guilty of murder in the second degree.

Sir George Baden-Powell, one of the Bering Sea arbitrators, arrived in New York on Sunday and proceeded to Montreal.

U. S. Gauger J. D. Ackerman, of Syracuse, was perhaps fatally injured by the explosion of a great firecracker on Saturday.

One man was killed and four seriously injured in a collision between a freight train and a street car in Chicago on Saturday.

A fearfully fatal railway accident took place on Friday last at Ravenna, Ohio. Nineteen persons are reported killed and many injured.

Emperor Francis Joseph signed the Dreibund treaty on Sunday.

The new Russian tariff has been promulgated and will go into force July 13.

The money crisis continues in Portugal and gold has vanished from circulation.

The Imperial Government is willing to advance \$2,500,000 to British Columbia to assist Scotch immigration.

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magically

Headache and Nervousness.

Dyspepticure Cures  
quickly

Indigestion and Sleeplessness.

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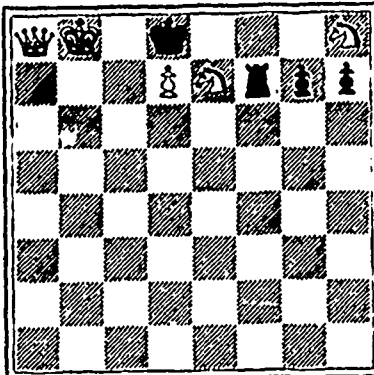
**CHESS.**

PROBLEM NO. 74.

By E. B. Cook.

From the Week.

BLACK 4 pieces.



WHITE 5 pieces.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

GAME NO. 75.

Game played in the Paris International Congress, 1878.

French Defence.

Capt. Mackenzie. Mr. Mason.

- |                    |              |
|--------------------|--------------|
| WHITE.             | BLACK.       |
| 1 P to K4          | P to K3      |
| 2 P to Q4          | P to Q4      |
| 3 QKt to B3        | KKt to B3    |
| 4 P takes P        | P takes P    |
| 5 Kt to B3         | B to Q3      |
| 6 B to Q3          | Castles      |
| 7 Castles          | Kt to B3     |
| 8 B to KKt5        | Kt to K2 a   |
| 9 B takes Kt       | P takes B    |
| 10 Kt to KR4       | K to Kt2 b   |
| 11 Q to R5         | R to R1      |
| 12 P to KB4! c     | P to QB3     |
| 13 R to KB3        | Kt to Kt3    |
| 14 QR to KB1       | Q to B2      |
| 15 Kt to K2        | B to Q2      |
| 16 Kt to Kt3 d     | QR to KKt1 e |
| 17 Q to R6 ch!!    | K takes Q    |
| 18 Kt (R4) to B5ch | B takes Kt   |
| 19 Kt takes B ch   | K to R4      |
| 20 P to KKt4 ch    | K takes P    |
| 21 R to Kt3 ch     | K to R4      |
| 22 B to K2, mate!  | g            |

**NOTES.**

a A favorite continuation in certain phases of the French game with Mr. Mason, in those days at least. 8. B to K3 is nowadays held the proper move.

b A hazardous attempt to save a P, which, in order to avert the attack, he must otherwise sacrifice by 10. Kt to Kt3; 11. Q to R5, P to KB4, etc.

c Naturally not 12. Kt to QR, for then 12. Kt takes Kt, when if 13 Q takes Kt, B takes RP ch!

d White prepares for the grand coup, evidently some time back in his mind's eye, with elegant deliberation. Every piece is gathered to the decisive point of the struggle.

e Boiler seems 16. QR to K1 for if then White tenders his Q by 17 Q to R6 ch, K to Kt1 followed by 18. B to KB1 yields temporary defence. But Mr. Mason may well be pardoned for overlooking the dazzling stroke that follows.

f "More elegant than 20. R to R3 ch" justly comments Schallopp, "as White would then have to capture the interposing Kt."

g "A termination so brilliant," remarks Steinitz in the *Field* of July 20th, 1878, "that it marks the game as one of the finest that ever occurred in any great contest."—*The Week*.

Halifax Printing Company,  
161 Hollis Street.

**WHEN THE HAIR**

Shows signs of falling, begin at once the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. This preparation strengthens the scalp, promotes the growth of new hair, restores the natural color to gray and faded hair, and renders it soft, pliant, and glossy.

"We have no hesitation in pronouncing Ayer's Hair Vigor unequalled for dressing the hair, and we do this after long experience in its use. This preparation preserves the hair, cures dandruff and all diseases of the scalp, makes rough and brittle hair soft and pliant, and prevents baldness. While it is not a dye, those who have used the Vigor say it will stimulate the roots and color-glands of faded, gray, light, and red hair, changing the color to

**A Rich Brown**

or even black. It will not soil the pillow-case nor a pocket-handkerchief, and is always agreeable. All the dirty, gummy hair preparations should be displaced at once by Ayer's Hair Vigor, and thousands who go around with heads looking like the fretful porcupine should hurry to the nearest drug store and purchase a bottle of the Vigor."—*The Sunny South*, Atlanta, Ga.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is excellent for the hair. It stimulates the growth, cures baldness, restores the natural color, cleanses the scalp, prevents dandruff, and is a good dressing. We know that Ayer's Hair Vigor differs from most hair tonics and similar preparations, it being perfectly harmless."—*From Economical Housekeeping*, by Eliza R. Parker.

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KENTVILLE, N. S.  
 (Directly Opposite Railway Station.)  
 Extensive improvements have just been completed in this house, which is conducted on first class principles, and will be found outside of the Queen or Halifax Hotels, equal to any in the Province. Good Sample Rooms and Livery Stables in connection. Also, Billiard Rooms.

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Formerly the "Clifton Hotel," has lately been purchased by Mr. John Cox, proprietor of the "Avon Hotel," who has had the building remodelled in style of beauty and convenience equal to any hotel in the Maritime Provinces, putting in all modern improvements in the way of Electric Light, Electric Bells, heated throughout by Hot Water; Hot and Cold Water Bath-rooms, elegant Parlors, beautiful Bed-rooms, in suites, fine Sitting and Reading Rooms, large and Handsome Dining-room, and every convenience to make it pleasant for its guests. The cuisine will be a prominent feature of the house. Commercial men will find large and well fitted-up Sample Rooms. Also, elegant Billiard and Pool Rooms. Carriages to and from Hotel free.

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**I**ron and Quinine Wine Tonic.  
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**LOTTERY.**

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3 and 17 June,	7 and 21 October,
1 and 15 July,	4 and 18 November,
5 and 19 August,	2 and 16 December.
2 and 16 September,	

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**Capital Prize worth \$15,000.**

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1 " "	5,000	.....	5,000 00
1 " "	2,500	.....	2,500 00
1 " "	1,250	.....	1,250 00
2 Prizes "	500	.....	1,000 00
5 " "	250	.....	1,250 00
25 " "	50	.....	1,250 00
100 " "	25	.....	2,500 00
200 " "	15	.....	3,000 00
500 " "	10	.....	5,000 00
<b>APPROXIMATION PRIZES.</b>			
100 " "	25	.....	2,500 00
100 " "	15	.....	1,500 00
100 " "	10	.....	1,000 00
999 " "	5	.....	4,995 00
999 " "	5	.....	4,995 00

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[FOR THE CRITIC.]

**NATURE'S PRAISE OF GOD.**

There's not a voice in all the earth  
 However low or loud,  
 From the whisper of the daisy  
 To the thunder of the cloud,  
 But speaks the praise of Him who gave  
 The life of all that be;  
 And, echoing round this radiant sphere,  
 Sounds on eternally.

The splendor-pinnacled orbs that float  
 Upon the waves of light,  
 The suns that blaze through sapphire deeps  
 And guide their course aright,  
 From winds that breathe harmonious sighs  
 In summer's glowing prime  
 To storms that rend, when winter binds  
 The earth with chains of rime.

Deep calling unto deep, the voice  
 Of many waters tell  
 The glory of the architect  
 Who builded all so well,  
 So Nature speaks, and, oh! attune  
 Proud man, thy heart with her,  
 And bow submissive to thy God,  
 An humble worshipper.

Wolfville, N. S.

EDWARD BLACKADDER.

**"ISAAC" WAS AN OLD STORY.**

The daughter of a clergyman in this vicinity, who had learned to read fairly well, recently asked her father's permission to read aloud the Bible to a poor, old, bed-ridden woman. Permission was granted, and once or twice a week the little girl took her Bible and read a chapter to the aged invalid.

A week or so passed, and the clergyman himself paid a call upon the old woman, and before he left he asked her how his daughter progressed as a reader of Holy Writ. The old woman replied enthusiastically that the child was an angel, and had read her some beautiful passages in the life of Isaac.

About a month later, the reading of the Bible having continued under the same auspices, the clergyman once more called upon the old woman. Naturally he repeated his inquiry as to his little daughter's reading, and was surprised when the old woman replied:—"Well, she reads very nicely, sir, but I'm getting a little tired of hearing about Isaac."

"Doesn't she read from other parts of the Bible?" the good minister asked, for he was puzzled.

"It may be other parts, but it do be all about Isaac," the old woman made answer.

As soon as he reached home the clergyman called his youngest daughter to him and asked her why she had such a preference for the history of Abraham and Sarah's first-born. Without the least hesitation the child replied:—"You see, papa, I can't read very well yet, and these long names do bother me so that I thought old Mrs. Brown wouldn't mind if I called all the men Isaac, and that's why."

So by this simple plan Jehosaphat and Jeroboam and Nebuchadnezzar and Melchisedec, and all the rest of the polysyllabic surnames had been transformed into the simple and easy cognomen of the second of the patriarchs.—Selected.

**SHE MIGHT TAKE HER FEET WITH HER.**

A good old minister in Scotland is no stickler for etiquette, and likes his visits to the members of his flock to be as informal and as homely as possible; but he has a great regard for truth, and is invariably down on those whom he detects in any deviation therefrom.

Recently calling unexpectedly on a widow who lives in a cottage on the outskirts of the village, he surprised her in the midst of washing a lot of clothes. She hurriedly hid behind a clothes-horse, and told her little boy to say that she was out.

The visitor knocked at the door. "Well, Jamie," he said, "and where's your mother?" My mother's no'in; she's doon the street on a message," replied the lad with promptness. "Indeed!" replied the minister, with a glance at the bottom of the screen. "Well, tell her I called; and say that the next time she goes down to the village she might take her feet with her!"

**SETTLED!**

The wife of an Irish peasant-farmer had driven some pigs into a small town to dispose of, and, having negotiated the sale, she received in payment bank-notes issued by a well-known Dublin bank; but, the name of the bankers not being familiar to her, doubts arose in her mind as to their stability; so she decided to get the notes cashed at the bank in the town where she then was.

Arriving at the bank in question, she presented them across the counter, requesting the cashier to give her gold in exchange.

That gentleman expressed his regret at not being able to accommodate her, saying it was not their custom to cash notes issued by other banks.

The old lady was much put out, and explained that she had various purchases to make in town before returning home, and was unable to get the notes changed elsewhere. The cashier still politely declined. However, he would not give in. First she tried to coax him, then stormed at him, but without the wished-for result. Suddenly a bright idea struck her. Would the cashier be so kind as to give her notes on his own bank in exchange?—they might be more acceptable to the tradesmen.

Seeing no other way of getting rid of this tiresome visitor, he reluctantly consented. The old lady, seemingly quite content, turned to go. All at once she stopped short, and turning round so as to face the cashier, read from the note in her hand, "I promise to pay on demand," &c., then looking her victim full in the face, said, in broad Irish, "You promise to cash this note when demanded, do you?" "Yes," replied the cashier. "Then will you kindly give me gold for these notes now?"—*Selected.*

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Perhaps the most important industry of Kentville is the Lloyd Manufacturing and Foundry Co. whose extensive buildings are situated near the Windsor and Annapolis and the Cornwallis Valley railroads, giving ample shipping accommodation almost at their doors. The business was first established 1886 by John I. Lloyd, then a young man of twenty-two, at a place called South Waterville, some three and a half miles from the railroad. It was a small settlement of only four or five houses encircled with woods and situated on the side of a mountain, and may seem a strange place to establish a manufactory, but Mr. Lloyd's father was managing partner of a large saw mill there, and this determined the son on the location. At first Mr. Lloyd only manufactured a machine for rounding barrel heads, which he had invented, and for which he obtained a patent in April, 1885. The machine soon became such a favorite with mill men that the orders flowed in, and it was found that Waterville was too isolated for the largely increasing business, and finally, in August, 1889, the above named company was formed, and the works removed to Kentville. These works, of which Mr. John I. Lloyd is manager, are now rushed with orders and are run night and day to fill them. They have added to their line of manufactures the latest improved Lane shingle mill, a machine that stands higher in the estimation of the mill men of the United States than any other made, also the very latest improved Lane rotary saw mill with the latest dogging devices, including Lane's patent Green Mountain dog and Lane's patent screw dog. Steam feed or Roop feed are furnished for rotary saw mills when ordered, their aim being to build machines of the very best workmanship and material. The past is a good index of the future prosperity of the company, and the day is not far distant when their machinery will be found in all parts of the Dominion of Canada, they being now in correspondence with firms of Vancouver, B. C., with the prospect of filling a good order.

The St. Croix Soap Manufacturing Co. of St. Stephen, N. B., manufactures of Surprise and Sea Foam soaps, are now employing twenty hands at their factory, and have two agents in the Maritime Provinces and four in Western Canada. They are now making arrangements to be represented in Winnipeg or British Columbia, so that their trade will eventually embrace the whole of Canada. A number of improvements have been made the past year in the shape of labor saving machinery, so that now the factory is equipped with the latest machinery known in soap manufacturing, and compares favorably with the best equipped American factories. Their output is entirely laundry soap, of which Surprise soap forms the main part. They are now turning out some eight hundred boxes per week, and have in view the adding of another kettle or pan of large size to the factory and still further increasing its capacity. This building is now one hundred feet front with an average depth of 65 feet, three stories high, with storage building separate. Their output goes largely through the Maritime Provinces, but their Western Canada business viz, Ontario and Quebec, is growing rapidly, so much so that the proposed additions are to be made for this increasing trade. Their product comes in competition with all soap made in Canada, and the fact that they are making headway against this competition shows the superiority of their good and business methods, which are simply to give the best article possible and make the price accordingly. There is an increasing demand for purer and better goods all over Canada, and they are trying to fill that demand.

The International Brick and Tile Company, whose works and headquarters are at Bridgetown, Nova Scotia, have just successfully completed burning a large kiln of brick, and are now ready to supply the trade.

We saw when too late that the paragraph on Rhodes, Curry & Co. had been badly mutilated and now re-saw it so that our readers may see what was intended: "Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co., manufacturers and builders, of Amherst, now employ the usual number of men, about seventy, in and about the factory. They have lately added a 36 inch double 'Boss' sand-paper and polishing machine, a large sized hand-saw re-saw and two variety moulders. They are shipping a good deal (made to order) to the West Indies. They find the demand for better class of work increasing every year. Since putting in re-saw they are prepared to supply picture backing at Montreal prices.

Messrs. C. C. Richards and Co., of Yarmouth, inform us that they now keep three double teams on the road, the year round, selling and advertising their Minard's Liniment and other preparations. Their establishment extends from Main to Hawthorne Sts. and they employ twelve hands continuously in preparing their medicines for the market. Their sales for 1890 were in excess of expectations, and amounted to 262,000 bottles of Minard's Liniment alone, which is the largest by far of any patent medicine in the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Henry Theakston, secretary Y. M. C. A., Halifax, says: "I have used Puttner's Emulsion for simple and obstinate cough and general debility. In every case it has given the utmost satisfaction. I recommend it as a family medicine."

# JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

UNLIKE ANY OTHER.

As much  
For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.  
In 1810

Originated by an Old Family Physician.

Think Of It. In use for more than Eighty Years, and still leads. Generation after Generation have used and blessed it. Every Traveler should have a bottle in his satchel. From Rheumatism, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Croup, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera, Stomach, Diarrhoea, Lameness, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne relief and speedy cure. Should have Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in the house for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Cramps, and Pains liable to occur in any family without notice. Delays may cost a life. Relieves all Summer Complaints like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, \$2. Express paid, I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

## CANADA ATLANTIC LINE Shortest & Most Direct Route to BOSTON.

ONLY ONE NIGHT AT SEA.

### S. S. "HALIFAX"

SAILS FROM

HALIFAX every WEDNESDAY  
Morning at 8 o'clock, & from  
BOSTON every SATURDAY at  
Noon.

Passengers by Tuesday evenings train can go directly aboard the Steamer without extra charge. Through tickets for sale at all the principal stations on the I. C. R. in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. The "Halifax" carries Canadian and U. S. Mails. Through tickets to New York, &c.

RICHARDSON & BARNARD,

Agents, North Side Lewis Wharf, Boston.

H. L. CHIPMAN,

Agent, Noble's Wharf, Halifax.

# COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

Founded A. D. 1788.

## STAFF.

Head Master: REV. ARNOLDUS MILLER, M. A.,  
(Classics and Science.)  
(Toronto and Victoria Universities, Ont.)

Resident Assistant Master: MR. JAMES C. SIMPSON,  
(Mathematics, German.)  
Provincial Certificate, Province of Ontario.  
(Late of the Engineering Staff, Canadian Pacific R. R.)

Resident Assistant Master: MR. ROBERT SIMPSON,  
(English and Classics.)  
(University of Toronto.)

French,

Writing, Drawing and Book-keeping: MR. S. G. SNELL.

Drill & Gymnastic Instructor: Sergt. A. CUNNINGHAM.  
(Late Instructor in Military Gymnasium, Halifax.)

Teachers in Piano & Vocal Music: PROF. W. H. WATTS.

" " " " MISS N. HENSLEY.

" " " " MISS M. KING.

Cornet and Violin: J. D. MEDCALFE, ESQ.

Next Term commences Sept. 1st.

Circulars, giving full information, will be sent on application to

THE HEAD MASTER.



## COMMERCIAL.

Under the influence of improved and more settled warm weather business is stirring up, and orders in nearly all lines have been freer. The splendid rains with which the country was favored during the past two or three weeks have materially brightened the harvest prospects. Reports from all sections now point to the probability of good crops of cereals, hay, small fruits and vegetables.

Since our last report a decidedly improved tone has characterized the wholesale grocery department, which is very largely due to the settlement of the sugar problem, which settlement has had a beneficial effect upon other staple lines. Buyers are now more ready to purchase, and orders for sugars, teas, etc., are coming in from all directions, as stocks have been depleted in quite a number of lines. There is still room for improvement, and great caution must still be exercised in the distribution of credits. The improvement in the crop prospects has indisputably created a more cheerful feeling, but it seems to us that there is not that confidence in the future that we would be glad to record.

Money appears to be plentiful, but the required collateral is said to be in some cases somewhat scarce. Mercantile discounts are steady at 6 to 8 per cent.

Different firms report variously as to remittances, but, on the whole, they may be considered fair. Money is considerably easier since the monthly returns of the banks were forwarded to Ottawa.

The bill that has just been introduced into the House at Ottawa for the purpose of regulating financial and commercial agencies and corporations enacts that every person engaged in the business of obtaining and furnishing information as to the financial, moral or social standing of any person residing in Canada in any lawful business or profession, shall take out a license in the department of finance, and shall pay a certain sum annually therefor. The books of commercial agencies are also to be accessible, and subject to the inspection of any person whose name is recorded therein; and any of the agencies which refuses to allow these books, papers, or other records to be so inspected, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to a penalty. It is provided that no person is to be entered in the agencies' books without his written consent, and also that any person engaged in the business of furnishing information as to the financial, moral or social standing of any person shall continuously keep on deposit a certain sum in the department of finance sufficient for the payment of any judgment that may be obtained against him in any court of law in Canada. In the event of these provisions being contravened and not fully complied with, the agencies will have their licenses revoked by the Minister of Finance, and the persons holding them will be incapable of transacting business in Canada. The above provisions, if allowed to become law, will be a staggering blow to the mercantile agencies in Canada, and would have the effect of wiping out of existence all the smaller institutions.

The *London Economist*, an excellent authority on the gold question, furnishes in its issue latest at hand an interesting confirmation of the belief, much disputed here, that some of the enormous amount of gold taken from the United States the last month or two must be returned when the export of American cereals begins. The *Economist* regards such a shipment later in the season as a logical certainty. The Bank of England, however, is in its view, sufficiently strong to bear the strain, and it lets out a very important state secret in its intimation that the Bank of France has already contracted to recall to American bankers, if required, several millions sterling of the gold recently obtained here, at the same price as was then paid for it. This is highly reassuring news; because the current doubt over our ability to recover our gold has been chiefly based upon the obstinacy with which London is expected to hold on to its own stock.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & Co.—NEW YORK, July 3, 1891. "Plainly, it is out of the question to look for the immediate realization of the expectations of an important upward movement in stocks that have been entertained ever since the beginning of the spring. Every few days brings some fresh cause of disturbance. The apprehensive feeling in Europe, though doctored by first one expedient of *haut finance* and then another, shows little real abatement, and has the effect of keeping up the extraordinary exports of gold.

It is very many years since we have witnessed such a disorganized condition of financial relations between this country and Europe as has recently developed. Such is the distrust prevailing at the foreign centres that numerous bills heretofore considered good drawn here on European houses have become, in a large measure, non-negotiable; and the consequent scarcity of negotiable exchange compels a continuation of the shipment of gold long after the balance of our accounts with the outside world has ceased to rule against us. A condition of things more calculated to check business and to enforce liquidation in foreign commerce could hardly be conceived. Even if there were no real reason for this distrust towards bills of exchange, this sort of discrimination is calculated to cripple importers and exporters in ways that can hardly fail to disturb confidence and produce embarrassments, which is dangerous treatment under present conditions. It is undoubtedly a gratifying evidence of strength that we have been able, without any signs of suffering, to so long endure the withdrawal of the European banking balances which are usually allowed to rest here, and to pay them off in cash without a wince; but when our export bills become unsaleable because of the distrust directed against the foreign houses on whom they are drawn, we encounter a kind of gold drain of a much more serious nature; and yet nearly all the June shipments, amounting to nearly 20 millions, have been of this forced character. European bankers may deem it wise to take in sail in every direction, but they cannot be ignorant that to impose a violent contraction upon these important foreign trade credits must precipitate more serious dangers than they are now seeking to avoid. Of course, Europe

has to provide against the effects of coming general deficient harvests, with the natural bad results to internal trade; and the controlling bankers may deem it prudent to discourage general imports so as to keep down the exports of gold that must be made in purchase of the unusual American surplus of broadstuffs. Such a purpose implies a bad dilemma; but its significance to the United States is far less serious than it is to Europe. To the rest of the world, it means depression and sacrifice; to us, it signifies the purchase of our imports at low prices and the sale of our food exports at high prices.

The bearing of these prospects upon our market for securities is perhaps less discouraging than might appear at first sight. It is true that we cannot calculate upon the usual support from the foreign markets. Perhaps all we can expect in that direction is that the preference given by foreign investors to American investments, amid so much loss on others, will suffice to prevent any additional return of them home. The speculative spirit in London and on the Continent is too completely crushed to allow of any important export of our stocks to those markets at present. What speculation exists on this side for the time being must therefore rest upon its own independent basis. But is this a discouraging feature? On the contrary is it not an element of strength? Europe has no longer any floating supply of securities to send back upon us, which would be an important support to a 'bull' movement; and the fact that we have made such a clear liquidation of our floating foreign indebtedness and must stand a creditor nation for some months to come would protect speculation from any possible interruption from the course of the foreign exchanges.

In view then of the foreign exchanges, of the still unbroken promise of an abundant harvest, and of the unexpected abundance of money at this centre after parting with 70 millions of specie, we do not see why strong combinations of men should find much difficulty in imparting a profitable 'bull' impulse to Wall Street later on if they desire to do so. For the moment, however, the 'bears' have a powerful hand which calls for cautious buying and on the raids only."

Bradstreet's report of the week's failures:—

	Week		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date			
	July 3.	Prev. week.	1890	1889	1888	1891	1890	1889	1888
United States.....	218	227	102	152	149	6175	5568	6037	5401
Canada.....	42	31	13	13	10	1011	873	893	924

DRY GOODS.—A quiet business has been transacted in wholesale dry goods during the week, a few orders for sorting requirements and fall goods about covering the situation. The improvement in crop prospects, however, has created a feeling of more confidence in the future, especially throughout the West, whence correspondents write in a very hopeful strain. Remittances, however, might show better results. In Montreal and Toronto the trade is still hampered by recent failures and rumors of pending difficulty.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—There has been only a small quiet business in pig iron during the week, but without any special transactions to mention. The stock of tin plates continues to be very small. In consequence both coals and charcoals are firm. There is nothing particular to note regarding copper, but prices continue to be firm as heretofore.

BREADSTUFFS.—There is little doing in flour in this market, and the tone of the market is unchanged, while buyers, beyond taking what they naturally require, do not appear to wish to go. In England both wheat and corn are steadier, and the weather fine. Cables from Paris show an advance of 20 to 40 centimes. A correspondent there wired that the market was excited, that prospects of Russian crops were unfavorable, and that they would not exceed 75 to 80 per cent. of an average. This means a deficiency of forty-nine to fifty millions of bushels in that crop, which will have to be made up on this side the water. In Chicago the market has been decidedly bullish, and if cables continue their strength higher prices will rule, but there is the important deterrent fact of the prospect of the largest crop ever produced, both in Canada and the United States, that should tend to keep prices down.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market continues quiet and featureless with no change to note in prices. There has been no alteration in Liverpool provision figures since our last. At Chicago the receipts of hogs have been considerably larger than the estimates, and the market consequently was 10c. lower. On the other hand pork gained 10c. to 15c.

BUTTER.—There is some business doing in butter, but buyers as a general rule want figures which afford but little margin to work on. The regular daily jobbing demand is of a fair kind and works off a fair quantity of stock. A London letter says of butter:—"As usual thermometer up, butter down. The market for this commodity has been a vacillating one this week, but at the close the tendency is decidedly downward, Danish having fallen 4 kroner, and Irish perceptibly easing. Curiously enough, Normandy and Brittany remain unaltered, and it is thought not improbable that next week will see a rise, though the continuance of hot weather will militate against that. Fresh arrived New Zealand meets with a certain amount of attention, but is not so carefully looked after as it would be were the market not plethoric with supplies. Some parcels may soon be arriving from the States if prices pursue their downward course in New York, but there is no anxiety for them here, and if they come they will go low—at least such are present signs."

CHEESE.—The local market has settled off a bit since our last, and has a somewhat easier feeling, though it is not marked. Offers over the cable show a lowering tendency, and this of course has an influence on this side in the same direction. A correspondent, writing from London, reports:—"Buying in cheese has proved of a somewhat hand-to-mouth description this week, and quotations have still further receded for new makes of Canadians, which are selling at varied prices at the different centres. Old Canadian cheese is susceptible of the weaker feeling, and with holders showing uneasiness, buyers have been able to get a concession of one or two shillings. The May makes are arriving well, but the demand has been limited, though

it may pick up with a continuance of present conditions, more especially as stocks of English are about cleared out of anything good. New makes of Canadian are quoted down to 46s., and June to arrive at lower prices still. Messrs. Kearley & Tonge quote May makes ex *Polynesian* at 52s., and June to arrive at 44s. to 44r. 6d."

**FRUIT.**—Dried fruits have been fairly active during the week. Values being low has induced business. A fair volume of trade continues to be done in imported green fruits, the prices of which are quite reasonable.

**TEAS.**—A fair demand for Japan teas and a few small lots of new crop that have reached here have been well received. Quite a number of lots are said to be on the way in execution of orders, but no accumulation of new is looked for as yet. In Montreal some considerable sales of black teas on English account are reported to have been made at 8d. to 1s.0½d., freight and cost. The market for green teas is quiet but steady.

**COFFEE.**—A quiet jobbing trade in coffee is doing at steady figures. In Jamaica business is reported at 19c. to 20c. as to quantity.

**SUGAR.**—The movement in refined sugar during the past week has been brisk and of large volume. From now out, as the small-fruit season has just set in, it is to be expected that the movement will be heavy. There is a good demand for yellows. The market for raw sugars is very firm, and holders are not forcing supplies, as they appear to have great confidence in the future. Best sugar is cabled dull from London at 13s. 4½d. per cwt.

**MOLASSES.**—There is a fair jobbing trade going on in molasses, but the stocks everywhere are known to be small, so that holders show no disposition at all to hurry or to force sales, believing that prices are sure to go up before long. Advices from the islands continue to be very strong, and this imparts a firm tone to the American and Canadian markets. The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* says:—"Last week we draw attention to the fact that the stock of molasses in Newfoundland was about 6,000 puncheons less than last year at this time, and that prices there were quoted at 46c. per gallon. Since then the sailing vessel *Petunia*, which brought a cargo of molasses from Barbadoes, has been chartered to take a cargo of St. Kitts and Antigua molasses from this port to St. John's, Nfld. This is a very unusual occurrence, but from present appearances there is money in the venture, as the lower grades of molasses are quoted in St. John's at 44c. per gallon, which will show a handsome profit if the market there is sustained. In this city a cargo of about 900 puncheons of Barbadoes was offered for sale, and the best bid was 40c. It is important that holders bear in mind that when prices reach a certain high altitude the demand immediately falls off, owing to the number of cheaper substitutes that are always available. The sale is reported of 175 puncheons of Antigua molasses at 33c. and 50 puncheons of Barbadoes at 41c. net cash to arrive."

**FISH.**—There have been no new features to note in our fish markets since our last report. A few small lots of new catch cured cod have been brought in, but they were not sufficient to produce any effect on the market. However, what were received sold at \$4 for small and \$5 for large. Dait continues to be extremely scarce, so that, though cod and kindred fish are plentiful, it is impossible to take them. The mackerel that hovered about our coasts for the past two weeks have nearly all left, and only a few are now being taken. The catch of salmon has also fallen to almost nothing. The run is about over for the present. Our outside advices are as follows: Gloucester, Mass., July 8.—"New Georges codfish at \$6 a qtl. for large, and small at \$5.25; Bink \$5.75 for large and \$4.50 for small; Shore \$6 and \$5 for large and small. Dry Bank \$5.75, medium \$5.25. Cured cusk at \$4.50 per qtl.; hake \$2.12; haddock \$3.37½; heavy salted pollock \$2.12, and English cured do. \$3.12 per qtl. Labrador herring \$6 bb.; med. split \$6; Newfoundland do. \$5.50; Nova Scotia do. \$5.50; Eastport \$4; split Shore \$4.25; round do. \$4.50; round Eastport \$4; pickled codfish \$7.25; haddock \$6; alewives \$3.50; trout \$14; California salmon \$14; Halifax do. \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16." Port of Spain, Trinidad, June 17.—"With the moderate supplies of codfish our market has been in good position, and for the Lunenburg cargo per *Clio* we obtained \$29 tierces, \$6.50 small 100 lb. drums, and \$6.50 boxes large. Since then the Lunenburg cargo per *Sceptre* has arrived, and we have just succeeded in effecting a sale on p. t. at rates much under those obtained for *Clio*. This sudden drop has been brought about by the arrival of some 220 casks Newfoundland fish from Barbados and New York, which are now offering at \$23. Stocks are now ample for some time to come, consumption being restricted by the high value, and the recent landings of corned fish and tassajo. The *Clio* brought 150 barrels split herring, for which we obtained \$4, and the 250 barrels per *Sceptre* we value at \$3.50."

We call the attention of our readers to Buckley Bros. advertisement in another column of trusses, supporters, &c. We understand the house has made a specialty of these goods.

# GOLD LEAF FLOUR.

We want to say to the 5,800 subscribers to THE CRITIC, that **GOLD LEAF FLOUR** is second to no high grade winter wheat patent flour on the market. To the trade we must say you cannot purchase anywhere as good an article for the same money. It is a 75 per cent. patent, and if you have not had any of it you ought to have a trial car at once, and you will always want it.

EVERY BARREL GUARANTEED.

**B. SWENERTON, HALIFAX, N. S.**

The Millers Sole Representative for the Maritime Provinces.

Be sure and ask for Prices.

## Iron is King.

# ESTEY'S IRON TONIC.

A POWERFUL BLOOD PURIFIER.  
CURES

Indigestion, Low Spirits, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Langour, Nervous Exhaustion, Neuralgia, Heartburn.

MAKES THE WEAK STRONG.

Sold Everywhere. Price 50cfs.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use and Cheapest.

## CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazzittine, Warren, Pa., U. S. A.

IF we expect to prosper we must be honest with each other.

YOU want full value for your money, no matter what you buy.

LIKE us, you wish to have the greatest success possible.

WHAT annoyance & ill luck are caused by inferior goods.

IS there any doubt in your mind about ours?

GOOD results always follow their use.

—BUY YOUR—

## SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES

FROM

**W. H. BANNISTER,**

(Graduate Optician.)

136—GRANVILLE STREET,—136

HALIFAX, N. S.

### MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

Our Price Lists are corrected for us each week by reliable merchants.

#### GROCERIES.

<b>SUGARS.</b>	
Cut Leaf.....	5
Granulated.....	4½
Circle A.....	4½
White Extra C.....	4½
Standard.....	3½
Extra Yellow C.....	3½
Yellow C.....	3¼
<b>TEA.</b>	
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19
" Fair.....	20 to 22
" Good.....	25 to 27
" Choice.....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 36
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39
<b>MOLASSES.</b>	
Barbadoes.....	40
Demerara.....	35 to 38
Diamond N.....	48
Porto Rico.....	37 to 38
Cienfuegos.....	none
Trinidad.....	34 to 35
Antigua.....	34 to 35
<b>Tobacco, Black.....</b>	<b>38 to 44</b>
" Bright.....	42 to 58
<b>BISCUITS.</b>	
Pilot Bread.....	3.15
Boston and Thin Family.....	6½
Soda.....	6½
do in 1 lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7½
Fancy.....	8 to 15

#### HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, per bbl., N. S.....	3.00 to 4.50
Oranges, Valencia, per case.....	8.00
Lemons, per case.....	5.50
Cocoanuts, new, per 100.....	4.50
Onions New Berm. per crate.....	1.75
" Egyptian, new.....	3½
Dates boxes, new.....	6
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	6½
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb., new.....	12
" small boxes.....	11 to 13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	10
Bananas.....	2.75 to 3.00
Tomatoes, new, per crate.....	2.25

C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.

#### FISH.

	Ex Vessel.	Ex Store
<b>MACKEREL.—</b>		
Extras.....		
No. 1.....		
" 2 large.....		
" 2.....		
" 3 large, Reamed.....	7.75	8.50
" 3, Reamed.....		
" 3 large, Plain.....	6.75	7.75
" 3 Plain.....	5.50	7.75
Small.....		
<b>HERRING.</b>		
No. 1 C. B. July.....		4.50
" 1 Fall Split.....		4.25
" 1 Fall Round.....		5.00
" 1 Labrador.....		none
" 1 Georges Bay.....		3.00
" 1 Bay of Islands.....	3.00	3.00
<b>ALWIVES, No. 1.....</b>	<b>3.00</b>	
<b>SALMON.</b>		
No. 1, 3 brl.....		16.00
No. 2, 3 brl.....		15.00
" 3.....		14.00
Small.....		
<b>CODFISH.</b>		
Hard C. B.....	5.00	5.50
Western Shore.....	4.50	4.75 to 5.00
Bank.....	none	5.00 to 5.25
Bay.....	none	none
Newfoundland.....	none	none
<b>HADDOCK.</b>	3.00	
Hard C. B.....	3.50	4.00
Bank & Western.....	3.25	3.75
<b>HAKE.</b>	2.00	3.00 to 3.25
<b>POLLOCK.</b>		2.50
<b>HARE SOUNDS, per lb.....</b>	<b>12½</b>	
<b>COB OIL 7 gal.....</b>	<b>35c.</b>	

#### BREADSTUFFS

Continue unchanged. Many of the mills have closed down owing to scarcity of wheat, and yet there seems to be considerable flour ground up ready for shipment.

We shall not see any lower prices before Oct. and the chances are we shall see higher prices. So far as we are concerned we do not want to sell flour made from raw wheat before Oct.

We make no change in our quotations.

<b>FLOUR.</b>	
Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	6.00 to 6.25
High Grade Patents.....	5.50 to 5.75
Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	5.30 to 5.40
Straight Grade.....	5.10 to 5.20
Superior Extras.....	4.85 to 5.00
Good Seconds.....	4.75 to 4.85
Graham Flour.....	4.90 to 5.10
Oatmeal.....	6.00
" Rolled.....	6.10 to 6.25
Kila Dried Cornmeal.....	3.00 to 3.60
" In Bond.....	3.15
" Rolled.....	5.50
Wheat Bran, per ton.....	19.00 to 20.00
Shorts.....	26 (to 27.00)
Middlings.....	27.50 to 28.50
Cracked Corn " including bags.....	38.00
Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	31.00 to 35.00
Moulée.....	30.00
Split Peas.....	4.40 to 4.50
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.50 to 2.00
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	3.90 to 4.10
Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	63 to 65
Hay per ton.....	11.75 to 13.00

J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head of Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.

#### PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	11.50 to 15.00
" Am. Plate.....	15.00 to 15.50
" Ex. Plate.....	15.00 to 16.50
Pork, Mess, American.....	15.50 to 17.00
" American, clear.....	15.50 to 17.00
" P. E. I. Mess.....	15.00 to 15.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	11.00 to 14.50
" Prime Mess.....	11.50 to 12.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	12
" American.....	11 to 12
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	10 to 11

Prices are for wholesale lots only, and available to change daily.

#### BUTTER AND CHEESE

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25
" in Small Tubs.....	21
" Good, in large tubs, new.....	17 to 18
" old.....	7 to 14
" Store Packed & oversalted.....	10
Canadian Township, new.....	20
" Western.....	18
" old.....	7 to 10
Cheese, Canadian.....	10
" Antigonish.....	12

#### SALT.

Factory Filled.....	\$1.20
Fine Liverpool, bag, from store.....	65
Liverpool, 3 hhd.....	1.15
" Afloat.....	1.10
Cadiz.....	none
Turks Island.....	1.50
Lisbon.....	none
Coarse W. I.....	none
Trapani.....	\$1.35
" Afloat.....	\$

# JUDGE NOT.

(Continued.)

"What a winning, lovely face!" he said dreamily; "what sweetness and character! And she leads a lonely life—sees no one; pours out her heart to her dog. I must have some more talk with her. I will find out her name next time."

He might have asked his friend Langholme; the priest knew him far too well to suspect any evil; but Max Deverell was by nature and habit reserved, and the two years that had elapsed since his mother's death had done nothing to change this characteristic.

## CHAPTER III.—BY CHANCE.

Beryl did not mention to her aunt her meeting with Max Deverell, firstly, because she never told Miss Clavering anything, and secondly, because her aunt would be vastly shocked by the whole proceeding, which was quite an event to Beryl.

She went as usual on Sunday, two days later, to Little Marston church, and she saw Max Deverell among the worshippers. He was alone—there was no rectory family, for Mr. Langholme was a celibate; and when the service was over, he, being nearer the door, reached the churchyard before Beryl did.

She lingered a little, therefore; she would not appear as if she wished to encounter him; but when, after a few minutes, she emerged from the porch, Mr. Deverell was there, bending over Del. He raised himself and took off his hat, offering his hand this time.

"How do you do?" he said, smiling. "I am very pleased to see you again."

"You are very good, Mr. Deverell. Del has quite determined to make friends with you," she added, laughing, for the mastiff rubbed his head persistently against Max.

"Dear old fellow!" Deverell said, caressing the animal. "I am sure the feeling is reciprocal, isn't it. What is his name?"

"Del; and mine is Clavering—Beryl Clavering."

"Thank you."

It struck him as something amusing, and yet pathetic, the way in which this girl seemed to group herself with her dog. She had, in a manner, introduced Del, so her own name followed as a natural corollary. She evidently loved Del better than any other living creature, and humankind, especially male humankind, was thereby cruelly cheated.

"Come, Del," added Beryl, "we must be trotting."

"Must you?" said Max. "That's too bad."

"Well, isn't the rector's luncheon waiting?" asked Beryl merrily.

"Dinner, you mean; there are no late dinners in these primitive parts. Oh, that could wait; ten to one he is running after some old dame or rheumatic ploughman. Won't you let me escort you part of the way home?"

"I shall be very pleased," said Beryl, as simply as if a woman had made the request, but, being a woman herself, she was, perhaps, not sorry that her companion was a handsome and very attractive man, the more attractive to Beryl because she was so sure he had suffered deeply, and suffered still; trouble is a sure passport to a woman's good graces.

So Max Deverell walked with Beryl across the fields and through the woods, and a very delightful walk they both found it. Max, being a man of the world, "drew out" his young companion to an extent she had no idea of.

It seemed to her quite easy to talk to him about many things—thoughts, impressions, which she usually kept to herself. And how well he spoke, he seemed to know so much, to have been everywhere, and yet, somehow, it did not seem that he had ever been very happy.

"Oh," said Beryl once, "that has always been my ideal—to travel."

"You think," he said, covertly watching her glowing face, "that it would make you supremely happy?"

"I don't know. No; I don't quite mean that. But I should be far, far happier than I am now."

"Perhaps. Travelling is good for a restless spirit; it has always been negative for me."

"How do you mean?" asked Beryl a little wistfully.

"Oh, well," with a half laugh, "I did it to escape myself."

Beryl looked at him with such a sorrowful sympathy in her soft, dark eyes that his heart throbbed, his veins thrilled with a strange emotion; he turned aside, setting his teeth hard.

It was enough, he thought, to tempt a man to egotism, to win such a look as that from such eyes as Beryl's. But in a moment he smiled and said.

"I don't want to talk about myself. I never do it, and I ought not to do it now."

"But it's very kind of you, I think," said Beryl with unconscious earnestness.

"Kind of me!" repeated Deverell, a little puzzled. "Why?"

"Well, you know," said Beryl, instinctively framing her reply impersonally, "one must feel that people will sympathise to speak of oneself; I always feel so."

"Yes; I understand," said Deverell, drawing in his breath silently. "I do feel that now, but it is you are kind to sympathise."

"No; one can't help that."

Deverell did not answer that. Perhaps he had no answer ready, perhaps it touched him so deeply that he could not instantly command his voice.

Presently he said, a little wistfully:

"How is it that you give out so much sympathy? You have not known much of it, have you?"

Beryl winced a little.

She did not like her own personality being brought in.

"No," she said; "not sympathy; but does that make any difference?"

"How do you mean?"

He did love to draw out this fresh, pure nature. It was like drinking at a mountain spring.

"I don't know." She looked puzzled. "I may be wrong. I am only asking. What I mean is, are not such things matters of nature—what you have in yourself?"

"Yes; you are right in the main; but, you know, natural qualities may be almost, if not quite, crushed out of people."

"But I haven't been crushed," said Beryl. "And I don't think some things ever get crushed out of people, do they?"

"What things?"

"Sympathy is one."

"Perhaps. I never had it—not at home—in my childhood or youth."

"But you are sympathetic," said Beryl sedately.

"Am I?"

"Oh, yes."

"How do you know it?"

"Why, you feel things of that sort," said Beryl. "You don't know them until you have proved people."

"Is that," said he, "why you can talk to me so frankly?"

"I suppose so," said Beryl, smiling.

"And why I can talk to you frankly?" he went on.

A quick colour crossed the girl's face.

"Perhaps," she said.

"But it is," he persisted. "I never talk to anyone as I do to you. It is sympathy—sympathy of nature. You know it is nonsense that opposites get on best together. They don't. They are always clashing, misunderstanding each other, hitting the wrong nails on the head. I've had enough of that in my life. It isn't so with you; it never would be. You would always understand. Well, I mustn't talk any more like that; and we are coming to the end of our journey, too, worse luck!"

Beryl paused at the stile leading to the last field she had to cross; they were almost in sight of the Cedars.

"Mr. Deverell," she said, "I ought not to have let you come so far; I didn't notice. It will make you so late back."

"That is of no consequence," he answered. "I can walk quickly, and I would not have turned back earlier, unless you had insisted upon it. Are you near home now?"

"It is only just the other side of that field."

Max was far too diplomatic, on his own account and on hers, to suggest escorting her to her door.

"Then I suppose I must say good-bye," he said, "and thank you a thousand times for letting me escort you."

"Thank you," said Beryl, "for coming."

She held out her hand; he took it in his, and paused.

"I wonder," he said then, "if you would take pity on me. You walk a great deal, don't you?"

"Yes."

"Well, so do I, and it isn't often Langholme can be with me, so I have to go alone. Won't you let me accompany you now and then?"

Beryl's eyes drooped a little, her colour changed slightly.

Deverell, seeing her hesitation, added hastily:

"Forgive me. I am presuming too much on so short an acquaintance and your kindness."

But that speech, though he did not mean it so, quite decided Beryl in his favour. He crossed the stile and held out his hand to give her his assistance, of which she stood in no need, and as she gave him her hand, she smiled.

"It doesn't seem like such a short acquaintance, somehow," she said—"at least, not to me; so if you like to come with me for a ramble sometimes I shall be very happy."

"It is very, very good of you," he said softly—"indeed it is. Won't you—don't think me encroaching—won't you fix one now? I may not see you again until Sunday."

"Very well," said Beryl, laughing. "What day or time will suit you?"

"Any day, any time; you must choose. To-morrow if you can and will."

"If it is fine. I will come up to Marston Wood about ten."

"You come this way?"

"It is the only way, unless you go miles round."

"Then I will meet you in these fields—here."

"Oh, no; that will be coming out of your way, for the prettiest walks are the other side of the wood."

"It is never coming out of one's way to meet a lady," said Max, and thought to himself: "I will not miss ten yards of the way by your side."

"Ten thousand thanks. Au revoir."

So Beryl went onwards home, with a distinctly pleasurable memory of this walk, and glad looking forward to the ramble to-morrow, but some deeper emotion than she could analyse stirring in her young heart. And through all ran a delightful sense of mischief. What would Aunt Laura say if she got to know—and she would probably get to know—Beryl walking about the country with a "fashionable London man," which to Aunt Laura was a synonym for profligate and general monster; nor would Deverell's friendship with Mr. Langholme be any guarantee of his character; rather the contrary—Mr. Langholme himself was probably capable of any iniquity; besides, Miss Clavering would cry "So improper!"

But then Beryl had had "proper" and "improper" dinned into her ears so incessantly all her life that it was no wonder if she inclined to a too ready upsetting of "the proprieties." So far as being in any way taken advantage of, there was no danger of that. Beryl's instinct was as true as the needle to the pole. She would have resented the very request from some men, but it seemed nothing really out of the way, only unconventional, from Max Deverell.

There is more than one reading to the proverb that one man may steal a horse, while another mustn't even look over the wall.

CHAPTER IV.—AN APPOINTMENT.

The heavens on Monday smiled propitious, and Max Deverell was at the trysting-place at least ten minutes too soon. Trysting-place was what he, half consciously, called it to himself, and certainly the way his heart throbbed when he caught sight of Beryl approaching was quite consistent with the idea of a tryst.

But he met the girl quite calmly, and caressed Del, who lumbered about him in a state of high delight.

"Must you be home at any given time?" asked Max, as they turned towards the woods.

"Well, no; auntie doesn't expect me till she sees me when I go for a ramble."

"Then we can have a long day; if you will."

"I should like it; only you—"

"I don't mind how long the day is," said he lightly.

And yet the golden hours sped only too fast.

Beryl, knowing the country so well, led her companion by a lovely walk through woods and up hills, and in this familiar companionship they got to feel as if they had known each other for weeks.

They lunched at a queer old country-inn, and then, after a good long lounge, they went on again, and presently came across the brook once more; they had seen it several times already.

"I think that brook goes everywhere," said Deverell. "Shall we sit down on the bank for a little while?"

"If you like."

So she sat down on the soft moss, and Max threw himself at her feet, literally and metaphorically, for he was worshipping her in his heart all the time; and somehow, by common consent, they fell into silence, and Beryl was thinking, as she sat with dreamy gaze fixed on the distance, how dull, how unendurably dull her life would become when Max Deverell went away, and with him the rainbow.

She had been often to this spot, but it had never seemed so lovely as to-day. She said to herself frankly that it was simply delightful to be with Max Deverell. And still there was something in her heart about which she was not frank, because she did not realize its presence.

Max broke the silence; not because he wanted to, but because he felt it was growing dangerous for him.

"When are we to have another ramble?" he said.

"We haven't finished this yet," said Beryl, rousing herself and smiling.

"You think I am looking too far ahead?"

"Oh, no. I didn't mean that."

"Some day this week?"

"If you like."

"Of course I like. Do you?"

"Yes, indeed, very much. I should go alone, and I much prefer companionship. Don't you think we ought to be moving now, Mr. Deverell? It is a long way home, and I must not be too late."

"Forgive me!"

He sprang to his feet, and they turned towards Middle Marston. But he took her this time almost to her door, for it was quite dark, and they could not be seen.

They had arranged to meet again on Thursday for a walk; and now, when they stopped for the adieu, and Beryl gave her companion her hand, he did not let it go at once; perhaps he forgot it was in his clasp, though it was not very likely, when the touch was making his blood leap in his veins.

"So I shall not see you till Thursday," he said wistfully.

If he had spoken the words differently, Beryl would have counted them as a kind of pretty compliment, such as men often pay to women; but his manner and tone sent an odd thrill through her. It seemed as if he meant it—that not to see her for two days was a privation.

"Only Tuesday and Wednesday between," she said, laughing carelessly, instinct guiding her to treat the speech as meaning little or nothing.

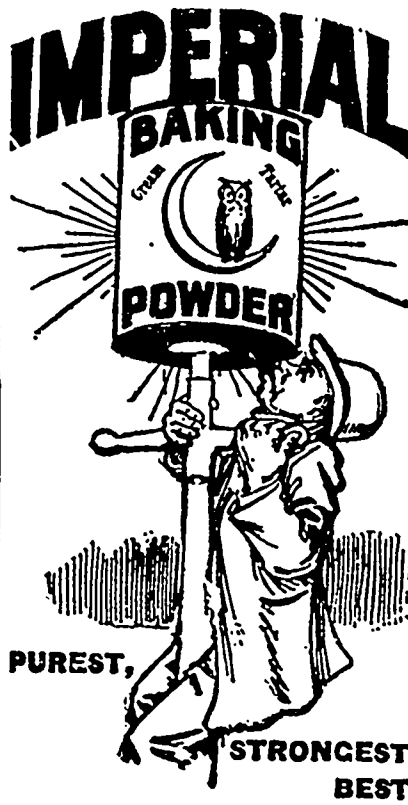
"Only!" echoed Deverell, and caught his breath sharply. Well, I must not keep you," he added quickly. "Good-night!" and he turned and went away through the gathering gloom.

Beryl was tremulously happy; and yet somehow she dreaded the coming Thursday, and when she went out on the intervening days she would not go towards Marston Woods.

But on Thursday the rain came in a regular downpour that started in the early morning and lasted all day, and poor Beryl cried with very heart-ache; and Max, mowed up in the rectory, cursed the English climate (when the rector wasn't by,) and made heroic efforts to read, and failed utterly.

He could only think, and of one thing, and that one thing was Beryl, driving into the background other memories that were generally all too prominent.

(To be continued.)



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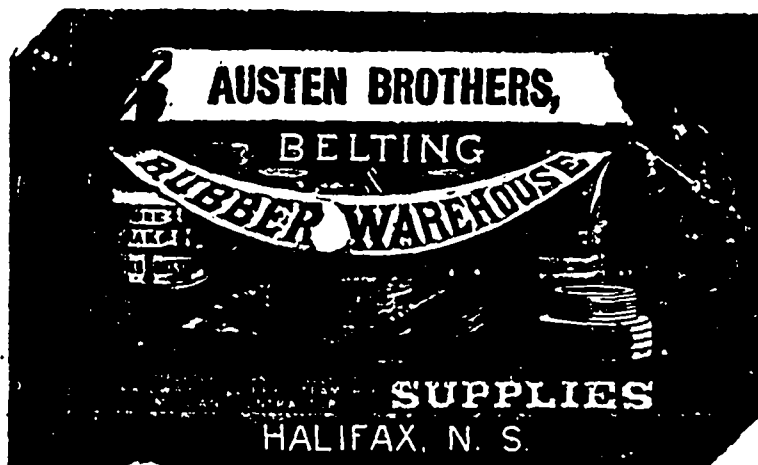
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## MINING.

**THE WAVERLEY MEETING OF THE NOVA SCOTIA GOLD MINERS' ASSOCIATION.**—On Saturday last, the fourth of July, the Nova Scotia Gold Miners' Association held their regular monthly meeting at Waverley, where there are several gold mines in active operation, this being the first of a series of meetings that are to be held in the different districts. The majority of the members and guests drove up from Dartmouth in a comfortable four horse waggon, but there was also a team at Windsor Junction for the accommodation of those coming by rail, and we took advantage of the latter route. At the Junction we met Duncan McDonald, of the Truro Foundry and Machine Company, on his way to the meeting, and thoroughly enjoyed his pleasant company on the three miles drive to Waverley. For a time it threatened rain, but the sun finally conquered, the clouds dispersed, and the finest of fourth of July weather was vouchsafed.

If one wishes to be truly impressed with the beauty of Waverley, the way to approach it is from Windsor Junction. A few minutes' drive from one of the most sterile uninteresting spots in Nova Scotia leads to pretty wood and scenery, which gradually opens up as the mines are neared and becomes quite picturesque at Waverley, where lake and wooded hills and winding roads present a pleasant scene, in striking contrast to the desolate Junction.

Mr. McDonald is known throughout the province as an expert in mining and milling machinery, and some of the best work in the gold districts has been turned out by the Truro Foundry and Machine Company. He has had large experience in the mines in the western United States, and being a thorough mechanic, is quick to seize upon any improvements and introduce them at his works.

**The Burkner Property**—About two miles from the Junction the first mine was passed, it being the Burkner property now owned by T. J. Wallace, Barrister of Halifax, and worked by the Sophia Mining Company of Ohio, under the management of Mr. Levy.

The Tudor lead was being pumped out and preparations are going on to systematically work the property. This lead in the past has yielded a great amount of gold and there is every reason to believe that it is by no means exhausted.

**West Waverley Mine.**—Passing on without stopping, the West Waverley Mine was soon reached, and here most substantial foundations for a new mill are well advanced towards completion. The property is managed by Mr. J. E. Hardman, and was formerly owned by Mr. McClure, and more recently by Mr. H. M. Huff.

**The English Syndicate's Property.**—Just to the East of the McClure Mine is the old DeWol's property, now owned by an English Syndicate and managed by Capt. G. Macduff, an English gold miner of over twenty-five years experience in the gold mines of Australia, India, Africa, and Norway.

Alighting at Capt. Macduff's comfortable dwelling, he received us with true miner's hospitality, and after providing refreshments invited us to inspect the mine, first showing some fine looking quartz taken from the Dominion lead at a depth of over 118 feet.

The mill building is an extensive structure of wood, and is provided with four batteries of four stamps each, or sixteen stamps in all with the usual plates, etc., while the power is furnished by two boilers and a large engine, the latter of Halifax manufacture. All this machinery has been overhauled under the direction of Capt. Macduff, who has brought it up to a high state of efficiency with a comparatively slight expenditure, at least slight when the amount of work accomplished is taken into consideration. A large quantity of quartz is ready to be fed to the batteries, and as the mill was to be started on Monday the returns will soon be forthcoming.

**The Lake View Company.**—This company have extensive works on American Hill, directly opposite the residence of Capt. Macduff, and together we paid a visit to Manager A. A. Hayward. It is a steep climb to the top of the hill, but the superb view from there alone pays for the trouble.

The works are at present closed down, and Mr. Hayward was found preparing his steam yacht for a sail, his way of spending the glorious Fourth.

We took a glimpse at the engine room with its powerful Corliss Engine, the same one furnished by Fraser and Chalmers to the English Company at Mount Uniacke and afterwards purchased by the Lake View Company, and then passed into another part of the building where we were between thirty stamps, fifteen to right and fifteen to left of us, but they did not "volley and thunder." Three of the batteries of 5 stamps each bore the name of Fraser and Chalmers, and three of Matheson, the noted New Glasgow manufacturers of mining machinery.

All the time an interesting discussion was going on between Captain Macduff and Mr. Hayward as to the relative merits of American vs. Australian mortar boxes, the Capt. claiming that the Australian box was the best in the world, and Mr. Hayward stoutly insisting that the American could not be equalled. Mr. McDonald, ever on the alert for improvements, was an interested listener, and we should not be surprised to find the Australian box manufactured in Nova Scotia.

But time was flying and we had not yet reached the rendezvous of the Gold Miner's Association, although we were acquiring much interesting information in regard to gold mines and proving the wisdom of the association in deciding to meet in the gold districts.

Some very good gold is now being found on the Lake View property, and we trust that this company, which is composed of some prominent New Jersey capitalists, who have been most liberal in their outlay, will soon have reason to know the meaning of the word dividend.

A short and pleasant walk brought us to Laidlaw's Hill in East Waverley, where the meeting was to take place, and where a large tent pitched in a

most appropriate place for the view and the breezes, was already occupied by the Halifax contingent, which had arrived shortly before us. We were saluted with a shower of fire crackers and then introduced to the mysteries of the tent, where we found that Mr. Louis Hesseloin of the Halifax hotel had provided in his usual bountiful manner for the wants of the inner man.

The members present who had driven up from Halifax were Mr. J. M. Reid, President of the Association and manager of the Oxford gold mines. John H. Anderson, owner of the Anderson Mine and numerous other gold properties. C. E. Willis, of Gold River. T. R. Gue, of the Acadia Powder Co., and also largely interested in mining, and Counsellor J. H. Austin of Dartmouth.

John E. Hardman and his associate in business, Mr. Frederick Taylor, drove over from Oldham, where they have large mining interests as well as at Waverley and other parts of the Province. And later Mr. Dean S. Turnbull, formerly of the Black Hills, now manager of the Empress and Beaver Dam mines, drove in from the Junction.

Waverley was strongly represented by Mr. B. C. Wilson, Manager of the powder works, and one of the most progressive and intelligent mining men in the Province, and by Captain Geo. Macduff, whose advent in Nova Scotia is likely to work a most decided change for the better in English investors' opinions regarding the value of our gold mines.

Mr. Duncan McDonald was the only representative from Truro, as Geo. Stuart, Kent Archibald, Mr. Clish and others had been detained by business of a pressing nature, and the same cause operated to prevent the attendance of several members from the Western Counties.

The guests included Mr. E. R. Faribault, of Quebec, who is now at Porter's Lake in charge of the Dominion Geological Survey party, E. L. Jennings and A. E. Bradley, of Boston, returning from a trip to Newfoundland, and representatives from the *Chronicle*, *Herald*, and *Critic*.

Gold miners are proverbial for their hospitality, and the officers and members of the association more than sustained this reputation so that there was not a dull moment during the day. Mr. B. C. Wilson, to whose efforts Waverley largely owes its re-awakened activity, and who knows every inch of the district, pointed out the objects of interest and conducted parties on little tours of observation from which they returned laden with information. Mr. Gue was in the happiest of his happy humors, and fun was fast and furious in his locality. Mr. Reid and Mr. Willis roamed around with mischief in their eyes and fire crackers in their coat tail pockets, and proved their skill in the use of explosives by firing the charges where they produced the most ear splitting effects. Captain Macduff was not to be appeased until a flag had been obtained, but when a large English ensign floated to the breeze from an improvised staff lashed in a tree, he settled down and was the merriest of the merry. We strolled away with Mr. Wilson and visited his comfortable homestead, inspected his spacious grounds, with well kept gardens and fruit trees, and concluded that his lines have been cast in pleasant places.

He has just completed a large hotel, specially designed by him to meet the wants of both city and country trade of permanent and transient guests, which is now opened under the charge of Thomas Beech, and future driving parties from Halifax along the beautiful lakeside road to Waverley may rest assured of the best of accommodations at the end of their journey.

In conjunction with Mr. Gue, he is now driving a tunnel at the lake's level under Laidlaw's Hill, which, it is expected, will cut the lodes of rich barrel quartz formerly worked by shafts from the top of the hill, providing perfect drainage for the mine, and a cheap way of extracting the ore and conducting it to the mill. The tunnel is now driven a considerable distance and work is suspended, awaiting ventilating machinery.

On our return to the tent it was announced that as it was the Fourth of July there would be no business meeting of the association, and at 1.30 came the welcome summons to dinner.

The drive and the fresh country breezes, combined with the tempting display of edibles, lent a keen edge to every appetite, and the way the meats and salads, the fruits and ice cream disappeared was a caution. Our neighbour was from a mining camp where fresh supplies were scarce, and remarked that literally they generally took their meat with a little salt—*cum grano salis*.

The meal finished, the president called the diners to order, and proposed the health of the Queen, followed by the President of the United States and a long list of other toasts that forced nearly every one present to respond.

Mr. B. C. Wilson was specially honored, as he richly deserved, and responded with a most interesting history of gold mining at Waverley, and the great improvements in machinery and other appliances that had lately been introduced.

There is good speaking talent in the association, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Gue, Mr. Hardman, Mr. Reid, Mr. Willis, Mr. Turnbull and others being particularly happy in their remarks, while Captain Macduff, besides being a good speaker, proved himself also a most interesting reciter. Mr. E. R. Faribault made a feeling response to an appropriate toast, and Mr. Jennings enlivened the proceedings by a couple of excellent songs.

The afternoon was well advanced when an adjournment was made to the open air, and shortly after the big team was in readiness and the Halifax party departed, saluted by a number of dynamite cartridges fired on the sands bordering the lake.

We strolled away with Mr. Wilson and Capt. Macduff, and after a short rest in the latter gentleman's snug home walked out to the Junction, just in time to catch our train.

Thus ended a very pleasant day with the gold miners, and as this seems to be the unanimous verdict of all those fortunate enough to be present, the wisdom of holding monthly meetings in the different mining districts seems clearly proved.

Gold mining now employs some 200 men in the Waverley district

alone, and the Powder Works, which are largely dependent on mining, some 30 more. What greater proof could be produced of the value of the industry to the country, and how little do most of us appreciate the good work done by the Gold Miners of Nova Scotia.

Mr. Brownell Granger, manager of the Coxheath Mines, the property of the Eastern Development Co., and the directors of the Company are now inspecting the mines near Sydney. Mr. Granger has lately been visiting the copper mines in the Lake Superior region, with a view of informing himself of all the latest improvements in copper mining and smelting machinery, and returns thoroughly posted as to the best way of working at Coxheath. Some \$300,000 has been expended on the mine and property, and an immense ore body has been developed. The experimental stage has now been passed, and there is every reason to believe that the mine will soon be a heavy dividend-payer.

"Analyses of Nova Scotia Coals and Minerals" is the title of a paper by E. Gilpin, Jr., A. M., F. G. S., Inspector of Mines, etc., read March 9th last before the Nova Scotian Institute of Science, and now published in neat pamphlet form. The paper gives a number of analyses of coal, iron and limestone made by the writer and taken from the different coal and mineral districts of the Province, and a most interesting and instructive comparison of relative values is thus provided. The paper as a whole is so interesting, and a condensation is so liable to do it injustice, that we shall re-produce it in full in a future issue of THE CRITIC.

#### CAUSE OF SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

The direct cause of pain and looseness of the bowels, is an irritation of the mucous membrane of the same, sufficient to produce excessive peristaltic or worm-like motion in the interior of the bowels, by which means the matter in the bowels is naturally carried through them. This excessive irritation causes more than a natural peristaltic action, and the partially digested food matter is kept constantly passing along and evacuated freely. This is called a diarrhea; where the irritation is enough to cause bleeding, we have dysentery. Indirect causes of diarrhea, by which an irritation is started, are intestinal dyspepsia, overeating, unripe or overripe fruit, tainted meats, or oysters, etc.; torpor of liver, by which not enough bile is secreted; excessive flow of bile, etc. TREATMENT. Thoroughly evacuate the bowels with say, Parson's Pills, they are among the best to get rid of all irritating matter. Then take Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in teaspoonful doses diluted with water every four hours, and oftener if the case is severe. In cases of Asiatic cholera, one teaspoonful should be given every half-hour. Thousands of people remember the year 1849, when that worst known epidemic disease spread over this country. Johnson's Anodyne Liniment at that time was but little known outside the state of Maine. In Bangor, Maine, the home of old Dr. Johnson, the Cholera got a firm hold—people dying in that small town at the rate of "thirty-six in one day."

Many old citizens of that place look back upon that wholesale death scene even at this late day, and shudder at the pang it cost. Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is now in its full vigor, and they feel that with it at hand cholera cannot again devastate their fair city as in 1849. But for its use at that time by its friends, many would not now live to spread the joyful news that any case of diarrhea, dysentery, cholera morbus, cholera, or kindred diseases, if taken in season can be cured by Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. It never yet failed. No matter how well you know this medicine it will pay you to send to I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., for a pamphlet free just to learn how to use the liniment economically. A tea-spoonful properly used will often do more good than a half-bottle as some people use it.

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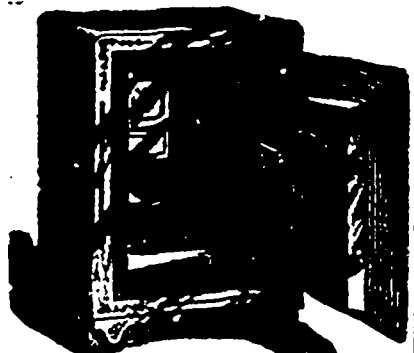
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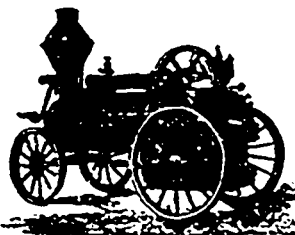
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## MINING.

### GOLD MINING IN INDIA.

BY AN OBSERVER.

India, since it became a dependency of the British Crown, has only during the last few years contributed to the world's gold supply. This contribution has been obtained from two districts in—Wynaad and the Colar—which are situated in the province of Mysore, the Madras Presidency. The mining results in Wynaad have so far been more than disappointing, as altogether between 30 and 40 companies, with a total capital of between 3 and 4 millions sterling, were registered in the year 1879 and the one or two following years for working this gold district, but so far with the result—a most calamitous one—of only having obtained about £40,000 worth of gold from its mines. This, according to report, has been brought about not so much from the poverty of gold in the quartz as from the admixture of it with pyrites, which makes it so refractory to deal with; but should any inexpensive process be found for dealing with these refractory ores, by which the greater part of the gold can be extracted from the quartz, the Wynaad field may commence an era of prosperity; but till then it is improbable, as by far the larger amount of quartz found in this field is refractory. So far, it has only been possible to extract a small percentage of the gold contained in the quartz.

The gold field in the Colar district, situated about 240 miles to the north-east of the Wynaad, has a very different account to render of its doings. In the years 1880 and 1881, nine companies, with a capital of nearly a million sterling, were registered for the purpose of conducting gold mining operations in the Colar district; the reason why such a much smaller capital was subscribed for mining the gold in this district was, that at the time it was not considered that this district would be found so rich in gold, and that it would be a much slower process and a more expensive one to obtain the gold from the same, as the quartz containing the gold would have to be attacked by sinking shafts down into the bowels of the earth from its surface, and not by the comparatively easy and inexpensive process of adit or tunnel driving into the side of hills, as principally required to be adopted for mining in the Wynaad.

Undoubtedly if the gold in the quartz in the Wynaad had proved itself, instead of refractory, as it has for the most part done, to have been free gold, then the Wynaad field would in the past have yielded a far larger return of gold than the Colar one has; but the Colar district, although its mining expenses are far greater than those of the Wynaad, in consequence of having to sink shafts some 200 or 300 feet in almost adamantine rock before reaching the gold bearing zone, yet when it does reach the quartz containing the gold it is comparatively easy and inexpensive to treat, as it is contained in the same in a free state, it is free gold and not refractory. After two or three years mining operations in these districts, when it was found that with the exception of several insignificant returns there was no gold forthcoming, all the Colar companies with the exception of one (the Mysore) went into liquidation or suspended working, and gold mining in India from that date to the year 1885 languished. Just then a renewed interest began to be taken in it in consequence of the returns of gold from the Mysore Mine. The Mysore company was all but going into liquidation in 1883, but through a meeting of its shareholders then held, they, with only a balance credit of about £13,000 at their bankers, determined to prosecute the mining operations to the bitter end (as it was then styled) and not to wind up and divide this balance *pro rata* amongst the shareholders. The result was that in June, 1884, they began to get gold out of the mine, and have continued, month by month, to do so ever since, with the magnificent results now before us.

The success of the Mysore Company revived interest in Colar gold mining—thus saving the gold mining industry in India from extinction—and several of the Colar companies that had gone into liquidation in 1883, were re-habilitated with capital, and sprang into fresh life in 1886. In that year capital was also raised for several new companies in this district, with the result that out of the 13 companies then existing, some nine companies are now producing gold—three or four of them in large quantities—the Mysore Company now making a monthly return of about 5,000 ounces, the Oregum one of about 2,800 ounces and the Nundydroog one of about 1,500 ounces of gold, with a far better outlook for the future for these and all the other mines in the district. Shortly after the companies in the Wynaad field were floated with a capital of nearly four millions sterling great excitement took place in the mining market in their shares, several of which were up two or three hundred per cent. premium, and in the case of one company, the South-East Wynaad, to between 300 and 400 per cent. premium, and the total capital subscribed in these companies reached a market value of over £6,000,000 sterling. At this time there was no particular enquiry for shares of mining companies at work in the Colar field, and it was not until the year 1886 that their turn for reaching heavy premiums in the market arrived (in the meantime interest in the Wynaad Mines collapsed) when the capital (£2,685,000) that was then invested in them reached the high market value of about £6,000,000. The Mysore Company's shares were run up to a premium of between 800 and 900 per cent., the Gold Fields of Mysore to between 400 and 500 per cent.; Nine Reefs to 300 per cent., and others 100 to 200 per cent.; but these high premiums were not justified by what had then happened as at that time only one mine (the Mysore) had produced gold, and that to no greater extent than about £65,000 in all, so that the inevitable reaction set in, and in 1888 the capital of £2,685,000 subscribed, stood at the value of only £1,159,375, or actually at a discount in the market

(To be Continued.)

**DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS**

All communications to this department should be addressed directly to the Checker Editor, W. Forsyth, 36 Grafton Street.

**SOLUTIONS.**

**PROBLEM 228.**—The position was: black men 2, 14, 17, 18, 21, 24; white men 28, 30, 32, kings 3, 9; black to play and capture all the white men on the seventh move.

2—7 24—27 27—31  
3 10 32 23 21 14 black  
21—25 18—27 31—6 wins.  
30 21 9 18

**PROBLEM 229.**—The position was: black man 4, kings 1, 24; white men 9, 12, 16; black to play and win.

24—20 1—5 b 16—20 8—11  
17 11 a-9 6 7 3 7 16  
20—16 5—1 4—8 20—11  
11 7 6 2 3 7 b. wins.

a This problem was originally published by Mr. Wilder, Checker Editor of the *Chelsea, Mass., Public*, who gave the problem as it stands at this point. We think our setting decidedly superior, but have no idea who made the change.

b This is the *key-move* which novices always fail to discover.

**GAME 109—"SINGLE CORNER."**

A correction of Game 107 by A. S. McKay, now of Sydney, C. B. but erstwhile of Halifax.

11—15 15—24 7—14 I-1—5  
22 18 a-27 20 18 9 32 28  
15—22 6—10 11—25 5—9  
25 18 28 24 30 21 c-22 18  
8—11 10—15 5—14 12—16  
29 25 21 17 26 22 or  
4—8 15—19 8—11 7—10  
25 22 24 15 31 27  
10—15 9—14 b 2—7 drawn  
24 19 17 10 27 24

a Has Eley Clarke, of Liverpool, G. B., this variation in his MS. collection?

b Mr. W. Forsyth against Mr. Rutherford at this point played 3—7 and lost.

c If 22 17 is played, 9—13 wins. —A. S. McKay.

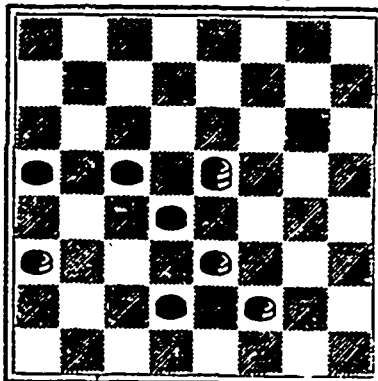
**VAR. I.**

7—10 32 28 3—7 19 3  
24 19 15—24 20 16 12—26  
11—15 28 19 10—15 drawn.

In revising the above game Messrs. Granville, Forsyth and Hamilton struck the following position, which we present as

**PROBLEM 231.**

Black men 13, 14, 18, 26.



White men 21, 23, 27, king 15.

Black to play. What result?

For the first correct solution of the above we will present a recent copy of the *American Checker Review*, containing six problems with their solutions and twenty games, of which fifteen were played between Messrs. Ferris and Bryden in their late match for the championship of Scotland.



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## CITY CHIMES.

"Coasting in Summer" is the attractive heading to an advertisement just issued by the Entertainment Committee of the Church of England Institute. The boys and girls of Halifax will delight in the invention of Miss Story and enjoy the fun. The admission price is fixed at 10 cts., but we heard it whispered that a good many slides would be allowed each one for that price. There are two slides and racing will be allowed. Parties of six can all coast together. There is also a nursery toboggan for the little ones.

The Harkins' Company bade Halifaxians farewell on Tuesday evening, after a very successful season in our city. On Saturday evening of last week the Academy was filled to overflowing with a brilliant and enthusiastic audience to witness the new play, "Lorino." It was a great success, and Miss Julia Arthur, who has completely won the admiration of the theatre-going public, was given a hearty reception, and received no less than six beautiful bouquets. The closing performance on Tuesday evening last was a novel one, the programme consisting of: songs and recitations by Miss Haawell, Miss Arthur and others of the Company, one act of "Lorino" and one of "Sealed Instructions," given with the full strength of the Company. The audience was large and appreciative. The Harkins' Company have been hardworking and painstaking, and richly deserve their success.

The yacht race for the squadron prize last Saturday was very interesting, and was witnessed by a large number of spectators on the balconies and lawn of the club house, while the Artillery band dispensed sweet music on the grounds. The sea was very rough, and a strong south wind blowing, which caused the *Mentor* to retire from the contest, leaving the *Nautilus*, *Etienne*, *Psyche* and *Calypso*. The *Etienne* came out ahead, winning the first prize of \$10.

Base ball is the attraction for many on Saturday afternoons, and the interest in this fascinating game flags not. The Crescents and Orientals played on the Royal Blue's Grounds last Saturday, resulting in victory for the latter. Cricket matches are the order of the day, and the Wanderers, as usual, are doing good work. The south end tennis court, as well as the many private lawns, has been well patronized during the past week or so. Every fine afternoon sees numbers of fair maidens in their pretty tennis suits, and the gentlemen in jaunty light rigs, armed with racket each, wending their way to the grounds. It is an exceedingly healthy as well as fascinating sport, and we are glad to see it so universally in favor.

Bright warm days and delightfully cool evenings, with one or two moist days sprinkled in, have been in order since July came, and isn't it lovely to feel that summer is really here with "all its smiling hours, with song of birds and stir of leaves and wings," etc., etc. If the bright weather didn't make us feel so festive, we might almost be inclined to grow sentimental, but the spring and autumn are undoubtedly the times for such things, so we desist. Do you want to know almost the finest way to spend one of the calm lovely evenings, when there is no fog. Just try a light boat with a select and merry little crew, and row either around the ships, listening to the melodious strains of the band on board, and sometimes to the chorus by the jolly tars, or go around the point, up the arm, and enjoy one of the prettiest scenes Halifax can offer. Every one who visits Halifax in summer should certainly "go round the ships," and they will remember for years to come that "night in June," or July, upon the Halifax Harbor.

Heliotrope is a beautiful color and very fashionable, but it is a color that is not becoming to every one, and ladies should take particular care not to wear it unless it suits their complexion. Many people are wearing the color in its various shades who ought never to do so, and the result is that it is run to death, and soon it will be tired of. Another thing about it is that several colors look atrocious, or make heliotrope look atrocious along side it, and one's eyes are not infrequently offended by seeing two dresses fairly swearing at each other. Care in the selection of the color is first necessary, and then it must not be set against another of antagonistic hue.

When so much is being written on the ever new subject, of which Shakespeare tells us to speak low when we mention it—love—perhaps "would not be cut of place to give a definition of "the only thing that pays for birth, or makes death welcome," (so say the poets,) from Paul Bourget, in "Physiology of Modern Love." He says, "In physiology love is a combination of cerebral phenomena, constituting an instinct, giving rise to different acts according to temperament." How does that strike young Halifaxians.

The closing exercises of the Halifax County Academy came off on Friday evening of last week in the large Assembly Hall of the Institution. The room was elaborately and tastefully decorated with bunting, Japanese fans, sunshades, etc., and flowers, the numerous bright attractive Students themselves adding not a little to the brilliance of the effect. Principal McKay presided, and the programme, which was a long one, was well carried out, and was attentively listened to by an appreciative audience. As we cannot go into details, we must content ourselves with mentioning a few of the features of the evening which struck us most forcibly. The choruses by the pupils of the Academy were excellently rendered, and reflect much credit on pupils and teacher. Miss Anna Church's essay, "Some Needed Inventions," was splendidly written, and full of genuine wit. Her suggestion that a servant girl who would not want to go to the States or marry a soldier was a much needed invention in Halifax, was received with great applause. The scene from Hamlet was very good, each actor doing justice to the part taken,

and very much surprising many in the audience, who had no idea that in addition to the time devoted to the usual routine studies of our Academy, there was sufficient left for the accomplishments which were exhibited at the closing. After the Chairman had made a short address, he announced and awarded graduating prizes and diplomas as follows:—Kristian Lango received the Godfrey Smith gold medal; William Mackintosh and James S. Layton, the Robert Taylor prizes, one sovereign each; Henrietta DeWolf, the H. D. Blackadar prize, one sovereign. The other graduates were Joe. Doyle, Wm. A. McDonald, William Glassey, and A. D. Cooke. Honorable mention in Mathematics was made to F. A. Creighton. Mr. N. C. James, the preceding day, had awarded prizes to his class in modern languages as follows:—Miss Thompson, Mr. Lango, Mr. W. Mackintosh and Miss DeWolf. The graduation and special prizes awarded at the terminal examinations in October last were—Highest aggregate, graduating and winning the J. Godfrey Smith gold medal—Miss Mary Ida Thompson. Of the large number of competitions for the prize offered for the best botanical collection, two were equal, and both deserving. Accordingly, the W. H. Harrington prize of one sovereign was awarded to one, Miss Gladys Fairbanks, and the Robert Taylor prize, one sovereign, to the other, Miss Mary MacKay. After the presentation of prizes, Mr. James Layton, of Elmsdale, read the valedictory. Principal MacKay and Hon. J. W. Longley addressed the audience, and a pleasant feature followed. H. A. Church, on behalf of the scholars, presented Miss Hobercker with a handsome bouquet. This young lady is very soon to leave for Germany, and will be much missed at the County Academy. A very pleasant evening closed with the singing of "God Save Canada." Of the graduates and scholars of Halifax County five intend entering Dalhousie College the coming term—Miss Hay, James Layton, Joseph Doyle, Adams Archibald, and Christian Lango.

The open street cars afford favorable opportunities for the study of nature. We have often observed with amusement the attempts of nervous, fidgety people to attract the attention of the conductor when they want to stop the car. They will begin operations about a block from where they want to get off by craning their necks in the effort to turn around and look for the conductor, who always appears to be behind when they want him, and then all sorts of signals are pressed into service for the occasion. The close cars are often amusing also. To see a man or woman clutch the check strap a long time before they want to stop, and look frightened until the operation is successfully performed, is profoundly funny. Walt Whitman is credited with making endless trips on the ferryboat to study people, but to our mind the street cars are better than the ferry for this purpose. If a student of human nature wants to enjoy himself, let him take the round trip in the cars—nothing could be more pleasant on a fine day.

ROGER MITLER, Esq., manager of the Evans Bros. Piano Company, Ingersoll, Ont., writes:—"I cannot just understand why you have not brought K. D. C. before our Western people ere this. I am fully convinced that you have the best medicine for dyspepsia ever offered to the public and that it will do all that is claimed for it. Last week when I was on my way from the East, I was approached by two different parties who wanted some, as they were more than astonished at the result of a trial package. It seems to me any smart level-headed man ought to sell this medicine like hot cakes."

## WHEN IN NEED

Of Furniture, Carpets, Oilcloth, Curtains, Bedding or Housefurnishing Requisites of any description, it will be to your interest to see our stock before committing yourself to any purchases.

We have a fine range of patterns in every department and our regular list prices are as low as other houses with their discounts off, but during the month of July we will offer special inducements that we are confident will satisfy purchasers that we are willing to handle goods at closer margins than any other house in the trade, for cash or easy terms of payment by Instalments.

No trouble to show visitors all the interesting features we have to offer, whether wishing to purchase or not.

Our "House Furnishing Guide" mailed to any address on application.

## Nova Scotia Furnishing Co., Ltd.

SUCCESSORS TO

### A. STEPHEN & SON,

Complete House Furnishers.

101 & 103 BARRINGTON ST., COR. PRINCE ST., HALIFAX, N. S.