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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.

One of the most remarkable facts about that rather remarkable city, St. John's, Newfoundland, is that one, by taking a short walk, can pass from a crowded, brightly-lighted and hustling thoroughfare, to scenes of the wildest and most romantic grandeur. Leaving the main street of the town, in twenty minutes a desolate spot is reached among crags and moorland, and there in front, 300 feet below, is the Atlantic, stretching 1700 miles to the coast of Ireland. It is the most eastern point of the continent—the real "jumping-off place" of North America.

The seal has been taking up more than his share of public attention recently, and appears to be a very troublesome as well as valuable creature. Captain Winant, master of the American sealing schooner *Mischief*, presents a new view of the matter. "Why," he says, "is all his bad feeling engendered between the two Governments? The only answer you can have is—'The seals must be protected or they will be destroyed.' Well, would the destruction or extermination of the seals be such a great calamity as some would make it appear? They are nothing but a luxury at best. Then why should they be especially protected any more than the salmon that swim in our streams, or the whales in the ocean, or the buffaloes that once covered our plains? There are good reasons why they should be destroyed. They are not an article of food, and they are very destructive of fish, which are an article of food. The lowest estimate made by experts is that each seal consumes about ten pounds of fish daily, and, according to Professor Elliott, who claims to have counted them, there are about six millions that visit the 'Prilyoff Islands' every year. These would destroy sixty million pounds of fish daily, or ten times more than would be required to supply all the United States. The question might be asked, which is the more essential to human life, food or sealskins? But it appears that it is not the Canadian sealer that destroys the seals. The offender in the past has been the Alaska company, whose officers have killed the seals by the thousand." Captain Winant says:—"It is a fact well known to many that the Alaska Commercial Company have at certain times, when they did not want so many skins, sent men over to the Copper and Behring Islands and killed them by thousands, and let them lie where the stench from their dead carcasses would prevent other seals from landing, and the captains of some of the schooners landed men and cleared a lot of them off. But the British Government would probably agree to some plan of protection if it should be made to bear alike on all to prevent seals from being killed at certain

seasons, or in certain localities, but not to give a privilege to some wealthy corporation to kill and destroy by thousands, and to make millions of dollars profit, while the hardy and industrious hunter and sailor are not allowed to hunt them for a bare livelihood."

On the plea that the colored population of the South are intimidated from voting, and that in many districts the Democrats carry the congressional elections by force and fraud a "Federal Election Bill" has been introduced in Congress, which is evidently the work of unscrupulous politicians who have determined by any means, no matter how unconstitutional, to capture a large number of congressional seats in the South for the Republican party. The bill is a direct blow at State rights in favor of the centralization of power, as boards of supervisors of elections, composed of employes of the Federal Courts, are to be appointed, who are to have power to prevent registration and naturalization frauds, to scrutinize the casting of votes, and in co-operation with the State officials, to examine and count the ballots of representatives, and to report the result to the Chief Supervisor, while the State officials certify the result to their own authorities. In case of a conflict between the returns of the State officials and the supervisors, the returns of the latter to be taken as conclusive. The bill is a most unwarranted interference with State rights, and will lead to endless trouble should it unfortunately be passed by both houses of Congress, a result, however, that we do not anticipate, as a recent caucus of Republican Senators failed to agree in pushing the bill.

The French government will introduce in the Chamber of Deputies at the next session, a bill to authorize the construction of a trans-Saharan railway to connect with France's new territory. This is going ahead in earnest, and who can say that it may not be a wise move. We were always taught, in those days when our young ideas were beginning to shoot, that the Sahara was a great desert of shifting sands where nothing could live or grow. But old ideas are rapidly being exploded, and this one is among the number. M. J. Dybowski, in an article in the *Journal de l'Agriculture*, contends that this hot region might be colonized, and utilized for agricultural purposes. All that it needs is water, and the main drift of M. Dybowski's communication is to show how abundant this is at short depths below the surface. In many parts palms, when once planted, can reach it with their roots. In others very shallow artesian wells suffice, and the water flows continuously. He advocates a system of irrigation from artesian wells, and, as a proof of abundance of water, mentions one such well that yields over a thousand gallons per minute. When once palms are established, the whole aspect is changed by rich vegetation that grows around them. If all this can be arranged, and the desert made to blossom as the rose, the railway will be a great boon to the people who are to colonize the country; but in view of the fact that France itself is in a bad way about its population falling off, the scheme would be more likely to "go" if a more prolific nation took it in hand. A nation whose death rate exceeds its birth rate is not in a position to talk of colonizing a new country.

The death of John Henry Newman, the great Cardinal, has brought forth many loving tributes to his memory. Many people are familiar with the leading events of the life of this man, who more than any other was the great man in the history of two churches, and there are few who do not know and love the beautiful hymn

"Lead kindly Light, amid the encircling gloom
Lead thou me on."

which was written when the author was thirty-two years of age. Dr. Newman was born in 1801, in London, and was the son of a well-to-do banker. He was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, and having graduated from there with honors, he was elected a fellow of Oriel College, where he came in contact with men who have left their mark upon the thought of the time, including Whately and Hawkins, afterwards provost of Oriel. He subsequently became incumbent of St. Mary's, Oxford, which position he held for fourteen years. His preaching attracted the admiring attention of the country. In 1845, after much study, he definitely seceded to the Church of Rome, a course which his friends knew was taken only on principle and after profound thought. Never fanatical, never narrow, his pure life stands as an example of Christianity. As a literary man and a poet he would have made his mark in any country, and his blameless character, gentle disposition, and tender heart, made him beloved by all who knew him. His charge of faith, when a cause of grief to those who differed from him, was sincere and true. He gave up everything for the sake of principle, and entered the Church of Rome as a simple priest, a position from which he speedily arose to become a distinguished Prince of the Roman Catholic Church in Britain. He was truly a good man.

The Council of the Folk-lore Society are organizing a Folk-lore Congress in London, to meet in September of next year, under the presidency of Mr. Andrew Lang. The preliminary steps are now being completed, and the organizing committee will hold their first meeting next week. Mr. C. G. Leland is now in London, and is acting with the Society in this matter.

Public Opinion says that the library of the People's Palace, London, has been used by 204,647 people since January last, and the issue of books amounted to 35,558. On Sundays 27,228 persons have availed themselves of the library and reading room. Over 1,500 volumes have been presented by various donors, and the Wilkie Collins Memorial Fund has been expended in procuring a library of standard novels. The chief item of interest, however, lies in the statement that there is a marked improvement in the class of reading; and a steady growing demand for technical and scientific literature. This speaks well for the intellectual progress of the English people.

Tolstoi's "Kreutzer Sonata," has been receiving a prodigious amount of free advertising in the United States, the effect of which has been to largely increase its sale. Postmaster-General Wannamaker has forbidden its transmission through the mails, and a lot of copies were seized in New York by direction of Anthony Comstock. As the Magistrate, after examination, pronounced that there was nothing in the book to hurt anyone's morals, the books were returned to the vendors, who promised to stop selling them in a sensational manner. If all this excitement over the book had not been aroused, probably very few people would have cared to read it, for it is said to be simply nasty, and not at all interesting.

We clip from *Imperial Federation* the following item:—"It is a wonderful work for a little country like Canada to build its Canadian Pacific Line. But in a thousand ways it has been a blessing not merely to Canada, but to the British community at large." "Little country," indeed! Does the *Record* know that according to the latest estimate, from data supplied by Government surveyors, the area of Canada is 3,519,000 square miles, the land surface being estimated at 3,379,000 square miles. Canada comprises one-fourteenth part of the land surface of the earth, the Dominion is nearly thirty times as large as the whole of the United Kingdom, and Canada is 500,000 square miles larger than the United States, without Alaska. Of course, the greatness of our country, in comparison with our population, makes the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway a much more "wonderful work" than if we were the "little country" the *Record* speaks of.

Those who reluctantly abstain from eating the proverbially "cool" cucumber because of its alleged indigestibility will be glad to hear what a medical English paper has to say on the subject. "Many people," it says, "are under the impression that cucumber is very indigestible, and when they eat it they do so under protest, and with apprehension of possibly dire consequences. How this delusion can have arisen it is difficult to say, unless it be that cucumber is often eaten with salmon and other indigestible table friends. It is not the cucumber, however, but the salmon that sits so heavily on our stomach's throne. Cucumber, in fact, is very digestible when eaten properly. It cannot indeed be otherwise when it is remembered that it consists mainly of water, and that those parts which are not water are almost exclusively cells of a very rapid growth. In eating cucumber it is well to cut it into thin slices and to masticate them thoroughly. Even the vinegar and the pepper that are so often added to it are of service to the digestion if not taken in excess." How pleasant it is to have the assurance of a medical journal that cucumber is wholesome. It should have added, however, that these are cucumbers and cucumbers. They must be gathered in the cool of the morning and eaten the same day to be either tasty or digestible. A cucumber kept longer than twenty-four hours after being picked from the vine loses its flavor and becomes tough and indigestible. It is probably the eating of stale cucumber more than the "table friends" it usually accompanies that has given it the bad name it possesses.

Some of our Provincial contemporaries are concerned over the way in which the St. John Press is speaking of Halifax harbor, and seem to think that the press of Halifax ought to reply to the slanders against our magnificent harbor. A Cape Breton paper says:—"We would suggest that the press of both Provincial cities acknowledge first that Sydney harbor is a better harbor than either St. John or Halifax, after which they should leave it to the editor of this paper to decide the disputed question between Halifax and St. John. Of course the friends of Louisburg would want to be heard from, but we would give the 'bun' to Louisburg over the others at the outstart, and therefore not allow it to come into competition." Our friends need not concern themselves so deeply. There is no competition, and when we hear our harbor maligned by envious tongues we can afford to smile. Truth is mighty, and may as well prevail now as at any other time. Our harbor stands unrivalled on the North Atlantic coast, if not in the world, and to those who dwell by its sparkling waters it is "a thing of beauty" and "a joy forever." While we claim pre-eminence for our own, we are not so mean as to belittle the many other fine harbors of our country, and especially of our own Province. This is a business too small for any respectable newspaper, and very nauseating to the unfortunate reader. Our country should be first, last, and always, with us, and it cannot do any good to try and run down any portion of it. By the way, our Cape Breton friend says "a portion of the St. John press is just now directing sledge-hammer blows at Halifax harbor." "Sledge-hammer blows" is good. What a great splash they would make; but that is about all the damage they could do. Water is not usually attacked in that way.

The following decision was lately arrived at in the West London (England) Police Court. Three men were summoned for travelling first-class on the Great Western Line with second-class tickets, and refusing to pay the difference in fare when requested to do so by a duly authorized servant of the railway company. The case against them having been fully proved they were absolved from the offence charged, on the ground that the ticket-collector, by asking them for the excess fare, had condoned the fraud for which they might otherwise have been held responsible. The decision of the Magistrate certainly seems to place the dishonest person who is travelling in a railway carriage superior to that for which he has taken a ticket in an exceptional position. If no demand is made upon him for the extra fare then the matter rests, but if an official of the company he is defrauding requires him to make his defalcation good by paying the difference between the fare which he has actually paid and the fare which he should have paid, the fraud is at once condoned, and he can snap his fingers at the corporation.

The game of lacrosse is coming in for condemnation on all sides on account of the terribly rough handling the players give and receive. The *Canadian Presbyterian* has the following to say about it:—"Young Canada should stop playing lacrosse or stop splitting one another's heads open. The downright brutality displayed in several recent matches was a disgrace to all parties concerned. If the sport is to be witnessed by any but the lowest rowdies of the country such exhibitions must stop. Athletic sport within reasonable limitations is a good thing. To be great a nation must have muscle as well as brains. That Canadians should have national sport is right enough, but Canadians do not want a national sport several degrees worse than a Spanish bull fight. Manly games are quite possible without violence or rowdyism. Who ever heard of rowdyism in connection with cricket or curling? It is bad enough to see a noble horse abused on the race course, but a human being is supposed to be worth more than a race horse. If it is impossible to play lacrosse without such scenes as those lately witnessed, then let all respectable people stop patronizing the game, and it will soon die out."

From the *North China Herald* it would appear that the Chinese farming classes are in perpetual difficulties, while the small traders work on such a narrow margin that frequent accommodation is essential. On the other hand, the balances in the hands of creditors are so small that no one can afford to leave his money out of call for more than a few months. Finally, the universal habit is to avoid discharging liabilities if possible. So at New Year's time, when all debts are supposed to be settled, there is a game of hide and seek. Creditors hunting reluctant debtors are themselves hunted by creditors of their own. The only period of brief respite is New Year's Day. The double anxiety of a Chinaman in the "12th moon" is to find some one else, and not to be found himself. It is to the interest of all parties that no claim for debt should get into the courts of law, for this would mean not only the loss of the debt but also of the rest of the property of the litigants. To avoid the creditor altogether is a prime object of many debtors at this period of the year, and many are the tricks resorted to. On New Year's Day, or one soon after, the Chinese debtor who succeeds in evading or parrying the claims of his creditor may possibly call upon him, or the creditor may possibly call upon the debtor. Each is arrayed in his best, and each is full of polite phrases. The creditor may be inwardly swelling with wrath and indignation at his debtor's escape, while the debtor for his part may be full of smiling self-complacency. But neither the one nor the other would ever dream of alluding to such affairs at this festive time. Business is interdicted by the law of the realm, and so the debtor walks the earth with a sense of freedom to which he has long been a stranger.

A writer in the *Canada Spectator* contends that beauty and brain seldom go together, and cites many instances to prove his contention. Of the beautiful faces, those most noted for their physical perfection, such as the Circassians, the Ancient Greeks, the African tribe of Nyassaland, who are as perfect as bronze statues, and others, he says, are generally stupid intellectually. The African tribe especially are as ignorant as fishes, and have never risen to the conception of clothes of any kind. On the other hand he states that the Chinese, the Germans, the Jews, and other nations not distinguished for good looks, carry off the palm for brains, knowledge and cleverness. That there is much truth in this statement can easily be proved by looking at the portraits of many of the men and women who have distinguished themselves intellectually. Beauty is rare among them. "In the last century," says our authority, "the ablest men in Europe were remarkable for a certain superfluity of flesh, of which Gibbons' face is the best known and most absurd example, and in our own time intellect, even hereditary intellect, is constantly found dissipated from good looks, even from distinction, some of the ablest men being externally heavy and gross, and some of the ablest women marked by an indefiniteness of cheek and chin, as if they had been moulded by the fingers in putty. Science can no more make a Circassian than a one-legged race, and the physical attributes, like the grace of God, are independent of thinking. If they were not, we should some day have a race of heroes indeed, stalking among lesser men, as Kingsley depicts his Goths stalking among the far more quick-witted and better-cultivated Alexandrians. An entire race like Alexander the Great, the man in whom, of all mankind, brain power and physique were united in their highest perfectness, would soon be more intolerable than the Venetian aristocracy whom Dr. Disraeli derided, denounced and worshipped." It would indeed be unfair if beauty and intellect were invariably united. All have not the same gifts, and for the general good it is well so. That there are some notable exceptions to the rule does not alter the conclusion that beauty and brains are seldom united.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

She's fairer than a lily,
And she's sweeter than a rose,
And she knocks the neighbors silly
When she wields the garden hose.

She lifts her skirts from danger
With her left hand, while her right
Grasps the nozzle, and the stranger
Gets a very pleasant sight.

The neighbors' eyes all twinkle
And their interest daily grows,
For they like to see her sprinkle,
And they like to see the hose.

—Sourville Journal.

The hair around a lion's neck is his mane protection.

A man never becomes so homely that he is not handsome to the woman he is good to.

Burdette says:—Our preachers do not write so many or so wise proverbs as did Solomon, but they have fewer wives and better children.

A Texas debating society is struggling with the question; "Is there a future life for giraffes?" They seem to be constructed with special reference to the necks world.

"Fred, do you remember that in our courtship days you used to say that another woman only reminded you of me?" "Yes; and now you remind me of other women. Odd isn't it?"

Persons who are wont to boast of their family greatness should remember that their first care should be to build up a good reputation for the party who comes in between their ancestors and their descendants.

An Indifferent Dog.—Father: "Have you named your dog yet, Johnny?" Son: "Yoth, thir; I'm going to call him after you." Father: "That's not very complimentary, my son." Son: "I'th all right, he won't know enough to care."

Henry.—"Dearest, I love you better and better every moment, and I long for the time to come when you shall be my own dear wife." Dearest—"Oh, well, Harry, there's plenty of time, and as you say your love's increasing all the time, it would be foolish to marry before it became wholly ripe."

Practical Christianity.—He—would you care much if I should steal a kiss? She (strictly Puritanic)—I should. I could not bear to look at you again, should I know you to be guilty of violating, in the smallest degree, one of the commandments. If you must have a kiss, occasionally, ask me for it, but you must not steal it.

A contemporary poet begins some verses for music—

I stood alone by the silv'ry sea,
And saw the sun in the distant West.

Joshua's feat is nothing to this.

It is "ripe meat" you must ask for now, if you wish to stamp yourself as a true disciple of epicureanism, says the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser. "Ripe meat" is meat that has been killed and kept from three to four months in an oven temperature just above freezing. This softens the fibres and makes the coarse part luscious because of the absence of "full blood." Meat subjected to such a process is so tender that it melts in your mouth as easily as charlotte russe; so tender, in fact, that the fastidious epicure will eat no other kind.

THE CHINESE COMPOSITOR.—About once a month we register a blood-curdling vow on the accumulated files of the Telegraph, to the effect that the very next time our compositorial staff exasperate us by their inconceivably idiotic style of spelling we will appeal to our readers by publishing the paper with all its errors on its head. We don't know that we shan't do it, some day, but in the meantime we will "make even," to some extent by re-producing, *literatim*, a portion of a familiar recitation, as "set up" the other day by a natural idiot with a queue and a composing-stick. The public will see what we have to put up with in the following;—"The Burial of Sir John Moore.—Not a drum was heard not a funeral note as his corse to the ramparts. We hired not a soldier discharged his farewell shot O'er the gram when our Hero we buried. We buried him doubly at dead of night. The soda with our bayonets turning. By thugging moonbeams mirty light and the lantern dimly burning. No melen coffin enclosed his breast not in shut nor in shorsed we would him. But he lay like a warrior taking his rest. Wilt his martial clock around him. Few and short were the papers and, we spoke not a word of sorrow. But we steadfastly galed on the fall that was dead and we bitterly thought of the mortar."—Hong Kong Telegraph.

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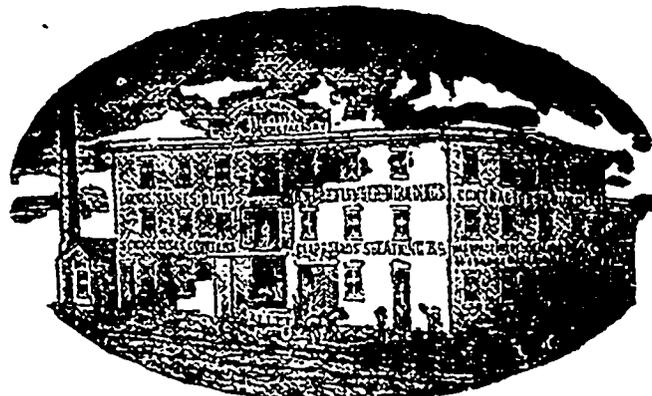
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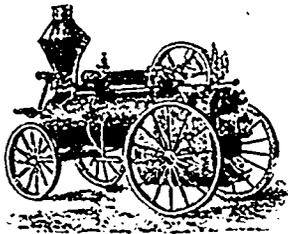
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ENGINES, BOILERS,
ROTARY SAW MILLS
OR WOOD WORKING MACHINERY,

Write **GEO. H. EVANS,**
62 WATER STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.
For Catalogue C and prices.

THE BRAS D'OR
STEAM NAVIGATION COM'Y,
(LIMITED.)

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.



On and after JUNE 9th the
Large and well furnished
STEAMER

MARION

will leave Port Mulgrave for Sydney and intermediate ports in the Bras D'or Lakes every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY on arrival of I. C. R. train, due at 2.25, Railway time. RETURNING will leave Sydney on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY at 2 p.m., connecting with Express Train leaving Mulgrave for the West at 10.20 Railway time.

The well known favorite Steamer NEPTUNE will leave Mulgrave for Sydney via St. Peter's Canal and East Bay on arrival of the train, DAILY, RETURNING same night, in time for Morning Train.

The beautiful Steamer MAGNOLIA will run on the Lake between WHYCOOMAGH & LITTLE BRAS D'OR, via BADDECK, as usual.

Tickets can be purchased at the Ticket Offices of the I. C. Railway, and all information given at office of

J. W. GORHAM & CO.
Halifax, N. S.
AGENTS.

LONDON DRUG STORE,
147 Hollis Street,

J. GODFREY SMITH,
DISPENSING CHEMIST,
Proprietor. Agent for

Laurance's Axis-Cut Pebble Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

In Stock, the great cure of Neuralgia "Eau Anti-Neuralgique." Chronic cases yield to its curative effects.

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Best and Safest!



As said by Government Analyst to be composed of Ingredients the best and safest for manufacturing Baking Powder.

THE DOMINION PAINT CO.

Are prepared to Supply the Trade with

MARINE PAINTS

AS BELOW

ATLANTIC ANTIFOULING COMPOSITION for Iron Ships.

MOSELEY'S COPPER PAINT, for Wooden Ships.

LIQUID MARINE BLACK PAINT.

GREEN

SEAM PAINT, a Perfect Substitute for Rosin

Also, Black and Bright Varnish, Roofing Pitch, Tar, &c. Quality guaranteed equal to anything manufactured.

Office & Works, Dartmouth.

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James Roue,

MANUFACTURER OF

GINGER ALE,

LEMONADE,

SODA WATER, &c.

For full particulars address P. O. Box 406 or

WOODS' WHARF, HALIFAX, N. S.

Geo. H. Fielding,
SOLICITOR, &c.

93 HOLLIS ST.
MINING SUITS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

HOURS—9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

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.

This year's Labrador fishery is said to be very bountiful.

General Middleton left Ottawa for England on Tuesday.

A disease which some believe to be anthrax has appeared among cattle at Cartwright, Manitoba.

Sealskins valued at \$150,000 are being prepared at Victoria, B. C., for shipment to England via the C. P. R.

The North British Society intend having an excursion on the harbor tomorrow in the steamer *City of St. John*.

The concrete steps at the upper entrance of the grand parade are being repaired to be in keeping with the other improvements.

The Joggins' mines have been sold to an English syndicate. The price is said to be \$250,000. The new owners take charge on September 1st.

The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, Sir John and Lady Thompson, and Mr. Sanford Flemming sailed on the *Parisian* for Canada on the 14th inst.

The float in the Dartmouth ferry dock is being altered to fit the bow on the *Annex 2*. The bow of the *Dartmouth* will be altered and made the same shape.

Collingwood, Ont., suffered severely from fire on the 13th inst. The new town hall, which cost over \$20,000, was destroyed as well as many other buildings.

Miss Helen Binney, daughter of the late Bishop Binney, was married to the Rev. H. Lancaster at the Bishop's Chapel, Eden Court, Inverness, Scotland, on July 31st.

A man in a boat and a man who tried to save himself by swimming were carried over Niagara Falls on Friday last in full view of a party of visitors. The men are unknown.

The Retail Grocers' Association of Halifax, recently formed, have met and adopted a constitution and by-laws. The officers will be elected at the first regular meeting, which is to be held on the first Monday in September.

Corporal Nicholls, of the Royal Engineers, while diving on Tuesday in the vicinity of MacNab's Island for the purpose of clearing an anchor which had fouled, was killed by the anchor falling upon him. Nicholls was 27 years of age and only recently married.

General Manager Scriber of the I. C. R. has ordered an investigation into the conduct of the keeper of the railway restaurant at Amherst in refusing to allow Dr. Jordan, Pastor of the African Baptist Church in Halifax, to eat at the same table with his fellow passengers.

The long strike at Springhill came to an end on Tuesday evening. Through the instrumentality of Messrs. Fielding and Gilpin a basis of agreement was reached and signed by both parties concerned. The men have carried all the points for which they contended and have returned to work.

Some changes have taken place in the Quebec Government. Turcotte has been appointed Prothonotary at Montreal; Robidoux succeeds him as Attorney-General; Charles Laugelier replaces Robidoux as Provincial Secretary, and Charles Fitzpatrick, M. P. P., for Quebec County, will be sworn in as President of the Council in a few days.

We draw the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the St. John Exhibition, which appears in another column, and would particularly impress upon all who are likely to exhibit, the necessity of sending in their entries before the first of September. The Association is preparing to issue a complete catalogue of exhibits, and all entries must therefore positively close on the date mentioned.

The fishery delegates have returned to St. Johns from England. They were enthusiastically welcomed on their arrival, and the former ground taken, that no arrangements or other method of disposing of the question of French treaty rights and claims in Newfoundland, except that of the entire extinguishment of such rights and claims, can be accepted by the people of the colony, was re-affirmed by the meeting.

The steamer *Halifax* was run into by a schooner in Boston Harbor last week. Considerable damage was done to deck fixings and two life boats. She was detained for two hours in order to have the steering gear put in order again. An action will be brought by the owners of the *Halifax* against the owners of the schooner for damage sustained. The *Halifax* left as usual for Boston on Wednesday morning.

The citizens of Halifax were startled by the continuous ringing of the fire alarm on Tuesday evening, and by the reflection of a large fire in the vicinity of Spring Garden Road and Carleton Street. A large number of people flocked to the scene of the fire, only to find that it was a test of the fire department, a magnificent bonfire having been prepared for the occasion. The test on the whole was successful, but the need of more horses in the department is much felt, and the water supply in that portion of the city is inadequate.

The anti-lottery bill was passed by the U. S. House on Saturday.

Leary's raft reached New York minus a few of its sections some days ago.

The steamer *Teutonic* on her last voyage cut down the ocean record from Queenstown to New York by thirteen minutes.

A movement is on foot to found a National Baptist University in New York, with an endowment of twenty million dollars. John D. Rockefeller will furnish the money.

Wilksbarre, Pa. was the scene of a cyclone on Tuesday. Much damage was done. Many parts are in ruins, eleven persons were killed, nine fatally injured and twenty-four seriously hurt.

They have been having troublous times in the United States with strikers. The railway strike is not yet over, and one thousand men at Lynn are out of employment owing to the morocco finishers strike. At Albany, N. Y., on Monday a squad of Pinkerton men fired into the crowd without provocation and considerable trouble ensued. A boy and a woman were injured.

The Woods Hall express due at Boston at 10 p. m. on Tuesday left the track about eight miles from Quincy station, beyond Presidents bridge, from some unknown cause and plunged into an embankment. The foremost car fell over on the engine. Escaping steam and smoke immediately filled the car, which contained some 50 persons, eleven of whom were taken out dead. A number of others on the train were more or less injured, some of whom have since died.

The Albany, N. Y. Express is publishing a number of maxims as to the benefit of advertising, which it has received from various sources. We give a few of the samples, which ought to have due weight with business men and women:—"Newspapers are the best mediums for securing good results from advertising."—Dr. W. I. Vesceius. "We reach the thinking people through the channel of newspaper advertising."—W. Howard Brown, Agent Travellers Ins. Co. "A newspaper advertisement worded and displayed so that it can be read at a casual glance tells the whole story."—Lord & Thomas, Chicago. "We have advertised freely in the newspapers for nearly half a century, and believe in it."—Van Heusen, Charles & Co.

The Imperial Parliament was prorogued on Monday.

Prince Ferdinand returned to Sofia on Friday last. He received an ovation.

The United States has been accepted as mediator by both Gautemala and Salvador.

Emperor William will create Prince Etel Frederick, his second son, Duke of Heligoland.

One half the town of Monetier, France, was burned on the 13th inst. Forty persons were injured.

Emperor William arrived in Russia on Sunday. He was met at Narva by the Czar. The greetings of the two rulers were cordial.

The Armenian residents of Paris have presented a petition to M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on behalf of their oppressed countrymen.

Mr. John Ruskin is sinking rapidly. He is almost continuously delirious, and during his irresponsible moments he twice attempted suicide with a razor.

Sir Wm. Vernon has attacked the House of Lords as a standing obstruction to useful legislation. He said as a deliberative assembly the House of Lords had almost ceased to exist.

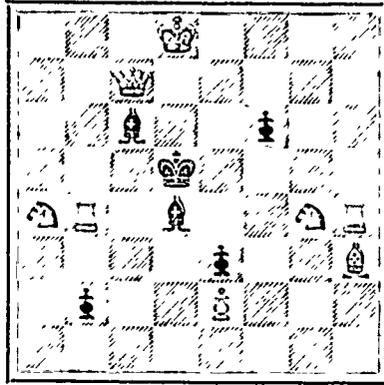
A railway strike in South Wales has thrown hundreds of people out of employment. The railway men are determined to resist and put a stop to any traffic that may be attempted. It is a conflict between labor and capital.

A letter from Central America to a San Francisco man states that a Gutemalan proclamation has been issued that all men who are not ready for military duty shall be shot. Nearly all the men who first went to the front have been killed in battles with the Salvadorians. Every servant, even those on coffee plantations, has been drafted into the army and there are not enough left to supply food. Provisions bring enormous prices. Business is at a standstill and the city is under martial law.

Lord Salisbury's last despatch to Secretary Blaine bears date Aug. 2nd. It concludes thus:—"Her Majesty's Government always claimed freedom of navigation and fishing in the Behring Sea outside the limit of a marine league from the coast. It is impossible to admit that the right to fish and catch seals in the high seas can be held to be abandoned by a nation from the mere fact that for a certain number of years the subjects of that nation neglected to exercise such rights. It must be remembered that the existence of British Columbia as a colony, and the development of colonial shipping, are comparatively recent. If the United States Government continues to differ with Great Britain as to the legality of the recent captures, Her Majesty's Government is ready to submit the question of issues dependent thereon to impartial arbitration.

CHESSE.

PROBLEM No. 34.
By J. Henderson.
From Jamaica Gleaner



White to play and mate in 2 moves.

GAME No 35.

The following brilliant, says the Baltimore Sunday News, is from the brain of Col. Showalter. As we do not believe we could have played the game quite so well as the Col., the notes must be regarded merely as suggestions.

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| WHITE | BLACK |
| A. H. Robbins. | J. W. Showalter. |
| 1 P to K4 | P to K4 |
| 2 B to B4 | Kt to K B3 |
| 3 Kt to K B3 | Kt to Q B3 |
| 4 Kt to Kt5 | P to Q4 |
| 5 P takes P | Kt to Q R4 |
| Much better than Kt takes P; avoiding the attack of Kt takes B P, etc. | |
| 6 B to Kt5 ch | P to B3 |
| 7 P takes P | P takes P |
| 8 B to K2 | P to K R3 |
| 9 Kt to K B3 | |
| The attack is now over. | |
| 10 Kt to K5 | P to K5 |
| 11 Kt to Kt4 | Q to Q5 |
| 12 B takes B | B takes Kt |
| | P to K6 |

The beginning of a wonderful combination
13 P to K B3!
That is to say, the best he has already.

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 14 B to R3 | P to K R4 |
| 15 K to K2 | Q to R5 ch |
| | Q to B7 ch |
| And the game is now over, with the exception of the finishing touches. | |
| 16 K to Q3 | R to Q sq ch |
| 17 K to B3 | P to K7 |
| Black can of course win Q here or mate in two by 17 P takes Q P. 18 Q to Kt sq! 18 P to Q8 Kt. 19 Q takes Kt. 19 Q to B4 mate. | |
| 18 Q to Kt sq | Kt to Q4 ch |
| 19 K to Q3 | Kt to K5 di ch |
| 20 K to B3 | |

White might have gone to K4 with more of a show Q takes Q
Overlooking the mate evidently, by 20 Kt to Q8 ch, Q takes Kt 21 Q to Q5 mate.
21 R takes Q Kt to Q8 ch
22 R takes Kt P takes R makes and mate.
—Gazette.

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

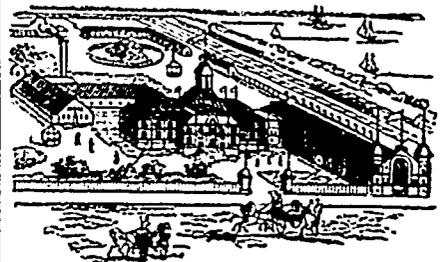
A Rich Brown

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.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.



CANADA'S

International Exhibition,

Industrial & Agricultural Fair,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

SEPT. 24 TO OCT. 4, 1890

Entries close Sept. 1st.

\$12,000 in Premiums,

Competition Open to the World,

Space and Power Free,

A Large Array of Special Attractions,

Ample Accommodation for Visitors at Low Rates,

Special Excursions on all Bys. & Steamboats.

For Prize List, Entry Forms and Full Information, address,

IRA CORNWALL,

Sec'y Exhibition Association.

MAYFLOWER.

SHATFORD BROS.

Are Agents of the popular grade of OIL. Address

Liverpool Wharf, Halifax, N. S.

103rd YEAR.
Collegiate School,
WINDSOR, N. S.

Michaelmas Term will begin
MONDAY, SEPT. 1.

STAFF OF SIX MASTERS.

PROF. D'ORNANO, of Paris, France, has been recently added to the Staff as Special Teacher of the French Language. Circulars on application to

Rev. Arnoldus Miller, M.A., Head Master.

DOCTORS, ATTENTION!

On application we will mail you new Catalogues of the very

LATEST PUBLICATIONS OF
MEDICAL WORKS.

ORDERS TAKEN FOR ANY BOOK ON MEDICINE.

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to be seen in the city is at

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THE TAILOR,

156 HOLLIS STREET.

DOUGLASS & CO.
NORTH FERRY FOUNDRY
 UPPER WATER ST., HALIFAX.
 Manufacturers of Hollow-Ware, Soil Pipe and Fittings.
 Iron Fencing and Cresting Fitted up with neatness and despatch.
 LIGHT AND HEAVY CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER
 STOVE REPAIR CASTINGS ALWAYS IN STOCK.
 We guarantee to give satisfaction. TELEPHONE 416.

MACKINTOSH & McINNIS,
 BUILDERS, LUMBER DEALERS ETC.,
 MACKINTOSH & McINNIS' WHARF,
 LOWER WATER STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.,
 Keep constantly on hand all kinds of
LUMBER, TIMBER, LATHS, SHINGLES, &c.
 Which they will sell low for Cash. CONTRACTS TAKEN FOR WOOD & BRICK BUILDINGS

FOYLE BREWERY.

P. & J. O'MULLIN,
 Brewers, Maltsters & Bottlers,
 SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
Kraizer Beer.
 HALIFAX, N. S.

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE POCKET GAZETTEER

—AND—
ATLAS OF CANADA,
 By J. G. Bartholomew, F. R. S. L., F. R. G. S.
 —AND—
 Edited by J. M. Harper, M.A., Ph.D., Quebec.
 Contains 300 Pages & 36 Maps.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

A. & W. MACKINLAY,
 PUBLISHERS.

BRICKS!

THE MIRAMICHI STEAM BRICK WORKS,
 Being now fitted up with new and improved machinery, will manufacture over 2,500,000 Bricks this season. They are warranted hard and well proportioned. Good Shipping facilities. Send for prices to
 G. A. & H. S. FLETT.
 NELSON, N. B.

THOMAS REARDON,
 IMPORTER OF AND DEALER IN
PAINTS, OILS,
VARNISHES, WHITE LEADS,
GLASS,
WALL PAPERS & DECORATIONS
PICTURE AND ROOM MOULDINGS,
WINDOW SHADES,
 Winsor & Newton's ARTISTS' MATERIALS
 A New and Large Assortment of
 Photogravures, Artotypes, Steel Engravings,
 Chromos, Oil Paintings, &c.
 SIGN WRITING, GLASS EMBOSING,
 PICTURE FRAMING, &c.
40 to 44 BARRINGTON ST.

FROM
THE MARITIME PROVINCES

TO
 All Upper Canada Points,
Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago,
 AND
 The West, South-West and North-West,

THE
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

IS THE
OLD & RELIABLE ROUTE,
 And Patrons can always rely on an efficient service and Low Rates.

OVER 3,000 MILES OPERATED IN CANADA

Pullman and Parlor, Dining and Sleeping Cars on all Express Trains, and Coaches Lighted by Electricity and Heated with Steam.

CHOICE OF ROUTES TO THE NORTH-WEST AND ALL PACIFIC COAST POINTS.

For Through Tickets apply to
 R. F. ARMSTRONG, Gen. Agent,
 134 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S.
 Or any I. C. Railway Agent.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
LOTTERY.

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE. For public purposes, such as Educational Establishment and Large Hall for the St. John Baptist Society of Montreal.

MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1890.
 From the Month of July.

July 9, August 13, September 10, October 3, November 12, December 10.

THIRD MONTHLY DRAWING SEPT. 10, '90

3134 Prizes Worth \$52,740.
 Capital Prize worth \$15,000.

TICKET, \$ 1.00
 11 TICKETS FOR . . . \$10.00

ASK FOR CIRCULARS

List of Prizes.

1	Prize worth \$15,000	\$15,000 00
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
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.			
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
3134 Prizes worth		\$52,740 00
S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager, 81, St. James St., Montreal, Canada.			

THE TWO ANGELS.

God called the nearest angels who dwell with Him above ;
 'The tenderest one was Pity, the dearest one was Love.
 " Arise," He said, " my angels ! a wall of woo and sin
 Steals through the gates of Heaven, and saddens all within,
 " My harp takes up the mournful strain that from a lost world swells :
 The smoke of torment clouds the light and blights the asphodels.
 " Fly downward to that underworld, and on its souls of pain
 Let Love drop smiles of sunshine, and Pity tears like rain.
 'Two faces bowed before the throne, veiled in their golden hair,
 Four white wings hastened swiftly down the dark abyss of air.
 The way was strange, the flight was long ; at last the angels came
 Where swung the lost and nether world, red wrapped in rayless flame.
 There Pity, shuddering, wept, but Love, with faith too strong for fear,
 Took heart from God's almightiness and smiled a smile of cheer.
 And lo ! that tear of Pity quenched the flame whereon it fell,
 And with the sunshine of that smile, hope entered into hell.
 Two unveiled faces full of joy looked upward to the throne ;
 Four white wings folded at the feet of him who sat thereon !
 And deeper than the sound of sea, more soft than falling flake,
 Amidst the hush of wing and song the Voice Eternal spake.
 "Welcome, my angels ! ye have brought a holier joy to heaven !
 Henceforth its sweetest song shall be the song of sin forgiven !"

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

UNINTENTIONAL PERSONALITY.

Instances where the personal in wit was purely unintentional are not wanting. An action having been brought against the owner of a waggon, was read in "Great Men at Play," which by reckless driving of the waggoner had forced a poor donkey against a wall, and there pressed the animal to death, compensation was therefore sought by its proprietor for the loss of the donkey and its services.

The principal witness for the plaintiff was the driver of the donkey, who, feeling himself very much "browbeat" by the defendant's counsel, became exceedingly nervous and confused in his evidence, which he gave with his eyes upon the ground. He was several times reprimanded by the judge for not looking in the faces of those by whom he was interrogated, and was desired to hold up his head. His embarrassment increased upon every reproof, and the opposing counsel, who had a powerful cast in his eye, was particularly severe with him, repeating the judge's injunction several times, saying, "Hold up your head, witness ! Look up ! Why don't you look up, I say ? Can't you hold up your head, fellow ? Can't you look as I do ?" "Nay, sir," replied the countrymen, with perfect simplicity, "I can't ; you squint."

That a witty compliment should involve personality is scarcely to be wondered at, but even in the following incident the paying of the compliment carried with it a certain amount of disparagement upon others. A daughter of Louis XIV., the Princess di Conti, having railed against the Mahometan custom of polygamy, her listener, the Moorish Ambassador, replied, "Madame, a plurality of wives is allowed amongst us, because in our country we must seek in several women the charming qualities which are here to be found in one."

Very pretty, indeed, but still ill-natured towards the ladies of his own land.

"Sir," said a little blustering man to a religious opponent, "I say, sir ; do you know to what sect I belong ?" "Well, I don't exactly know," was the answer, "but to judge from your make, shape, and size, I should say you belong to a class called the in-sect."

Perhaps the feeling was irresistible, but, nevertheless, such a reply was cruel ; whilst still more so was the retort of the Irish beggar woman, who, following a gentleman who had had the misfortune to lose his nose, kept exclaiming, "Heaven preserve your honor's eyesight." The gentleman was at last annoyed at her importunity, and said, "Why do wish my eyesight to be preserved ! Nothing ails my eyesight, nor is likely to do." "No, your honor," said the Irishwoman, "but it will be a sad thing if it does, for you will have nothing to rest your spectacles upon."

An old writer says that "as gold becomes refined by passing through the ordeal of fire, so truth is the purer for being tested by the furnace of fun ; for jokes are to facts what melting pots are to metal. The utterer of a good joke is a useful member of society, but the maker of a bad one is a more despicable character than the rouiest coiner by profession. A good joker transports his hearers, but a bad joker should be transported himself. A joke from a gentleman is an act of charity ; an uncharitable joke is an ungentlemanly act. The retort courteous is the touchstone of good feeling, the reply churlish the proof of cold-headed stupidity." Nevertheless, it is to be doubted if even at the risk of being called uncharitable and ungentlemanly, mankind will ever be able to resist the temptation to say a clever thing at the expense of its neighbor.—*Evening Standard.*

THE BELL OF THE TOWER OF JUSTICE.

Once there was a king who was a very uncommon king indeed. He was not proud, selfish and unjust, as kings are so apt to be ; he seemed to live only for the welfare of his subjects. This king had a tower built which he called "the tower of justice." Then he said to his Prime Minister, "Hang a bell in the tower, and drop a rope over the wall outside, where any man who has been wronged and who wishes for justice, may reach and ring the bell, for though he be the poorest wretch in our kingdom we will hear

his cause and do him right." The Prime Minister did as he was told; and afterwards when any man had been injured by another, or by the laws, he had only to come and pull the rope which hung from the bell of the tower of justice; then the king would assemble his wise men and hear his cause and right his wrongs. When, from long use, the lower end of the rope was worn away, a piece of wild vine was fastened to the end to lengthen it.

Now it chanced that the Prime Minister had a horse that had served him long and well, but which, having grown old and useless, was cruelly turned out on a barren common to take care of itself. One day, being starved, and seeing the vine hanging from the rope, he reached up his head to bite it. The king was sitting in his palace, which adjoined the tower, thinking what new thing he could do for the happiness of his people, when he heard the bell ring. Immediately he sent for his Prime Minister and summoned all his wise men, and all assembled in the tower of justice to hear the cause of the ringing; and lo! it was only the Prime Minister's starved horse pulling the rope as he gnawed away at the old vine.

All were astonished and the Prime Minister was ashamed; and the king said, "Even the poor beast comes to me for justice, and justice he shall have." Then turning to the Prime Minister he said, "O you who neglect in his old age a noble animal that served you faithfully in his youth, how can you be entrusted to administer justice in my kingdom?" The Minister replied, "While I have jealously compelled others to do justice I have acted unjustly, and am unworthy to serve my lord the king." "Nay," said the king, "you have served well in your youth, and in your old age you shall not be deprived of my favor lest I, too, prove unjust. He whose life has been faithful should not be condemned for one fault." So the wise king retained his Prime Minister, and the horse that had rung the bell of justice was ever after cared for by his old master.—*Animal World.*

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Lloyd Manufacturing Co.'s Foundry, Kentville, is running full blast again. Their new engine arrived last week. All the orders that were on hand at the time the Company were burned out were held over, so they have lots of work on hand.

The Cumberland Foundry and Machine Works are situated opposite to the I. C. R. Station in Amherst. They intend manufacturing rotary mills, lath, trimming, shingle and clapboard machines. The lath machine will cut ninety thousand laths a day, while the trimmer and edger is an improvement on the old style. They also make a band saw for heavy work, which is expected to be a very superior machine, and are prepared to supply columns and general castings. They employ five men in the moulding shop, five in the machine shop, and two pattern makers.

The largest and heaviest locomotive ever constructed was made by the Baldwin Locomotive Works for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company last year. It weighed with its tender 225,000 pounds. The ordinary weight is 47,000 to 165,000 pounds.

Improvements are being made on the premises of the Truro Foundry and Machine Works. The Moulding shop is being raised, improved and enlarged, preparatory to a more extensive out-put of machinery.—*Sun.*

NEW VESSEL.—The new barquentine *Florence Edgett* was successfully launched at Bear River on Friday evening. She is a fine looking vessel of 491 tons register, 139 feet keel, 13 feet hold, and 32 feet beam. John A. Benson is the builder. The vessel is owned by Marshall & Hardwick and others of Bear River, Howard S. Troop of St. John, and New York parties, and will be commanded by Capt. Chas. McBride, of Harborville. She was rigged on the stocks, and will proceed to Windsor to load plaster for New York.—*Star.*

ANOTHER ENTERPRISE.—A company has recently been organized in Halifax to work the extensive marble deposits at Marble Mountain near West Bay. Active operations will be commenced at once. The Company is chartered as the Bras d'Or Marble Company, Limited, with C. F. Fraser, Henry Sanders and D. MacLachlan as provisional directors. C. F. Fraser is President, and A. M. Fraser Secretary.—*North Sydney Herald.*

AN IMPORTANT INDUSTRY.—The Bras d'Or Lime Company, which has been carrying on the manufacturing of lime at Marble Mountain, has just completed the construction of their second patent draw kiln. This company is now producing 1,500 bbls. per week, and as the demand for its product is good the Company will erect more kilns at an early date.—*North Sydney Herald.*

NEW HOSE REEL.—Mr. Chas. Dargio has lately completed and handed over to the Fire Wardens a fine new hose reel. It is beautifully painted and got up as well as an imported one, and at less than one half the cost.—*Amapolis Spectator.*

It will be gratifying to all who have the material prosperity of the town at heart to learn that there is a reasonable prospect of an iron foundry being shortly established at Parrsboro. The chief promoter of the enterprise is a gentleman of ample means and large practical experience, who is willing to begin operations at once provided that a suitable site can be obtained. As it is a well-known fact that the establishment of industrial enterprises greatly enhances the value of real estate in their vicinity, it is in the interest of the townspeople to see that no unnecessary obstacle is placed in the way of starting the proposed foundry.—*Leader.*



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Solo Agent for Halifax City
and Dartmouth.

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The great and universal question of to-day is: "What will likely be the future of Central Africa?" and everybody awaits with interest the publication of Stanley's great work for the answer. See that the book you buy bears the imprint of the publishers.

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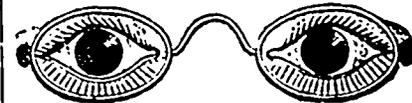
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Shortest and Best Route to Boston.

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All Points in the United States.

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S. ROWLAND HILL, Commander, sails from Noble's Wharf, Halifax, every Wednesday Morning at 8 o'clock, a.m., and from Lewis' Wharf, Boston, every Saturday at noon.

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CAPT. GEO. H. BROWN, sails from Halifax every SATURDAY at 4 o'clock, p.m., and from Lewis' Wharf, Boston; every WEDNESDAY at noon.

This Steamer is well known in the Boston trade, and has been thoroughly overhauled and repainted for the summer trade. Passengers arriving Tuesday and Friday Evenings can go directly onboard steamers without extra charge. Through Tickets for sale and Baggage checked through from all Stations on the Intercolonial Railway, at the Offices of the Steamers in Halifax, and at 31 Atlantic Avenue, Boston.

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by drinking everything they try to shove off on you. See that you get the

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NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

Under the Patronage of Rev. Father Labelle Established in 1881, under the Act of Quebec, 32 Vict., Chap. 36 for the Benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec.

CLASS D.
The 28th Monthly Drawing will take place On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17th, 1890. At 2 o'clock, p.m.

PRIZES VALUE \$50,000.
Capital Prize—1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Real Estate worth.....	\$5,000	5,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	2,000	2,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	1,000	1,000
4 Real Estates worth.....	500	2,000
10 Real Estates worth.....	300	3,000
30 Furniture Sets worth.....	200	6,000
60 Furniture Sets worth.....	100	6,000
200 Gold Watches worth.....	50	10,000
1600 Silver Watches worth.....	10	10,000
1000 Toilet Sets.....	5	5,000

2307 Prizes worth\$50,000.00

TICKETS \$1.00.

It is offered to redeem all prizes in cash, less a commission of 10 per cent. Winners' names not published unless specially authorized.

DRAWINGS ON THE THIRD WEDNESDAY OF EVERY MONTH.
OFFICES—19 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, CA.
A. A. AUDET, Secretary,

CITY CHIMES.

The twenty-seventh annual prize meeting of the Nova Scotia Rifle Association took place at the shooting range at Bedford on Thursday afternoon of last week. The rain, which for days before had been falling, ceased, and perfect weather prevailed. In former years the presentation of prizes has taken place in the drill shed, but the successful experiment of holding that interesting proceeding at the range this year ought surely to be repeated in the future. A special train left North Street at twenty minutes before three o'clock to convey the visitors to Bedford, and on arriving a rush was at once made for the teams to drive to the range. Those who were wise walked, for the scenery is very beautiful in that vicinity, the state of the roads was better for walking than for driving, and the sort of carriage which is comfortable was not present. The range presented an animated appearance. About five hundred ladies and gentlemen were present, and the uniforms of the militiamen, the dresses of the ladies, and the hunting flying from the various tents and "huts" made the scene a very bright one. The prizes were displayed on a table where everyone could take a good look at them. The Bankers' cup and the Merchants' of Halifax cup are handsome pieces of workmanship. There were many other prizes of less worth, such as silver ice pitchers, cake baskets, castors, silver spoons, etc., any of which were well making a try for. A skirmishing match was the only one fired after the arrival of the guests, but it was considered the most interesting of all that took place. After it was over photographs of the different corps, and of the gathering of ladies and gentlemen, were taken by Mr. Kelly, of Kelly & Co. This important proceeding over, the presentation of prizes took place. His Honor Lieut.-Governor Daly was asked to perform the task of presenting the prizes, which he did, after a short but pleasing speech, in which he expressed his gratification that his first public official act should be so agreeable a task, which was a pleasure to him, particularly when in the distinguished company of His Royal Highness Prince George of Wales, and His Excellency Sir John Ross. He eulogized the militia and congratulated the marksmen present on the successful result of the practise of a most necessary part of their training. Rousing cheers were given for the Queen, Sir John Ross, Prince George, the Lieut.-Governor, and Colonels Murray and Curren, three each with a tiger. His Royal Highness Prince George sat between Miss Daly and Sir John Ross, in close proximity to the centre of attraction—the prizes. A very pretty sight it was, so many bright, fair faces looking on while the marksmen in whom they were interested received their rewards. While this was going on Capt. Hechler with an amateur apparatus took the photograph of the Prince and those near to him. There was no chance for him to escape even had he wished to, for he was surrounded on all sides. The chief event of the day over, an adjournment was made to a spacious tent, where ices, cake, delicious bread and butter and tea were served to the guests. After that the officers and men took their friends off to show them their own particular dens, and the time passed pleasantly until about half-past six o'clock, when a start was made for the train at Bedford, which brought the people to North Street at twenty-five minutes after seven.

The concert in the gardens on Tuesday evening last attracted a large number of people, and it is now quite evident that the popular admission price, 10 cts., is a move in the right direction. The band of the West Riding Regiment played some very choice music, and a noteworthy feature of the occasion was the hearty applause which the band received. The Garden Commissioners deserve credit for having taken this progressive step, but they should not stop here. A weekly band concert during the three months of the summer would also be an attractive feature. It may be too late this season to arrange for weekly concerts, but the Commissioners should bear it in mind for next year. While speaking of the Gardens we beg to repeat our suggestion—that the Gardens be opened and lighted each evening of the week until 10 p.m., and that the closing hour should be signalled by horn or bell, instead of, as now, by the whistle or shout of a Policeman. Boys use whistles and drunken men shout, so that these sounds are unheeded by most people.

Among the social events of the week was the dinner given by Archbishop O'Brien at his residence, Dresden Row, on Tuesday evening. The guest of the evening was Prince George of Wales.

Granville street is quite brilliant at night owing to the row of electric lights hanging over the middle of the street. Articles displayed in the shop windows can be inspected better than by day light.

The Catholic temperance societies of Halifax and Dartmouth walked in procession and attended St. Mary's Cathedral on Friday last. They made a most creditable appearance in spite of the disagreeable weather.

The yacht race last Saturday was a very interesting one, the new departure in the starting of the yachts making the finish decidedly more satisfactory to those looking on. That is, the time allowance, instead of being deducted at the close of the race, was taken off at the beginning. The race was for a private sweepstakes, the competing yachts being the *Calypso*, *Psyche*, *Etienne*, *Mentor*, *Daphne*, *Hildred*, and *Minnelaha*. There was a large attendance at the Squadron's Club House, and much interest was manifested in the race. To-morrow the Lansdowne Cup will be sailed for, and in all probability Saturday, the 30th inst., will be decided on for the Banker's Cup, recently presented. A more beautiful day for out-of-door enjoyment on land or water than last Saturday could scarcely be imagined, the rain during the week seemed to have left the air very pure and exhilarating, and it made sailing, driving, or whatever, doubly pleasurable.

The concert in the Academy of Music last Friday evening, for the benefit of the Sailor's Home drew one of the most brilliant audiences that ever graced the Academy. The concert was thoroughly popular and nearly all the numbers were encored. The most pleasing songs were Miss Laine's "Toll me my Heart" and Mrs. George Campbell's encore, "Whistle and I'll come to ye my lad." The piano duet by Misses Burns and Morrow was also much admired. The choruses by the sailors of the fleet were much enjoyed, as was also the music by the band of the *Bellerophon*. The distinguished patrons of the concert, from Prince George down, were all present. Lieut. Stairs was greeted with applause when he entered. From such an overflowing audience as was present, a large sum of money should be realized for the Home. Every seat was occupied and many people stood throughout the entire evening. The house itself was worth going to see. The majority of those in the orchestra chairs and parquette were in full dress, and many of those in the gallery were also in evening toilette, which added much to the brilliancy of the spectacle. The patronage, of course, had much to do with making the affair such a success.

Apropos of the brilliant audience at the concert, does anyone remember a time when hair was so charmingly dressed as at present? No ridiculous erections of puffs and rolls enlarge the head beyond its proportions, nor yet is the other extreme of plainness in vogue. Beautiful hair, which we have scripture authority for considering a woman's glory, was very noticeable at the concert. All shades, from flaxen up through golden, brown, and red to black, seemed to be represented. Hats in a theatre are a nuisance, and if the ladies would only consider how much better they look without them they would not often cover up their beautiful hair.

Reproduction of falsehoods from American papers, with flaming headlines and no word of condemnation accompanying them, seems almost like an endorsement of the insults hurled by the Newport correspondent of the *New York World* at the officers of the fleet which recently visited Newport. We are reluctant to think that any Halifax paper would intentionally convey the idea that it took any stock in the sensational trash which appeared in the *N. Y. World*, but it is a fact that considerable feeling is manifested against an evening paper on this account. That it is utterly false that the English officers behaved in a manner unbecoming gentlemen goes without saying, and the only supposable reason why the people of Newport gave currency to such reports is that they were disappointed at the non-appearance of the Prince, and perhaps chagrined that he showed so little inclination to avail himself of their lavish hospitality, hence these jeers. It is true that an officer visited a house where he was not invited, in order to communicate with a friend, and falling a victim to the overwhelming attentions of his friend's host, was induced to remain. The statement that English officers treated a party of young ladies, who visited the ships without the protection of a matron or escort, with too much liberty is infamous. English officers are gentlemen, and we venture to say that should a number of Halifax girls try the experiment of going on board the flag ship, or any other man-of-war in the harbor, without a chaperon, they would be treated with respect; naturally they would "catch it" on shore afterwards. There should certainly be something done to put a stop to these libels on our navy. Snob-nishness may sometimes invade the ranks of the military, but if there is one branch of the service free from it, it is the navy. Navy men are always good fellows, and we are quite sure that they did not deserve one word of the going over which the *New York World* gave them—certainly not its reproduction in Halifax.

Principal Grant of Queen's University, Kingston, preached at both services in St. Matthew's Church on Sunday last. Large congregations were present. As St. Matthew's is at present without a pastor Dr. Grant feels especially at home with his former people.

COMMERCIAL.

Since the steady rain of last week the weather has settled down to fine, and as the temperature has become cooler, giving the first premonition of winter, trade has been somewhat stimulated. In most sections of the Province the crops are turning out better than was at one time anticipated.

In many lines of business retailers have been compelled to ask for renewals on account of having been unable to sell their stocks, and because they could not collect their accounts. Still, as the crops are harvested and realized upon, the general state of trade will doubtless improve. We look forward confidently to a large and profitable business being done.

One of the greatest mistakes and the most frequently made is the rushing into new enterprises without sufficient capital to carry them out successfully, notwithstanding the fact that splendid profits may be attached to the manufacture of the new staples. Consequently people who go into these ventures, while they do so with the best intentions, discover before they are long in the business that miscalculations have been made in regard to the amount of capital necessarily required to establish these new industries. Every one conversant with the facts can cite numbers of instances wherein valuable machinery and other plant has been procured and erected, and by the time that all preliminaries had been duly looked after, it has been found that the capital was used up, and that the enterprise had either to be abandoned, sold out, or more capital borrowed at a ruinous disadvantage.

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

	Weeks corresponding to					Failures for the year to date.			
	Aug. 15 week.	Prev. week.	Aug. 15	1888	1887	1890	1889	1888	1887
United States.....	148	155	177	151	144	6503	7209	6428	6132
Canada.....	29	25	24	31	26	1024	1042	1107	795

DRY GOODS.—Beyond some little activity in the way of forwarding orders already booked, there is nothing special to note about the dry goods trade at present. There is very little new business to report, and the trade is usually quiet at this period when the farmers are at work upon the harvest. This is the case at the moment, and matters generally are quiet. As regards the future, although there is considerable speculation about it, no one is prepared to express a positive opinion, avoiding all direct replies with the answer, "it all depends upon the crops."

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The iron market continues to be characterized by the same feeling of strength that has prevailed for some weeks, and information from primary markets is of an unchanged nature, indicating a further upward tendency, while freights have advanced in the last two or three weeks and there is a prospect that they will go higher in the near future. In view of these facts the feeling throughout the Dominion is strong. A fair business has been done so far for forward delivery, and the outlook for the fall is very good on the whole. There has been no change in prices as yet. In other lines the same feeling is noted, tinplates especially being very firm in sympathy with the English market, which is active under further American buying. Bar iron rules steady on the whole, and we have no change to note. Recent London cables are suggestive of renewed speculative interest there, and assert that a syndicate has secured control of warrants with the purpose of forcing prices higher. The latest quotation from Glasgow shows warrants higher at 48s. 2d., and Middlesbrough at 45s. 1 1/2d.

BREADSTUFFS.—The flour market continues to be strong, and there is no inclination now on the part of buyers to talk business at any advance which holders desire to establish. Still, for the staple grades of strong flour the feeling is decidedly upward, especially in strong bakers. In Liverpool wheat is firm, and corn, though nothing is doing in it, is steady. The weather in England is fine. In New York wheat has fluctuated considerably, but the general tendency has been upwards. Most of the western markets show a tendency to decline, owing to improving crop prospects. It is reported that the wheat crop in considerable sections of Manitoba and the Northwest territories is threshing out poorly, the grain not being as plump as could be desired, and the number of grains less than one-third of the average in other years.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market continues to rule quiet and without feature. At Liverpool light bacon was 6d. lower, but tallow gained 3d. The Chicago hog market continues to rule easy, and inside figures are 5c. lower again. The cattle market was strong for good grades, others being steady.

BUTTER.—The position of the butter market is just about the same, but there are indications now that the country holders are appreciating the situation at last, and are willing to accept more reasonable offers for their goods. They have been, it is true, offering all along, but their ideas were altogether too high. However, it appears that they have reformed—or at least some of them have—for several producers are reported to have parted with their make at prices that leave a living profit to buyers.

CHEESE.—There has been nothing of interest in cheese here. Both white and colored are in rather scant supply, but, in the absence of anything besides a very small consumptive demand, movements are necessarily sluggish.

FRUIT.—The fruit market is in a satisfactory state on the whole. Stocks of the staple lines of dried and green fruits are well reduced on spot and in a good condition to receive new crop. Prices are firm with a fair demand. Lemons and oranges are well cleaned up. In fact there are none of the latter in the market, while the very small stock of the former on hand is very fairly at an advance of about \$1.50 a box as compared with prices two weeks ago. There are no changes in other lines of green fruit which meet with an average movement. Dried fruit are rather quiet in sympathy with the grocery market generally, but the feeling is firm on the small stock of old raisins and currants here and prices are maintained. For new crop figures have been offered but they are purely speculative. In New York, however, 30s. to 35s. c. f. and i. was paid in several instances on shipments of Valencias of off stalk and layers of well-known and reliable packs. With regard to currants, advices from Denia state that the new crop is seeking buyers at 5c., but that little business has resulted as exporters are not free to place their orders. The apple crop in this Province promises a fair average.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Sugars are a trifle stronger than last week, and business has been fairly active. There is nothing new in molasses, which is very quiet but is firmly held.

TEA AND COFFEE.—Japan teas continue to move freely, the lower and medium grades being in particularly good demand. Blacks are considerably firmer, being fully 2d. up on the other side, which has checked business to a certain extent. The coffee market continues to rule firm in sympathy with stronger advices from primary points, but business continues very quiet at unchanged prices.

FISH OILS.—Our Montreal correspondent reports as follows concerning the fish oil market there:—"The market for steam refined seal oil continues very dull. Prices are unaltered from last week's quotations at 49c to 51c per gallon in round lots. Newfoundland cod oil still meets a dragging market with quotations in round lots at 33c to 35c. Cod liver oil, little doing, we quote 40c to 50c."

FISH.—There is nothing new to note regarding the condition of the local fish market. New catch continue to arrive in increasing quantities and reports from the fishing grounds show that the catch is improving. The foreign markets are, however, no better, with some insignificant and temporary exceptions, when vessels happening to have the luck to arrive in the "nick of time" can place their cargoes to advantage, but such chances are, of course, rare. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, August 19th—"Dry

cod, none to be had. Green cod, none to be had before September. A few lots of Cape Breton herrings have been sold to arrive at \$6.00 per barrel, halves \$3.00. Those already to hand have shown splendid quality." Gloucester, Mass., August 19,—"We quote New Georges at \$5.25 a qtl. for large, and small at \$4.50, Bank \$4.75 to \$5 for large and \$4 for small; Shore \$5 and \$4.25 for large and small. Dry Bank \$5.25. Cured cusk at \$4.00 per qtl, hake, \$2.62, haddock, \$3.00, heavy salted pollock, \$2.25; and English-cured do. \$2.87 per qtl. Labrador herring \$5.00 bbl.; mod. split \$1.50, Newfoundland do. \$5, Nova Scotia do. \$6; Eastport \$1; split Shore \$4.25, round do., \$3.50, round Eastport, \$3.25; pickled codfish \$7; haddock, \$6, halibut heads \$3, sounds \$11; tongues and sounds \$9.50; tongues \$8.00, alowives \$4.00, trout \$14.50, California salmon \$15.00; Halifax do. \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16."

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CARRIAGE & LIGHT HARNESS to Order a specialty.
Horse and Stable Furnishings, Whips, Riding Saddles, Bridles, &c.
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WHOLESALE HARDWARE,
NAILS, IRON, STEEL,
PAINT OILS, GLASS, &c.
AT LOWEST PRICES.

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Rubber and Metal Stamps,
Notarial Seals,
Hectograph Copying Pads,
Stencil Cutters, &c.
223 HOLLIS ST., Halifax.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE RATES.
Our Price Lists are corrected for us each week by reliable merchants.

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Leaf.....	8
Granulated.....	6 1/2 to 6 3/4
Circle A.....	6 1/2
White Extra C.....	6
Standard.....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
Extra Yellow C.....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
Yellow C.....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
TEA	
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19
" Fair.....	20 to 23
" Good.....	25 to 29
" Choice.....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 36
oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes.....	34 to 36
Demerara.....	32 to 36
Diamond N.....	47
Porto Rico.....	33 to 35
Cienfuegos.....	32
Trinidad.....	32 to 33
Antigua.....	32 to 33
Tobacco, Black.....	38 to 44
" Bright.....	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	3.15
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2
Soda.....	6 1/2
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2
Fancy.....	8 to 15

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	12.50 to 13.00
" Am. Plate.....	12.50 to 13.00
" Ex. Plate.....	13.50 to 14.00
Pork, Mess, American.....	16.50 to 17.00
" American, clear.....	18.00 to 19.00
" P. E. I. Mess.....	16.00 to 16.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	14.00
" Prime Mess.....	12.50 to 13.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	12
" American.....	11 to 12
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	8 to 9
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, No. 1, per bbl., new Am.....	4.50 to 5.00
Changes, new Jamaica.....	9.50
Lemons, per case.....	7.50
Cocoanuts, per 100.....	4.50
Onions, American, per lb.....	3 to 3 1/2
Dates, boxes, new.....	6 1/2 to 6
Raisins, Valencia.....	9
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb.....	11
" small boxes.....	10 to 13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	7
Pineapples, per doz.....	none
Bananas, per bunch.....	2.00 to 2.50

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25
" in Small Tubs.....	18 to 20
" Good, in large tubs, new.....	16
" " old.....	10 to 13
" Store Packed & oversalted.....	10
Canadian Township, new.....	18
" old.....	8 to 10
" Western.....	16 to 17
" " old.....	7 to 10
Cheese, Canadian, new.....	10
" Antigonish.....	10 1/2

BREADSTUFFS.

Chicago wheat \$1.06 1/2. Corn 19 1/2.

An advance of five cents a bushel on wheat since the 14th, advance of 20 cents a bushel within a month, or equal to \$1.00 per barrel on flour.

Flour has advanced 60 to 65 cents in the States, and 15 to 30 cents in Canada.

Oatmeal and cornmeal are steady at the advance as noticed in our last. Sales of oatmeal were made during the week at \$5.00 per bbl.

FLOUR.

Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	6.40 to 6.50
High Grade Patents.....	5.50 to 5.75
Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	5.50 to 5.40
Straight Grade.....	5.10 to 5.15
Superior Extras.....	4.90 to 5.00
Good Seconds.....	4.60 to 4.70
Graham Flour.....	5.00 to 5.25
American Supr Extras, in bond.....	4.35 to 4.40
American 90 per cent. in bond.....	5.00
Pillsbury's Best, in half bbls.....	3.50
Oatmeal.....	5.00
" Rolled.....	5.60
Kiln Dried Cornmeal.....	3.00 to 3.20
Rolled Wheat.....	5.50
Wheat Bran, per ton.....	18.00
Shorts.....	23.00 to 25.00
Middlings.....	26.00 to 28.00
Cracked Corn including bags.....	32.00
Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	35.00
Moulce.....	28.00
Split Peas.....	3.75 to 4.00
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.55 to 2.00
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	4.00 to 4.50
Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	65 to 60
P. E. I. Oats.....	55 to 60
Hay per ton.....	10.50

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.

EXTRA.....	14.00
No. 1.....	13.00
" 2 large.....	12.00
" 2.....	11.50
" 3 large.....	11.50
" 3.....	11.50

HERRING.

No. 1 Shore July.....	3.25 to 3.50
No. 1, August, Round.....	2.50
" September.....	2.50
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.....	3.00 to 3.25
Bay of Islands, Split.....	none
" Round.....	none
ALAWIVES, per bbl.....	3.00 to 3.25

CONFISH.

Hard Shore.....	4.25 to 4.50
Bank.....	4.00 to 4.25
Bay.....	4.00 to 4.25
SALMON, No. 1.....	18.00 to 19.00
HADDOCK, per qtl.....	2.75 to 3.00
HAKE.....	2.00 to 2.25
"NSK.....	2.00 to 1.50
POLLOCK.....	1.50
HARK SOUNDS, per lb.....	1.25
COD OIL A.....	25

THE AMBER DEMON.

(Continued.)

There was no doubt about it, Joanna had a tender feeling in her heart for the handsome fisherman, Ole Bertel, which, had she received the slightest encouragement, would have ripened into love, but Ole had eyes and ears for nobody but Else, and it was Else's pleasure at the present moment to totally ignore him, and bestow all her smiles and blandishments upon Karl. Ole, coming out of the water, dripping and shivering, saw the pair, Else and Karl, with their heads close together, apparently so absorbed in their conversation that they could take no notice of him, though in reality they were well aware of his proximity, and he watched them with miserable, jealous eyes, while a feeling of wild, mad rage and despair took hold of him.

Turning away without paying attention to the inquiries of the other girls as to his luck in fishing, and not heeding Joanna's piteous glances, he bent his steps across the sand-dunes and for that day the amber fishers saw him no more.

But Else was perfectly well aware that Ole had disappeared over the sand dunes, and in an instant her interest in the flirtation with Karl slackened.

What was the use of pretending to make love to him when Ole was not present to be made jealous? And so Karl was soon sent back to the water, while she returned to the group of girls who had really been working while she had been amusing herself.

The next morning Else looked eagerly to see whether both her admirers were at their accustomed work.

Karl was there on the sea-shore waiting to have a few words with her before entering the water, but she looked in vain for Ole. Because he was absent she felt aggrieved, and her answers to Karl were so decidedly snappish that he soon left her to her own devices.

"No use your sending Karl off like that," sneered Martha, who had been watching Else's movements with somewhat jaundiced eyes.

"I don't understand you in the least," was Else's reply, with her head held high in the air. There was no love lost between her and Martha.

"Pity you don't."

"Indeed," still with a scornful inflection in her voice.

"Yes, you were too quick in dismissing Karl this morning because Ole—"

"Well?" interrogated Else, unable to disguise her eagerness. "What of Ole?"

"Ole is better engaged than dangling after your skirts like a tame kitten."

"Where is he?"

"Gone out with the divers."

This piece of information seemed to astonish Else.

"Gone with the divers?" she echoed. "Impossible!"

"And why impossible?"

"Because he would not have gone without telling me," with superb confidence.

"He has then," returned Martha. "Ask Jansen, ask Niels, they saw him go this morning."

The two men appealed to confirmed Martha's words.

Else walked away, sat down on a large boulder, and fell into a brown study.

If this were true, and she could not doubt the testimony she had heard, she was in danger of losing the ascendancy she had gained over Ole Bertel.

Was he trying to break the chains she had forged about him?

Her eyes rolled over the shallows, where scores of little boats might be seen off the shores of the Samland peninsula, where the water was from five to fifteen feet deep, and now smooth enough to see the bottom, the hurricane having spent its force the day before; the occupants of the boats bending over the sides and eagerly peering into the sea in search of the larger and finer blocks of amber that are rolled about underneath the water but are not cast up on the shore. When such are found, they are raised by means of the long-pronged forks, and caught in the nets held ready to receive them.

But though Else scanned these boats in the faint hope that Ole might be among their occupants, she could not recognize his stalwart frame. She knew that had he really joined the divers, he must be out with the larger fleet of boats that "fished" the great reef nearly a mile off.

It was dangerous work diving for the amber, and men had to be specially trained for it, the villagers usually contenting themselves with the gleanings thrown up on the shore, as, though there was less profit to be made on the smaller pieces thus obtained, there was also much less risk in getting them.

Else felt inclined to be angry with Ole for thus taking the matter into his own hands. She was a good deal piqued. There would be small chance now of flirtations with Ole early and late, he would have to be at his work, and women were not permitted to join in the more dangerous work at the reef, otherwise there is no doubt Else would in some way have managed to get into the boat from which Ole worked, and would have improved the moments when he rose to the surface to take a few minutes hard-earned rest before he resumed his work below.

She was like a child which cries for some impossible plaything. Because Bertel for the time being was beyond the reach of her fascinations it seemed to her that he was the one thing needful. She would not listen to Karl, and treated him with the greatest disdain, though had it been the other way round, and he were the absent one, Ole would have received identically the same treatment.

The fact was that her heart, if she possessed one, had not been touched

by either of the young men, both of whom were sincerely in love with the beautiful, capricious girl. It only flattered her vanity to have the two handsomest young men in the village her abject slaves, hanging upon her slightest word, and to cut out the other girls who were dying of envy at her success. It was humiliating to find one of her victims making efforts to escape from her toils.

CHAPTER II.

Some weeks passed by and then the whole village was electrified by the news that Ole Bertel was the lucky finder of the largest block of amber which had been yielded by the present fishing. It was such a gigantic slab, and of the best description, that his fortune was practically made.

Congratulations poured in upon him from every side, but the sweetest music to his ear was Else's soft voice, his greatest reward for the toil he had undergone, to be allowed to wander at her side over the sand-dunes, drinking in once more the dangerous poison of her subtle flattery. For now that Bertel was of some consequence on account of his lucky find, Else had once more re-instated him, to the chagrin of the discarded Karl.

Ole was now determined to make sure of his prize; Else should become his bride as soon as he could prepare the home for her. Else was not unwilling, Ole was very handsome, handsomer than Karl, and besides, he could give her more luxuries than the latter, who had not been particularly successful with the amber fishing that year, he having spent more time in Else's company than in looking for the treasures cast up by the sea.

She would have a gorgeous wedding dress, and Ole would give her a bridal ornament of coral that would surpass in beauty and value any possessed by the women of the village. So, when Bertel poured out his love for her in impassioned tones, she responded with equal warmth, and Ole had the felicity of hearing that he, and he alone, was the only man she had ever loved, or could love.

It was soon known to the village that Ole Bertel and Else Preben were betrothed. Some of the older folks pitied Bertel, and said he would have a heartless wife.

Some of the young men were envious of what they considered his good fortune in winning such a beautiful bride.

Many of the girls were jealous and indignant at the flirt making such a splendid match. Only little Joanna shed some bitter tears in secret at the shattering of the day dream she had been indulging in of late, when Else and Ole seemed parted. She loved the handsome fisherman with a truer, tenderer love than it was in the power of the spoiled beauty to bestow. She would have laid down her life for Ole had he been the poorest man in the village, while Else only cared for the position she would hold as a rich man's wife, and for the presents he could bestow upon her.

But if Joanna wept over the destruction of her delusive hopes, there was one who did not take the demolition of his at all quietly.

This was Karl Malen.

At first he would not believe it was true, but when he heard from Else's own lips that she had promised to become Bertel's bride, he raved and swore like a madman. He said she was perjured, that she had sworn that she loved him, Karl, and she had no right to treat him like this.

It was true; but Else chose to ignore those tender passages which had passed between them, and took a very high hand with him, telling him that she wished to have nothing more to do with him as he showed such low manners.

He cursed her then for ruining his life, and for a moment Else's blood ran cold as he vowed vengeance upon her, and she felt that she had raised a Frankenstein she could not allay; even her sallow soul recognized the fact that this man, in his wild unreasoning jealousy, was capable of killing her where she stood, and conscience, such conscience as she possessed, told her it would be but the result of her own work.

He turned when he had finished denouncing her, and strode fiercely away over the sand-dunes, and she stood rooted to the spot with a nameless terror that chained her there speechless. It was only when Ole's arms stole round her and his kisses fell upon her lips, that she recovered her equanimity enough to appear as though nothing had disturbed her.

Though Else had liked to make the young men jealous of each other, now that she was betrothed to Ole she feared to tell him about the way in which Karl had taken the intelligence; something held her back—Bertel being some one of more consequence in her eyes since his good fortune she had no wish to break the ties which held her to him, and that made her an object of envy to the majority of the village girls.

For a few days she saw nothing of Karl, then he reappeared and to her surprise instead of making a scene and perhaps seeking a quarrel with Ole as she had feared might be the case, he seemed quite friendly as though nothing had happened, and sought Bertel's companionship as in the old days before Else had come between them.

Ole, who was a good-natured man, and who was too happy in his engagement to bear any malice, was quite ready to hold out the hand of fellowship to his comrade and sometime rival.

It was he who advised Karl to leave the less profitable work of gleaning the amber in shore and join the divers in the reef fishing, for if the work were more arduous out at the great barrier that had been formed in the course of many centuries, the approximate gain was also far greater, and Ole considered that it was hardly fair he should have all; he wished his friend the same luck in fishing that he had had, though it may be doubted whether he would have been so generous in the case of Else had he known of the wild, fierce love, as wild and fierce as the waves that dashed with resistless force over the rugged Samland promontory, that still surged in Karl Malen's heart for the betrothed wife of his friend.

Ole knew nothing of this. Free and open-hearted himself, he imagined that Karl had fought and conquered his love for Else when he learned she belonged to another—he, Ole, would have striven to do so were the cases reversed, and so without any misgiving he fell back into the old friendly relations that had existed from boyhood, and had only been broken for a time through Else's coquetry and desire of admiration.

The amber-reef fishers in the deep water worked in a lying and recumbent position, their equipment was unlike that of ordinary divers. The helmet, instead of being screwed on to the shoulders in an upright position, projected forward to relieve the neck and collar of the strain and hung down in front.

To the back of each diver was strapped a metal box, with an upper cylinder, constituting an air reserve, so arranged as to supply each man with the exact amount of air he needed and no more; while the expired carbonic acid gas rose through another passage to the upper atmosphere.

The divers were rowed out in boats to the reef and, when at a suitable spot, descended with crowbar and pronged iron to loosen the masses of amber that were deposited by the currents just there and were embedded in accumulations of sand and seaweed.

Karl Malen and Ole Bertel as friends worked in the same boat, with varying success; but neither succeeded in raising such a splendid piece of amber as the one that had won Else's hand and—heart.

At first Else had not quite known what to make of Karl's changed behaviour, but when he persistently ignored her she was piqued, and forgetting her vague terror of his threats she began to try what effect her coqueries would have over him, it was too great a blow to her vanity to believe that he could so easily give her up.

Still, though she was trying whether her fascinations had their old power over Karl, she was careful not to do it before Bertel. Only when he was out of the way would she waylay the other and bestow tender glances and soft words upon him, that made the love he was honestly trying to crush out of his heart, boil up afresh and become like a lava flame that would destroy everything in its course.

One day she had purposely waylaid him, and they were wandering together over the sand-dunes, he very silent and morose, she with a spirit of devilry in her which made her determine he should show some evidence of her power, till at last, losing all restraint over himself under her spell, he suddenly seized her in his arms and covered her face and lips with fierce kisses that seemed to sting as they fell. "You are mine, mine," he cried wildly; "mine by right of love, for you love me. I hold your heart, not Bertel. You do not care for him. What are his feelings to mine? I—I would peril my soul to obtain you, while he—"

He paused then, for Else had succeeded in wrenching herself from his grasp and now stood panting and half-frightened before him, yet still with a light of triumph in her eyes. She had broken down the barrier he had raised between them.

"Karl, you should not; see, you have disarranged my hair," she said coquettishly, touching one of the golden curls which floated in disorder over her shoulders.

"Else," he said, fiercely, disregarding her coquetry; "I tell you you are driving me mad. I—"

"Oh, no Karl," she interrupted, something in his voice bringing back her former vague fears. What if this man was really mad? He would be capable of killing her there among the sand-dunes, and then her body might never be found, for well she knew how the sand drifted before the blasts of the Baltic, even churches sometimes being totally buried. She must speak to him at all costs. "Oh, no, Karl. I have no wish to do that."

"But you are doing it all the same. I am going mad—mad for love of you," he returned violently. "Do you think it is nothing to see Bertel with his airs of proprietorship? I could kill him when I see him kiss your lips, those lips which should belong to me alone. I could kill him I say, or—you,"

"Karl, dear Karl, do not talk like this; you frighten me," she said, soothingly, wishing that she had not come so far over the sand dunes with this man, for, indeed, he looked wild enough to be a madman.

"It is your work," he muttered, hoarsely. "Why, when you have told me over and over again that you loved me, did you allow yourself to be betrothed to a man you do not care about?"

"I love you best, it is true, Karl," she said softly. "But you have no house like Ole, and you could not give a string of coral such as he has given me for my wedding."

"And for this you have consented to marry a man you do not love? I will have an answer," as she stood silent before him.

"Ye-e-es," she faltered on.

"So that if Ole were out of the way, you would marry me?"

"Yes," once more she said, though she was half-ashamed of the falsehood, for if her shallow nature had a preference, it was for the manly open-hearted Bertel, not for this fierce creature whom she was beginning to fear, and also to wish that she had not led on quite so far in her inordinate vanity.

"Then I swear you shall be mine," he cried vehemently, once more trying to encircle her waist with his arm, but this time eluding his grasp, she fled, with light footsteps that scarcely seemed to touch the ground, away over the sand-dunes that soon hid her flying form from his sight.

He made no attempt to follow her, but as she disappeared behind the undulations of sand he moved off in the other direction, a gloomy scowl, that boded ill for some one, settling down on his face.

That interview between Karl and Else on the solitary dunes had a witness, an involuntary one indeed.

(To be Continued.)

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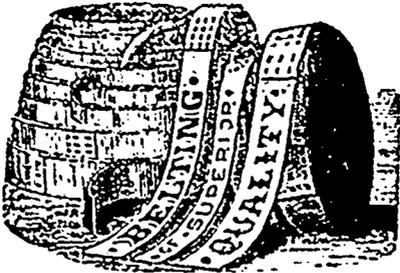
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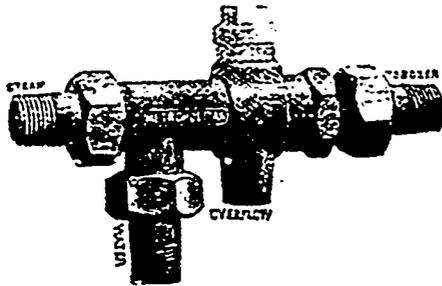
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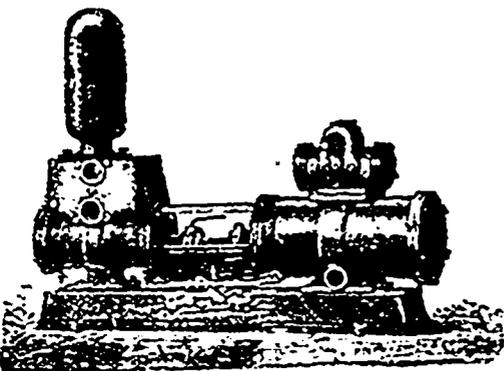
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MINING.

The dry weather has caused a number of mines to shut down for want of water, and in consequence there is very little new in the way of gold mining to report this week.

SPRING HILL.—We gladly note that the strike is settled at this colliery.

A number of Boston capitalists have organized the Coldstream Mining Co., for the purpose of carrying on extensive mining operations at Gay's River, Colchester Co. Messrs. McDonald & Chisholm, of Truro, have the contract to build a fifty stamp mill, and have it ready to run by the first of January next. No pains nor expense will be spared to make this mill the most complete in the Province, and equal to the best anywhere. The ore at Gay's River is not quartz, but a gold-bearing conglomerate.

The mills at Molega and North Brookfield are steadily at work pounding out the precious metal.—*Gold Hunter.*

ISAAC'S HARBOR.—The Windsor Foundry and Machine Company have just completed a ten stamp mill, engine and boiler, pumping and hoisting machinery for the McMillan Gold Mining Company of Isaac's Harbor, and will ship the lot to its destination next week.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.—A Chicago man claims to have discovered a method to extract aluminium from common clay at a small cost. If this proves true, it will rank among the greatest achievements of the century, will revolutionize all branches of industry, and make iron of secondary importance. But the iron interest may buy and suppress the secret.

The correspondent of the Windsor *Tribune* has been visiting the Rawdon Gold District and reports as follows.—We next struck the gold district at Rawdon. At Centre Rawdon there are two mines in operation. About two years ago Mr. G. M. Northup and others began prospecting, and a lead was struck and operations commenced. Messrs. Dimock and Smith of Windsor went into it with Mr. Northup. About ten months ago they sold out to the Northup Mining Co. (Limited) and began prospecting near the site of the old mine, and soon struck drift gold, and about 1000 ft. from this found a lead 50 ft. below the surface. A shaft was sunk, machinery purchased, and about three months ago crushing began. The new mine yielded the first month 50 oz., the second 517 oz., and the third 240 oz. A total of 807 oz., for the first three months, and at \$20.00 per oz., worth \$16,140.

Mr. Northup kindly gave us all desired information. He deserves much credit for his perseverance, for when others gave up searching for a new lead he still had faith in the enterprise.

As soon as the Northup Mining Co. purchased the old mine they sank a new shaft 130 ft., (14 ft by 4½, with 3 compartments,) and also put in new machinery. Mr. Willis, the obliging manager, informed us that the richest ore yet found was at the greatest depth, and the lead averages about 8 inches.

The hoisting engine is one of Lidywood's double drum and double cylinder engines of 41 h. p. The pumping gear is separated from this and run by a 25 h. p. engine. The quartz rock is carried by a 600 ft. tramway to the crushing mill. The crusher is run night and day. The mine has yielded nearly 4,000 ozs., worth about \$80,000. A parallel vein from 2 to 8 ft. deep has been opened for 1200 ft., showing pay ore for 1,000 ft. Thirty-five men are employed at this mine.

We learn that Mr. McNaughton has reopened his old mine at Upper Rawdon and is putting on a full force. We were not able to visit this mine.

The rock structure in this district is slate, the strata having a dip of about 45 degrees. The gold is found in what are called fissure veins, running across the slate. This district is interesting to scientists, and seems likely to upset some accepted theories of the structure of gold quartz.

The following are the official gold returns so far received at the Mines Office for the month of July.

District	Mill	Qtz. Crushed	Ozs. Gold
Salmon River	Dufferin	600	202
Oldham	Oldham G. M. Co.	109	441
Waverly	Windsor Junction	120	40½
Caribou	Moose River G. M. Co.	28	12
*Caribou	D. Touquoy's Mill	412	63½
Uniacke	Phœnix	138	37½
S. Uniacke	Withrow	2½	13½
S. Uniacke	Estville	8	162½
Stormont	Rockland	40½	41½
Millisigate	Millisigate Mill	29	6½
Central Rawdon	Northup Mill	130	164
Montague	Annand	102	146½
Molega	Parker Douglas	313	80

*Quartz and surface stuff.

TANGIER.—As will be seen on reference to our advertising columns the Brunswick Mine of Tangier is offered for sale at the suit of Washington T. Snyder.

KILLAG.—This property which is proving very rich has not been bonded to Mr. Pendergraft.

BROOKFIELD.—The gold reef now being prospected near Brookfield, Colchester County, seems destined to become a good mine.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—HOT SPRINGS DISTRICT.—Ayasha and Neosho.—These two claims are likely to be among the great ore producers of the camp. The former is a contact between lime and schist and runs in a northerly and southerly direction. The width of the ore body is undetermined, but must be considerable, judging from the outcrop. The shaft is only 25 feet deep, but discloses a fine body of solid galena, carrying 35-40 ounces in silver and 60-70 per cent lead, as well as a small quantity of copper pyrites. The Neosho was discovered last fall, and shows a two foot body of high-grade ore, carrying blende, copper pyrites, ruby silver, native silver and silver glance. The clean ore assays as high as 605 ounces in silver.

Columbia Mining Company.—This company has been organized by Brickell & Herb, of Spokane Falls, to open up and develop the Elen, Protection, Coronation, Crescent, Lakeview and Black Chief claims. The property extends in a continuous line for nearly two miles, showing galena and "carbonate" ore in many places, but no depth has yet been attained on any of the claims.

Fourth.—This claim, located on the 4th instant, now shows a promising ledge of galena and "carbonate" ore nearly 10 feet wide. Two assays gave \$78 and \$392 per ton.

Kootanie Trading and Smelting Syndicate.—The purchases made by this company last week included the Number One mine, the United claim, a two-thirds interest in the Great Eastern, and a one-half interest in the Jessie R. claims. More development has been done on Number One than on any other claim at Hot Springs, and a large quantity of ore has been shipped from the mine. The ore-body occurs in grey limestone (often shaly) runs about N. 15 degrees W, and is pockety in character. The ore is chiefly composed of galena and blende, with a little iron and copper pyrites, wire and ruby silver. The gangue is sometimes quartz, sometimes siliceous limestone. The continuity of the ore-body in depth is an open question. At the present time there is more than 400 tons of ore on the dump which will assay from 40 ounces in silver upwards.

The United was discovered last summer, and only a little work has been done on it. A six foot vein—apparently a true fissure—of fine and coarse-grained galena has been exposed, but the silver contents are not high. Work is being done on this claim and the Number One.

The Jessie R. and the Great Eastern are undeveloped, but promising prospects near the Number One.

Lady of the Lake.—The ledge has been tapped by the tunnel, and the showing is so favorable that further development is the order of the day.

NELSON DISTRICT.—Eagle Creek Gold Mining Company.—The ledge at the Poorman has improved considerably of late, and the force of men at the mine has been increased. Some of the owners are wisely considering the idea of tunneling into the hill at the lowest available point, so as to tap the vein much below the present level.

Forty nine Creek.—A hydraulic plant is being placed on this creek, and with every probability of success. The gold is coarse, and seems to occur in more than paying quantities. There is an ample supply of water and the fall is good. The bench is about 25 feet deep and can be easily worked.

Pacific Bullion Mining Company.—Two of the claims which figure as this company's property—viz, the Water Jacket and the Grey Eagle—are in the Nelson District, the other two being at the Hot Springs camp. For the benefit of investors in the company's stock it may be added that there are no less than six sets of stakes on the Water Jacket, so that the ownership of the claim is open to question. The claim was originally located by L. C. Dillman, of Spokane Falls, but he failed to record it this spring, although he paid a man to attend to the business for him. Since then five other records of the property have been made. The Grey Eagle is at present a prospect of unknown value.

Toughnut.—This claim joins the Water Jacket on the east and is regarded as a valuable property. Work has been recommenced on it and will be mainly confined to sinking the shaft now down 40 feet. Much headway will not be made on the tunnel until a wagon road has been constructed from Nelson to bring machinery to the mine. The vein is about 4 feet wide. The ore consists of galena, iron and copper pyrites, blende and tetrahedrite, while the gangue is made up of quartz, dolomite, and much shattered and mineralized rock matter.

Trail Creek.—The discovery of ore on this creek, referred to in the *Engineering and Mining Journal* of July 19th, is likely to prove more important than was then anticipated, for two or three claims were located near the creek a few years ago, but no development work was done. This spring, however, large deposits of ore were discovered a mile or so north of the former location, and upward of 20 claims have been recorded. The ledges—at present five in number—are in all probability true fissure veins. They occur in syenite, have an easterly and westerly course, and are often of considerable width—20 feet and upward. The ore is for the most part refractory, carrying more or less antimony, lead, copper, zinc, iron, manganese, etc. The bulk of the ore runs well in gold (\$25, \$31, \$40 per ton), and low in silver (3 oz., 6 oz., 7 oz.), but the Homestead and a few other claims show ore carrying more value in silver (31 oz., 62 oz.), than in gold (\$11.20, \$12.80). Development is being actively prosecuted, and prospectors are beginning to overrun the country. The claims are well situated for shipping purposes, it being only four miles to the Columbia River, by means of which communication is made with Colville, Spokane Falls or Revelatokc. Application has already been made for permission to purchase 320 acres of land on each side of the Columbia—for real estate purposes, of course—and the nucleus of a mining town will soon be seen there. The present locations are 5½ miles up Trail Creek on the west side of the Columbia River, about 30 miles south of Sproat's Landing, and 12 miles north of the international boundary.—*Engineering and Mining Journal.*

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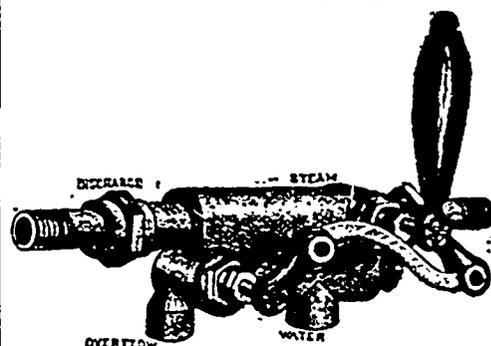
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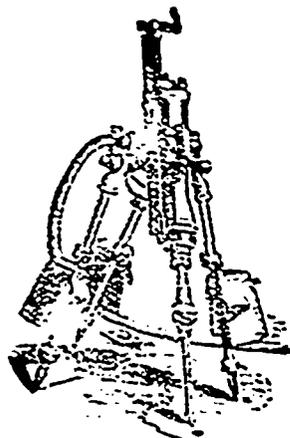
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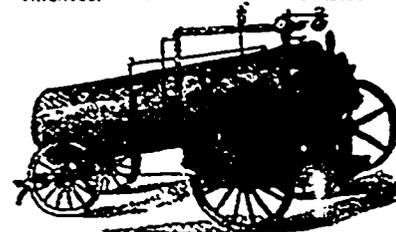
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"IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN."

Out in the November twilight, with the elms and oaks making a crimson canopy of autumnal foliage above her fair young forehead, Gerty Deano would have made a pretty subject for an artist's sketch as she stood, her jolly, silken hair all blown about in the riotous autumn breeze.

"Oh, Robert!" she cried, her dimpled face brightening as a tall figure strode up over the slope of the hill, "I thought you would never come!" Mr. Claro surveyed his pretty *fiancé* critically.

"Don't do that, little one," said he, as she tried to relieve him of one of his travelling wraps. "How you are sunburned! And I think you stoop a little. I wish they would look after you a little more."

The sunshine faded out of Gerty's face in a second. It was hard that he should begin to find fault with her in this first moment of their reunion.

"I'm sorry I don't suit you," said she, in a trembling voice. "You used to like me before you got that horrid office in the Custom House."

"A man is not a fossil, child," said Mr. Claro, carelessly. "We grow mentally as well as physically. And no one can help his tastes changing."

Gerty Deano stopped short at the gate.

"Robert," said she, "your letters have puzzled me of late, and your words and manner now puzzle me still more. Do you mean that you—are tired of me?"

"How you do catechise one!" said Claro, impatiently. "Did I say that I was tired of you? You are a dear, sweet-natured little puss, and, of course, a man can't expect to have everything at once. But the truth is that I have been mixing in rather intellectual society of late, and after a taste of champagne it's hard to come down to cold water again."

Gerty looked wistfully at him.

"I don't venture to call myself intellectual," she said. "But I read a great deal, and I try to keep up with the age, Robert—I do, indeed, for your sake."

"My darling," said he, "you are perfect as you are. A man doesn't expect a canary to ape the liquid notes of the nightingale. Now run in out of the dew, and tell them to get me a cup of tea."

Gerty obeyed, docile, but still unconvinced. What right had Robert Claro to treat her like a child? She was almost sorry, for a moment—almost, but not quite—that she was engaged to him.

And the more she thought of it, the more she was determined to free him from bonds which she instinctively felt were becoming burdensome.

"No!" with the bright tears sparkling into her eyes, "I love him dearly, but I will not ruin his future and mine to avoid being an old maid."

And so that very day, when Robert Claro was dreaming over a book, Gerty came resolutely to him holding a little turquoise ring in her hand.

"Robert," said she, "I have been thinking the matter over, and I have come to the conclusion that we shall both be happier if our futures separate from this point."

"Gerty!" he exclaimed, in amazement.

"Here's the engagement ring, Robert," said she, speaking calmly in spite of the lump in her poor little throat. "Please don't attempt to argue the point, for nothing will induce me to change my mind."

He accepted the tiny blue token reluctantly.

"You will remember, Gerty," said he, "that this is your own doing."

"I shall not forget it," said she.

* * * * *

"Seen her! No, of course I haven't seen her," said Mr. Claro. "That's the very spice and sparkle of the thing. We have corresponded for three years, and I've never so much as looked at her photograph!"

"Incomitolo, eh!" said Philip Wayne carelessly.

"Something of that sort. And I've read her book. Really, I think it's the most talented thing of the day. Every one is reading it. And you really know her?"

"I have the pleasure of knowing her most intimately," returned Wayne.

"She is beautiful, of course?"

"Very."

"And her manner?"

"She is very quiet and retiring."

Claro sprang up from his chair with a burst of enthusiasm.

"So much the better," said he. "I hate your blue stockings who go about in tattered frocks and inky fingers!"

"But you haven't told me," interposed Wayne, "how you commenced to correspond with a person whom you confess you never saw."

"Oh, that is plain enough. I had been reading her book, and, in the magnetic spell of the moment, sat down and wrote to the authoress—directing, of course, to the care of her publishers. She answered my letter in the same spirit—and, by Jove, old fellow, this correspondence has been a treat all along. Her letters are charming."

Mr. Wayne smiled.

"I see I shall have to introduce you," said he.

"I shall be your debtor all my lifetime if you will," cried Claro.

"I am going down to see her this afternoon," said Wayne; "and if you will meet me at the three o'clock train, I will venture to secure you a welcome."

"I'll be punctual as a clock," said Robert Claro.

And he kept his word.

"Midborough, eh?" said he, glancing at the railway tickets in his friend's hand. "Why! it can't be possible! I was a boy there. I know every one in Midborough."

"Then perhaps you know this lady?"

Claro shook his head.

"All the men at Midborough are humdrum, money-making machines,"

said he. "All the women are smiling and stupid, without an idea beyond croquet and worsted work. But perhaps she's visiting there."

"We shall see," said Wayne. At the Midborough station a little closed carriage met them, with a respectful driver, who touched his hat at Mr. Wayne, and away they whirled past the peaceful homesteads that lined the way to the village.

"Why!" exclaimed Clare, as the carriage drew up in front of a pretty villa, "this is the old Dean mansion! What on earth are we stopping here for?"

"Yes," said Wayne; "it is the old Dean mansion; and here is your unknown correspondent coming to welcome us."

And the next moment he had folded a slight figure in his arms with a loving kiss. She disengaged herself, laughing and blushing.

"Phil, what an uncivilized savage you are!" said she. "And I have not even spoken to Mr. Clare."

But Mr. Clare stood transfixed with unutterable astonishment. "Gerty!" cried he, at last—"Gerty Deano!"

She inclined her head, with a roughish dimple in either cheek. "Yes," said she; "Gerty Deano. Oh! you never dreamed that you were corresponding with me, did you? For Phil's sister copied all my letters and posted them from the next town; and Phil didn't object, and—"

"But what business was it of Mr. Wayne's?" haughtily demanded Clare.

"Oh, none in particular," said Gerty. "Only we were married last month."

Clare stood aghast. His Gerty—the dark-eyed little gypsy who had once been so submissive to his every whim—the queen of the literary world—the unknown correspondent whose glittering intellect had so dazzled him—another man's wife!

When the bud is only half open no one can tell how royal a rose it may become. And when Clare went back to the city in the evening train that night he caught himself repeating Whittier's refrain:

"Of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these—it might have been."

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

All communications intended for this department should be addressed to William Forsyth, 36 Grafton Street, Halifax.

GAME No. 67—Double Corner. The following game was played between Messrs. O'Hearn and Forsyth—O'Hearn's move:—

Table with draughts positions: 9-14, 9-14, 26-31, 22-26, 22-18, 31-26, 10-6, 1-6, 5-9, 18-23, 5-9, 26-31, 25-22, 25-22, 6-1, 6-1, 11-16, 1-5, 9-14, 31-26, 24-20, 28-24, 11-15, 1-6, 16-19, 19-28, 30-26, 26-22, 23-16, 26-19, 25-22, 6-1, 12-19, 2-6, 26-17, 22-18, 18-15, 19-16, 15-10, 1-5, 9-13, 6-10, 31-26, 18-15, 22-18, 16-12, 1-5, 5-1, 14-23, 10-15, 17-22, 15-10, 27-18, 11-8, 10-17, 1-5, 1-8-11, 14-18, 22-18, 10-6, 15-8, 30-25, 17-14, 5-1, 4-11, 18-23, 18-9, 14-10, 26-22, 8-4, 5-14, 1-5, 6-9, 23-26, 26-23, 6-1, 29-25, 4-8, 14-9, 5-9, 10-14, 26-30, 23-18, 10-15, 18-15, 8-11, 9-5, 9-14, 11-18, 15-19, 18-14, 1-5, 22-15, 22-18, 5-1, 21-17, 14-18, 19-23, 13-17, 5-1, 15-11, 18-14, 1-5, 17-13, 7-16, 23-26, 17-22, 1-5, 20-11, 14-10, 5-1, 13-9

This commences the solution of Problem 179. Mr. O'Hearn won the game, but the above shows that it should, we think, have been drawn.

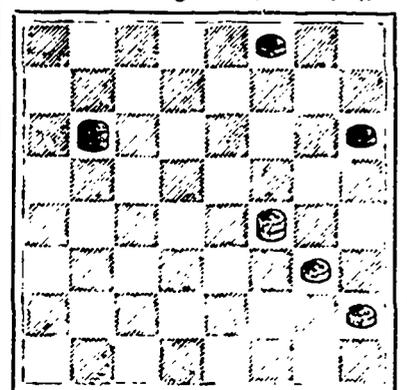
VAR. 1. In another game with the same opening between Messrs. Hamilton and Forsyth, the former varied at this point, and the game continued as follows:—

Table with draughts positions: 7-11, 19-24, 24-28, 12-16, 32-27, 9-2, 16-11, 7-11, 2-7, 7-10, 10-14, 16-20, 18-14, 28-19, 11-7, 11-15, 10-17, 3-7, 4-8, 21-14, 2-11, 7-3, white

11-18 5-24 8-12 wins
14 9 20 16 3 7

At this sitting Messrs. Hamilton and Forsyth played four games, the result being one each and two draws.

PROBLEM No. 181. Black men (Serg. Muir) 3, 12, kg. 9



White men (A. J. Grant) 24, 28, kg. 19. White to move. What result?

We look upon the above position as an extremely fine one, well worthy the attention of our best players. When giving the solution we will also publish the game in which it occurred.

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St. Andrews, N. B., 4th Oct., 1890. Messrs. Brown, Brog. & Co. Being very much reduced by sickness and almost given up for a dead man, I commenced taking your PUTTNER'S EMULSION. After taking it a very short time my health began to improve, and the longer I used it the better my health became. After being laid aside for nearly a year, I last summer performed the hardest summer's work I ever did, having often to go with only one meal a day. I attribute the saving of my life to PUTTNER'S EMULSION.

EMERY E. MURPHY, Livery Stable Keeper

1886. A. No. 1287. IN THE SUPREME COURT, HALIFAX, S.S. BETWEEN WASHINGTON T. SNYDER, Plaintiff, AND THE BRUNSWICK GOLD MINING COMPANY, absent or absconding debtors, Defendants.

To be sold at Public Auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax, or his Deputy, at the County Court House in Halifax, in said County, on Saturday, the thirteenth day of September next, at twelve o'clock, noon.

All the estate right title, interest, claim, property and demand, which the above named defendant company had, at the times of registering the attachments and the judgment in the above cause, or at any time since, of, in, to and upon all and singular, that certain lot of LAND situate at Pope's Harbor, in the County of Halifax, beginning at a birch tree at the head of Pope's Harbor, aforesaid, thence running north two hundred and sixty-nine chains, thence east sixteen chains, thence south three hundred and nine chains, thence by the shore of Pope's Harbor to place of beginning, being lot No. one on the plan of the late John Creighton's land at Pope's Harbor, containing five hundred acres, more or less, together with the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, with all mill machinery, plant and tools, mining gear, and effects thereon situate.

Also: All the estate, right, title, interest, claim, property and demand, which the above named defendant company had, at the times aforesaid, or at any time since, of, in, to and upon the following Gold Mining Leases of areas in the Tangier Gold District, in the County of Halifax, viz. Lease No. 143, bearing date July 15th, 1882, registered at page 83 of the Register Book of said District, in the office of the Commissioner of Mines and Minerals at Halifax, and containing seventy-nine areas, and Lease No. 111, bearing date July 17th, 1882, registered at page 81 of said Register Book, and containing thirty-nine areas.

Also: The following buildings, mill-machinery, mining plant and tools, gear and effects, with the other articles of personal property hereinafter mentioned, and which are situate upon the premises of the said defendant Company at Tangier, in the said County of Halifax, viz.:

- 1 Crusher. 4 Dwelling Houses. 1 Dwelling House and Office. 1 Barn and Stable. 1 Blacksmith and Carpenter Shop. 2 Sheds. 1 Magazine. 3 Engines and Shaft-houses. 5 Shaft-houses and Derricks. 7 Hoisting Pulleys. 2 Whims. 2 Whim-bows. 1n Crusher.—Boiler and Engine, Batteries, Plates, Belts, Scale, vice and all the Mill Gear and Fittings.

Blacksmith Tools, as per inventory. Carpenters' Lot of Harness, Barn and Stable Fittings. 1 Double Wagon, 1 Box Cart, 1 Truck Body, 2 Bob Sleds, 1 Wood Sled, 1 Hay Cutter, 1 Light Wagon, 725 H. Drill Steel.

Lot of Mining Tools, as per inventory. In Engine House.—One 10 Horse Engine and Boiler, with Pumping and Hoisting Gear and Fittings, as per inventory. In Engine House.—One 16 Horse Engine and Boiler, with Pumping and Hoisting Gear and Fittings, as per inventory.

Also—All other property and effects of the said Company, in the said buildings, or on the said property, as above described, a full inventory of which can be inspected at the office of the said Sheriff at the County Court House, Halifax, or on application to Joseph Townshend, Esq., at Tangier. The said real estate and personal property have been levied on under an execution, issued upon a judgment in the above cause, duly recorded for upwards of three years.

All the foregoing property, real and personal, will be put up for sale together.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale, balance on delivery of the deed, or transfer of possession.

DONALD ARCHIBALD, W. F. PARKER, High Sheriff of Plaintiff, County of Halifax. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Halifax, 12th Aug., 1890.

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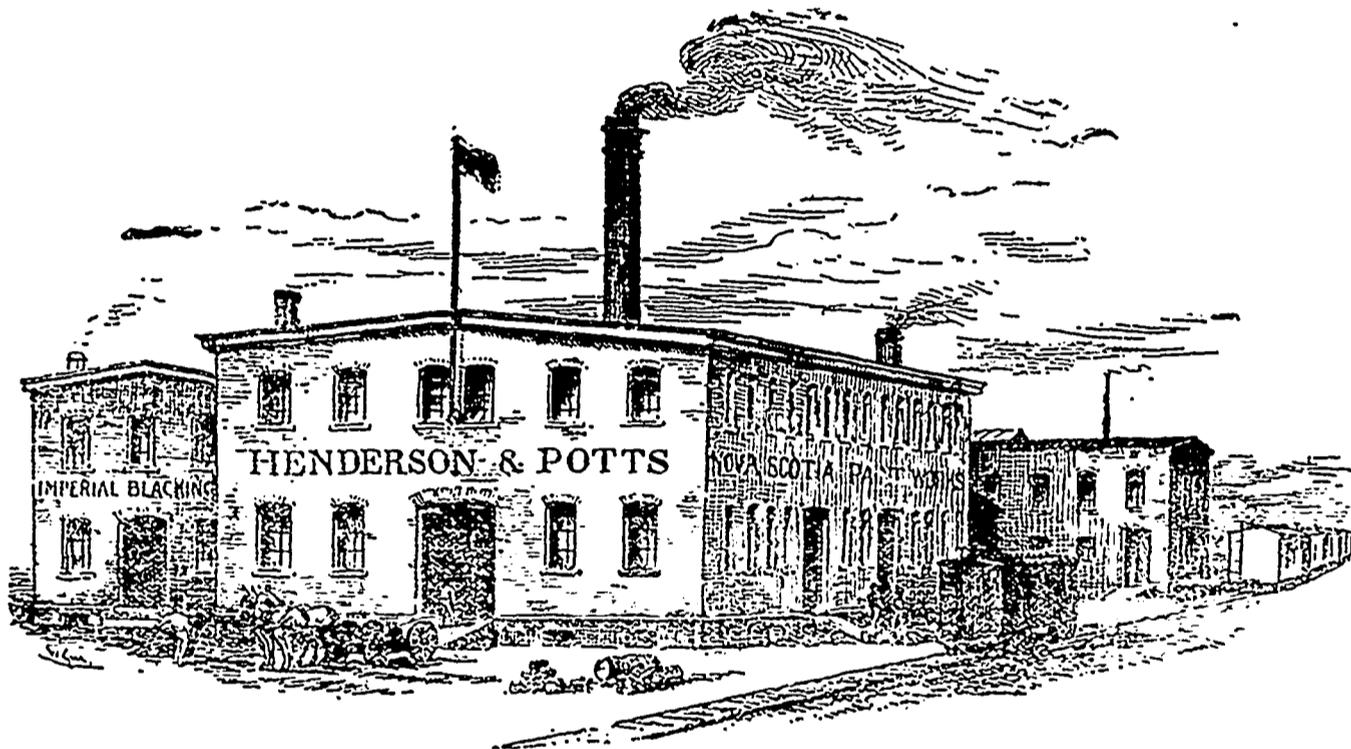
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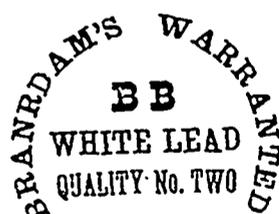
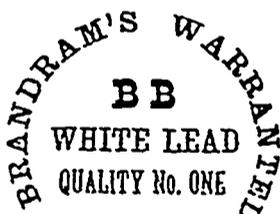
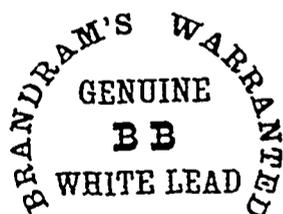
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