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THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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SINGLE COPY 5 CTS. }

HALIFAX, N. S., JUNE 27, 1890.

{ VOL. 8
No. 26 }

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THE CRITIC,

Published every Friday, at 161 Hollis Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia,

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

Subscription \$1.50 per annum in advance. Single copies 5 cents.

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

Remittances should be made to A. M. FRASER, BUSINESS MANAGER.

The editor of this 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.

The idea of holding a World's Fair in 1892 was to celebrate the fourth centennial of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. Chicago succeeded in getting the preference over New York as the place for the event, but now that it has been postponed until 1893, many people would like to know why it is to be called the World's Columbian Exhibition, and how it can celebrate the fourth centennial of an event which occurred in 1492.

Mr. Mark Curry, of Windsor, has set an excellent example to men of means in Nova Scotia by founding a chair of political economy in Acadia College, which means a donation of \$20,000. The alumni of Acadia are founding a chair of physics, so the college is prospering. Educational institutions require an immense amount of money to carry on their work successfully. Dalhousie College is very short of funds for general purposes, although well endowed in special departments. The sum of \$50,000 is required to place the college in a good financial condition.

It is to be hoped that there is no truth in the report that Great Britain intends ceding the island of Heligoland to Germany. Although but little more than two and a half miles in circumference, Heligoland, situated as it is at about thirty-five miles from the mouth of the Elbe and somewhat nearer to that of the Eider, has always been considered of great strategic importance, and consequently much coveted by Germany. In the time of the first Napoleon, when British goods were excluded from the continent, the island served as a depot from which they were smuggled into the foreign markets, and it might now be used, in the event of a war with Germany, as a naval arsenal and rendezvous for the British fleet, from which it would be easy to attack German commerce. Heligoland, the "Holy Land," was in the days of Saxon paganism deemed sacred to the goddess Hertha, the earth, who had a temple at the spot. The island was long held by Denmark, but was seized by Great Britain in 1807, to which power it was finally ceded in 1814. Heligoland was formerly very much larger than it is now, but has been gradually washed away by the sea. The principal mass is the "Oberland," elevated about 200 feet above the sea, on which most of the inhabitants are settled. The total population amounts to 2,800, mostly seafaring men, Frisians by race, who pride themselves on being Englishmen. Their houses, most of which are grouped, form a little town with a lighthouse serviceable to passing shipping.

The *Herald* wisely suggests that the capitalists of Halifax unite in organizing a strong company to build and operate a line of fast ocean steamships, with the objects of securing the government contract and subsidy, and bringing about rapid transit between Quebec, Halifax, England and France. The first trans-atlantic mail line owed its existence to the energy and business sagacity of Sir Samuel Cunard, a Halifaxian, now let us prove our enterprise by establishing the finest modern line.

Mount Shasta, one of the most imposing and symmetrical of Pacific coast mountains, has collapsed—the top has fallen into its own crater. "The eternal hills" is a figure of speech which is losing its significance. In 1885 Krakatoa, a great island mountain, blew up and totally disappeared, leaving behind it nothing more tangible than a succession of gorgeous sunsets to show where the dust had gone to. The ocean alone is left as an emblem of the enduring—"Man marks the earth with ruin; his control stops with the shore." The mountains may shake and fall but the ocean is ever the same.

"Handcuffs for Alcoholism" is the title of a volume, addressed more particularly to the members of the Roman Catholic Church, but which we judge could not be read by anyone without benefit. It aims to teach the baneful effects of alcohol on the system, especially of Americans, who being the most nervous people in the world, are the most injured by the alcoholic poison. Educating the public in this way is, we have always held, the best way to secure that most desirable end—temperance. The Rev. Mr. Zurcher, of Buffalo Plains, Erie Co., N. Y., is the author, and the circulation of his book should certainly be an aid to national temperance.

Why is it that the citizens of the United States are content to go on stealing the brains of foreign writers? Surely the Republic is wealthy enough to pay honestly for its reading matter. Stealing is quite disgraceful enough, but the recent mutilation of H. Rider Haggard's new novel "Beatrice," published by Messrs. Rand, McNally & Co., of Chicago and New York, is an additional aggravation to authors. Mr. Haggard has written to the firm mentioned, and protested strongly against such manifest injustice, since all that is left to an English author in America is his reputation as a writer, and if his works are garbled he loses even this. He asks that the pages being passed off as his be withdrawn from circulation, and that his letter of repudiation be given every publicity.

A bill has passed the United States Congress establishing a board of nine members to have general supervision over tariff appraisements. The commissioners will have full power to examine the appraisements made at different ports of entry, and to arrange a system that shall be the same all over the country, thus preventing any one city or section from reaping unfair advantage by carelessness or want of knowledge on the part of the appraiser. A board with similar powers is equally necessary in the Dominion, as complaints are frequently made that appraisers differ greatly in their valuation of dutiable goods, the skilful and experienced staff in large cities appraising up to the full value, while appraisers at less important points frequently greatly undervalue, giving merchants and importers in the country a great advantage over city men. A board to equalize appraisements, therefore, seems one of the necessary evils of the tariff system, and the sooner something is done in this direction the better for the commercial interests of the country.

The ladies of the Women's Enfranchisement Convention, recently in session in Toronto, are indignant, and justly so, over the manner in which their greeting to the Ontario Medical Association was treated. Dr. Richardson, of that association, deprecated the receiving of such greetings, and declared that he had received at his house "pamphlets destructive to morality and decency," and protested against the answering message of the Medical Association, which was on that account withdrawn by the mover and seconder. Dr. Hannah A. Kimball, of Chicago, a member of the Canadian Association, "spoke in meeting" on this matter, and moved that a messenger be speedily despatched to the Doctor's residence or office with marked reports, and portions of those reports of the methods and aims of the body, then in session, in order that the Doctor might have every opportunity to change his views. Doctor Richardson must surely have made a mistake in thinking that these ladies circulated immoral literature, and whatever opinion may be held as to the aims and objects of the Enfranchisement Association, it is a shameful thing that they should be offered such an insult before the whole country. The ladies passed a resolution expressing thanks to Dr. Price Brown and Dr. Mordhouse, who understanding the aims of the society kindly expressed themselves in their behalf. They accepted the message of the Medical Council and repudiated the charges made by Dr. Richardson in which they were glad to know the council did not share.

It seems that Spain is experiencing a literary revival. Rollo Ogden in the *Cosmopolitan* for June gives a number of names of writers of unusual merit in their respective departments, whose fame has already grown to be co-extensive with the Spanish language, and is beginning to overleap the barriers of foreign tongues.

An interesting experiment in the interests of the public health is now being tried in Carlisle, Scotland. The idea is to utilize factory chimneys as sewer ventilators, and twenty-nine are now being used for this purpose. The velocity of the rising air has been measured and found to be 1,291 feet per minute. The owners of the factories make no objection to the use of the chimneys in this way, and the practice seems to meet with general approval.

A scheme is to be laid before the United States Congress for the establishing of an ocean patrol. The proposition is to divide the steamer routes into eight squares, each patrolled continually by a vessel, which would form a perpetual floating station, ready to render assistance in case of disaster. Old war ships might be utilized, and would be admirable training ships for officers and men. England and the United States could contribute two vessels apiece, Italy, France, Germany and Sweden completing the number. In view of the many disasters to ocean greyhounds recently this scheme appears very commendable.

The religion of Buddha is said to be winning many adherents in Europe, especially in Paris. Many people flock to hear the lectures of Leon de Rosny, who teaches Buddhism—not, indeed, religious, but scientific Buddhism, yet the public has transformed the science into a religion, and treats the lectures as sermons that must be heard in a devout spirit. The lecturer states that prominent persons call on him every day and profess to be converted to Buddhism, and that the number of Buddhists in Paris alone is said to be 30,000. Leon de Rosny states that the purpose of his lectures is a purely scientific one, but that his hearers will not be content with simple instruction, they desire to penetrate the secrets of the Indian religion, because they hope to find there something supernatural. Like the Athenians of old, they are too superstitious, and to tell or to hear some new thing seems to be the chief object of life.

In connection with the question of criminal responsibility is the serious one of making criminals of those who are sent to jail for slight offences by the contamination received from hardened criminals. Here in Halifax we have our industrial school, an institution whose value can scarcely be estimated when we consider that it certainly prevents many boys from going to the bad, and makes good citizens of them. All the wisest countries are now sifting the damaged wheat from the chaff—the man, youth or child just beginning a course of crime, from the habitual criminal. Another thing needed is to eradicate the morbid state of the public mind, which is eager for details, haunts places where crime has been committed, writes letters sympathizing with murderers and sends flowers to hardened criminals. The best way to effect this reform is to stop the supply of horrors and give instead a wholesome mental diet to the public.

Emperor William of Germany wants to have a hand in everything that is going on. He is now going to summon a conference of scholars to Berlin in order to revise and fix a uniform orthography for the German language, a reform much needed. The present confusion in German spelling is due in part to reforms introduced in the Prussian schools ten years ago. This spelling, which has still to be learned by all Prussians who study at universities and enter the Imperial service, was, nevertheless, actually forbidden to be used in that service by an order of Prince Bismarck's, which is still in force. Many states in Germany has special orthographies of their own, so that things are pretty well mixed up. Those who remember Mark Twain's amusing sketch of the German fish wife who was of the masculine gender and the tom cat who was "she," will think that other besides spelling reforms would aid in simplifying the German language. The Emperor is on the right track, however, and if he succeeds in reforming the spelling probably other reforms will follow. Delegates from Austria and the German Cantons of Switzerland are to be invited to be present.

A steel fire boat, appropriately called the *New Yorker*, has just been made for the City of New York, to protect the shipping and wharf property in New York harbor against loss by fire. The new boat is one of exceptional power both as regards her pumping and steaming qualities. She is provided with a set of triple expansion engines for propelling power, and is expected to reach a speed of nineteen knots per hour. Her pumps, of which she has four pairs, are also of great power, and will throw at one time four 4 inch streams or two 5 inch streams, and it is expected that with the power of all the pumps concentrated on one five inch nozzle a stream of water can be thrown through a distance of 500 feet, and powerful enough at short range to bore its way through any brick wall on the harbor front of New York, and in this way be of the greatest service in cases where the very best of ordinary fire engines are of little or no use, for the reason that brick walls, iron shutters, etc., prevent the water from such engines reaching the flames at all. The total cost of the *New Yorker* will be about \$100,000 when ready for service, but the money is believed to be well invested, for had she been in commission at the time of the burning of the Hudson River elevators, piers, etc., probably a million dollars worth of property would have been saved. The boat is 125 feet long, 27 feet beam, draws 10 feet of water, and her displacement is 351 tons at load water line. She is expected to be the most effective engine for the extinguishment of fire now in existence.

One of the minor hardships inflicted on Hindoo widows has been the shaving off of their hair. The practice, though certainly not one of the worst trials of an Indian widow, must be sufficiently distressing, as the Hindoo barbers recently assembled to the number of 1000 and decided to wash their hands of the business and no longer perform the heinous work of depriving the poor women of their black locks. The resolution is confined, however, to the case of widows to be disfigured for the first time, but even this is something to be thankful for, and shows that in India, where the position of women is most degraded, some light is breaking in. Fear of oppression from the Kulkarnis, who are Brahmans in the British districts, was expressed by some of the barbers, but they were told that such things could not be practiced with impunity under the supremacy of the Queen Empress, with three cheers for whom the meeting broke up. It is to be hoped the barbers, if they encounter trouble in carrying out their righteous resolve, will receive help and sympathy from the enlightened and educated men of the higher castes.

While there is little doubt but that reciprocity with the United States would prove beneficial to the Maritime Provinces, the virtual passing of the McKinlay tariff bill by the Congress is a pretty good indication that we need not look for any favorable action in that direction for some years to come, as the Republican majority has increased instead of having diminished the tariff restrictions. Certain interests here may for the time being be injuriously affected by the increased tariff, but in the long run it will be found that no permanent damage has been done, but that on the contrary great good has resulted in the enforced building up of inter provincial trade. As to the effect on the potato trade that will as heretofore depend more on the crops in the States than on the tariff regulations. With an average crop the prices would rule so low that there would be little profit in the trade were the tariff removed, but in case of a short crop and consequent high prices the States would have to take our potatoes, and the consumers instead of the shippers would have the privilege of paying the duty. The same rule will be found to apply to almost every article, and we therefore see no good reason to fear disastrous results from the discrimination in the McKinlay bill against Canadian products.

The barriers in the way of newspaper work in Russia are many. No work goes to press without being previously revised and approved by the Censor, and as many important cities do not have a Censor's bureau of their own, but have to send their "copy" for revision to another place, the drawbacks to literary development may be imagined. Notwithstanding this and many other inconveniences there has been a notable increase in the number of printing offices. Forty years ago there was but one printing office in Odessa; at present there are thirty five such establishments there, twenty of which have been opened during the last ten years. In this regard the city on the Black Sea almost equals the capital of the Empire, for it has a printing office for every 10,000 of its inhabitants, while St. Petersburg has one for every 9,000. St. Petersburg also produces ten per cent. of all the books and pamphlets printed in the Empire. Next to Odessa, the city of Kazan is becoming a centre of publication. Hitherto Moscow held the monopoly of "cheap editions" of works read by the masses; at present the provincial press vies with her in the printing and selling of popular works. As to the publication of books addressed to a higher order of intelligence, the press of the large provincial cities almost supercedes that of the two capitals of the Empire.

The question of criminal responsibility is becoming a very complicated one. The law at present recognizes only the innocent, the guilty and the lunatic, but the fourth class, the morally insane, is now coming in for a large share of discussion. We quote from the *Week's Paris letter*:—"The coming trial of Eyraud, for the murder of the usurer bailiff, Gouffier, will be a landmark in the history of criminal proceedings. Eyraud's decoy-duck and associate is the now rather celebrated Gabriella Bompard, aged 22, the daughter of an ironmonger at Lille, whose antecedents, eccentricities and caprices fix public attention more than any other event. The girl asserts that for her share in the commission of the crime, she acted as Eyraud ordered her, having no power to refuse, and possessing a will capable to execute what she was told, or suggested to do. Drs. Brouardel, Ballet and Mottet, the most eminent 'medico-legists' in France, have been ordered by the legal authorities to report on the mental conformation of the female accused. These gentlemen have practised suggestive hypnosis on Gabrielle Bompard, in the end to test her ability to resist crime. The results are said to have been extraordinary, and revealed extreme nervous phenomena. Her counsel, M. Robert, is at Nancy conferring with Dr. Bernheim on the moral condition of his client, and he will demand for defence purposes that that scientist and Prof. Charcot hypnotize Gabrielle Bompard and so test her irresponsibility. Hence the trial will raise the question of nerves, plastic to criminal suggestions, as responsible causes for violations of the Decalogue." There are many other things besides nerves to be considered in this matter of moral imbecility. Early influences, environment, the tendency of crime, the power of heredity against the criminal even before birth, and habit, which fastens itself on its victim until all power of self control seems to be lost. Prevention is better than cure, and education must begin with the child. Good influences may overcome even hereditary inclination to wrong doing. The trouble is, however, that it is difficult to bestow this education at the right time and on the right person. If it comes to pass that criminals are to be judged by their ability or disability to resist temptation it will necessitate a great change in methods of punishment or correction, and the process of law will become more complicated than ever. Moral reformatories will take the place of penitentiaries and jails, and some new methods will have to be discovered by which moral incapables can be made strong and healthy.

CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

Said Connaught to his consort,
As they travelled from the coast,
'This is, then, the mighty railroad
Of which all Canadians boast.
Wife, when we reach home remind me,
When I tell of where we've been,
To be sure and prove the merit
Of this railway to the Queen.
For I've travelled oft and widely,
Round the world and near and far,
But I never found real comfort
'Till I struck the C. P. R.!'
And the Duchess made a memo
On a dainty little card
Of the matter, as commanded
By her stately royal pard.

The National Library is to be greatly enlarged. It now contains nearly a million volumes.

A Logical Inference.—Jack Happy—"Have a cigar, Billy?" Billy Golucky—"No; I've given up smoking." Jack Happy—"Well, tell us about her."

A New York editor is trying to decide which is proper, "I saw an opera" or "I heard an opera." If he sat behind the regulation size bonnet the latter term is correct.

A Bad Shot.—He—"I have never yet met the woman I thought I could marry."
She—"No, they are very hard to please as a rule."

It All Depends.—Mudge—I wonder why a girl always shut her eyes when a fellow kisses her? Yabsley—I never noticed anything of the sort. But I suppose it depends on the kind of face the fellow has.

An Old Slander.—Rev. Mr. Grimes (to Judge Tort)—Yes; and when you have a particularly bad boy come before you what is the first question you ask him. Judge Tort—I ask him, "Where does your father preach?"

Charles W. Hamilton, a naval surgeon, claims to have found in the seed of the kale a remedy for seasickness. He says that half to one drachm of the seed chewed slowly was followed in about 40 minutes by complete cessation of the various symptoms of mal de mer.

THE VALUE OF ETIQUETTE.—To laugh at etiquette, and to refuse to be bound by its rules, is to prove one's self not to possess the virtue of consideration for others, for these laws are the best and kindest in the world, arranged to make life run smoothly and make each person more comfortable.

No More Pictures.—It cost the cigarette men \$500,000 last year to supply the packages with pictures, and all have now combined to do away with them. They have probably concluded to kill the boys without corrupting their morals with chromos, and for this much the country should be thankful.

The Argument by Analogy.—Mariar Ann—"What a beautiful 'cuse, Miss! What a lot o' rent you must 'ave to pay! I suppose ladies' and gentleman do pay rent?" Daughter of the house—"Of course they do." Mariar Ann—"What a deal o' trouble your father must 'ave to get it togeth-er every week!"

Life is an inn where travellers stay—
Some only breakfast and away,
Others for dinner wait and are full fed,
The oldest only sup and go to bed.
Long is his bill who lingers out the day—
Who goes the soonest has the least to pay.

JUNE-LOVE-ICE CREAM.
This is the sunny month of June,
When youths and maidens like to spoon;
They walk along the moonlit sands
Softly holding each other's hands,
They look up at the moon's bright beam,
And he thinks of love—and she ice cream.

The "alternating mosquito bar" is said to be the name of the latest device for foiling the attempts of the mosquito to disturb one's sleep. It is simply a fine flexible wire cloth or netting which drapes the bed like a canopy. A small electric lamp, fed with power from a not too strong battery beneath the bed, vitalizes the wires sufficiently to devitalize the unwary bird of Jersey foolish enough to connect with the netting in search for gore.

A Friend in Need.—"Can you direct me to the dressing-room, madam?" asked the society belle, who had just arrived at the full dress ball in Washington, of the good wife of Deacon Pogram, the new member from the Thirty-second New Hampshire district.

"Sakes alive!" replied Aunt Jerusha, "I don't wonder you ask. Here, put my shawl over you, child, and come this way just as fast as you possibly can!"

No, my son, it is not absolutely necessary to success in life to have graduated at some college. If you have brains, you can get along very well without a collegiate education; and if you have no brains, a collegiate course will do you no good.

Some of our English words have very curious derivations. Take "saunterers" for instance. It is a relic of the old crusading days. At that time idle vagabonds wandered about Europe, demanding money under the pretence of wishing to go the Holy Land. La-Sainte-Terre. They were therefore called Saint Terrors—Saunterers.

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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.

The ferry boat *Annex* has left New York for Halifax

A number of Nova Scotian lawyers have been appointed Queen's Councils.

The *S. S. Halifax* will make an excursion to Lunenburg on Dominion day, July 1st.

The pits at Springhill have been shut down, and 1200 persons are idle through a strike.

Mr. John P. Chipman, Q. C. has been appointed Judge of the County Court in place of the late Judge Blanchard.

Three Upper Province murderers suffered the death penalty on the 20th inst. One of them protested his innocence on the scaffold.

The Methodist Conference opened at Yarmouth on the 19th inst. Rev. T. Watson Smith was elected president and Rev. J. G. Angwin secretary.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Medical Society is to be held at Granville Ferry, Annapolis Co. on July 2nd, 3rd, and 4th.

A requisition, signed by 59 ratepayers, has been handed the Sheriff, asking that a vote be taken on the question of the incorporation of Yarmouth.

All the houses in Windsor were well filled with visitors to the centennial this week. The town was taxed to the utmost to provide accommodation for all the guests.

The election in New Westminster, B. C. district for the vacancy of the House of Commons, caused by the death of Mr. Chisholm, resulted in the return of Corbould, a government supporter.

Sir John Thompson, who is now off on a holiday to England, according to the *Montreal Gazette* will return a member of the judicial committee of the Imperial Privy Council, a well merited honor.

William O'Connor, the champion sculler, of Toronto, was beaten on the Parramatta River near Sydney New South Wales, on Monday last. He claims the race on a foul, but the umpires deny that there was one.

The Minister of Marine will shortly forward to Mr. Macdonald, M. P. for Victoria, C. B., two suitably inscribed watches to be presented to Ambrose Dowling and Kenneth McRae for gallantly saving the life of Thomas Day at Neil's Harbor.

A ship's boat arrived at Departure Bay, B. C., on Saturday with the news that the C. P. R. steamship *Sardonyx* is a complete wreck off Queen Charlotte Island. It is supposed that the ship went to the bottom in the storm of Tuesday the 17th inst.

Dr. William Fraser (Downie) was found dead on the old Blue Mountain road, about two miles from New Glasgow, on Saturday last. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts, natural causes being assigned for his death. All Pictou County will mourn for him.

A large fleet of fishing vessels arrived at Canso on Saturday in search of bait. They complain bitterly of the action of the Newfoundland authorities in refusing British subjects the right to fish in British waters, and imposing light house dues when five of the principal lights are owned and maintained by the Dominion.

The Albion Hotel, 22 Sackville Street, Halifax, has recently been refitted and re-furnished, making it one of the most comfortable hotels in the city. The terms are moderate and the situation central and convenient. The proprietor, James Grant, will do all in his power to attend to the comfort of his patrons.

E. G. Dunn's mill, on the west side of St. John, was burned to the ground on Saturday last, together with a quantity of lumber, the loss being estimated at \$40,000, on which there was an insurance of only \$8,000. Some thirty of the crew of *H. M. S. Canada* under a lieutenant were landed, and did effective service in subduing the fire.

We regret to have to announce the death of Lieutenant-Governor McLelan, who passed quietly away at Government House at 10 a. m. yesterday. He has for some time been in a critical condition, owing to heart trouble, but his death will prove a painful surprise, following so quickly on the unwarranted announcement that he had greatly improved.

The Calendar of Dalhousie College and University for 1890 and '91 has been issued, and is full of interesting information regarding that noted seat of learning. The sum of \$50,000 is now required to keep the University free from debt, and to provide additional facilities, and there can be no doubt but that this comparatively small sum will soon be forthcoming.

The Halifax Board of Health have taken timely and decisive action to stamp out infectious diseases, particularly diphtheria, which lately has been spreading with alarming fatality in some sections of the city. A hospital for infectious diseases, costing \$3,000, is to be erected near the Poor House, and stringent resolutions were adopted to enforce the provisions of the General Health Act of 1888.

It would be well for Presbyterian clergymen to avoid marrying their deceased wives' sisters until the General Assembly can settle the question whether it is to be allowed or not. The Committee of the Assembly, appointed to consider the case of Rev. Mr. Charbonnell, recommended that in view of all the circumstances of his case the application of Rev. Mr. Charbonnell to be received into the full ministry of this church be not granted. The report is laid on the table until next year, thus leaving the case in the same position it has been in for the last eight years.

There is much dissatisfaction expressed in Newfoundland with their Governor, Sir Terrence O'Brien, and the *Herald* demands his recall. A late despatch from St. George's Bay says a lively fight has taken place between British and French fishermen, in which the French were driven off. The weapons used were oars, clubs, boat-hooks, etc., and the row was occasioned by the Frenchmen ordering the British to remove their nets.

The officers and men of the Governor-General's Foot Guard are feeling very sore over a letter which was written by Lord Stanley to General Middleton, complaining of the dirty appearance of the Guard of Honor which received the Duke of Connaught on his arrival at Ottawa. It is claimed that sufficient allowance was not made for the bad state of the weather and the short notice given. Some of the officers threaten to resign.

The *Toronto Globe* makes the following announcement:—"When, very shortly, Mr. John Cameron retires from the position of General Manager and Chief Editor of the *Globe*, the business oversight of the establishment will be in the hands of Mr. C. W. Taylor as Business Manager; the position of Editor-in-Chief will be filled by Mr. J. S. Willison, at present sub-Editor, and Mr. Edward Farrer will join the staff of the *Globe* on the 1st of July as principal editorial writer."

A soaking rain prevented the cricket match between the clergy of the two dioceses taking place at Windsor on Wednesday. It also seriously interfered with the promenade concert in the college grounds in the evening. Eucænia weather is nearly always fine, but as this is an exceptional year it is harder than usual to calculate the chances. Next week a description of the Conversazione and Convocation will be in order and we will try and tell our readers about it.

The flagship will leave Halifax on July 17th for St. John's, Nfld., from whence she will sail to return on the 26th, and on August 2nd will sail from here for Newport, where it is expected she will arrive on the 5th. She will leave Newport on August 11th, and will arrive back in Halifax harbor on the 13th. She will leave again on the 18th for Quebec, arriving there on the 22nd, and will remain until September 14th, arriving in Halifax on the 18th. *H. M. S. Buzzard* and *Partridge* will accompany the flagship to Newfoundland. *H. M. S. Canada* will remain at St. John and in the vicinity of the Bay of Fundy until July 11th, and will accompany the flagship to Quebec. The *Comus* will go to P. E. Island on July 14th, returning about August 1st.

The students' ball in Convocation Hall, King's College, Windsor, on Tuesday evening was attended by about 300 people, many of them visitors from Halifax and other places. The weather, which had been threatening, fortunately kept fine and everything went off well. The hall was over full for comfort while dancing, and many ladies had their costumes torn, but as is usual at such affairs everyone was good natured and stood the bumping and jostling with smiling faces. The ladies' dresses were very pretty, some Halifax belles wearing notably handsome costumes. The hall was very tastefully draped with Union Jacks, not one American flag being visible, which we were glad to notice, because the fashion of planting the Stars and Stripes on every possible occasion is a custom not at all becoming to loyal subjects of Queen Victoria. The Windsor band furnished the music for a programme of twenty-three dances, and exceedingly well they did it—many were the complimentary remarks passed on their playing. By the time the programme was finished and the tired dancers wended their homeward way, the first faint streaks of dawn were breaking through the clouds and the birds were beginning to sing. A pleasing feature of the affair was the illumination of the college and driveway, which was brilliant with lights and Chinese lanterns. The centennial ball of King's College must be voted a great success.

It is believed the census returns will show that New York city has a population of 1,700,000.

The work of rescuing the entombed miners at the Hill mine, near Dunbar, Penn., has been delayed by the searching party encountering a heavy fall of slate.

President Harrison is reported as having definitely announced his determination not to seek re-election. At the close of his term of office he will return to Indianapolis and resume the practice of law.

W. J. Arkill received from the Alaska exploring party a despatch to the effect that they have discovered a lake which they have named Lake Arkill, and which lies in the British North-West Territory, about longitude 146 degrees 30 west, latitude 60 degrees 30 north. The extent of the Lake is not known, but the Indians say it is many miles long and many wide.

Extensive census frauds have been unearthed at Minneapolis, Minn., some 75000 names having been illegally placed on the lists. A St. Paul man laid the complaint, and in consequence the citizens of Minneapolis assembled in mass meeting have determined to boycott St. Paul, and have even threatened to attack it and destroy the evidence of the census frauds.

A letter from Corinto, Nicaragua, says that very little work is being done on the canal. About 80 men are now at work clearing away the brush along the route of the canal. There is a hospital located at Greytown, with about 100 patients, mostly Americans, and but little work can be done until the rainy season is over, in about five months. The country is overrun with Americans and Europeans, who have no money and can get no work. They are all trying to get away.

A wreck occurred at Melrose station on the Western North Carolina railroad. Two engineers and a fireman were killed, and a flagman had his thigh broken. The other train hands escaped with slight injuries by jumping. From the apex of the Salunda mountains to Melrose, more than three miles, is a fall of fully 600 feet. The track was very wet, and when the

train started down the 12 loaded cars were too much for both engines to hold with all brakes down. Seventy-five miles an hour was reached when the tracks spread and the entire train plunged headlong down the mountain. The loss to the company in engines and cars alone will reach \$75,000.

The McKinlay Tariff Bill is being assailed on all sides, and now numbers amongst its opponents the Administration. President Harrison has sent a message to Congress transmitting a letter from Mr. Blaine regarding the projected Reciprocity treaties with South American countries. Mr. Blaine's view, which is indorsed by the President, and which is distinctly hostile to the McKinlay Tariff Bill, is embodied in the following paragraph of his letter:—"To escape the delay and uncertainty of treaties it has been suggested that a practicable and prompt mode of testing the question was to submit an amendment to the pending Tariff Bill authorizing the President to declare the ports of the United States free to all the products of any nation of the American Hemisphere upon which no duties are imposed, whenever and so long as such nation shall admit to its ports free of all national, Provincial (State,) municipal and other taxes, our flour, cornmeal and other breadstuffs, preserved meats, fish, vegetables and fruits, cottonseed oil, rice and other provisions, including all articles of food, lumber, furniture and other articles of wood, agricultural implements and machinery, mining and mechanical machinery, structural steel and iron, steel rails, locomotives, railway cars and supplies, street cars and refined petroleum." An amendment to the McKinlay Bill on the lines suggested by Mr. Blaine has been introduced by Congressman Hale of Maine. The *Herald's* Washington despatch reports Mr. Blaine as saying before the Senate Appropriation Committee:—"The McKinlay Bill is the most dangerous, if not the most infamous, measure that was ever concocted by any party. The men who vote for this bill will wreck the Republican party. If I were in the Senate I would rather have my right arm torn out of its socket than vote for this bill." With the Administration holding such pronounced views the bill is almost certain to be vetoed by the President if it passes Congress.

A despatch to the *Siecle* from Berlin announces that field marshal Count Von Moltke is seriously ill.

The sentences passed on Major Panitza and other Bulgarian conspirators have been confirmed by the court of Cassation.

Official relations have been resumed between France and Brazil. Thus France is the first European power to recognize the new republic.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, and at once proceeded to Windsor. They were met at the station by the Queen, Prince of Wales, and other members of the royal family.

Major-General Henry Brackenbury, of the British army, is dead. He was a noted writer on military affairs, but had not seen much active service, his pronounced views bearing on reforms in the army not making him a favorite at headquarters.

The semi official announcement that Chancellor Von Caprivi will accompany the Emperor William in his visit to the Czar converts the meeting of the sovereigns from an exchange of Imperial courtesies into a diplomatic event. Emperor William escorted by a squadron will sail from Kiel to Cronstadt and will remain with the Czar three days.

Eighty-six designs in competition have been submitted for the great iron tower in London, which is to surpass that of Eiffel in Paris. A suggestion is made by an engineering journal that some spectacle attractive to the public should be held at a point not less than 500 feet from the ground, out of reach of fog or ordinary rain clouds. The attendance would then make the tower remunerative.

The *Figaro* declares Lord Salisbury will not accept arbitration in the Newfoundland fishery dispute. If France refuses to accept pecuniary compensation for her present rights, Lord Salisbury will repudiate the treaty of Utrecht, and open negotiations for a new treaty, giving the French to a reasonable extent cod and lobster fishing grounds, and to the colonists exclusive rights on the coasts and banks.

Col. Sir Edward Ridley Colbourne Bradford, Political Under Secretary for the India Office, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Munro as Chief of the London Metropolitan Police Force. His appointment is denounced by the Radicals as a job, he being a friend of the Prince of Wales. The Police and Fire Departments of London are in a rather disorganized state, the men petitioning for shorter hours and better pay, and a strike is feared.

The King of Dahomey is making overtures of peace with France. It is to be hoped that the French will be in a position to demand and exercise a protectorate over the kingdom. Dahomey is, perhaps, the most cruelly governed country on the face of the earth since Burmah was freed from King Theebaw. The French have been most successful and humane as rulers in Africa, and especially of races of Arab blood, and the Dahomians have a tincture of it.

The French authorities, upon the report that the cholera in Spain is the genuine Asiatic pestilence, have despatched expert doctors to superintend precautionary measures on the frontier. Iron disinfecting chambers have been sent to all the customs houses, and goods coming from Spain are submitted to heat in order to kill the microbes. Quarantine is ordered at Marseilles against all vessels that have touched at any Spanish port. At Cairo the sanitary department is preparing temporary hospitals for British troops in case cholera should break out. The medical commission at Madrid reported 85 cases at Pueblo Rugat and 42 at Senora. Several cases, distinctly choleraic, occurred at Bergamin, and there were several deaths. Cholera is also suspected at Malaga.

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From the Month of July.
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List of Prizes.

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1 " " 500	1,250 00
1 " " 250	1,250 00
1 " " 125	1,250 00
1 " " 62	5,000 00
1 " " 31	1,250 00
1 " " 15	4,500 00
1 " " 7	6,000 00
1 " " 3	4,200 00
1 " " 1	4,300 00
3134 Prizes worth	\$52,740 00

S. E. LEFEBVRE,
Manager,
81, St. James St., Montreal, Canada.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]
TWO SONNETS.
I - NOON.

All earth's at rest on this delightful day,
Behind me orchards blush, and at my feet,
Supremely fair, the valley lies, and sweet
With breathful blossom. Flushed and tired at play,
A wandering child, his ringlets tossed astray
In sunlight mazes, cradled from the heat,
Sleeps in the sheltering grass. From his retreat
A blithful bobolink flutes his roundelay.
A passing cloudlet shadows o'er the grass
Its wavering image, as a gentle breeze
Ruffles the tree tops. Whistling as they pass,
Smart ploughmen, eager for their hour of ease,
Press homeward. Now in its great hush of peace
Noon holds my soul, and dims even memory's glass.

II - DARK DAYS.

Earth's sweetest sounds to-day are out of tune,
The robin's note that a short while ago
Echoed this heart's own music frets me so.
I would, instead of songful, leaty June,
'Twere dull and drear November. Ah! how soon
Some hand defaces with its touch of woe
Our fairest pictures, and yet not to know
Grim-visaged sorrow, is it such a boon?
For seldom does the truest wisdom dwell
Where this guest enters not. We need grief's scourge
And sting—the rod of Him who knoweth well
How best upon a broader height to urge
His stumbling sheep. Dear Christ, if 'tis Thy way
We'll gladly walk in dark as in the day.

M. J. W.

St. EULALIE.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

LETTERS TO A COUNTRY FRIEND.

Dear Friend,—What a comparatively poor, inadequate, unsatisfactory substitute for the living, sympathetic presence is the very best letter ever written! This is what I said to myself when I had finished reading your welcome epistle, which came to me yesterday, yet it is exceptionally interesting and attractive, your letters are always interesting and attractive.
Well, the living sympathetic presence is of the past, the very pleasant lang syne. Let us make the most and best of the epistolary substitute. Your vivid word pictures of country life and scenes fill me with longings that I had imagined to be dead. We are here, however, and consistency, if nothing else, demands that we remain here.
That romance in real life! Ah! I felt sure that you would be anxious to know more of it, and I shall not give you any pretext for skimming lightly over the intervening paragraphs, of really more important though less interesting matter, but will at once proceed with what you would read first, wherever placed.
The facts, as I give them to you, I gleaned partly from the gossip of an old lady, whose mother came out with Lord Cornwallis in 1748, partly from old letters found among my grandfather's papers, and partly from the lips of the hero of my tale.
Two families had for centuries owned and occupied adjoining farms in one of the most beautiful districts of Kent. Between the two families the most amicable relations had always been maintained. Occasionally the bonds of mutual friendship had been drawn more closely and strengthened by inter-marriage. At last trouble had come, as such troubles will come wherever poor human nature is concerned. A grievous wrong was done and suffered, resulting in bitter hatred, that spread like a foul contagion from two hearts that had loved, until it infected every member of both families.
Simultaneously, it would seem, both families decided that living in mutual hatred and close proximity would be unendurable, and that the only remedy would be to sell out the old ancestral home and move away somewhere, anywhere, as fate or providence might direct. Just then came the loyal offer of a free passage to, and twelve months' maintenance at, the naval and military station which it was proposed to establish on the shores of old Chebucto, and both families decided to take advantage of the offer, which they regarded as a special inter-position of over-ruling Providence.
Both families were assigned to the transport "Brotherhood." Oh, the bitter irony of it!
Imagine the consternation, the chagrin, when these people, who had sacrificed so much to get away from each other, met on shipboard, doomed to spend weeks together within such narrow limits!
A storm at sea, the probability that all would be lost, brought about mutual reconciliation, and harmony was restored between the families.
The hero and heroine of our little romance, whom we have so frequently met in our walk, are direct descendants of these families, and, besides, the father of the young lady and the mother of the young man are the only living representatives as far as known. In my next I may give you another short chapter if you are sufficiently interested to desire it.
I think, as you do, that there must be much less of acrimonious political party feeling in Hants County than elsewhere in this Province. This is due perhaps to the fact that the county papers, which largely direct or influence public opinion, feeling and action, are strictly non-partizan in their political utterances.
Why should it be otherwise anywhere?
It is an utterly absurd and untenable position, that our side only has the good of the country at heart; that our side is distinguished by all the political virtues, the other side by all the political vices.
I believe that the union of these British American colonies was almost a political necessity, that it was wisely conceived, was consummated in a statesmanlike manner, and has, under a wise and patriotic administration, resulted beneficially for the Dominion at large.

I do not, however, feel that I should denounce in unmeasured terms those who desired to preserve the political autonomy of Nova Scotia, and strenuously opposed a union with the other provinces, although I am convinced that the opposition was not to union, but arose from the union having been consummated without popular approval and consent having been first sought and obtained.

Coming to the administration of our Province. While I believe that there are good reasons why the governments of the several provinces should be in harmony with that of the Dominion, and loyal to the Dominion, I can denounce as traitors only those who advocate annexation to a foreign power. And while I believe that the policy and acts of the Liberal Government and party of this Province have in some respects been prejudicial to the best interests of the Province, notably in borrowing money to provide for the conscience and comfort of our generation, which the next or some succeeding generation must pay, I cannot but give that Government the credit of having in the main done well. I will even go far as to say, though for saying it I be in danger of being read out of the party, that I share with my fellow citizens of the Liberal persuasion in their appreciation of the able leader of the Government of our Province.

I shall only have time at present to very briefly notice some of your remarks in opposition to the theory of disease and its proper treatment in my letter of last week.

You regard disease as being a mysterious entity; a something at war with the vital economy. It would really make no practical difference whether regarded in this way or as vital resistance to things abnormal, provided erroneous and injurious treatment be not adopted as the logical result of an erroneous theory. You speak of medicinal drugs acting upon certain organs of the body, and having "selective affinities." The truth is that it is the organs that act upon the drugs. The vital action may or may not be remedial or beneficial. The drug may or may not be the means of accomplishing a desired purpose.

You who have more than a superficial knowledge of animal anatomy and physiology cannot but admit that after a drug has entered into the circulation, either directly or by absorption from the alimentary or intestinal canal or otherwise, it is carried to every part of the system, and, although the organs may be stimulated in greater or lesser degree, or to such a degree as to paralyze all action and occasion death, it would be absurd to speak of such diversity in degree of actions, as being *selective* or as evincing an *affinity* on the part of a drug.

I am sure you must also admit that when a greater than normal stimulus is applied to any organ the susceptibility of that organ to its normal stimulus is diminished. For example, the inactive bowels that are stimulated to action by cathartics are thereby rendered less susceptible to normal stimulus. A desired object has been temporarily accomplished, but nothing has been done in the direction of cure.

Now good-bye, this kind of letter writing is too much like work. Look for something lighter next time.

Yours in friendship, S. C.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Rhodes, Curry & Co. will build a 15 foot arch culvert for the I. C. R. at Frosty Hollow, near Sackville. They are quarrying stone for the work from their lately acquired property near the Westcock tank, a siding to be constructed close by so that the stone may be hoisted to the cars from the quarry without delay. Amount \$8205.—*Amherst Record*.

A Robb & Sons have sent Hodgson Shingle Machines quite lately to River Hebert and Sussex, N. B., and are now completing one to be sent to Weldford, N. B.

The Monarch boiler is becoming so popular that Mr. Stewart, of Bathurst, N. B., who got one a few weeks ago, immediately placed an order for another with A. Robb & Sons, which is now being built.

The Maritime stove made by A. Robb & Sons is becoming so popular that they last week received an order for them from British Columbia.

Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co. are erecting on LaPlanche Street, near the Engine House, a large brick stable for F. G. Hall, V. S., to be used by him as a Veterinary Infirmary. When completed this veterinary infirmary will be a great benefit to horsemen, as animals requiring treatment can be placed here and receive the constant attention and care of the Doctor, who is one of the most efficient veterinaries in the Dominion.—*Amherst Weekly Press*.

The Lloyd Manufacturing and Foundry Company of Kentville were unfortunate enough to lose their foundry and machine shop by fire on the 19th inst. Although the building was situated 750 feet from a hydrant the firemen worked well and saved all the machinery. The loss of patterns is most serious. The enterprise was only recently organized and began business this spring. Great energy has been displayed, and on Monday morning the frame for the new building was on the ground, and in about ten days they hope to be in running order again. The loss by fire is about \$5,000.

The St. Andrews Bay Canning Company are negotiating for the purchase or lease of the property formerly used by W. D. Hart & Co. as a sardine factory. The canning company propose starting up their sardine business at once, providing they can secure a suitable lease. The fire last month, which destroyed their stock and plant, has been a bad setback to the company, but they feel they can do a profitable business this season.—*St. Croix Courier*.

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Horse and Stable Furnishings, Whips, Riding Saddles, Bridles, &c. Cor. Argyle and Buckingham Sts., Halifax, N. S.



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 36th Monthly Drawing will take place On WEDNESDAY, July 16th, 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
1000 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,

JOHN PATTERSON, Manufacturer of Steam Boilers, For Marine and Land Purposes. Iron Ships Repaired. SHIP TANKS, GIRDERS, SMOKE PIPES, and all kinds SHIRT IRON WORK. ESTIMATES given on application. 488 UPPER WATER STREET, Halifax, N. S.

For Coughs and Colds, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Scrofulous and all Wasting Diseases,

USE PUTTNER'S EMULSION of COD LIVER OIL,

WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA, For all diseases of the NERVOUS SYSTEM, as MENTAL ANXIETY, GENERAL DEBILITY, IMPOVERISHED BLOOD, Etc., it is highly recommended by the Medical Profession.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., 4th Oct., 1889. Messrs. BROWN BROS. & 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, Livestock Stable Keeper.

CITY CHIMES.

The launching of a brand-new play is an important novelty in Halifax. The local interest attaching to the first recent presentation of "Peace and War" was enhanced by the fact that it was written in this city, that its gallant authors are well-known in society, and that most citizens of this garrison town can recognize some of the military types and traits portrayed in the comedy. But the size and enthusiasm of the audiences were largely due to the inherent excellencies of the drama, which has no heavy scenes or stilted tirades, but moves briskly and breezily from its opening to its close, giving us fair glimpses at many of the social phases of regimental life.

The character of Courtenay, the polished black leg, is well drawn, and was admirably acted. The same may be said of Ambrey, the drawing subaltern who delights in masquerading as "a dude done up by doing all there was to do," but fails to hide his sterling manhood under the disguise. Should the same company continue to play the piece we believe that Mr. Pouncefort's rendering of this character, one or two crudities being avoided, may become a most popular feature.

Miss Tilbury was charming as Valerie, and the soldier-servant, with his mingled familiarity and respectfulness, is a true representative of a type. This last remark may, perhaps, be made of all the other characters (as they are designed, though not as they are acted) with the signal exception of the curate. The Rev. Mr. Bowles is a burlesque impossibility. He would be excusable in a screaming farce, but he is out of place in a regular comedy. An English parson of the established church might lie as much as any other parson, but he would not say he was a teetotaler if he was not, nor would he suggest to a servant to call his brandy-and-soda lemonade. The bossing intolerance which produces such cowardly hypocrisy does not exist in England. And no parson who goes to balls at all is likely to pose as an ascetic, nor to talk shop all the time. The puppyhood, too, that would lead a man to propose to two cousins on the same afternoon, without a particle of encouragement from either, is certainly not more probable in a clergyman than it would be in an officer. Apropos, is it thought good form in smart regiments for officers to hide behind curtains, to entertain themselves with the sayings or doings of ladies and gentlemen who are their guests?

A very intense and effective scene is where Miss Fellowes is discovered by friends in the act of denouncing the heartless Courtenay, after he has just jilted her and shown her that he holds her brother's fate in his hands. The unhappy young lady, being constrained to follow his cue and to say that they are only reciting their parts in some coming theatricals, is then forced by her friends, abetted by Courtenay, to re-act the torturing scene. The plays on words are not remarkably brilliant, and indeed those portions of the dialogue which are not explanatory of the action consist too largely of society common-places. The authors were able to contribute an excellent band and a detachment of regulars, and they had the advantage of a friendly audience and of a fair company, all of whom appeared to do their very best. On the other hand, some members of the cast were quite unsuited for their roles, for which they can hardly have had due time to prepare; there was no special scenery; and there were no great critics of great papers to announce authoritatively the decided measure of success achieved.

The exhibition of the work of the pupils in the art department of the Ladies' College on Friday and Saturday last drew a large number of spectators. The excellence of the work shown reflects great credit on the teachers and pupils.

The Tilbury Company will play "Rosedale," "The Miser's Will, and Romeo and Juliet, next week at the Academy of Music. Each play will be given twice.

Children's parties, faithful copies of those for older people, appear to be growing in popularity in Halifax. The old-fashioned afternoon party, with old-fashioned games, such as "hunt the slipper," "here we go round the gooseberry bush," "blind-man's buff," etc., have given place to late hours, long dance programmes, and all the ceremony of grown-up parties. Of course it is eminently proper that children should learn to dance and how to behave themselves in society, but this could as easily be done early in the evening as late. It cannot be other than harmful for school boys and girls, whose time is chiefly occupied with study, to stay up dancing until the small hours. By all means let youngsters have a good time and dance as much as they please, but it should be seen to that they are home in time for plenty of beauty sleep, otherwise we shall have a lot of tired out little ladies making their debut in a few years, instead of the fresh young "buds" they ought to be, and the boys will think they have got all out of life that is to be had, when they ought to be looking forward, instead of backward, to the enjoyment of social life.

The closing exercises and distribution of prizes at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, on Spring Garden Road, took place on Monday. As usual the entertainment was private, not even the parents of pupils being admitted, which seems a pity, as all those sweet young girls dressed in pure white, relieved only with a pale blue ribbon at the throat, presented a very pretty spectacle. Archbishop O'Brien's gold medal for order was secured by Miss Evelyn Gifkins, of Kentville, and the silver medal by Miss Rosa Fairbanks, of Dartmouth.

Our holiday, Monday, was about the finest day we have had this summer, and, to judge by the deserted appearance of the streets, many citizens must have taken advantage of the opportunity to go out of town. A most a surfeit of attractions were prepared for the amusement of the public, but the attendance at everything was good. Horse races, ball games and other

sports took place in the afternoon, and in the evening the band concert in the Public Gardens drew a large attendance. The Academy of Music was filled with an enthusiastic audience to witness "My Best Girl." This piece has been considerably altered since its last production here, is very amusing and pleased the audience immensely. Altogether the day was a great success. Every one seemed on pleasure bent, and every facility was provided for this laudable ambition.

The closing exercises of the Halifax Ladies' College took place on Monday and Tuesday evenings. The entertainments were of a high standard, and speak well for the excellence of the training given in the several departments. The following young ladies received graduating diplomas: The Misses M. Bowser, B. Burgess, T. Coleman, C. Dickie, A. Garvie, and L. McPherson. Miss Celia Dickie has taken high rank in the entrance examination to Wellesley College in a class numbering 100.

COMMERCIAL.

The improved weather has exercised a salutary influence on trade, and the volume of business has been slightly augmented. Though a quiet movement is in progress no dealer seems to be prepared to launch into any extended operations until there is some material improvement in the general conditions, which has not so far been the case. Payments continue backward on the whole. However, there is a more hopeful outlook, as crop reports are on the mend, which ought to tend in the natural course of events to more business being done. There has been no important change as yet. Although some of the dry goods houses speak of a little more desire towards ordering, enquiry shows that it does not amount to much, and that there is merely a hand to mouth movement in progress. This is evidenced by reports from importers and manufacturers, who speak of exceptionally small orders for the season. Thus, taken on the whole, there can be no doubt that business is considerably restricted in volume. With regard to the city retail trade a little more has been done, consequent upon the more favorable weather, which has, of course, led to a little more movement in jobbing circles also.

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

	Week Prev.		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	June 20.	1890	1889	1888	1887	1890	1889	1888	1887
United States.....	144	149	234	177	141	5235	5074	5048	4926
Canada.....	18	18	28	36	22	843	845	880	618

DRY GOODS.—During the past week some little improvement has been shown in sorting-up trade, principally with city dealers, but the houses still speak of a restricted business in the matter of orders for fall goods, and, in fact, are not inclined to push operations to any great extent at the moment. Payments continue unsatisfactory. The leading feature in wholesale dry goods in Montreal has been an advance of 2% in grey cottons, and some agents there are talking of an increase in the price of white cottons. Woollen goods are still quiet, with no particular change in values.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—No essential change has occurred in the pig iron market, though some holders report a staidier feeling. However, there is only a quiet business moving. A new feature in the outside situation is the firmness of copper, which is on the upward turn, and will be followed here without a doubt. The *New York Commercial Bulletin* says: "There has been a further rise in the price of copper, both in this and the European markets. Lake Superior product is now bringing 16½c. in this market, and producers' quotations for other varieties have been raised considerably. Arizona ingot is now held at 15c., and for common casting brands 14½c. is generally asked. In the London market merchant bars have been sold as high as £60 for future delivery, and £59 10s. for prompt. On this advance there has been a large business in both the American and the English markets."

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market is rather easier on the whole, and the demand continues to be of a light, jobbing character, but prices are nominally unchanged. Bertholm's cable reports: "Cargoes off coast, wheat easier; corn, *nil*; do on passage and for shipment, wheat quiet but steady; corn steadier; Liverpool, wheat, spot, downward tendency; corn, fair enquiry." In New York wheat was stronger, advancing ½c.; corn and oats steady. In Chicago, under tame cables, wheat has been quiet but firm. Corn was quiet and firmer owing to liberal purchases of September for local account, and shipping movement moderately active. Oats very strong and advancing under extensive purchases on local and eastern account. At St. Louis wheat advanced ¼ to ½c. Corn and oats were firmer. In Duluth wheat advanced ½c. to 1½c.

PROVISIONS.—Trade continues very quiet in pork and lard, but hams and bacon are in good demand, and show an advance of about ½c. all round. The Liverpool provision market was unchanged. There was no change in hogs in Chicago, and the cattle market was lower.

BUTTER.—The butter market remains unchanged and rules quiet, with only really fancy in anything like enquiry, but it has to be the best, and lower grades are very slow of sale, buyers being indifferent. The market cannot be said to be in a state that is satisfactory to sellers who have held over old stock.

CHEESE.—The market has been without particular feature, but the easy tendency already noted was perhaps more pronounced, and the trade generally talks the lowest figures as the basis for business. The cable quotations are unchanged, and are unfavorable to shipping ventures from this side.

FRUIT.—There has been considerable activity in some lines of green fruit, notably in oranges and lemons, in which, owing to warmer weather, the movement has been large. Pines, bananas, etc., met with a good, steady demand at firm prices. The first native wild strawberries of the season

made their appearance in the green market on Saturday last, and were eagerly snapped up at fancy prices. We may expect them to be plentiful and cheap from now out for three or four weeks. In dried fruit there is nothing particular to note. Currants and raisins are firm, with some jobbing business passing at quotations.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The boom in sugar, from all appearances, is about over for the present, prices to-day being practically the same as those of last week. A good, steady trade, free from any speculative feature, is, however, being done. There has been a considerable movement in molasses during the week, the markets being very strong both at home and abroad.

TEA AND COFFEE.—Japan teas are coming in more freely, and are offered with considerable success, especially those of medium and lower grades. Black teas are steady. The coffee market continues to rule steady under small stocks and a light demand.

FISH OILS.—In Montreal steam refined seal oil is reported quiet with slow demand. Quotations for round lots to arrive are 50c. to 51c., jobbing lots on spot are 52½c. to 55c.

FISH.—The local fish market continues in the quiescent state that has characterized it for several months. No quantity of fresh cured has yet been received. There is practically no outside demand for old fish, except a very small call at prices that would involve loss to the shippers. It is reported from Montreal that a demand for dry cod is springing up there. Why this should be at this season of the year we cannot explain, but our correspondent adds that "\$4.25 is offered, but holders are not willing to trade at less than \$5.00." Gloucester, Mass., June 24: "We quote New Georges codfish at \$5.37 a qtl. for large, and small at \$4.75; Bank \$5.12 for large, and \$4.50 for small; Shore \$5.25 and \$4.25 for large and small. Dry Bank \$5.50. Cured cusk at \$3.50 per qtl.; hake, \$2.50; haddock, \$3.00; heavy salted pollock, \$2.00; and English cured do. \$2.62 per qtl. Labrador herring \$5.00 a bbl.; medium split, \$4.50; Newfoundland do., \$5.00; Nova Scotia do., \$6.00; Eastport, \$4.00; split Shore, \$4.25; round do., \$3.50; round Eastport, \$3.25; pickled codfish, \$7.00; haddock, \$6.00; halibut heads, \$3.00; sounds, \$11.00; tongues and sounds, \$9.50; tongues, \$8.00; alewives, \$4.00; trout, \$14.50; California salmon, \$15.00; Halifax do., \$23.00; Newfoundland do., \$16.00." Port of Spain, Trinidad, June 6th: "The shipment of Newfoundland codfish referred to in our last we are still lotting at \$20.00 to \$23.00 per cask, as to quality. We have had no arrivals during the past fortnight, and, as dealers are now quite bare of a good article, first imports will command enhanced prices."

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 171.—The position was: Black men 3, 5, king 7; white men 12, 13, 18, king 8; black to play and draw.

7-10 18-14 6-2 14-7
8 4 3 7 8 3 2 11
10-6 1-4-8 7-10 drawn.

VAR. I.

12-8 13-9 14-7 8-3
6 2 7 10 5 14 2 11
drawn.

GAME 60—DOUBLE CORNER.

A practise game between Sergt. Muir and W. Forsyth.

9-14 9-13 8-11 a-6-10
22 18 18 9 29 25 14 7
5-9 13-22 11-16 3-10
24 19 26 17 25 22 18 14
11-16 6-22 16-23 10-15
26 22 25 18 27 18 27 24
8-11 2-6 20-27 15-18
28 24 18 15 32 23 24 19
16-20 11-18 7-11 18-27
30 26 23 14 22 17 19 12
4-8 10-17 12-16 drawn.
22 17 21 14 31 27

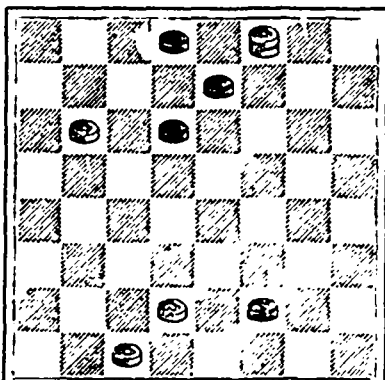
a Can black do any better here.

RETURN TEAM MATCH.

On Monday the return match between the Halifax and Shubenacadie teams came off at Mr. McEwan's show rooms, who kindly tendered the use of the premises to the players and their friends. The two teams were as follows:—Halifax—Messrs. Granville, Hamilton, O'Hearn and Forsyth. Shubenacadie—Messrs. Lyr b, Forbes, Fische and Wickwire. After a pleasant day's play the score stood as follows:—Halifax 13; Shubenacadie 9; drawn 10. In our next we will give details of this contest and will afterwards publish some of the best games.

PROBLEM No. 173.

An end game between W. Forsyth and Sergt. Muir.
Black men 2, 7, 10, 27.



White men 9, 26, 30, king 3.
White to play. What result?

A number of the *American Checker Review* will be given for the best solution.

DON'T POISON YOURSELF

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

ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE

Manufactured from the celebrated

Wilmot Spa Springs

and containing all its valuable medicinal properties.

HATTIE & MYLIUS,

HALIFAX & NEW GLASGOW.

Churns, Washing Machines, Wringers, Mangles, CARPET SWEEPERS,

Step Ladders, Filters, EVERYTHING FOR

House Cleaning,

CRAGG BROS. & CO.,

Cor. Barrington and George Sts. HALIFAX, N. S.

Prices Always the Lowest!

LYONS' HOTEL,

Opp. Railway Depot.

KENTVILLE, N. S.

DANIEL McLEOD, - Prop'r.

Tea. Tea. Tea. ARMY AND NAVY DEPOT.

We have just landed a choice lot of

TEAS,

including ORANGE PEKOE, ASSAM PEKOE, and SOUCHONG and CONGO.

Our 35c. and 40c. Blends are worth testing.

—ALSO—
LOAF, GRANULATED & MOIST SUGARS, PICKLES SAUCES, TINNED MEAT AND SOUPS, GREEN PEAS, TOMATOES, BEANS, ASPARAGUS, &c, STILTON, GORGONZOLA, GRUYERE AND PARMESAN CHEESE, MUSHROOMS, TRUFLES, &c., AND ENGLISH BISCUITS in every variety, by best makers.

Jas. Scott & Co.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

100 and 102 Granville St.,

(OPPOSITE PROVINCIAL BUILDING.)

The nicest place in the City to get a lunch, dinner or supper. Private Dining Room for Ladies. Oysters in every style. Lunches 12 to 2.30.

W. H. MURRAY, Prop.,
Late Halifax Hotel.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Loaf.....	7½ to 8
Granulated.....	7
Circle A.....	6½
White Extra C.....	6½
Standard.....	5½ to 5¾
Extra Yellow C.....	5½ to 6
Yellow C.....	5½ to 5¾
TEA.	
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19
" Fair.....	20 to 23
" Good.....	25 to 29
" Choice.....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 38
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes.....	34 to 36
Demerara.....	32 to 35
Diamond N.....	4
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.....	6½
Soda.....	6½
do in 1 lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7½
Fancy.....	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

Markets are quiet and rather easy. We cannot do better than to quote from one of the most reliable millers of Ontario, Jas. Goldie, Esq., of Guelph, who writes:—"No wheat to speak of in farmers' hands, millers generally carrying very light stocks. Fall wheat weakened by excessive rain, prospect not greater than a year ago. Spring wheat large acreage generally looks all right for a full crop, but much depends on weather between this and harvest, which will be later than usual this year."

FLOUR.	
Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	6.10 to 6.50
High Grade Patents.....	5.50 to 5.75
Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	5.30 to 5.40
Straight Grade.....	6.10 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.....	4.90 to 5.00
Pillsbury's Best, in half bbls.....	3.30
Oatmeal.....	4.40 to 4.60
" Rolled.....	4.60 to 4.80
Kiln Dried Cornmeal.....	2.60 to 2.70
Rolled Wheat.....	5.50
Wheat Bran, per ton.....	18.00
Shorts.....	21.00 to 22.00
Middlings.....	24.00 to 25.00
Cracked Corn " including bags.....	24.00
Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	35.00
Moulce.....	24.00
Split Peas.....	3.75 to 4.00
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.65 to 2.00
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	4.00 to 4.50
Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	51 to 55
P. E. I. Oats.....	82 to 88
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
LERRING.	
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
ALBANY, per bbl.....	3.00 to 3.25
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore.....	4.25 to 4.50
" Good, in large tubs, new.....	4.00 to 4.25
" old.....	4.00 to 4.25
Store Packed & oversalted.....	10
Canadian Township, new.....	18
" old.....	8 to 10
" Western.....	18 to 17
" old.....	7 to 10
Cheese, Canadian, new.....	10½
" Antigonish.....	none

PROVISIONS.

No change in value, but the proposed duty is not yet established.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	12.50 to 13.00
" Am. Plate.....	13.00 to 14.00
" Ex. Plate.....	15.50 to 16.00
Pork, Mess, American.....	16.50 to 17.00
" American, clear.....	18.00 to 19.00
" P. E. I. Mess.....	16.50 to 17.00
" 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.....	none
Oranges, Valencia, repacked.....	10.00
Lemons, per case.....	5.00 to 5.50
Cocanuts, new, per 100.....	4.50
Onions, Egyptian, per lb.....	3 to 3½
" Bermuda, per crate.....	2.50
Dates, boxes, new.....	5½ to 6
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	9
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb.....	11
" small boxes.....	10 to 13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	7
Pineapples, per doz.....	2.50
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.....	16 to 18
" Good, in large tubs, new.....	15 to 16
" old.....	10 to 13
Store Packed & oversalted.....	10
Canadian Township, new.....	18
" old.....	8 to 10
" Western.....	18 to 17
" old.....	7 to 10
Cheese, Canadian, new.....	10½
" Antigonish.....	none

A LOVER FROM OVER THE SEA.

(Continued.)

"You should hardly complain of that, surely! You never approved of Mr. Grantley," hazarded Miss Vallance, indignant at this attack on her dining.

"I certainly did not, ma'am," ejaculated the Colonel, in great wrath; "but I disapprove still more of having to pay for half a dozen fresh advertisements in the papers to say nothing of railroad fares backwards and forwards to St Aubyns. If my advice had been followed in the first instance, Gregson would never have been dismissed and things would have gone on in their ordinary course. Olivia thought she knew best; she insisted on taking a fine gentleman, dropped from Heaven knows where, into her employ; and, as soon as he can no longer run at her heels and stand about in attitudes, like a tenor in an English opera, he gets tired of his work, and throws the whole thing up, as I quite expected he would do."

"Has Mr Grantley left Thornwood yet?" inquired Miss Vallance timidly.

"He has not—nor is he likely to do so until I have leisure to go down to Thornwood, which will not be till after Christmas," rejoined the Colonel stiffly, rising from his seat and beginning to button up his fur lined overcoat. "He seems to be remarkably indifferent for a man who has his living to get. He tells me in his last letter that he is quite willing to remain at his post until I can thoroughly satisfy myself about his successor; so I mean to take advantage of the offer, and shall do nothing in a hurry. If I can only get the man Lord Mount-Stewart recommends so highly, Olivia will really have cause to be thankful. He has been in the family for years, and is leaving only because young Lady Mount-Stewart—you know Mount-Stewart has lately married again—objects absurdly to his having a slight squint!"

The little clock at Lady Olivia's elbow struck five, and still there was no interruption to the quiet that pervaded her cosy room, for Miss Vallance was absent on a two days' visit to an invalid friend, and her ladyship had been left quite alone ever since the departure, immediately after luncheon, of the two living children on a shopping expedition in Regent Street accompanied by Olivia's maid. Soon, however, an extraordinary staccato on the street-door knocker, followed by a scampering and prancing on the stairs, heralded the approach of visitors, and presently two small figures stole in softly, breaking at once into voluble chatter when they had satisfied themselves that the occupant of the sofa by the fire was not asleep.

"We promised Miss Vallance never to wake you," explained Lucy eagerly, stirring the coals to a blaze; while Sydney, kneeling at Olivia's side, proceeded to open a great parcel of toys on the carpet, holding them up one by one for inspection.

"Just look, Olive! Did you ever see such things in your life? I am sure London must be the cheapest place in the whole world. Fancy such a Jack-in-the-box as that for sevenpenny! And only see that knife, fork, and spoon on a card—big and strong enough for anyone to eat with! What a Christmas tree the children will have, thanks to you! And do you know the man at Cremer's was so polite! He wanted to send the parcel, ready packed, straight off from the shop to the Rectory, and Lucy thought it would be the best way, but I wanted you to see the things first, so I wouldn't let him."

"And so it would have been—wouldn't it, Olive!—only boys are so obstinate!" interposed Miss Lucy rather pertly, as she took off the pretty little sealskin cap with which Lady Olivia had presented her, and settled her curly hair satisfactorily in the glass over the chimney-piece. "I told Syd you had seen hundreds of toys just like these over and over again, and that they would be all broken to pieces if he packed and unpacked them two or three times to show them to everybody before they were sent off; but he wouldn't listen to me, and so—"

"(Of course not! I was quite right. Olive likes to see—don't you Olive—just because you aren't well enough to go and do the shopping with us? And so it amuses you for us to bring the things home," said Sydney, with adoring sympathy, as he rubbed his curly head affectuously against his divinity's soft silk sleeve. "We were a whole hour and a half in the toy shop, I assure you—it does take such a time to choose!—and then, just as we were coming out—Why, Lucy, we have never told her—and it is the most particular thing! Just guess whom we saw—at least whom I saw, for Lucy declared it wasn't him, and I knew it was, only he passed so quickly I had to run for it to catch him up—"

"If I were you, I would tell Olive what you mean at once," remarked Lucy severely, "instead of talking so fast that she cannot understand a word you say. It was only Dandily Dan—Mr. Grantley, you know, Olive dear. Sydney spied him, or thought he did; for, whatever he may say now, I am certain he did not feel quite sure at the time. Just as we came out of Cremer's, and before Stokes and I knew what he was about, he flung the parcel of toys at me, and rushed off down the street till we quite lost sight of him, and we had to wait at the shop-door till he chose to come back again."

"Had to wait! As if I wanted a couple of women at my heels to show me the way home!" retorted Sydney loftily. "The waiting was your own choice—and I am sure I didn't keep you long; I should have come sooner only I had such a bother to make Mr. Grantley promise to come and see Olive—and I wanted him to do that, because I knew he would not break his word."

"You should not have troubled, dear Syd! If he had wished to call here, there was nothing to prevent him," said Olive quietly; but the hand that held the Japanese screen between her face and the fire was trembling.

"Oh, gammon—yes, there was, when Colonel St Aubyn sat upon him so at Camersham, and he has never seen you since!" retorted Sydney boldly. "I believe the real reason why he has given up Thornwood and means to go back to Australia, is because he thinks he has been snubbed and is unhappy about it. Mr. Grantley is quite changed; every one says so. He hardly ever comes over to play chess with father now, and he mopes about. Oh, I know!"

"Well, tell us what you said to him when you did catch him," interposed Lucy impatiently.

Olivia was quite silent. Since that glorious summer-time when life seemed so well worth living, Philip Grantley's name had rarely passed her lips; and lately she had striven hard night and day to banish it from her very thoughts. In her enfeebled state it seemed almost part of a dream to lie there quietly, hearing him thus freely discussed by some one who had just seen and spoken with him. She listened breathlessly as Sydney chattered on.

"I asked him how in the world he came to be in London, and he said his journey to town was quite a sudden thought—that he arrived only the day before yesterday, and was going back to Thornwood to-morrow. And then I asked him to come and see Olive, and he—well, he stammered and haltered, and didn't seem to want to come. And then—oh, yes, the funniest thing!—he asked how soon she was going to be married. He did really, Olive!" concluded Sydney.

"And what did you say? Did you succeed in convincing Mr. Grantley that I am still an unappropriated blessing?" inquired Lady Olivia, with an unsteady voice.

"I told him that if he could see you he would say you looked more like being buried than married!" replied the boy bluntly. "Well, so she does!" in answer to a horrified disclaimer from his sister. "Any one with half an eye could see Olive has been very seedy, although she's going to get quite well directly, of course; and, besides, I wanted to make Mr. Grantley promise to come, don't you see?"

"And did he promise?" asked Lucy eagerly.

"Yes, he did, at last. He said he had intended to write to Olive on business before leaving Thornwood, and that perhaps the best way after all would be to call instead; so he is coming to-morrow afternoon about four o'clock, on the chance of her being able to see him. He said the last time he called on her at the Manor she had visitors, and couldn't—Oh, Lucy, I say! Ring for Stokes—quick! Look—look—she's fainting or something!"

"I am very sorry to see you looking so far from strong, Lady Olivia. You ought to take great care of your health," said Philip Grantley, in a grave tone, as he stood leaning against the quaintly shaped mantelpiece in the little drawing-room at Cipher Street.

The interview between the mistress of Thornwood and her steward was evidently of a strictly formal and business-like character. On a little three-cornered scarlet table close to Lady Olivia's elbow stood her Russia leather despatch box; a file of bills, which she was carefully looking through, lay in her lap. The steward himself slowly turned over another packet of papers—bills paid by him for work done.

"Lady Olivia Desmond to Jeremiah Stubbs.—To wood porch, with seat of seasoned timber—"

Mr. Grantley paused. "About that porch; you will remember ordering it?" he said. "It is one of the things I wished to explain to you. I jotted down Stubb's estimate for the work and necessary materials at the time; the bill, I find, somewhat exceeds it. I remonstrated at once, of course, but found that the man had calculated only for a seat on one side of the porch, and that you yourself had afterwards ordered a second, which caused the extra outlay. It is trifling certainly, but still I would not pay the bill without consulting you."

"I did order it," admitted Lady Olivia, smiling faintly. "I thought a porch with a seat on only one side would be rather like a pig with one ear, you know, and that the few extra shillings it would cost me to put a second would be well spent in making the thing complete. I left home so suddenly that the porch was still unfinished when I came away but I have wanted to ask you if old Dennis was pleased with it. Many a time I have thought of him working away at his baskets so patiently there!"

She looked up wistfully at her companion, but Philip Grantley made no reply. He was absorbed in memories of his own—in recalling those bygone summer days when Olivia had flitted in and out among the trees and flowers at the Manor, a strange contrast to the frail figure and shadowy face before him now.

"Tell me," she went on, with gentle persistence, "what he said when it was finished. I am sure it must have been a good deal, because you know poor Dennis was always rather a talker. I dare say"—with another faint smile—"you think that I don't really care to know—that I am only a fine lady after all, without any real interest in all those poor people; but you are mistaken. Men do make such mistakes often about women."

She paused to cough—a short sharp cough, the sound of which seemed to pierce Philip Grantley's heart as though a keen knife had been suddenly plunged into it.

"At any rate, I am right about one thing, unless you and those about you take extraordinary precautions," he began; but, before he could finish his sentence, Lady Olivia calmly interrupted him.

"You think I shall die?" she said quietly, raising her eyes to his, and looking as though she had faced that possibility for some time without flinching. "Well, I agree with you. I think it quite likely I may never

recover; and, do you know, sometimes, strange as you may consider it, I don't seem to mind it at all. Life appears to me quite a paltry, worthless thing. I suppose it is a case of fox and grapes, you know"—with a tremulous laugh—"because, when I was well, at Thornwood, in the summer, the days were never half long enough for all the hundred and one silly things I thought it so important I should do." Rising from her seat, with a sudden impulse she laid her hand on her companion's dark coat sleeve. "Mr. Grantley," she said, "I am glad—I can't say how glad—that Sydney Irvine persuaded you to come and see me to-day. I have always longed to tell you that it was not my fault, but Colonel St. Aubyn's, that I did not receive you when you called at the Manor after the concert. I don't think I am surprised at your abandoning your post at Thornwood; I always had a feeling that the life would be too restricted for you, and that we should not keep you with us long. But I want to thank you for what you have done while you were there. Above all, I want you to feel that I at any rate have never shared in my cousin's foolish and unfounded prejudice against you; I—" She stopped abruptly, arrested by the expression of Philip Grantley's face as he suddenly turned it towards her. Changed as she thought him when he was first ushered into her presence, the haggard eyes and stern lips that confronted her now might have belonged to a man twice his age.

"A moment, please!" he pleaded, pointing to the seat Olivia had vacated on the divan, and standing before her, erect and powerful, as she sank down once more upon the soft cushions. "I will not detain you long, Lady Olivia; but, before we bid each other good bye, as I believe, for ever, I have a few words to say to you. I love you! Ah, you may start and tremble; but I love you, my darling, and you know it! Deny it if you can! Four months ago, when you left me suddenly—Heaven knows you took all light and sunshine from my life when you robbed me of your presence—I dared not tell you this. I was your hireling, your dependant, a sort of upper servant, in fact, taking my wages from your hands. As such, my tongue was tied and I was dumb."

He paused, watching his listener keenly, but the flickering firelight showed him only her bowed head crowned with its wreath of soft luxuriant hair.

"When I knew, as I soon did, what you were to me," he continued after a brief silence, "I soon resolved on my plan of action. I determined to leave your service, to assume my lost independence once more, and then to speak to you frankly and honestly—not as an inferior to a great lady, but as a man to a woman whom he truly loves. Your cousin Colonel St. Aubyn, either by accident or design, frustrated this decision of mine entirely. He led me to believe that you contemplated marriage with a man both morally and socially your inferior—a deliberate barter of yourself, in fact, for the worldly goods with which he was able to endow you. Such an idea, shaking as it did the estimate I had previously formed of your character, caused me, I can truly say, the keenest sorrow I had ever known. Under its influence my one desire was to put as many miles as possible between myself and you. I believe I have acted most imprudently in coming to bid you good-bye to-day; but, being here, and seeing you so changed, I feel I cannot leave you till I have learned from your own lips whether, had fate assigned me a higher place in this world than that of a poor man working for his daily bread, you could have put your hand in mine and trusted your future life and happiness to my care."

Awaiting some reply, but receiving none, he laid his hand tenderly for one moment upon Lady Olivia's drooping head.

"You must not let me grieve you," he went on gently. "That kind heart of yours is loath to tell me what presumptuous folly it was on my part ever to imagine that you could give your love to me. If —"

But, before he could complete his sentence, he was interrupted by a sudden outburst of tears from her ladyship.

"How can you," she sobbed vehemently—"how can you be so cruel and unkind, when I told you long ago how much I wanted to ride in a wool-wagon!"

CHAPTER IX.

"It's the most confounded nuisance I ever knew in my life!" grumbled Colonel St. Aubyn.

It was half-past eight o'clock on the morning following the interview between Lady Olivia and Philip Grantley in Cipher Street. Colonel St. Aubyn happened to be still in London, the business that brought him there having proven more troublesome than he expected. His own man Jenkins, whose duty it was to attend solely to his master's creature-comforts, had just departed, leaving bath water, a cup of chocolate, and the morning letters ready for him. It was the first letter he had opened that disturbed the Colonel so sorely. It ran thus—

"My dear Colonel St. Aubyn—Fifteen years ago you were kind enough to express a hope that I would make myself known to you should circumstances ever combine to bring me to England. I arrived in London only three days ago, and, hearing that you are in town, will do myself the pleasure of calling on you to-day at any hour most convenient to you.

"Yours very truly, "St. KEVINS."

Colonel St. Aubyn read this simple epistle at least three times before it occurred to his bewildered mind that an answer to it was evidently expected. The letter was dated from some hotel in the neighborhood of Trafalgar Square, and had plainly come by private hand. Fretting and fuming, he rang a loud peal on his dressing room bell, which had the effect of producing Mr Jenkins with almost magical celerity. Yes; the note in question had been left by a messenger who would call in half an hour for a reply.

(To be Continued.)

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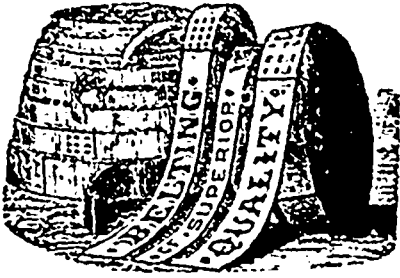
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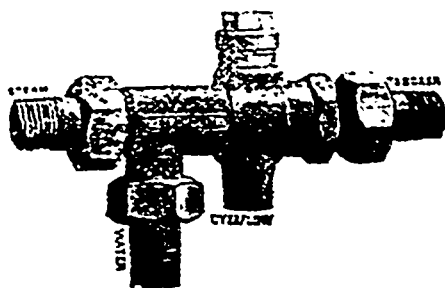
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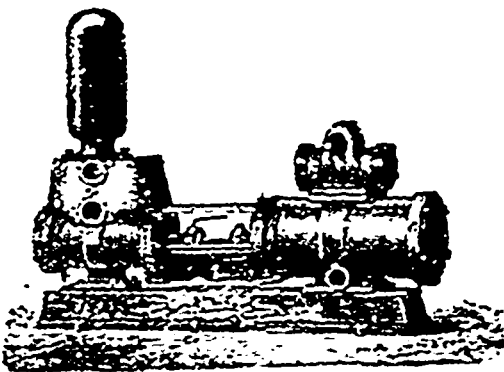
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MINING.

During the past week there has been nothing particularly new to report in mining matters. In most gold mining districts managers are too busy to furnish information, a very good sign, as it proves there is general satisfaction with results and very little desire to sell out. Any really good property that is placed on the market is quickly purchased at cash or virtual prices, and speculators trying to hold properties for long periods of time are being given the cold shoulder. A number of excellent prospects, properly but slightly developed, but showing up well, are being offered, but in most cases these are held at prices far beyond reason, and are likely to remain without takers, unless their owners are willing to make better terms. A day of high prices being paid for more prospect holes is over, and purchasers are now exercising wise precautions in investing. As a result there are no or no failures, and gold mining has become as safe a business as any Province affords.

Bridgeville, on the East River of Pictou, is just now enjoying quite a boom, consequent on the development of the iron mines in the neighborhood. Ten new houses are now in course of erection. Three shafts, one of which is two hundred feet deep, are being worked constantly day and night. The output in twenty-four hours reaches nearly 100 tons. The New Glasgow Company have 2000 tons out awaiting transportation. The New York Company it is said have bought out the Grant claims, and are all about purchasing from Mr. Thos. McMillan.

The following are the official gold returns so far received at the Mine Office for the month of May:—

District.	Mill.	Qtz. Crushed.	Ozs. Gold.
Sherbrooke.....	Miners.....	53½	8½
Salmon River.....	Dufferin.....	740	213
Oldham.....	Oldham G. M. Co.....	168½	327½
Waverley.....	Palgrave Co.....	110	34½
Caribou.....	Moose River G. M. Co.....	130	24
*Caribou.....	Damas Touquoy.....	432	57½
Uniacke.....	Phoenix.....	240	47½
S. Uniacke.....	Withrow.....	20	9½
Lake Catches.....	Oxford.....	112½	79½
15 Mile Stream.....	Egerton.....	100	207½
Stormont.....	Rockland.....	30	19½
Brookfield.....	Philadelphia.....	244	170
Molega.....	Annand.....	75	137½
Montague.....	Parker-Douglas.....	250	65½
* Surface dump and quartz			

A Valuable Iron deposit on Mr. Campbell's farm, St. Patrick's Channel, North Whycocomagh Bay, Inverness County, Cape Breton, N. S.—This newly discovered iron lode is very conveniently situated, being within three quarters of a mile of shipping, and only four and three quarter miles from the village of Whycocomagh, on the Post Road following the north side of St. Patrick's Channel toward Baddeck. The lode occurs in a zone of metamorphosed lower carboniferous rock nearly four miles wide, between the southern end of Mullach and Lewis Mountain Road. The lode or iron deposit was discovered this spring in the valley of a large brook, one mile and a half west of where the Lewis Mountain Road joins the Baddeck Post Road at Little Narrows. The mountain here rises to a height of from 792 to 820 feet above the level of the Bras d'Or.

The glen in which the iron mine was discovered is wide and deep, and heavily timbered with birch and beech. There is also a good carriage road from St. Patrick's Channel through the glen to Lewis Mountain, thence to the south end of Lake Anslie.

The property is controlled by Judge Tremain of Baddeck, who is at present engaged in mining and prospecting. A shaft sunk fifteen feet on the lode has increased the width of the vein from one foot on the surface to four feet at the bottom of the shaft, and the formations in proximity to the lode now worked carry numerous small veins of iron, which is a good indication of the lode becoming a large body of ore as depth is attained. The lode is of a deep blue, very heavy, almost pure iron. I am informed that an analysis proved the ore free from sulphur, which is indeed a great item in its favor. It is also in a formation that resembles the iron and manganese strata of Lock Lomond, Cape Breton. A description of the formation may be read from the report of the Dominion Geological Survey of Cape Breton for the years 1872-4, pages 7, 42 and 84 H, and the map of St. Patrick's Channel, sheet number 15, shows neatly the geology and geological boundaries as well as the direction of dip and strike of the stratum.

It is a matter of very slight difficulty to construct a tramway from the mine to a place of shipping on the shore of St. Patrick's Channel, the distance from the mine to the shore being less than three quarters of a mile and on a gentle descent all the way. The stage road from Baddeck to Whycocomagh is only five minutes walk from the mine, steamers run daily from Sydney to Whycocomagh calling at Baddeck and Little Narrows and connect with the *Marian* and *Neptune* which call at Grand Narrows, East Bay, St. Peter's, Lennox Passage and Port Mulgrave, at which place a connection is made with the Intercolonial Railway. The Cape Breton Railway from Port Hawkesbury via Grand Narrows to Sydney will be completed next September, at which time a journey through Cape Breton may be accomplished with pleasure and rapidity, and the present depending on steamers be avoided.

JOHN MACMILLAN, Geologist.

MOLEGA ITEMS.—The Molega Co's mine looks splendidly, the yield being about 150 per cent profit.

The Boston Gold M. Co.'s mine is also looking very well. Some excellent ore is being taken from the deepest workings. Mr. Ballou, the manager, is making decided improvements on the property, such as clearing the brush, having roads made, etc.

The Parker & Douglas mine is running at full blast. The management is putting up an extensive plant for the treating of ores; it is generally acknowledged to be the best in the province.

Mr. John Harlow, the manager of the Caledonia mine, has had underground work suspended for a week or so owing to putting in hoists, pumps, etc., but expects to have things booming again the first of next week.

WHITEBURN.—Mr. Gilbert Parker has returned from the east, and work has commenced at Whiteburn in good earnest. Changes are being made at the old McGuire mine to make a ten stamp mill with all modern improvements, with air compressors. We look for the largest returns from this mine of any in the province.

The old West mine has at last fallen into hands that will at once bring out its good qualities. As this never produced less than two ounces of gold to the ton, we expect to hear of large returns monthly. A pumping and hoisting mill will be put in at once, and the old ten stamp mill be made over and put into the best possible manner for saving gold. Mr. J. C. Puttner, well-known in this section, is to be the superintendent of the two mines. Mr. Parker seems to know how to get the best men suited for this work, and he gets there every time. May success follow him in all his undertakings.—*Gold Hunter.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—*Port Arthur.*—A rich find of silver has been made on the McPherson Farm, three miles northeast of the Beaver Mine, and quite close to the "Champion" location.

Oliver Danna's left town yesterday with a gang of men to develop a vein on the Indian location, near Silver Falls. A 30-foot shaft has already been sunk on this vein. Assays from the bottom gave very encouraging results.

A new discovery of black oxide of manganese has been reported. Samples have been brought in within a few days assaying about 45 per cent. The vein is said to be 18 inches wide and well defined. It can be traced for a considerable distance. This is the second find of manganese in the Port Arthur district this season. Experts are now investigating one of these veins.

Prospectors are turning their attention to the country between Nepigon Bay and Peninsula Harbor, along the north shore. Several good gold veins have been located, notably the Macon Valley veins, situated three miles north of Jackfish Bay station, on the C. P. R. These veins were located some time ago by P. McKellar, M. E., etc., Fort William. Free gold has been washed out in the pan, wherever tried, on either of the veins; assays show from \$37 to \$90 per ton.

The Elgin Mining Company, of St. Thomas, which owns some locations in the same neighborhood, intends to work one of them this year. Several large veins of Galena and Iron pyrites, carrying about two per cent. nickel, have also been located near Schreiber.

Badger Silver Mining Company.—Development is being vigorously prosecuted upon the new vein, 350 feet to the northward of the old vein, Badger No. 1. From all indications the new find is the main vein from which the old vein, out of which about \$250,000 worth of silver was taken in 1889, was a stringer. The new vein measures five feet in width, is heavily mineralized, and carries an average of 1,757 ounces of silver to the ton; as far as prospected, it is steadily increasing in richness, and promises to exceed in value anything hitherto opened in this district. The same vein has also been discovered by cross cutting on the west side of the mountain, 2,500 feet from the discovery shaft. It has the same width there and carries equally rich ore with that at the point of first discovery. A steam hoisting plant has been put to work at No. 1 end of discovery shaft. Staking and drifting is being vigorously carried on on both sides of the mountain. The force of miners has been largely increased, and the output of the Badger for the coming season may be expected to exceed anything in the history of silver mining on the north shore of Lake Superior.

Beaver Mining and Milling Company.—The Beaver mill is now working night and day on high-grade ore. The concentrates are being barreled and sampled ready for shipment to New York. The next shipment will consist of a mixed carload, to be completed about the 20th inst., of smelting ore and concentrates, part of which is now at Murilla Station, Canadian Pacific Railway. All the slopes are now being worked. The force of men has been increased.

Murilla Mining Company.—The water has been pumped out of the main shaft. The report on this property made by Chas. Brant, M. E., last week is understood to be so favorable that operations will go on at once on a much larger scale than before.

North Shore Mine.—Work has again been commenced on this property under the management of Captain Johnson. The property is owned by wealthy St. Paul capitalists, who intend to develop it thoroughly. The operations carried on there last year gave entire satisfaction, and this season's work will no doubt do the same, as everything is being done on a much larger scale.

Silver Star Mining Company.—Mr. M. P. Adams, manager of this Company's property, situated in the Whitefish Lake mineral belt, arrived from Perth about a week ago, and went out to the mine with a force of miners and supplies. Development work will be proceeded with, and it is believed that good results will follow, as they have a strong, well mineralized vein, carrying zinc blende, galena, fluor spar and leaf silver on the surface. It is three feet wide, and can be traced for over a thousand feet.

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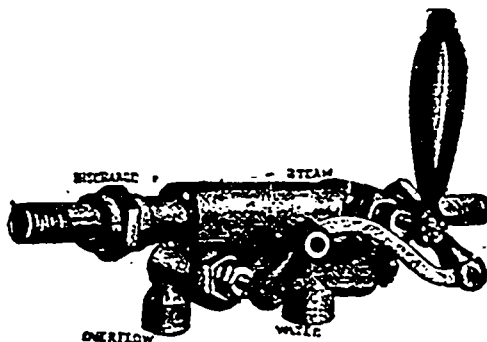
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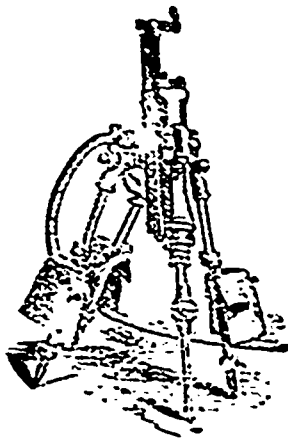
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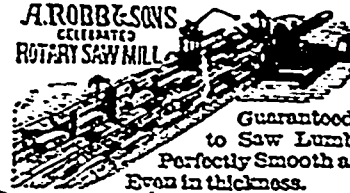
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[FOR THE CRITIC.]

LETTER TO COUSIN CARYL.

Dear Cousin Caryl,—And what have you been at this long time, as our dear dead and gone aunt "Lome" used to say. I suppose she was christened Saloom, don't you? But she was aunt Lome to the country-folk at large the whole of her seventy odd years.

How very interesting the lives of those whom we are given to calling common people are! The picturesqueness of abject poverty has appealed to people for a long time, first because the low tones in all pictures have a legitimate value artistically, and later because suffering is certain to breed in minds sympathy sooner or later. But the people who don't live in rags or in gutters, the people who "pay their way," such a rocky and sunless way as it is usually—but who seem dry and uninteresting—very; the lives that are singular to all outward appearing, unloving and unloved, these monotonous and dead sea level lives, as we have deceived ourselves, into calling them, are being only of late unfolded to our ken by some of our skilful writers. Mary Wilkins, Sarah Orne Jewett—how much of our knowledge of people and love for humanity we owe to these ladies. If you have not read their short tales of the genuine beauty of lives, the counterpart of which are about one on every hand, do it at once. Life is so full and rich and deep, if we can only shake ourselves free of narrowness and open our eyes and our hearts to take in its meaning, and we rob ourselves and our fellow beings of the love that is meant to be mutual whenever we say stupidly that people are "uninteresting." Everybody is interesting, everybody.

I am glad Miss Jewett and Miss Wilkins are being so widely read in England. The side of New England life that blossoms fragrantly in their artistic, because unaffectedly genuine and delicately lined, sketches has had practically no historian before our own, I say. Heroe, and heroine, we are given to thinking, must of necessity be heralded with a blare of trumpets, but oftener than not they live just beyond the melon patch up the road, in the fishing hamlet on the bay shore, or in that little house that you know so well, have always known so well by sight up there by Black River Mills.

If we were only to carry a little breath from the outer world into these lives perhaps it would not be worth while to intrude upon them, but they being so much to us we cannot afford not to know them, and then try in some way to make up to them for their blessing.

What with the artichoke of June weddings, and the multitude of college commencements there has not seemed much let up in the social strain yet. In fact the old idea of having the vacation session for recreation is fast going the way of many other honest notions. Now-a-days fashion whisks incessantly from December to December again. The grace and poetry of living would have been killed out long ago but for the skilful watchmen there and there who keep out of the "swim"—that expressive if vulgar term—and build bonfires and keep torches lighted upon the banks for all who get time to look shoreward.

I am glad you and I were both married in May—such a dull superstition that lovely May can have any ill omen. Of course June weddings are pretty, but skipping a month brings so many together in June, no one has any distinction. Coax all your girl friends who are married next year to have the nuptials in May for change's sake.

The English fancy of having floral handcuffs upon the bridesmaids, and linking the maids together from these handcuffs by means of floral chains, is one of the prettiest devices of the season.

We are following on closely after Paris in matters of dress. Skirts are flatter, straighter, closer and plainer than ever, short for street wear, long for other wear. Bonnets are small and flat, hats a tremendous size, upon which flowers run riot. Bodices are draped with slightly draped skirts, and many are in the numerous jacket styles. Everything is soft and delicate in texture, gay sometimes in color, and always shows a combination of fabrics and shades. Gloves are shorter as sleeves grow longer, and dressed kid for outing gloves, undressed for all dress occasions are the rule. Gray and tan shades predominate.

And Helen, you say, is growing stouter at last. Well you have struggled against her ill-health and irregularity bravely. Now she can have one of the natty little outing costumes that the too bony maiden can never wear. A trim little sailor hat, a marine blue plain skirt, cut away reefer coat and a Hon'ly skirt of white linen, buff dressed kid, four button gloves; there it is complete.

Dear me—I should never complain, it seems to me, of being far from markets if I could have chickens, cream and fresh eggs, not to mention vegetables and fruits, *ad lib!* Have I ever given you the recipe for creamed chicken? It's a delicious way of serving cold boiled chicken, which, by the way, should never be furiously boiled but cooked slowly. Cut the meat into small dice. For one pint of meat make one pint of cream sauce by melting two tablespoonfuls of butter, to which add two tablespoonfuls of flour, and pour on slowly, stirring all the time one pint of hot cream. Now add one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon pepper, and, if you like them, half a can of mushrooms cut into quarters (or half a pint of fresh mushrooms steamed gently until tender as for serving on toast.) Lastly stir in the chicken meat and let it heat through.

I suppose you will hardly leave home this summer since the new house proves so charming. There you must take your pleasure and play time from day to day. It's as much a mother's duty to one's husband and babies to take care of her health and temper as to sew on their buttons and cook their oatmeal you know, more, much more.

Boston.

Yours devotedly,

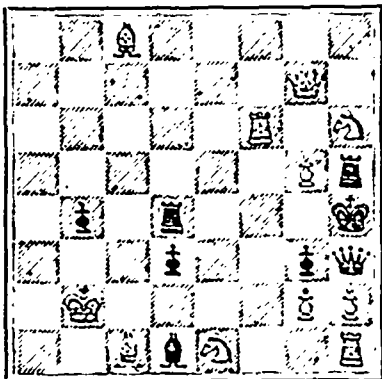
DINAH STURGIS.

CHESS.

Solution to Problem No. 21, Q to QBsq. Solved by C. W. L. and J. W. Wallace

PROBLEM No. 26.

By E. J. Winterwood.
From London Advertiser.
BLACK 8 pieces.



WHITE 11 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME No. 27.

Showalter-Judd match
FIRST GAME.
RUY LOPEZ.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-----------------|-------------|
| J. W. Showalter | Max Judd. |
| 1 P to K4 | P to K4 |
| 2 Kt to KB3 | Kt to QB3 |
| 3 B to Kt5 | P to QK3 |
| 4 B to R4 | Kt to B3 |
| 5 Castles | Kt takes P |
| 6 P to Q4 | P to QKt4 |
| 7 B to Kt3 | P to Q4 |
| 8 P takes P | Kt to K2 |
| 9 R to Ksq | Kt to QB4 |
| 10 Kt to Q4 | Kt to K3 |
| 11 P to QB3 | P to QB4 |
| 12 Kt to KB3 | B to Kt2 |
| 13 QKt to Q2 | P to Kt3 |
| 14 Kt to Bsq. | B to Kt2 |
| 15 B to K3 | Q to B2 |
| 16 Q to QBsq | P to KR3 |
| 17 P to QR4 | B to QB3 |
| 18 P takes P | P takes P |
| 19 R takes Rch | B takes R |
| 20 Q to Rsq | B to Kt2 |
| 21 Q to R7 | Castles |
| 22 Q to Rsq | Kt to KB4 |
| 23 B to Q2 | P to Q5 |
| 24 B to B2 | B takes Kt |
| 25 B takes Kt | P takes B |
| 26 P takes B | P to KB5 |
| 27 P takes P | Kt takes P |
| 28 Q to Qsq | B takes P |
| 29 P to R3 | P to B3 |
| 30 K to Rsq | Q to Q2 |
| 31 Kt to R2 | K to Rsq |
| 32 B to B3 | Q takes P |
| 33 R to Kt sq | Q to B4 |
| 34 R to Kt2 | R to Kkt sq |
| 35 R takes Rch | K takes R |
| 36 P to Kt4 | Q to QB7 |
| 37 Q takes Q | Kt takes Q |
| 38 B takes B | P takes B |
| 39 P takes P | K to B2 |
| 40 Kt to Kt4 | K to K3 |
| 41 P to B6 | Kt to Q5 |
| 42 Kt takes KP! | K to Q3! |
| 43 Kt to Q3 | Kt to K3 |
| 44 Kt to QKt4 | K to B4 |
| 45 P to B7 | Kt takes P |
| 46 Kt to Q3ch | K to Q5 |
| 47 Kt takes P | P to Kt5 |
| 48 K to Kt2 | P to Kt6 |
| 49 Kt to K2ch | K to B5 |
| 50 Kt to Kt3 | P to Kt7 |
| 51 Kt to K4 | K to Q6 |
| 52 Kt to B5ch | K to B7 |
| 53 Resigns. | |

Time—Judd, 3 hours; Showalter, 3.05.
The latest report gives the score:—
Judd, 4; Showalter, 3; Drawn 0.

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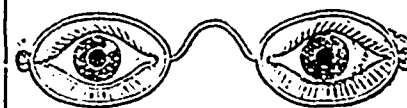
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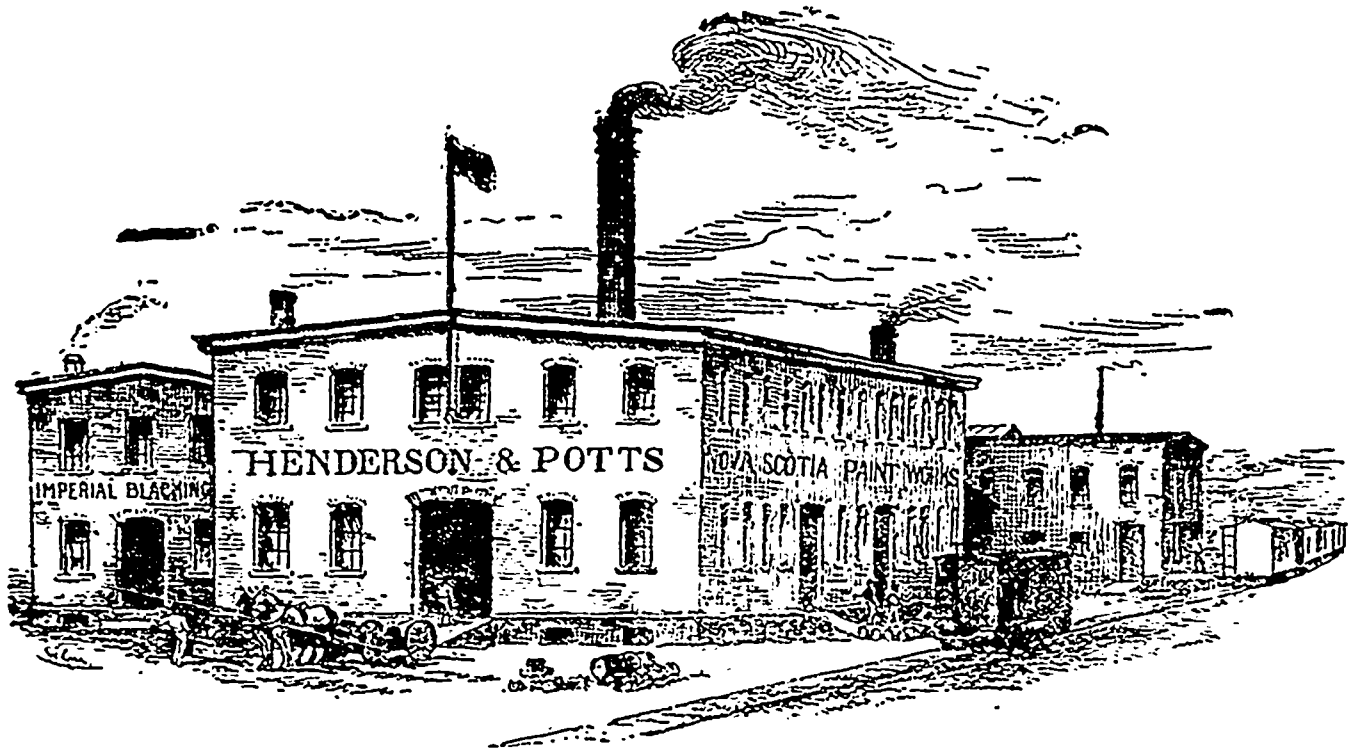
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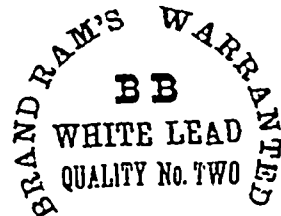
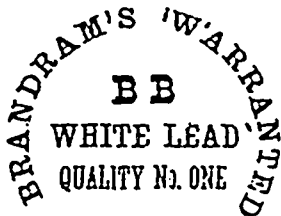
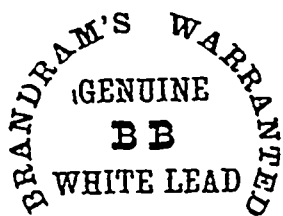
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