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THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The overflow population of Malaysia and India is apparently finding its way into South Africa, and is regarded by the people of that country as an invasion not at all to their taste. To our own colonies at the Cape and Natal the question seems to be a serious one, and it is suggested that public meetings be held and the governments urged to take prompt measures to prevent a further influx from Asia.

The Mormons are becoming quite a numerous rout in New Zealand, to judge from a Mormon convention recently held at Masterton, in the Wairarapa country. The report shows that they have a membership of 3,000, and they make their converts, or perverts, chiefly among the native Maoris. The publishing of this report should draw attention to the mischief being done, and some move should be made to head off these objectionable missionaries in their campaign against what is right.

It appears that the Toronto University will really be a gainer by the fire that recently destroyed its valuable library, as the most influential personages of Great Britain are interested in replacing the void thus created, and continental powers have been appealed to, and all have nobly responded. Individuals and literary societies are pouring in their contributions of rare and valuable books, and Her Majesty the Queen has tendered 400 volumes. The Toronto University is to be congratulated on the magnificent success that the appeal of its friends has met.

The idea that the electric light companies of New York were the chief instruments in influencing the New York State Legislature to pass a law abolishing capital punishment, because they were unwilling to have the killing properties of electricity demonstrated by electrocution, is too absurd to be credited. Every intelligent child in the country knows that electricity is deadly in its effect unless kept under control, and certainly the public have had demonstrated to them by the many fatal accidents from electric wires carrying powerful currents, that it is not to be fooled with. If the abolition of capital punishment cannot be ascribed to humanitarian motives, some more plausible story than this will have to be invented to account for it. The electric light companies cannot possibly think that people do not already know that electricity can kill.

Australian wines are growing in popularity in Great Britain as is shown by the greatly increased shipments. The Board of Trade returns recently issued show that the arrivals during the first four months of this year amounted to 127,833 gallons, against 111,577 gallons in the corresponding period of 1889. This year's imports were received by 37 consignees, but one firm alone took 97,507 gallons, or 75 1/2 per cent. of the whole. Large quantities are used for blending with continental wines.

In another column will be found a brief report of the Protestant Industrial School and its work in Halifax. There are few boys and still fewer men who have not been exposed to temptation, and everyone must realize that temptations such as city boys are subjected to are too often beyond resistance, and that to remove youths from such an environment is the as greatest good that can be conferred upon them. The first wrong acts are as frequently the result of ignorance and thoughtlessness as of wilfulness, and these schools reform, when punishment might harden and make reformation extremely doubtful.

From the State of Vermont comes a somewhat remarkable statement concerning the ecclesiastical condition of that portion of New England. Of the 198 congregational churches in that State, 49 are without a pastor. Thirty-five ministers supply two pulpits each. One half the population never hear a religious discourse from one year's end to another, and these are not the foreigners, for the priest looks after them very carefully, but native-born Yankees. The authority for this certainly startling statement is the Rev. C. H. Merrill in an address on the work of the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society, delivered at Johnsburg on May 11th. It should be added that the churchless parts of the State are almost entirely in the rural districts.

The Recorder quotes our well merited tribute to Premier Fielding's popularity, which appeared in the last issue of THE CRITIC, but with characteristic unfairness in its comments thereon lugs in the old story that the proprietors and managers are all Tory. Violent party organs of the Recorder type are fast disappearing before the enlightenment of the age, and their places are being taken by journals with independency enough to discuss all measures honestly and fairly. So low have party organs sunk in public opinion that it is generally conceded that in no way was Premier Fielding's great personal popularity more strikingly proved than in the fact that he carried his party to victory in spite of the unwholesome support of the Recorder.

The Committee of Ways and Means of the United States House of Representatives was recently engaged for two days in hearing arguments in support of a curious proposition from the Farmers' Alliance. The representatives of that body have seriously advocated a measure proposing that the Government shall erect warehouses and receive therein wheat, corn, oats, tobacco and cotton from the producers, and advance 80 per cent of the value thereof in cash. The chief argument in support of the scheme was that the articles specified were not and could not be benefited by any protective tariff which the United States could impose, that the producers of them had as much right to governmental assistance as the producers of articles that were benefited by the tariff, and that this was the only way in which such assistance could be given.

Science is constantly bringing forth from the region of the unknown new substances of benefit to the human race. Among recent discoveries in medical science are some new and powerful antiseptics. *Eucalyptia Globulus* is said to possess a very high germ killing power and at the same time has a refreshing pleasant odor. It takes but a small quantity of *Eucalyptia* to purify the atmosphere of a room. It also possesses valuable properties as a preventative of malarial fever. Pinol is a volatile oil distilled from the needles of the *Pinus pumilio*, found just below the line of perpetual snow on the Alps. It possesses the most powerful ozonizing properties of any of the turpentine oils and the odor is very pleasant. Salol is by many surgeons in Europe considered exceedingly valuable in the treatment of old burns and ulcers, but its greatest triumphs have been in the treatment of acute rheumatism, excelling all other remedies in its power to abate pain and lessen fever. A dentifrice is also made from salol, which is said to stop and prevent caries in teeth, and impart a delightful odor to the breath. Bartholow has great control over pain, especially in rheumatic and neuralgic cases. With all these new disease germ and pain destroyers, at hand the medical men of to day should find their work of lessening the sum of human suffering materially aided.

The first Japanese Parliamentary elections are to be held on July 1st, so Canada's national holiday will become a red-letter day in the history of the flowery kingdom.

Women are rapidly coming to the front in Russia. A royal ukase has just been issued permitting the employment of women on railways, and they are now employed on the Trans-Caspian line as station masters, traffic managers, signal women and point women. This is indeed an age of progress.

It is a striking sign of the times that out of 213 Presbyteries represented at the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which lately held its session at Saratoga, more than two-thirds have voted for revision of and a change in the fundamental doctrines of foreordination and predestination as laid down in the Westminster Confession.

It is a sad but a true fact that suicide and death from poison and other causes are on the increase in the Maritime Provinces. We cannot help thinking that the press must share in the responsibility of these calamities, as our papers are daily filled with the minutest details of horrors which must have an unwholesome effect upon weak minds, and as men are creatures of imitation they are influenced by what they read without themselves knowing it. We believe that the publication of much that is printed is a sin against our common humanity and a direct public evil.

As an outcome of the recent labor conference in Berlin a new labor bill has been introduced in the German Reichstag. Its main features are the prohibition of labor on Sundays and holidays, and of the employment of children under thirteen in factories. Women will not be allowed to work at night or after half past five o'clock on Saturday evenings, or on the eve of holidays. The hours of work for women are limited to eleven. Provision is made for the protection of the life and health of workers, and for punishment for breach of contract by master or man by a fine paid to the injured party.

Those who have read Lew Wallace's "Ben Hur" will well remember the terrible affliction which befell the hero's mother and sister, but we are too apt to think that leprosy is a disease peculiar to by-gone ages. It is true that in the earlier centuries it was more prevalent than it has been in later years, but if reports be true, the dread disease is now making its appearance in almost every section of the globe. The eating of semi-decayed food and uncleanness are the principal causes of leprosy, but as the disease is said to be infectious every one has a direct interest in seeing it stamped out.

According to Prof. R. H. Thurston electricity is in the near future to come most powerfully to the aid of socialism. It is to do no less than break up the existing factory system and restore the home-laborer to the position he formerly enjoyed. In all the large cities great steam engines or other sources of power are to generate electricity, which will be carried to every corner of the town, helping the sewing woman at her machine, the weaver at his loom, the artisan at his lathe, as well as giving in every house the mechanical aid needed in the kitchen, the laundry, or the elevator, besides furnishing light and heat.

The visit of Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, and the Duchess of Connaught, to Canada, although short, gives much pleasure to Her Majesty's loyal subjects. Their Royal Highnesses have been received with enthusiasm. By special command of the Queen, a collection of the various press notices relating to the Duke's departure from India has been made. Her Majesty is said to be delighted at the cordial and loyal terms in which her Indian subjects regard her dashing and gallant soldier son. Beyond all doubt the widespread popularity of Prince Arthur throughout India is well deserved. We trust, if the Queen has a collection of Canadian press notices made, that she will find her subjects on this side of the water in no wise behind hand in welcoming the Duke and Duchess.

President Van Horne and a party of Canadian Pacific officials have recently visited St. John and had a look at the Company's property in Carleton. The St. John papers are full of the visit and the important results likely to flow from it, and we can truly say that we hope that their brightest wishes may be realized, and that the city may rapidly increase in population and wealth. One of the great drawbacks to Halifax has been the fact that there were no populous districts behind it to help build up the trade of our magnificent harbor. Now that St. John is likely to forge ahead, the want to a certain extent will be remedied, as in the absence of a safe and commodious harbor the bulk of its foreign commerce will have to pass through Halifax, and thus both cities will reap the benefit.

"We have been expecting for some time past that an attempt would soon be made to break down the monopoly held by the well known Melbourne syndicate in connection with the supply of colonial horses for the Indian remount trade. We are now informed that a strong English syndicate has been formed for the purpose of shipping horses in large numbers from Queensland. To carry out the arrangements, 50,000 acres of land are to be acquired within 50 miles of Brisbane, and extensive paddocks will be formed in the neighborhood of Ipswich. The promoters of the concern contemplate shipping 5,000 horses yearly." So says the *Colonies and India*. We have heard very little for some time about shipping Canadian horses for use in the Imperial cavalry, and, if reports are true, remounts are much needed. Canada should look out for herself in this matter or Australia may secure the trade for England as well as India.

Most people associate the title of Duke of Clarence with the nobleman who chose death by drowning in a butt of Malmsbury as to be preferred to death by any other means, but the title has now been conferred upon Prince Albert Victor, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, who will hereafter be officially addressed as Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone.

A rather good story is told of the recent occasion on which the Parnellite party in the British House of Commons took the Government by surprise, and succeeded in defeating them by a majority of twenty-six on the second reading of the Agricultural Laborers Bill. The Tory whip, when it became evident that a division was imminent and the Government supporters not at hand, rushed to the telephone in the lobby, only to find it in possession of one of the Irish members, who seemed to be engaged in most interminable conversations with an endless succession of friends.

The McKinlay tariff bill is now before the United States Senate, and the Press of that country are very divided in their opinions of the probable fate of the measure. The New York *Herald* claims to have secret and reliable information that the bill will certainly be thrown out, but leading Republican journals assert that it will be passed with few if any important amendments, and with little or no discussion outside of Committee. The *Herald* seldom hazards such a decided opinion without good reason, but in this instance we think it has been deceived, and that the bill with all its crudities and absurdities will be passed by the Republican majority which is made up of subservient tools—where they are not principals—of the great trusts and combines which now wield such great power in the States. The passage of the bill will prove the death knell of the Republican party.

The wonders of modern surgery grow apace. At the surgical congress in Berlin Prof. Gluck gave an exhibition of the successful substitution of catgut, wory, and bone freed from chalk, for defects in the bones, muscles or nerve sinews of the patient. In some wonderful way these foreign substances are assimilated and literally made bone of the patient's bone and flesh of her flesh without any diminution or shortening of the affected part. He presented cases of patients in whom there had been an insertion of from six to ten centimetres (i. e. between two or three inches) of catgut to supply defects in the leaders of the hands, to which complete mobility had been restored. In another case the Professor removed a tumor from the thigh causing a considerable defect in the bone. He inserted wory and no shortening ensued. In another case he removed a large piece of nerve in the groin and inserted catgut and the functions remained completely satisfactory.

The assurance of France in proposing that in return for the cession of her rights in Newfoundland England should evacuate Egypt is certainly refreshing. That Egypt should be uncontrolled by any foreign power has always been considered by Great Britain as essential to the security of our Eastern possessions, and it was mainly on that account that we expelled the French in the beginning of this century. The same reason also led us to buy up the shares in the Suez Canal some years ago. To expect, therefore, that Great Britain will now give up her vantage-ground is obviously absurd. Nor would France have any just cause of complaint should Great Britain declare a protectorate over Egypt. By withdrawing from the defence of Egypt during Arabi's mutiny the French Government deprived itself of its share in the control of that country. Of course it is greatly to be desired that the French treaty rights in Newfoundland should cease, but France will be obliged to content herself with a much more moderate recompense than she asks—her present proposition is simply impudent.

Misfortunes never come singly, is a truism which has been exemplified by the fact that *La Grippe*, which played havoc among us in the winter, has been followed in many places by such diseases as diphtheria, typhoid and scarlet fever, measles, etc. The epidemic of diphtheria in St. John's, Newfoundland, was fearfully destructive of life, but it has for some time been decreasing, and it is hoped that the complete eradication of the disease is at hand. In many towns in Nova Scotia infectious diseases have been prevalent during the spring months, especially among children. Neglect of sanitation is one prime cause of this, and the habit some people have, when a child is ill, of saying nothing about it and continuing to send the other children to school, does not have the effect of checking the spread of disease. This is why the schools have to be closed at times, when, if parents would only do their duty to their neighbors and keep their children away from schools when disease is in the house, there would be no necessity for this step. The lesson is hard to learn, but eternal vigilance is the price of safety.

Travellers are now looking forward with some anxiety for the appearance of the summer time table on the I. C. R. A St. John paper announces that both the Canada Pacific and Intercolonial Expresses will form one train so far as Moncton, leaving Halifax at 1.30 p. m. and arriving at St. John at 10.30 p. m., and be in Montreal in time to make through connections with still more western points. We hardly know how this arrangement will work in practice, but should think it would have the effect of causing all through Montreal passengers to select the Canada Pacific route, and that the I. C. R. would lose the through passengers they now have. Although the run to St. John will be made in nine hours the saving of time will hardly benefit passengers to Boston, as the Flying Yankee starts from St. John in the morning, and if they catch the slow night train they will not be much further ahead than if they passed the night in St. John and took the fast train in the morning. For fast running we should think the combined train as far as Moncton would prove too cumbersome, and that break-downs would be of frequent occurrence.

CHAT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES

MISUNDERSTOOD.—Impresario—Do you sing chest notes?
Signora Harlemotti—No, sir! Everything in my reppytory is dead now.

A Natural Supposition.—Ted—"One of the dime museums advertizes a Phantom hen." Ned—"What does she do?" Ted—"Lays ghosts, I suppose."

A charming young lady who doesn't begin to be near the first corner-store, has evolved from her inner consciousness the following reflection on masculine Washington:

The saddest words of tongue or pen,
There are too many women and not enough men.
Washington Post.

"My wife is a great and noble woman, of wonderful domestic endowments"

"Why this sudden advance in your estimate of her?"
"She left me to take care of the children a couple of hours yesterday."

"Papa," said Mabel, "were you ever in an ice palace?" "No," said the old gentleman, "but I've had to get up at five o'clock in the morning in January to see what was the matter with the heating apparatus, and I guess I'll try and worry along without an ice palace."

IN RE BEING HEELED.

Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just,
But six times he who gets his blow in fust:
And nine times he whose adversary's bust,
And ten times ten who in a Colt doth trust,

A new form of entertaining in Paris is to take your guests to a museum, hospital, or other public institution, see the sights, and talk about them. After they are fully charged with new information, you take them home and feed them. The idea has taken with high and low.

"Always wipe your feet, Biddy," said Mrs. Upstart to her Irish servant, who had just imprinted a chaste and elegant design in mud on the hall. "Oi always do, mum, whiniver Oi wash thim, fur Oi'm afraid av gittin' chilblains: but Oi thank yez fur yer koind advice, mum," replied Biddy.

An eminent French authority gives it as his opinion that no bad effects result to those who are constantly employed in telephone offices. At least it does not impair the hearing of those whose ears are not diseased, but it would appear that the constant using of telephones by those whose hearing is imperfect is very injurious and liable to cause complete deafness.

A man in Detroit the other day saw a very small boy in the street playing with a very sharp chisel. Deeming it his duty to inform the mother he called her and said: "Madam, are you aware that your boy has the chisel?" "You don't say," said she. "That boy has had the mumps, the measles, the chicken-pox and the scarlet fever, and now he's gone and got the chisel."

A new discovery in hypnotism has been made. A French physician has found that by the aid of hypnotism a disease can be transferred from a sick man perfectly well. For example, you are suffering from neuralgia. You and another person are hypnotised, and by the newly discovered method your neuralgia is transferred to him and you go home a healed and happy man.

An Englishman once boasted that he had been mistaken for a member of the royal family. A Scotchman, hearing, replied that he had been addressed as the Duke of Argyll. Whereupon an Irishman said that he had been taken for a far greater person than either, for as he was walking along the street one day, a friend came up to him, exclaiming: "Holy Moses! is that you?"

Mrs. Millsis, the famous artist's wife and the ex-wife of John Ruskin, lives like a royal princess and has a staff of artistically dressed servants who care for her every desire. She is beautiful, accomplished and captivating and is regarded as her husband's mascotte. Her Greek dresses are poems and her poses the perfection of grace. She has Oriental couches in all her apartments and is said to be the happiest woman in all Europe. Her husband is worth \$1,000,000.

Little Tommy, who has a bald uncle, was very much interested when his mother told him the other day that the hairs of his head were all numbered. "Is that so with everybody?" asked he. "Yes," said his mother, "that is what the Bible says." Tommy pondered for a moment in silence. "Well," said he finally, "if the Bible says so, it must be so; but I think the angel who does the counting feels mighty glad when he comes to a man with a head like uncle Jim's."

A BEAUTIFUL CANADIAN STORY.—The Graphic, Chicago's popular illustrated weekly, is publishing a beautiful story of Canadian life, by Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood, author of the famous "Romance of Deltard," the "Story of Tonty" and other charming chapters of Canadian history and tradition. The Graphic story is entitled the "Children of Ha-Ha Bay," the scene being laid successively near St. Alexis, Chicoutimi and Tadoussac. Mary, a fair orphan girl: her grandfather, a hermit, at Chicoutimi; Ignacio, a brave young forester, and Justine, his sister, are the well drawn characters in this, the best of Mrs. Catherwood's shorter stories. The three issues containing this beautiful sketch, (finely illustrated by Mr. A. B. Davies,) may be obtained of most newdealers, or they will be mailed by the publishers on receipt of 30 cents.

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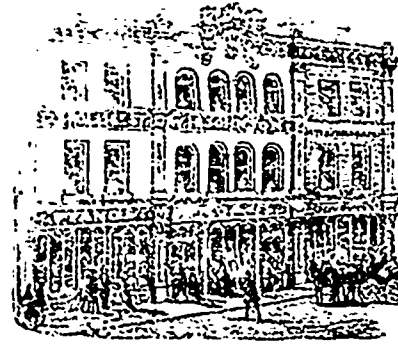
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SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The I C R summer time table goes into effect on Monday next.

A swimming bath is being constructed in Amherst by Messrs Christie Bros. & Co.

The metal workers of Halifax have succeeded in obtaining a nine hours working day.

In the St. John murder case the man Watts has been found guilty of manslaughter.

An English syndicate is negotiating for the purchase of Nova Scotia's sugar refineries.

The Nova Scotia military camp will take place in September. New Brunswick Division will go into camp this month.

Her Excellency Lady Stanley of Preston and suite arrived at Quebec in the steamer *Sardini* from England on Sunday last.

The first edition of the *Amherst Daily Press* was issued on Saturday last from the office of the *Weekly Press*. It is deserving of success.

The fishery protection cruisers are ordered to get ready for sea. The *Vigilant* is being prepared and will probably be the first cruiser out.

The Ontario elections took place yesterday. Coming so late in the week we are unable to obtain the returns previous to going to press.

Principal Grant, of Queens University, Kingston, Ont., has been elected president of the Royal Society, and Dr. Bourinot has been elected secretary.

Moncton is having a Y. M. C. A. building erected. Its dimensions are 50 by 100 feet with an adjoining one 75 by 125 feet. It is to be fitted up in the most approved style.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived in Ottawa on Wednesday. They are the guests of His Excellency Lord Stanley and Lady Stanley of Preston at Rideau Hall.

H. M. S. *Thrush*, commanded by Prince George of Wales, is not expected to arrive at Halifax before the end of the month, as the ship will call at the Azores and Bermuda before coming here.

The steamer *Halifax* has been making remarkably quick trips lately. On her last week's trip to Boston she left Halifax at 8 o'clock, a. m., on Wednesday and arrived in Boston at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning.

Trade returns for the ten months ending May 1st show an increase of \$4,500,000 in imports and \$7,500,000 in exports as compared with the corresponding period last year. The duty collected shows an increase of \$500,000.

It is reported that Mr Rykert considers his re-election a vindication of his conduct, and that he will now resign his seat for Lincoln and give up political life. This is a course which will meet with the approval of the general public.

An explosion of dynamite occurred at Belle Aire, Agricola Street, on Friday afternoon last about 4.30 o'clock. Considerable damage was done in the vicinity, but no lives were lost. The dynamite was for use in blasting in a sewer, and was undergoing the process of being thawed out when it exploded.

The Committee of Laws and Privileges, appointed to consider the protest of Mr. Chewynd against the return of Alderman Dennis for ward 2 have reported to the City Council that they find the proceedings at the election and the return regular and according to the ordinary practice in such cases.

The ceremonies in connection with the closing of Acadia College, Wolfville, took place this week. The graduating class numbered nineteen, the largest class ever graduated in arts from any college in the Maritime Provinces. Wolfville was looking particularly lovely, and a large number of visitors were present.

The *Maritime Agriculturist* says:—"It is pleasing to note the rapid strides that are being made in introducing highly bred sires into the stables of the Provinces. We feel confident that the Maritime Provinces can now produce more trotting blood than any place in the Dominion, and if proper care is taken of the colts of these sires, we will be able to show to buyers as fine a line of horse flesh as they could wish."

D. W. Nicholl, General Passenger Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal, has our thanks for a map, showing in the most comprehensive manner the Canadian Pacific Railway, its branches and steamship connections, from ocean to ocean. The map is divided into two parts, one showing the entire route from Halifax to Vancouver, and the other a large scale extending from Halifax to a little beyond Winnipeg. The map is attractive in appearance, and the letter press remarkably clear, making the work of finding places comparatively easy.

We have received from Mr. Weld, editor and proprietor of the *Farmer's Advocate* of London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man., a copy of his subscription picture, "Canada's Pride," which shows to great advantage the portraits of nine celebrated draught horses. A description of each horse, together with his ownership, will be found on the margin of the picture. Mr. Weld has had this work engraved to be used as a subscription prize. Those who wish to obtain copies in frames may do so by sending five new subscribers at \$1.00 a year to the *Farmer's Advocate*. The picture measures 24x36 inches, and would be of interest to all farmers. Horses, such as are portrayed in this picture, ought indeed to be "Canada's Pride."

Messrs. Manchester, Robertson & Allison, of St. John, N. B., have offered the sum of \$500 in prizes for butter at St. John's great show this year. This is a praise worthy effort to stimulate this branch of industry. We hope it will have the desired result, and trust that our people will likewise awake to the necessity of improving the quality of our butter.

The cable for the Halifax Bermuda line was shipped by the steamer *Westmeath* from England on May 23rd. It is 87.4 miles in length and weighs 2,061 tons. The Henley Telegraph Co. Limited were the manufacturers. Communication will be established by the 24th inst. An interesting feature in connection with the laying of this cable is that it is the first to cross the Gulf Stream. The tariff will be three shillings a word between Halifax and Bermuda and four shillings from England.

The cable steamer *Winn* accomplished a feat of submarine cable repairing last week which Capt. Trott claims was never before done in such a short time. The *Winn* left Halifax at 6 o'clock on Monday evening last to repair the short cable between St. Pierre, Miquelon and Duxbury, Mass. The break was located at a spot 90 miles from this port. While at work there Capt. Trott was notified of a break in the main line of the Direct Cable Company, and instructing him to proceed immediately to locate and repair the same. He completed the repairs to the Duxbury cable and then steamed to the break in the main line, a spot 290 miles from Halifax. This was speedily located and repaired, and by midnight on Wednesday the direct line was again in working order. In the accomplishment of this feat three days were occupied in steaming.

A terrible railway accident occurred near San Francisco on May 29th. A local train went through the open draw bridge over San Antonio Creek. About twenty-five lives were lost.

Representatives from the cedar producing districts of Michigan have petitioned Congress to put a protective duty on cedar poles; they claim that they suffer from competition with Canada.

A Chicago company proposes to erect a steel tower 1,500 feet high at a cost of \$2,000,000 in that city. It is a purely private enterprise, but the intention is to inaugurate it in connection with the Columbus exhibition, and to thereafter maintain it as a permanent show.

We have received two numbers of *The Literary Digest*, a new weekly publication, from New York. It contains many articles of interest, selected as its name implies from various sources. Published by Funk and Wagnalls, 18-20 Astor Place, New York. Subscription price \$3.00 a year.

The monument to General Robert E. Lee, erected by the ladies of the South, was unveiled at Richmond, Va., in the presence of a great multitude of people on the 29th ult. The streets of the city had been elaborately decorated for the occasion, from all the business buildings were strung streamers in which the colors of the Confederacy blended with the national emblem. The State colors of Maryland and Virginia were liberally displayed. On many buildings portraits of the leaders of the lost cause, wreathed in laurel, were prominently displayed. On some of the buildings were hung battle flags, tattered and torn.

Sir George Burns, head of the Cunard Steamship Company, is dead.

The Guinness Brewery Co. has voluntarily raised the wages of all the workmen one shilling a week.

A Paris correspondent says Count Herbert Bismarck is engaged to the eldest daughter of Lady Dudley.

The sultan of Zanzibar has conferred upon Surgeon Parke, Stanley's physician, the order of the Star of Zanzibar.

The Congress of the Argentine Republic has passed a bill providing that one-half of the Customs duties shall be payable in gold.

It has been settled that Prince Albert Victor is to marry his cousin the Princess Mary of Teck. The Duke of Teck is to be invested with the order of the Garter.

The Derby race run on Wednesday was won by Sainfon, Le Nord second and Orwell third. The stakes were 5,000 sovereigns first, 400 second and 200 third.

Mount Aetna is in a violent state of activity, pouring forth great volumes of fire and smoke. The residents in the vicinity are alarmed, as it is believed a dangerous eruption is imminent.

The Bey of Tunis has decreed that every negro domestic in his dominions must be given a certificate of freedom, and that employers who do not comply with this regulation will be fined.

President Carnot has not granted a pardon to the Duke of Orleans, who was arrested in February last for violating the decree of exile. The Duke was conducted to the frontier during the night.

Mlle. Feodorovna, who escaped from Siberia, has reached Paris. She suffered much hardship. She has had many hairbreadth escapes from pursuers and was once recaptured. She is now a consumptive.

The Emin Relief Committee has received a letter from Dr. Peters, dated Bubahya, Uganda. Dr. Peters says he is about to commence his return journey to Bagamoyo and will travel by way of Uxkuningog.

The Governments of Europe are negotiating with a view to common action for suppressing Anarchism. Germany is taking the lead. The only obstacle is England's objection to extraditing political offenders.

The northern part of Sofia has been wrecked by a hurricane. The loss of life is considerable. The soldiers killed and injured number eleven. The loss among the inhabitants has not yet been ascertained. The damage to the palace amounts to \$300,000.

The wife of the Shah of Persia, who has been under medical treatment for some time, has had her sight fully restored and has started for home.

A number of Nihilists have been arrested in Paris for a conspiracy against the Czar. Bombs and infernal machines were found in their possession and a simultaneous rising in various parts of Russia was being planned.

The trial of Major Panitz and four others, charged with conspiring against the Government of Bulgaria, is over. Major Panitz, Capt. Kalobkoff of the Russian army, Major Amandoff and Major Resoff were found guilty. Panitz was sentenced to death. The court, however, intimated that Prince Ferdinand might possibly commute his sentence to imprisonment for 15 years. Kalobkoff was sentenced to 9 years imprisonment, Amandoff and Resoff were each sentenced to imprisonment for 6 years. The six other persons charged with complicity in the conspiracy were acquitted.

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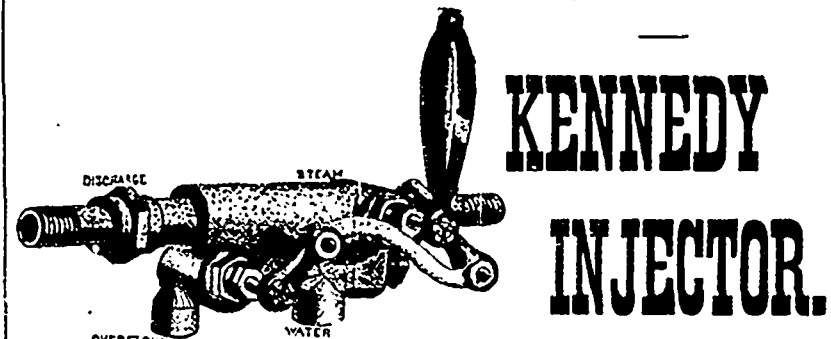
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INSIGHT.

On the river of life, as I float along,
I see with the spirit's sight
That many a nauseous vessel of wrong
Has seed in a root of right.
For evil is good that has gone astray,
And sorrow is only blindness,
And the world is always under the sway
Of a changeless law of kindness.

The commonest error a truth can make
Is shouting its sweet voice hoarse,
And sin is only the soul's mistake
In misdirecting its force
And love, the fairest of all fair things,
That over to men descended,
Grows rank with nettles and poisonous things
Unless it is watched and tended.

There could not be anything better than this
Old world in the way it began,
Although some matters have gone amiss
From the great original plan;
And however dark the skies may appear,
And however souls may blunder,
I tell you it will all work out clear:
For good lies over and under.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

THE OLDEST HOUSE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

At Dedham, about nineteen miles from Boston, may be seen the oldest house in the State of Massachusetts. Part of it was built in 1636 by Jonathan Fairbanke, and in 1646 an addition was made for a son and his bride. The house and land are now the property of Miss Rebecca Fairbanks, she being the seventh generation from the first owner. A visit to the old place well repays one for the trouble, it seems like stepping back two centuries into the world in which our ancestors then lived.

Walking from the railway station at Dedham, along the road on which you are told the house stands, you can see as pretty a stretch of country landscape as you desire, and when you come in sight of the object of your search you will at once know that you have found it.

The moss grown roof is crooked with age, and about the whole place hangs an air of ancientness impossible to mistake. It is sheltered by trees, apparently as old as the house itself, and surrounded by a verdant meadow, rich in the spring time with lush grass and buttercups peeping out here and there.

A glance at the exterior gives no idea of the size of the dwelling, and indeed when you enter it you do not fancy that many people could be accommodated in it. This idea, however, will be dissipated before you have completed your tour of it. The house contains eleven rooms besides the attics, and doubtless, in the days when it was new, was considered a very substantial residence. The rooms are very low, so low that an ordinarily tall man is at a great disadvantage in them. The original height was greater than at present, but as the years roll by the settling process goes steadily on and now even a "Pocket Venus" could, by standing on her tip toes, touch the ceiling of the sitting room with her fingers.

In a cupboard in the sitting room are kept many pieces of old glass, china and delf ware, brought from England by the first owner of the place. An old japanned-tin coffee pot also bears witness to the care with which things have been preserved. Portraits of the former owners adorn the walls, and the quaint old-fashioned chairs will be found, on trial, to be most comfortable resting places. The kitchen is one of the most interesting rooms in the house. The rafters are of oak, seasoned and dark with age, and on the dresser stand pieces of old ware, besides the more modern dishes which are in every day use. The open fireplace has given place to the cooking stove of to-day, for the present owner is by no means behind the age in adopting labor saving conveniences. An ancient gun is suspended on hooks from the ceiling, and several other objects of interest are also noticeable. There are three flights of stairs in the house, but they all lead from the first floor to the one above. As there is no connection between several of the upstairs rooms this arrangement seems to be necessary.

The stairs are uncarpeted and are so white and clean that one feels badly when stepping on them. The bedrooms are furnished chiefly with the old-fashioned furniture, but in some places new things have crept in and contrast strangely with the solid old chests and bedsteads.

In some parts of the second floor one scarcely feels safe, owing to the crookedness of the floors, but everything is solid, and we may as well believe that what has lasted two hundred and fifty years will last a little longer.

Some of the chests contain old family table linen, grown, spun and woven by the ladies of the house. One table cloth is shown, which was imported for use on the 4th of July, when that day had become a national holiday. It has an eagle as a centre piece and, if the writer's memory is correct, stars and stripes compose the border.

In another room, reached by going downstairs and coming up by another way, will be found prodigious sized bonnetboxes, containing the bonnets of a by-gone generation. One of these, a green silk calash, of enormous dimensions, was collapsible and could be constrained into a reasonable size when off the head—when on it would, no doubt, spread itself to its fullest extent. Others of straw, of the "kiss me if you can" variety, were pretty and becoming, the writer tried one on and can vouch for this. An old-fashioned dress of China silk, gay with flowers, was pretty well worn out with handling. It was of the Empire style, which has been so fashionable for some time. Old shoulder capes of lace and fine embroidery were marvels of work, and yellow with age. High tortoise shell combs, elaborately carved, adorned the heads of the ladies who wore the big bonnets.

Many other things, too numerous to mention, were to be seen, all of them interesting on account of age.

In an old lumber room the wooden cradle, which had rocked many generations of babies, was laid to rest along with the spinning wheels and other articles whose usefulness is superceded now by modern inventions.

Some of the prettiest furniture in the house is in the part built for the first son who married and his bride. The chairs are especially noticeable, and the writer is informed that these old chairs, only found in this house, are being copied, and find a ready sale. The old brass and irons are quaint, and would prove handsome ornaments in many a grander house than the one they now rest in.

In every corner of this antique dwelling may be found objects of interest, which it is not possible to describe in a short article, but those who visit the place may see them for themselves. The house and lands are now offered for sale, as the lady who lives there is tired of it and the constant stream of visitors, who, truth to tell, are not always honest or polite. They go to the length of walking up to the windows and looking in, with their hands on either side of their eyes, and even of stealing the shingles off the house, which of course cannot be remedied, as a new shingle would be a conspicuous object as far as one could see. One leaves the quiet old house and comes back to the busy scurry world of to-day with almost a feeling of regret. Time seemed to be such a beautiful commodity in those good old days, but, after all, perhaps we are better off now with all the comforts and conveniences, not to mention luxuries, which are the portion of citizens of to-day. Nevertheless the peace and quiet of the olden time will continue to wear an attractive aspect, probably largely the result of the distance from which they are viewed. C. F.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Messrs. Hillis & Co., the well known iron founders, have offices and sales-rooms on Hollis street and large foundry buildings at Richmond. Their specialties are cooking and other stoves and fine castings, and the volume of business transacted by the firm is large. They employ some eighteen hands the year round and have established the highest reputation for the superiority of their wares and their business capacity, all stoves and castings bearing their name being known to be of the best material and workmanship.

The drives on the lakes and rivers of the south shore have been successfully driven to the booms, and the sawing season has opened with the usual excitement. Todd's mill at Margaret's Bay, which generally manufactures from six to eight millions, will not this year manufacture over five millions. The Gold River steam mill has got to work and has a good stock of logs behind the mill to saw, and the appearance of trade around the western shore of Chester Basin is quite up to the average. A great mistake, and one that some one is responsible for, is the non-activity of the lumber business in Lunenburg Co. This, the banner lumbering district of the Province, the last two years has turned out but little stock in comparison to the millions manufactured in other years. The Davidsons have heretofore up to the time of the enforcement of the saw dust law manufactured from ten to fifteen millions of lumber, and the loss to the County of the circulation of the money for cutting, hauling, driving, manufacturing and shipping this amount of lumber can hardly be estimated. This energetic firm have been manufacturing on a small scale in their new property, situated on the Nictaux River. The Medway Lumber Co. have so far been successful in getting their first drive to the boom, some 45,000 logs, and the lumbering industry is quite up to the usual output. It seems that the cut in Queens County of spruce and pine timber is for the present exhausted, until the new growth gets of sufficient size for the mill, but the supply of hemlock and hardwood seems to be unexhaustable. The trade in this line in Shelburne Co seems to be centered in Jordan River, with the exception of a small cut on Clyde River. The stocks have been all successfully driven to the booms, and if the prices hold to the present rate there will be some money made. Speaking on a whole of the lumbering industry on the south shore (with the exception of Lunenburg Co) it is quite up to the average, and by the next season we hope to see the firm of E. D. Davidson & Sons at work getting out timber and adding to the revenue of the country their usual amount.

In September next the seventeenth triennial exhibition of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association is to take place in Mechanics' Hall, Boston. Exhibits showing the process of manufacture, whether by handcraft or machinery, are to be given special prominence. We have been informed by Mrs. Marion A. McBride, of Boston, that space will be given to exhibits of women's work from Nova Scotia, and if enough exhibits of interest and value can be obtained to make it worth while, the committee would undertake to pay the expenses of an active, smart woman, who understands spinning and weaving, and who would be able to exercise taste in arranging the various details, if she would be willing to go to Boston and take charge of the Nova Scotian exhibit. If any of the women of Nova Scotia care to make use of this opportunity to show what they can do in the manufacturing line, by writing to the editor of THE CRITIC they may be put in communication with Mrs. McBride, who will send them further particulars. One of the great benefits of exhibiting work in a foreign country is that new uses may be found for it, and consequently an increased demand. Prizes will be offered in the several lines of work done by women. Let us see if a good showing cannot be made by our maids and matrons.

A great deal of lumber is being shipped from Parrsboro. A large number of saw mills are running, and many vessels are required to carry away their output.—Springhill News.

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NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

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

CLASS D.
 The 35th Monthly Drawing will take place
 On WEDNESDAY, June 18th, 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.....	250	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.....	6	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 PILLS, and all kinds SHIP 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
 HYPHOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.
 For all diseases of the NERVOUS SYSTEM, as MENTAL ANXIETY GENERAL DEBILITY, IMPROVERISHED 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,
 Livery Stable Keeper.

CITY CHIMES.

A very creditable oil painting of Halifax from Green Bank, Point Pleasant, has been on exhibition for some days past in the window of A. Stephen & Son's warerooms, Barrington Street. The picture is the work of Miss Cassio Murray, and shows evidence of careful work, being very true to nature. It is large sized and makes a very pretty view.

The weather this spring has been so cold, almost severe, that it has astonished the oldest inhabitant. The first of June usually sees the foliage well advanced, if not fully developed, on our trees, but this year it is probable that they will not look like summer until the middle of the month. Talk about our climate changing! Why winter and summer seem to be getting so mixed up that soon we shall not be able to tell the other from which unless the good old times come back when we used to have snow banks in the winter, and warm, not to say hot, weather in the summer.

The annual meeting of the Protestant Industrial School was held on Saturday last, S. M. Brookfield being in the chair. From the reports of the Board of Directors and the Superintendent we gather that the school is now to be opened to the youth of the Province, that twenty-nine boys are now in attendance, that the boys are receiving a good industrial training and last, but not least, that more money is required to keep the school up to its present state of efficiency. The work of the school was commended in excellent speeches given by Dr. Maurey, Hon. W. S. Fielding, W. J. Stairs, Rev. Mr. Strothard, C. H. Cahan, J. C. Mackintosh, Geo. E. Boak and others. The Superintendent gave some interesting statistics in respect to the present occupation of those who had passed through the school. After the meeting had adjourned Mrs. Norman, the genial matron, refreshed the visitors with tea, coffee, etc. Halifax should rally round this institution and see to it that its work is not hampered from lack of funds.

Mrs. Burnett's beautiful story, "Little Lord Fauntleroy," is being performed at the Lyceum Theatre. The first performance took place last night. This afternoon and evening will conclude the engagement.

The old Police and Watch Station in the basement of the old city building is now closed up, and its gloomy cells will no longer shelter the homeless wanderer or detain the criminal within them. It is not to be regretted that a change has been made and the dismal place forsaken for the new City Hall. It is to be hoped, however, that Water Street will not become noisy and rowdy owing to the removal of that preservative of law and order, the Police Station.

The Warships *Bellerophon*, *Comus*, *Canada*, *Partridge* and *Buzzard* arrived at Halifax last Monday morning from Bermuda. Halifax people always welcome the arrival of the fleet, and are ever ready to make it pleasant for their naval friends. The French warship *Bisson* also arrived on Monday evening from St. Thomas. She leaves in a few days for Newfoundland.

Much interest is felt among temperance workers in the coming visit of Miss Frances E. Willard, President of the World's W. C. T. U., and of the National W. C. T. U. of the United States. This talented lady has been speaking in the principal cities of Canada, and will doubtless draw a large audience in Halifax.

A bazaar is to be held in September by the ladies of the Seamen's Friend Society for the benefit of the building fund of the Sailors' Home. A concert is also in preparation to take place during the summer for the purpose of purchasing a piano for the home.

The Zeffie Tilbury Company is occupying the Academy this week and attracting very large audiences. Miss Tilbury is a clever actress and her manner is winning and impressive. The other members of the Company are well up to the average, and give Miss Tilbury able support. The "Silver King," which was given on the first four evenings of the week, is a play full of striking instances, which are well calculated to make it exceedingly popular. This and to-morrow evenings "Peg Woffington" will be produced, while for the first four evenings of next week the "Lights of London" will be put on by the same Company.

The doll show held in the Church of England Institute this week is a novel and interesting exhibition. Much taste and ingenuity is shown in the dressing and grouping of the dolls, some of the more noticeable being Queen Elizabeth, Berengaria, Bubbles, a copy of Millais' picture, Aaron, the high priest, Hamlet, the Three Little Maids from School, Tea and Tennis, besides many others too numerous to mention. Delicious tea and coffee was served by the ladies, and a candy table loaded with tempting sweets, seemed to be doing a good business. We trust that a large sum of money has been realized in aid of the new Hospital.

COMMERCIAL.

The general wholesale trade has not developed any markedly new features since our last review, but on the whole some hopeful symptoms are apparent, and taken all in all prospects indicate a turn for the better, though in a quiet way. More orders for iron are coming in, and leather is picking up with all appearances of continued activity. There is no special call for mention in other lines. According to some payments do not show any great

improvement, but all anticipate better things as this month progresses. While it is evident that no country merchant will take more than he actually wants, still these wants are expanding with a consequent accession to business.

Quite a flurry was occasioned in commercial and financial circles here by the announcement that a gentleman, who, it is alleged, represents an English syndicate which had already secured the option of buying the Montreal, St. John and Moncton sugar refineries, was endeavoring to also bond the Nova Scotia refinery in this city. It is understood that the terms—which at the present writing are kept secret—offered were so favorable that a large majority of the stockholders hastened to sign the agreement. In consequence a big boom in the value of the stock of this company has taken place, and it is said that the shares—par value \$500, which cost the original holders only \$250 each—are now held at \$1250, but we have not heard of any actual transactions at that figure. While we hope that the expectations of our citizens will be realized, we are not unmindful of the fact that in the past these gigantic combines have always brought disaster to those who took part in them. Dozens of instances might be adduced to prove the truth of this assertion, from George Lowe's South Sea Bubble to the Credit Foncier, and, though we sincerely hope that the present syndicate may be more fortunate than its predecessors, we can see no good reason to expect that it will be the single exception to the universal rule. The first object of the syndicate will be, if it secures the general control at which it aims, to reduce the price of the raw material. This must force many producers to abandon the cultivation of sugar-yielding plants, which will in time enable the operators to advance their figures for the refined articles, by which process both the cultivators and the consumers will be robbed and put in a worse position than they now occupy.

Regarding the McKinlay Bill, which passed the U. S. House of Representatives two or three weeks ago, a New York firm writes:—"We think it will pass the Senate when it is called up, although, perhaps, with some modification. However, it is a question whether the egg duty will be modified or not, and we are of opinion that that part of the bill will pass as it is. But another question is as to how long it will be before it goes into effect after passing the Senate. Opinions differ, but we think that the bill will not go in force for at least 90 days afterwards. One reason we have for believing that it will pass the Senate is the fact that the Republicans have the majority."

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

	Week Prev.		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	May 30.	1890	1880	1888	1887	1890	1889	1888	1887
United States	140	186	735	123	110	4767	5044	4511	4514
Canada	12	28	18	28	19	780	771	800	556

DRY GOODS.—A somewhat better feeling prevailed in this branch of trade, but there is nothing marked one way or the other. As it is now entering the "between-season" the wholesale trade is expected to be quiet for some time to come. Still the reasonable weather has called out a little wider movement in a sorting way and matters show more activity. Samples of fall woollen dress fabrics have been shown, but as yet few orders have been booked for them. Cotton goods remain firm under a fair enquiry, and are likely to continue to do so in view of the strong tone of the market for the manufactured article. The city retail business has within the past few days shown some improvement.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—While no very great change is noticeable it is worth while to remark that a firmer feeling prevails in this market. Buyers are beginning to discover that they need material, consequently they are coming in, and most people in the line admit that the position at the sources of supply is as low as it is likely to be. Action is, therefore, in accordance with this conviction, and our home houses are beginning to experience a little more trade. Pig and bar iron for future delivery have been sold in fair lots during the week. A quiet, steady trade has been going on. No change in prices can be noted, and it is thought that figures are likely to remain as they are for the present.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour meets with a generally fair local jobbing enquiry and that is all. Prices are firm as a rule and we hear of no change. If there are periods of depression and losses in the flour and wheat business there are also times of activity, animation and profits. Since our last report certain Duluth, Manitoba and Montreal speculators have made handsome gains on lots that they held for several months subject to a favorable change. The real scarcity of wheat in Canada and the decreased supplies in the United States appear to exert very little influence on the English markets, which have recently held a tendency to lower figures, as stocks have increased and the demand has fallen off. Advices from England show that farmers in the United Kingdom continue to deliver wheat at an almost unprecedented rate, which can only be explained on the ground that there is more wheat in their hands than was generally surmised. The free deliveries of British farmers and increased shipments from Russia and India have more than counterbalanced the decreased shipments from this side, and have caused values to decline in both Liverpool and London. Late mail advices from the European Continent state that importers are much discouraged at the unsatisfactory demand for wheat, as supplies are very large and accumulating, while sales of flour continue to be made on a basis which is very unremunerative to both shippers and importers. Berbohm's cable reports as follows:—"Nothing is doing in either wheat or corn. Reserved supplies of British wheat are pouring into the market and glutting it, so importers find it very difficult to place their receipts. French country markets continue steady. In New York wheat declined 1½c. to 2½c. At all the grain centres in the west wheat similarly declined in value."

PROVISIONS.—The local provision markets continue without change, the trade in pork being confined to the jobbing branch with almost nothing doing in that. Quotations may, therefore, be looked upon as being, to a large extent, only nominal. There were no changes at Liverpool, G.B., in

provisions. In Chicago hogs were stronger, while cattle were 5c. to 10c. lower. The last issue of the *Montreal Trade Bulletin* remarks as follows:—"The shipments of cattle from this port since the opening of navigation have met with a succession of adverse markets in Great Britain, that has been simply unparalleled in the history of the trade, cables having been received from Liverpool, Glasgow and London, during the past few days, advising sales of cattle which show heavy losses, ranging from \$10.00 to \$15.00 per head, and in some instances even steeper losses have been sustained, one lot dropping about £4 per head. The high rates of ocean freight combined with the steep prices paid for cattle at the commencement of the season, and the heavy shrinkage in values on the other side, all contributed to bring about the present unfortunate state of affairs, which is being viewed by some of our shippers in a pretty serious light. One of our leading operators stated to the writer yesterday, that unless the markets took a turn for the better, some of our shippers both here and in the West would find it a difficult matter to carry out their engagements, and it is a wonder, he added, that they have stood up so well under the repeated reverses that have overtaken them this season. An improvement in the British markets, however, would very quickly mend matters, although there are few prospects of an immediate change in that direction. Bad as Canadian cattle have fared in the British markets, American shipments have done even worse, the recent losses on beeves shipped from American ports having ranged from \$20.00 to \$25.00 per head in a number of instances. An improved feature in the American market is that ocean freights at Baltimore have been reduced from 80s to 50s. per head. We regret exceedingly that our remarks at the beginning of the season regarding the probable results of paying such high figures for both cattle and freights, should have been realized so early. It is expected that after next month the shipments of cattle will be much lighter, and then a more profitable period is anticipated."

BUTTER.—This article remains quiet, and, beyond the small jobbing trade and supplying the consumptive demand, there is nothing doing to note. Of course, as we have had occasion frequently to remark, new, fresh, well and cleanly made butter will always find a ready market wherever it goes, while stale, sour or ill made butter is a drug which, we regret to say, too many grangers, with a blind disregard of their own real interests, try to foist upon the public.

CHEESE.—The position of cheese is unchanged on the whole, and our last remarks need not be revised so far as our local market is concerned. The *London Grocer*, just at hand, says:—"The dearth of old English cheese continues to be as severely felt as ever, and orders that cannot be filled from this source have to be supplied from other quarters, so that the market in general is fairly supported. No Cheshire cheese worth mentioning is left on hand, and the few cheddar that may have been on show have been taken at from 56s. for usual grades, up to 71s. per cwt. for fine. Of double Gloucesters the supply is completely exhausted, and only trifling lots good now have been sold at 46s. to 48s.; with Wiltshire loaf of this season's make at 56s., and new skims at 30s. to 36s. Old American cheese is nearly all used up, and 'perfect' parcels meet with buyers at 55s. to 57s. for white, and at 54s. to 56s. for colored, though there are several instances where 52s. to 54s. have been accepted for both sorts, only just a grade or so inferior. New season's cheese is gradually coming on the market, and sales have transpired at 48s. to 51s. Present indications are in favor of an early and large make, but very liberal supplies cannot be expected much before the middle or end of June. The New Zealand cheese is arriving more largely than at this period of 1889, and further consignments of 1,380 packages per 'Tainui' (s.) are just to hand, the quantities changing hands this week having been at from 36s. to 52s. for middling to prime quality."

FRUIT.—The market has been a fairly active one in green fruit such as oranges, lemons, bananas, etc., having a fair enquiry with considerable business in a quiet way. Regarding California prunes, the *New York Commercial Bulletin* says:—"A letter recently received from a San Francisco representative of a prominent local firm quotes from an interview with a member of the firm of A. Lusk & Co. the statement that the prospects about May 18th were favorable for a crop of at least 25,000,000 pounds, and probably 30,000,000 pounds of prunes in California this season. This seems to be the highest estimate given out thus far. How much nearer to the facts that guess is than others that figure out less than 20,000,000 pounds remains to be seen. Apparently scientific guessing on California prunes is yet in its infancy, and it may be doubted that latest estimates rest on a safer foundation than did those that were made a fortnight ago. Growers, it is stated, are still holding for 2 to 2½c. per pound for the green fruit, and the large packers, to all accounts, are very slow about taking hold at those figures."

SUGAR.—There has been considerable enquiry during the week, and an improved feeling in sympathy with the healthier tone of foreign markets is being experienced. We have referred to the position of the Nova Scotia refinery and need add nothing here respecting it. The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* says:—"At the commencement of the present week cables were received from London reporting a decided improvement in raw sugar, with large transactions, and contemporaneously came advices from New York of a much stronger market both in raw and refined, with an advance of 1 16c. in the latter. It is thought by some of our best posted men in the trade that the rise has come to stay, as they claim that there has been a much greater shortage in the cane product than was expected a short time since. The Brazil, Cuba and Philippine Island markets are now over, and it is feared that the supplies from these quarters are below requirements, and hence the unexpected stir that has taken place in London and New York. The improvement has extended to the best product, which is firmer, with an upward tendency in prices, and a healthier feeling has been developed all round. In New York further purchases of granulated have been made for the English market, and home buyers have in consequence been compelled to pay slightly better figures."

MOLASSES.—There is practically nothing doing in molasses here, which is very strong. As to Montreal, our advices are as follows:—"Sales of new Barbadoes molasses have been made at the Islands for this market, one firm alone having purchased nearly 3,000 puncheons at equal to 29½c. laid down here, but it is said to be difficult to make further purchases on this basis. Owing to the surplus importations of last season and the heavy losses thereon, our merchants appear to lay in their new season's supplies with great caution, and upon a safer basis than most of the product was brought in last year. Later cable advices from the Islands quoted the market firm at 13c., but with only small quantities available at that figure."

TEA.—A fairly good trade is doing in early teas to arrive, the more expensive grades being in brisk demand. The market is in first-class condition to receive the new crops, as it is at present practically bereft of most grades. Japan will be better this year as sterling exchange is higher.

COFFEE. continues to hold firm under a small jobbing demand. No transactions of importance are reported.

FISH OILS.—Our Montreal advices of the 3rd instant says:—"Steam refined oil cannot be bought on spot for less than 57½c. in small lots, although to arrive round quantities could be had at 52½c. Newfoundland cod is comparatively little used in this market now, and prices remain nominal at 36c. to 37c. Cod liver oil quiet at 45c. to 50c., one round lot of good oil being offered at the inside figure without finding a purchaser."

FISH.—There is nothing new to say about fish in this market, as there is virtually nothing doing. A few small lots of mackerel have been taken, which, though of large size, were not considered sufficiently fit to warrant pickling them. They therefore go into immediate local consumption. Our Montreal and Gloucester advices show no change in the condition of the fish trade in those cities. The business is very dull in both places. Latest advices from Port Rico indicate that stocks have been run rather low and the feeling there is firm—oven verging upon being strong.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.		BREADSTUFFS.	
SUGARS.			
Cut Loaf	7½ to 7¾	Telegrams from St. Louis quote	
Granulated	6¾ to 7	American Straights, which are equal	
Circle A	6¾	to our Canadian 90 per cent., at \$5.20	
White Extra C	6½	in bond, equal to \$5.95 duty paid,	
Standard	5½ to 5¾	hence Canadian flours are nearly as	
Extra Yellow C	5½ to 5¾	cheap to day as American in bond.	
Yellow C	5½ to 5½	You will notice that we have ad-	
TEA.			
Cougon, Common	17 to 19	vanced quotations of oats sharply, 51c.	
" Fair	20 to 23	to 55c. is current rate, and it looks as	
" Good	25 to 29	though they would go to 60c. before	
" Choice	31 to 33	the new crop is offered, owing to the	
" Extra Choice	35 to 38	scarcity.	
Oolong, Choice	37 to 39	Oatmeal has advanced in conse-	
MOLASSES.			
Barbadoes	37 to 38	quence, but our quotations are below	
Demerara	40 to 44	millers' prices.	
Diamond N.	48	FLOUR.	
Porto Rico	36 to 39	Manitula Highest Grade Patents 6.10 to 6.20	
Cienfuegos	33	High Grade Patents	
Trinidad	31	Good 90 per cent. Patents	
Antigua	33 to 35	Straight Grade	
Tobacco, Black	38 to 44	Superior Extras	
" Bright	42 to 58	Good Seconds	
BISCUITS.			
Pilot Bread	3.15	Graham Flour	
Boston and Thin Family	6½	American Supr. Extras, in bond.	
Soda	6½	American 90 per cent. in bond.	
do in 1lb. boxes, 60 to case	7½	Pillsbury's Best, in half bbls.	
Fancy	8 to 15	Oatmeal	
PROVISIONS.			
No change in value, but the proposed duty is not yet established.			
Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	12.50 to 13.00	Rolled	
" Am. Plate	13.00 to 14.00	Kilt Dried Cornmeal	
" Ex. Plate	15.50 to 16.00	Rolled Wheat	
Pork, Mess, American	16.50 to 17.00	Wheat Bran, per ton	
" American, clear	18.00 to 19.00	Shorts	
" P. E. I. Mess	16.50 to 17.00	Middlings	
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	14.00	Cracked Corn " including bags ..	
" Prime Mess	12.50 to 13.00	Ground Oil Cake, per ton	
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island ..	12	Moulce	
" American	11 to 12	Split Peas	
Hams, P. E. I. green	8 to 9	White Beans, per bushel	
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.			
HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.			
Apples, No. 1, per bbl	5.00	Pot Barley, per barrel	
Oranges, Valencia, per case	10.00	Canadian Oats, choice quality	
Lemons, per case	4.50 to 5.50	P. E. I. Oats	
Cocoanuts, new, per 100	4.50	Hay per ton	
Onions, Egyptian, per lb.	4	J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head of	
" Bermuda, per crate	2.75	Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.	
Dates, boxes, new	5½ to 6	FISH FROM VESSELS.	
Raisins, Valencia, new	9	MACKEREL.	
Figs, Elme, 5 lb boxes per lb.	11	Extra	
" small boxes	10 to 13	No. 1	
Prunes, Stewing, boxes, new	6	" 2 large	
Pineapples, per doz	2.50	" 2	
Bananas, per bunch	2.00 to 3.00	" 3 large	
C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.			
BUTTER AND CHEESE.			
Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	25	No. 1 Shore, July	
" in Small Tubs	22 to 25	No. 1, August, Round	
" Good, in large tubs, new	20	" September	
" " old	10 to 15	Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.	
" Store Packed & over salted	10	Bay of Islands, Split	
Canadian Township, new	19 to 20	" Round	
" old	8 to 10	ALEWIVES, per bbl.	
" Western, rolls	17	CODFISH	
" " old	7 to 10	Hard Shore	
Cheese, Canadian, new	10½	Blank	
" Antigonish	none	Bay	
SALMON, No. 1			
HADDOCK, per qtl.			
HARK			
CUSH			
POLLOCK			
HARKSOUND, per lb.			
COD OIL A			

A LOVER FROM OVER THE SEA.

(Continued.)

Just at that moment they were as much alone as though they had the schoolroom to themselves, for an animated discussion was being carried on between all the other ladies present and the Rector respecting the number of forms and chairs they would be able to cram into the schoolroom on the following night.

Lady Olivia put her hand into her apron pocket, and, with a slightly heightened color, produced Colonel St. Aubyn's telegram.

"I had this from my guardian just now," she began rather hesitatingly, still avoiding her listener's keen attentive eyes, "and I find he will be here to-night. I thought"—she paused, then looked up with her brave clear eyes into Philip Grantley's face—"I should like you to dine with us to-night, Mr. Grantley, if you will," she said simply. "Of course there will be no party—only Miss Vallance, Colonel St. Aubyn and myself."

Philip Grantley looked down on her with an amused smile.

"Is that invitation the result of your perplexed meditations just now?" he inquired, in rather a teasing tone.

She glanced up again, laughing in spite of herself.

"Well, since you will ask such a direct question, perhaps it is! I have been wondering how I could break it to such a prejudiced person as the Colonel that I—that you—" She hesitated, at a loss for a word, and Mr. Grantley finished the sentence for her.

"That Old Gregson's successor has so entirely overstepped all his privileges—eh?" he enquired gaily. "I have never yet had the pleasure of meeting your guardian, Lady Olivia; but, from what you have told me of him, don't you think it would be a great shock to his nerves to find himself expected to sit down familiarly to dinner with the steward and farm-bailiff of the Thornwood estate?"

Olivia winced, and blushed vividly.

"I don't care. I want you to come," she said almost pleadingly.

He looked at her for a moment in a way which she hardly dared allow herself to understand.

"You want to show that you have the courage of your opinions, and that, having recognized and received me here, in spite of my inferior position, as a gentleman, you are not ashamed of what you have done," he rejoined, in a curiously formal and self-restrained tone. "Although I have reasons which must prevent my accepting your hospitality to-night, I shall never forget that you offered it—never forget your—"

He stopped abruptly, interrupted by Mr. Irvine, who came up and impatiently seized his arm, anxious for his opinion on the subject of arranging the seats for the concert, which was still under animated discussion among the rest of the party.

"Here, Grantley, I want to see if you can convince these misguided women that they must not crowd the forms nearer together than I have placed them. Olive, my dear, I appeal to you! Could you squeeze your finery and furbals, to say nothing of your knees, into a smaller space than that, with any comfort?"

The knotty point was settled at last, and the party separated. As they walked home together across the two fields, now all golden and russet with waving corn, which divided the Rectory from the Manor grounds, Miss Vallance could hardly keep pace with Olivia. She seemed to tread on the air; she was wildly, almost extravagantly joyous. Snatching a frail wreath of pale-pink bindweed from among the ripened corn, and taking off her hat, she twined it with careless grace around her beautiful head. Miss Vallance eyed her charge with some uneasiness. A lovely color burned in her ladyship's usually pale transparent cheeks; her soft gray eyes were dark and luminous with an expression quite new to them.

"Olivia, do put on your hat—you look so strange! Are you sure you are well, my dear? You seem very much excited!" said the old lady, in a reproving tone.

To her surprise, Lady Olivia, usually so impatient of any remonstrance, meekly removed the gaiter from her hair and threw it upon the ground behind her.

"Don't grudge it to me, Val! I dare say it will be over to-morrow," she replied, in a strange tone.

"Grudge you what, dear? I don't know what you are talking about," returned Miss Vallance vaguely.

"No more do I—quite!" was the unexpected rejoinder. "But I am so happy to-night—I want you not to grudge me that! Oh, why cannot you see, you dear, stupid, old blind bat, how happy I am!"—and, in strange contradiction of her own words, her ladyship suddenly threw her arms around her outraged chaperon's neck, and burst into a wild passion of tears.

CHAPTER VI.

Colonel Godfrey St. Aubyn stood at the open window of the comfortable old-fashioned bed room assigned to him at Thornwood Manor, ready dressed for dinner, and in a very uneasy state of mind.

He was essentially a creature of habit, and the fact of his being obliged to put on an evening coat and a white tie at half past six o'clock instead of his usual hour of eight was quite sufficient enough to disturb his equanimity. Then, too, the reason of this innovation was to him highly unsatisfactory. He disapproved of the concert; he disapproved emphatically of Lady Olivia's taking part in it. He was indignant at finding that his deep-laid plan of inviting Mr. Maggeridge to a quiet dinner at Thornwood had fallen through, and that his friend the soap-boiler would arrive merely as a friend of the Twisden party, whom, in consideration of their having good-naturedly

taken a dozen seats for the Camersham entertainment, Olivia had politely asked to a cold collation at the Manor before the concert. Perhaps, however, the severest blow of all had been the utterly indifferent manner in which his troublesome cousin had received the news of the millionaire's probable appearance at her party.

"What—is that vulgar little fat man staying at the Twisdens'? They said they had friends with them, but did not mention names. Well, I suppose I must receive him, as I asked them to bring their guests; but I cannot think how you can tolerate him, cousin Godfrey!"

Such an openly-expressed opinion as this was a death-knell to the Colonel's cherished hopes; but the disappointment, keen as it was, would perhaps not have irritated him so much had it not been for other matters which combined to cause him great uneasiness.

Soon after arriving at Thornwood on the preceding evening, he had, according to his invariable custom, despatched a brief note to the steward's cottage requesting that functionary's attendance in the breakfast-room at the Manor about ten o'clock the next morning, to show his accounts and report progress generally.

This little ceremony had hitherto been regarded in rather an agreeable light by the Colonel, who dearly loved to feel himself of importance, and who had been in the habit of sitting paring his nails and nodding his head condescendingly every now and then at old Gregson, who flattered his employer to the top of his bent, "cooked" the accounts under his very nose, and hoodwinked him in the most bare-faced manner. It had hitherto been a severe mental shock to him when, after waiting the appearance of the new steward for some minutes in an attitude that he felt must inspire any fresh-comer with awe and admiration, he had found himself face to face with one of the finest-grown, most remarkable-looking men he had ever seen in his life—a man to whose manner he could take no exception, and who yet manifested in every word and action a quiet independence that formed a complete contrast to Gregson's cringing servility.

The first interview between Philip Grantley and Colonel St. Aubyn had the effect of causing a feeling of antipathy to spring up on the elder man's side towards the new steward—an antipathy born of that secret jealousy often felt by an inferior towards one stronger and nobler than itself. Philip, being utterly unconscious of the feelings he had provoked, and being by no means an impatient person as a rule, merely came to the conclusion that Lady Olivia's cousin was decidedly one of the most unpleasant men he had ever met with, and kept his temper throughout the discussion as well as he could. It came to an end at last, but not without Colonel St. Aubyn's going into and questioning every item of expenditure twice over at least, shrugging his shoulders and raising his eyebrows at one thing, and sighing deeply and shaking his head at another.

He hoped all these new-fangled theories might pay in the end, but he had his doubts; Lady Olivia's income did not admit of much experimental farming. Such and such cottages had been reported as being in very fair condition by the late steward—a man of great experience; it seemed odd that Mr. Grantley should find them in such an unsanitary state now! Gregson had always used such and such seed for such and such soil, and he, the Colonel, did not believe in all this talk about chemical manures and composts, and so on.

Weary of the Colonel's platitudes, at last Mr. Grantley took his leave. Before he could close the breakfast room door, however, a fair vision arrested him outside—Lady Olivia in her white morning-dress with lilac ribbons, a large basket of freshly-cut flowers in her hands, and Wrinkles tugging vigorously at her skirts behind.

"Oh, Mr. Grantley, have you finished with Colonel St. Aubyn? You have surely done with him by this time, cousin Godfrey!"—peeping unconcernedly into the room where the Colonel stood, erect and pompous on the hearth-rug. "Because I want him to do something for me so much! These flowers are for the vases to-night. I shall be down at the schoolroom in about an hour to arrange them myself; will you carry them there for me, and tell Rhoda Finch, who is sure to be waiting, to put them in water till I come. And, oh, Mr. Grantley, you must manage to meet me at the room at twelve o'clock! The carpenter will be at work then, and I have an idea about two brackets for extra light."

Flushed and eager, she walked across the wide hall beside the steward, her white draperies sweeping over the faded Turkey rugs laid down here and there on the black-and-white marble floor. On the wide step at the open hall door they both paused; then, as though a sudden thought had occurred to her, Lady Olivia took up a broad-brimmed garden-hat from the centre table, and passed out on to the sunny lawn, still chattering gaily to her companion, and stooping every now and again to pluck another blossom from the gaudy flower-beds.

Colonel St. Aubyn stood at the breakfast-room table watching the pair with helpless indignation.

"Just like her!" he muttered. "She can smile and look up in that way at an upstart insolent puppy dropped from Heaven knows where, without a farthing and in an inferior position to herself; but directly any one appears to whom it would be an advantage to show civility she becomes as cool and insolent as you please. A pretty pass for Lady Olivia Desmond to come to—on terms of familiarity with her own steward—a colonist, a gold digger, a squatter, trapper, cow-boy, or whatever he calls himself, with a squaw and half a dozen colored brats no doubt in the wigwam he has set behind him!" In his agitation the poor Colonel's ideas were getting hopelessly mixed. "By George," he burst out again, after watching the unconscious pair a few moments longer, "she has given him— No she hasn't! Yes, she has! She has given him a flower! As I live, he is fastening it into his coat now! Oh, this must be stopped, you know—it positively must! There will be a scandal in the country! I shall write to the Dean! No, that won't do!"—with a sudden recollection that his

reverend son-in-law was actually a rejected swain of Olivia's, who, in despair at her coolness, had at length consoled himself with the more substantial charms of Isabella St. Aubyn. "By Jove, I declare I don't see my way out of it at all! Only one thing is certain—the fellow must be got rid of as quickly as possible."

Fretting and fuming, Colonel St. Aubyn spent the remainder of the day in trying to ferret out all the information he could respecting Philip Grantley; but the most determined cross-questioning on his part failed to elicit anything more than had been cursorily told him by Lady Olivia at dinner on the preceding evening.

The nine days' wonder of the new steward of Thornwood's being a Colonial and a stranger had died a natural death. He had settled down among the farmers and villagers quietly enough, rapidly securing their respect by his perfect straightforwardness and other manly qualities much appreciated by the particular class among which he happened to be thrown. By the Rector, who speedily recognized him as a man of education and refinement, he had been received at once on terms of equality; and naturally Lady Olivia's friendly treatment of him had served to establish his position in the parish. Moreover, he had contrived to win golden opinions on all sides by numberless trifling acts of kindness which had completely won the hearts of the recipients. Even Miss Vallance, who perhaps sympathized with the Colonel's feelings on the subject more than any one else, could not find a word to say against him; so that, try as he would, her ladyship's guardian could glean nothing to the disadvantage of old Gregson's successor.

Nevertheless it was with a feeling of intense dissatisfaction that Colonel St. Aubyn stood looking out of the window on that lovely August evening, and finally, warned by the gong, joined the party already assembled in the hall below.

Narrow-minded as he was, there was yet a certain conscientiousness about him, and, according to his lights, he had always tried to do his duty by his troublesome ward, whose future welfare he had honestly at heart. To him her present craze for a life of simple country pleasures was actually suicidal, even without its chief element of danger, the constant companionship of a man attractive enough to please any woman's fancy, but who assuredly had nothing else to recommend him to her notice. And yet it would be just like Olivia—just one of the foolish, romantic, unworldly actions of which she was capable—if she allowed herself to take a liking to this penniless good-looking stranger—just like poor St. Kevins, burdening himself with a fragile dowerless bride, instead of marrying so as to benefit his family and increase his worldly possessions! Not that Olivia would be so mad as to contemplate marriage in this case, of course; but then making so much of the man as she had done was in itself such a thoughtless, foolish, ill advised proceeding altogether.

The cold collation, admirably managed by Mrs. Graves the housekeeper, who had been in her glory for the past two or three days making the necessary preparations, was an unquestionable success. Quaint china bowls full of the giant carnations, clove, striped, and sulphur colored, that grew profusely in the old-fashioned kitchen-garden at the Manor, decorated the table, interspersed among the roast and boiled fowls, the raised pies, the sparkling jellies and delicate creams and custards. The mellow evening sunshine, falling softly through the open windows, from which the red-striped awnings outside had not yet been drawn, lighted up the old dining-room, dealing tenderly with shabby gildings and faded draperies.

Lady Olivia Desmond, in her pale blue gown, a string of pearls entwined carelessly in the great knot of hair coiled on the top of her head, a cluster of frail white roses at her slender waist, looked a fitting hostess for such a feast.

A large and noisy party had arrived from Sir John Twisden's, filling the private omnibus in which the family were accustomed to make such expeditions—Sir John himself, portly, white-headed, red-faced, looking a perfect giant in his evening clothes; his two daughters, nearly as broad-shouldered as himself, loud-voiced, high-colored, good natured young women, gorgeously attired in last season's gowns from Worth's, which were being worn at all the country parties in the neighborhood; and with them half a dozen young fellows and smartly-dressed girls from different houses in the country, all brought by the Twisdens to fill the seats they had taken for the Camersham concert, and to make the little entertainment patronized by Lady Olivia a success. Every one talked at once, and ate, and drank, and seemed in a good humor. Even Mr. Muggeridge, most expensively attired, as usual, with a large diamond sparkling in his smooth shirt-front, and ruby and sapphire rings on his stumpy fingers, whispered staggily to Colonel St. Aubyn, behind the back of a young lady in pink and cream color whom he had escorted into the dining-room, that there was "something very *chick*—very *chick* indeed—about the whole affair!" He had seen tables at "very swell London houses" not half as elegantly decorated; and it was a marvel to him how well Lady Olivia's people—just two maids and a groom—managed the waiting.

The Camersham schoolroom, when once all the candles and lamps were fairly lighted, presented as festive an appearance as could well be desired. The raised platform covered with red cloth, in front of which pots of evergreens and scarlet and white geraniums were closely arranged, was warmly admired, so was the long garland of great bracken ferns and sunflowers stretched across the top of the little stage; the whole effect greatly enhanced by a row of Chinese lanterns hanging like gaudy luminous fruits from a convenient beam that spanned the white-washed ceiling. The cottage piano on the platform was artistically draped with art-muslin curtains and palm leaves, Lady Olivia's latest effort, while at the entrance to the room an arch of evergreens, adorned by Miss Vallance's crimson-lettered "Welcome!" had been erected and profusely decorated with flags and roses of pink and white paper, the joint production of the Irvine children.

(To be Continued.)

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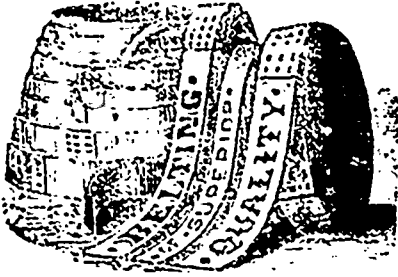
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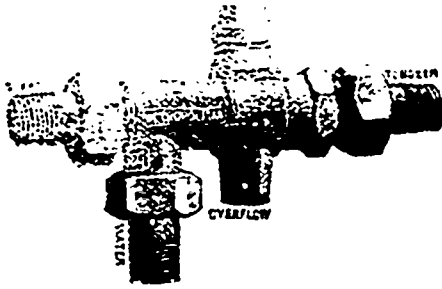
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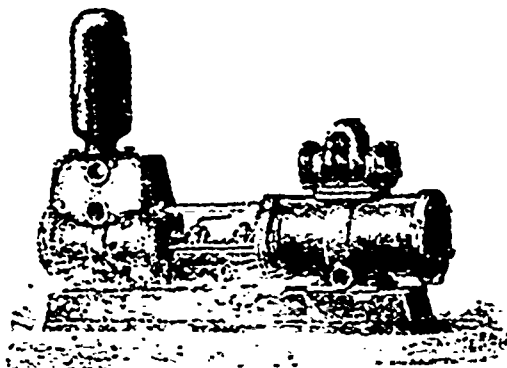
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MONTAGUE.—There is every reason to believe that the large returns from the Annand and Ross Mines will, instead of falling off, steadily increase, as a large amount of rich ore ground has been opened up, and exploring work is continually showing up valuable deposits of ore.

CENTRAL RAWDON.—There are rumors of new finds of value in this district, but no definite information has yet been received. The outlook for both the Northrup and Central Rawdon Mines is most encouraging.

RENFREW DISTRICT.—Mr. North, the owner of the Empress Mine, has, it is stated, decided to unwater and prospect the old "Ophir" lead upon his property. Mr. Turnbull, the enterprising manager of the property, is preparing the necessary machinery to do the work by water power.

MOOSE RIVER.—Mr. D. Touquoy is meeting with perfect success in his operations, as is proved by his regular returns at the Mines Office. He has one of the best managed properties in the Province. Plenty of water power, a perfect mill and a very rich mine are the rewards of his skilful labor.

CANNON.—Last month the Truro Company made its first returns, and in the future will continue to increase the monthly aggregate of gold mined. Mr. L. L. Wadsworth, the manager of the Lake Lode Company, has proved himself a valuable man to the Province, as he has not only successfully managed his own property, but has also drawn the attention of mining capitalists to the value of our gold deposits, and as a result large sums have been invested and some important sales are being negotiated.

SOUTH UNISCKE.—The large returns from both the Withrow and Thompson properties are the best guarantees that the South Uniscke district is fast coming to the front.

UNISCKE.—The Phoenix Company is steadily progressing, and Mr. Prince, the manager, is successfully solving the low grade ore problem. Large leads of low grade ore have made the largest dividend paying mines in the world, and this is the nature the property owned by the Phoenix Company.

RAWDON.—Mr. Conrady, the manager of the Rawdon United Companies, is about starting for South Carolina to manage properties there owned by the proprietors of the Rawdon United Companies, and it now looks as though these mines, at one time the largest gold producers in the Province, were to be abandoned or turned over to prospectors. Should the latter course be adopted and the properties fall into the hands of some of our well known miners, we have an idea that something valuable will soon be found. At least such has been the case in a number of similar instances.

FIFTEEN MILE STREAM.—Since the Egerton Company have sold out the new owners have been putting things ship-shape and are now prepared for active work.

SALMON RIVER.—The Dufferin Mine is being steadily and continuously worked, and although the average of gold to the ton of quartz is not so high as at the start, it must be remembered that there are four large leads now being worked on the property, supplying an unlimited amount of ore which is all mined and milled at the minimum of cost, the Company owning a magnificent water power.

LAKE CATCHA.—Mr. Reid, the manager of the well known dividend paying mine *The Oxford*, has had a fine lot of quartz on exhibition at the Halifax. John Anderson and Doctor Cogswell both own a number of valuable properties in this district.

The May issue of the *Canadian Mining Review* contains an interesting sketch of the life of Mr. H. S. Poole, general manager of the Acadia and other Pictou mines. An excellent portrait accompanies the sketch and speaks well for the enterprise of the *Review*, which is evidently sparing neither pains or money to make its columns interesting and instructive to all interested in mining. Its leading article is a review of mining legislation in Nova Scotia, and it also publishes in full the report of the Committee on Mines and Minerals, a synopsis of which appeared in *THE CRITIC*.

The iron mines in Pictou County are being worked and when the new railroad is completed the ore will be shipped to the smelters at New Glasgow for treatment.

The Hon. Mr. Church, Commissioner of Mines and Works, is back at his post, and we congratulate him on his re-election. He is certainly the right man in the right place.

The Gold Miners' Association held an important meeting on Tuesday.

IRON ORE.—Mr. N. H. Parsons has handed us a piece of iron ore from the Torbrook Mines, Annapolis County. The ore is pronounced by experts to be of a superior quality, and is now being used by the Londonderry Iron Company.—*Acadian*.

THE ROYAL MINING SCHOOL OF FRIEBERG.—Of the numerous mining schools of Europe, probably the Royal Saxon "Bergakademie" of Freiberg has trained the largest number of successful miners and metallurgists, and

the title of M. E. of that school is a guarantee of excellence, and serves as a recommendation of the greatest value. The reason of this is obvious when we know that the system of instruction carried on here is a thoroughly practical one, so that the students are brought into actual contact with the operations on a large scale. The object of this time honored institution is to give a complete scientific education, both of a theoretical and practical character, to young men intended for metallurgists or mining engineers. Admission to the school for Saxons and Germans is made dependent on having passed the Maturitäts examination of a gymnasium or first class Real-school, but foreigners are received without examination, provided they bring certificates of competence from some recognized scientific or educational institution, and this liberality on the part of the Saxon Government has been largely availed of by many distinguished English and American metallurgists and mining engineers. Regular courses of study are laid down, extending over four years, and differing according as the pupil desires to follow the mining or the metallurgical branch of the profession. Higher mathematics, descriptive geometry, spherical trigonometry, physics, chemistry, mineralogy, geology and mechanical drawing form the groundwork of the studies, to which are added, in the second and succeeding years, the special subjects of mining and metallurgy, and all their allied branches of science, taught by lectures, laboratory practice, by working and surveying in the mines, and by practical metallurgical instruction in the smelting works of the Saxon state.

The collections of mineralogical and geological specimens are most complete, and with the libraries and museums of mining machinery are open to all the students of the school. Many of the professors have been men of European fame.—Werner, Plattner, and now Richter and Weisbach, are names known to and honored by all students of science. The lectures of Richter on the blow-pipe are unique, and those of Prof. Weisbach on mineralogy are most valuable. But the most important respect in which Freiberg excels is the practical experience which the students can gain in the operations of smelting conducted on a large scale in the government smelting works (the Muldnerhutte and that at Halsbrucke) as well as in those of mining by visiting the neighboring mines belonging to the Saxon government. As these mines now yield ore of only the poorest quality the operations have to be conducted with great care, and hence offer to the student of mining training of an exceptional character, while the number of metals present in the ore (gold, silver, lead, bismuth, arsenic and antimony), and worked up at the smelting works afford a no less valuable one to the student in many branches of metallurgy. The cost of living in Freiberg, including the fees payable to the academy, need not exceed £100 per annum. The average number of students in training for the last ten years: Saxons and Germans, 64; foreigners, 58. Freiberg does not, however, afford practical instruction in iron mining or smelting; the mining school specially adapted for the study of the metallurgy of iron is that of Leoben in Styria, under its veteran head, Prof. von Tunner.—*Canadian Mining Review.*

MEETING OF THE GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION—The annual meeting of the General Mining Association, Limited, was held at the offices, Bloomfield House, London Wall, E. C.

Mr. J. Duke Hill, who presided, formally moved the adoption of the report and account, and that a dividend of 6s. per share be declared.

Mr. F. W. Bigge seconded the motion.

Mr. Descou complained that the meeting had not been called earlier. It seemed to him that four months was a long time to wait to complete the accounts of the association. He also suggested that the proprietors should be furnished with a report of the affairs of the Association more often than once a year.

Mr. Swan stated in reply that the preparation of the accounts at the mines took some time to complete, and then they had to be sent to London. It would be useless for the board to send reports out as often as Mr Descou had suggested, as there would be nothing to communicate to the proprietors.

The motion was put and carried.

After the re-election of the retiring directors, a vote of thanks was given to the chairman for presiding.

J. H. Smith, of Kingston, Kings Co., N. S. prospector, and F. A. Palmer have discovered a large bed and leads of magnetic and hematite iron, on which mining rights are made secure. Mr. Smith, being an amateur mineralogist and geologist, at once felt sure coal must be in the immediate neighborhood, and a little careful search revealed sandstone and shale, also a small quantity of coal.—*Bridgetown Monitor.*

WILL ASIATIC CHOLERA FOLLOW?—Mr. Joe Howard's theory that one horror of a similar nature follows another to the number of three, has a chance for confirmation this coming summer if certain predictions prove true. First it was La Grippe: "A whim" the French define it. Second came deaths by scores from its after effects, or from the many atmospheric changes of the past few months. Severe cases of pneumonia, bronchitis, intense catarrh and general loss of strength were the results, until death was almost welcomed as a relief to the sufferers. So that this epidemic and its sequence has proven to be the most terribly realistic "whim" that ever infested this country. And now for number three; the theory is said to be advanced that the Cholera is very likely to find fertile soil in the generally debilitated constitutions of our people resulting from the effects of such a winter and spring as has just past. Whether the theory of three will be confirmed in this case or not, remains to be seen. At any rate it behooves every person still affected by any of the complaints due to these climatic changes and epidemics, such as catarrh or bronchial troubles, to look well to themselves and see that every trace of the trouble is removed this present month; before the heat of summer still more debilitates their system. For years we have found that simple old remedy, Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, used as directed, to be the most certain remedy for all forms of lingering summer colds, catarrh or bronchial affections, as well as a preventive and cure of all kinds of summer complaints. It is absolutely certain that a remedy that has survived for eighty years as Johnson's Anodyne Liniment has done, must have more than average merit. We suppose there is not a family in this country but what has this good old fashioned remedy in the house. If there is, we advise them to get it at once, or write the manufacturers, I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., for a pamphlet describing its various uses for the last eighty years. Now is the time. Delays are dangerous, and an ounce of prevention is worth many pounds of cure.

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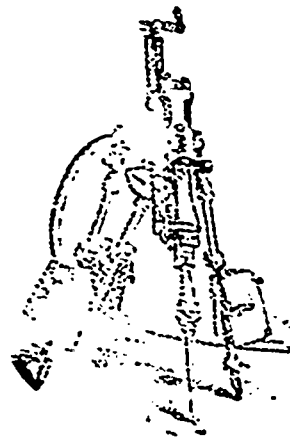
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TRUE HEART: OR THROUGH DEVIOS PATHS.

It all came about in the strangest way that Clara Osborne became a member in the household on the Strong farm. One day from her widow in the city, she had seen a flower girl faint in the street, and by the aid of a young farmer who happened to be going by, she had carried the poor girl into her own room.

When Amy Boyd recovered consciousness she insisted on being permitted to go and sell her flowers, because they would wither, and her mother needed the money. Generous hearted Clara offered to go and sell them herself, and every day found her in front of the hotel selling flowers that David Strong, the young farmer, kindly provided her with.

One day David came earlier than usual, bringing with him a placid-looking, gray-haired little lady, whom he proudly introduced as his mother.

"I've come to take you both home with me, my dears," Mrs. Strong said, as if it were the most natural thing in the world to do. And she did it, in spite of Clara's remonstrances against imposing upon her so, and assertions that only Amy needed a change.

"Nonsense, my child; you're as white as one of my bridal roses now. You must come and let the sun paint those pale cheeks."

On the delight of that old farm house, with its quaint, old-time furniture, its great, rambling gardens, with the meadows lying green and fair beyond! Such an easy, peaceful life after the noise and toil of the great city. Clara felt a happiness stealing like sunshine away down into her heart, and she bloomed into new beauty, like the roses that turned their blushing faces up to receive the sun's warm kisses.

But Amy did not grow strong. Some trouble seemed to prey upon her mind and keep the frail body in a fever of unrest. At first Clara thought she was fretting for her mother, but she found out the secret one day. David came suddenly to the porch where they were sitting, and she saw the hot blush leap to Amy's pale cheeks, and the dark, sunken eyes grow fairly luminous with the fire of her love.

"She loves him. Poor Amy!" said Clara to herself, as her own face grew white with a sudden sorrow. "And, oh! I fear that he—he loves me. But I must go away. She shall never know that I care for him. I can understand it all now."

That same day Clara announced her departure to Mrs. Strong, at which she said:

"David must talk to you."

Clara blushed painfully, for David had just come in, and stood looking at her strangely, while his mother raised on tiptoe to give the girl a kiss, and then stole out of the room.

"Clara, I want you," said David softly. "Will you not stay for my sake? As my wife? I love you! With my whole heart I love you!"

He did not offer to approach her, but his tone was a caress, and, oh! it was so sweet to the girl who stood there with downcast eyes, not daring to look up lest her eyes should betray her. For she loved him. But he must not know it. She would pray for him.

"David," she said at last, and now she had conquered the weak heart and could look up steadily into his dear face, "David, Amy loves you, and she is dying, the doctor fears. You must love her. Surely, it will not be hard, she is so gentle and lovely: and it will make her so happy."

"Did she ask you to plead for her?" he asked. And his words hurt Clara. She knew the sacrifice she was making. Why did he not understand and pity her?

"She does not even know that I have guessed her secret; but, oh! David, if you had not been blind you must have seen."

"I have been blind, for I thought you cared for me," he said, bitterly, and went out without one look at the girl, whose heart seemed breaking.

That evening he sat beside Amy at the open window, and the solemn moon looked down as if in benediction.

"Amy, can you love me a little, such a great rough fellow as I? But I would be gentle to you, little Amy. Will you be my wife?" David asked. Amy's great brown eyes sought his wistfully.

"Don't you love me?" she said simply.

What could he answer? Nothing. But stopping he put his arms around her slight form, tenderly, reverently, and held her for a moment close to his heart, saying:

"God deal with me as I am true to you."

The moon veiled her face at the betrothal, and Amy shivered as it grew dark, faintly saying:

"Carry me into the house. I am cold and tired."

David lifted her in his strong arms and bore her to her room, thinking with a strong tenderness of that other time when he had so carried her. The next morning she sent for him and Clara to come to her room.

"Come here, friends," she said, motioning them toward her easy-chair: and, taking a hand of each, held them together with her own slender fingers clasped above.

"Clara dear, did you think I would accept the sacrifice your loving heart would have made for my poor sake? I heard all through my open window. David, there is your bride! No, not a word"—(as they would have spoken.) "Kiss me both, and let me feel always that I gave you to each other," she said. "You have both done so much for me."

Two weeks later there was a quiet wedding in the old farm house. But it was gray haired Mrs. Strong and Amy (who had wonderfully revived since she had conquered her love, and was at peace) who went on the "bridal tour," as they said laughingly, taking Amy's mother with them to the seaside for a month, while David and Clara, his bride, in the tranquil solitude of home learned best how to walk through life together.

CHESS.

Solution to Problem No. 21, R to KR7. Solved by C. W. L.

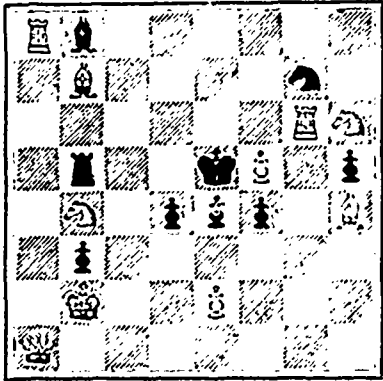
No 22, Q to KKt8. Solved by C. W. L. and J. W. Wallace.

PROBLEM No. 24.

Third prize in *Pen and Pencil.*
By J. Rayner, Leeds.

From *Montreal Gazette.*

BLACK 9 pieces.



WHITE 10 pieces.

White mates in two moves.

GAME No. 25.

We are indebted to the *N. O. Times Democrat*, for the score and notes of the following:

A bright little odds game, with a very pretty finale, played March 27, 1890, at the Havana Chess Club, Capt. Mackenzie yielding the Queen's Knight to his opponent:

KING'S KNIGHT'S GAMBIT.

(Remove White's Queen's Knight.)

WHITE	BLACK
Capt. Mackenzie.	Senor M.
1 P to K4	P to K4
2 P to K B4	P takes P
3 K Kt to B3	P to K Kt4
4 B to B4	B to Kt2
5 P to Q4	P to Q3
6 P to B3	P to K R3 a
7 B to Q2 b	Q Kt to B3
8 P to Q Kt4	P to Q R3 c
9 Q to Kt3	Q to K2
10 Castles (Q R)	B to Kt5
11 Q R to K	B takes Kt
12 P takes B	Q R to Q d
13 K R to Kt	Kt to B3
14 Q B takes P!	Q to Q2
15 B to Q2	Castles
16 P to K R4!	P to Q Kt4
17 P takes Kt P	P takes B
18 P takes Kt!	P takes Q e
19 R takes B ch	K to R
20 R to K R!	And Black resigned.

NOTES.

a Black defends in thoroughly orthodox style where a close game is intended, but at this point, both in even and odds-game, 6* P to Kt5 is, we believe, preferable, a leading variation running: 7 Q B takes P, P takes Kt; 8 Castles, B to K3!; 9 B takes B, P takes B; 10 Q to Kt3, Kt to Q2; 11 Q takes K P ch, Q to K2 with the advantage.

b The best continuation, presaging Q to Kt3 and Castles (Q R) at an early moment. "When I was a beginner, back in 1860," remarked Capt. Mackenzie, "and Kolisch was giving the Kt, that B to Q2 used to bother me awfully!"

c An unnecessary precaution against White's supposed intention, 9 P to Kt5, to which Black, in fact, could reply, with advantage, * Kt to R4! Correct was 8* K Kt to K2; and then, if 9 Q to Kt3, Castles!

d Far better to have boldly castle (Q's side) at once. As it is, he sup-

plements this weak move with a worse one for his next.

e The Royal bait is too tempting to be resisted, and the Captain is enabled to treat us to another of his sparkling finishes.

GAME No. 26

One of 19 simultaneous games played on the 14th ult., at the City Chess Club, Dublin, by Mr. F. J. Lee.

SICILIAN DEFENCE.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. F. J. Lee.	Mr. J. D.
1 P to K4	P to QB4
2 Q to K B3	P to Q3
3 Kt to B3	QKt to B3
4 B to B4	B to K5
5 Castles	Kt to Kt
6 Kt takes Kt	B takes Q?
7 B takes P mate!	

We leave our readers to picture to themselves the wonderful transformation of Mr. J. D's features by the startling retention for the capture of the single player's. The game is worthy of a place in Mr. I. O. Howard Taylor's collection of sacrificing parties in his famous work "Chess Skirmishes."—*Gazette.*

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1889.

New Assurance,	\$2,369,500
Total	17,711,404
Premium Income,	561,293
Total	721,973

RESULTS OF BUSINESS OF 1889.

Increase in Assurance,	-	\$948,467
" Assets	-	341,140
" Premiums,	-	51,190
" Surplus	-	51,664
Surplus Earned	-	\$115,689

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DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

SOLUTIONS.

Problem 167.—The position was: black 1, 6, 9, 10, 11, 15; white 13, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 28; black to play and win. Besides the solution sent in by Mr. Gates of this city, we have received the following from Mr. Joseph E. Cox of the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, which we regard as the best that can possibly be given. For this solution we award and will send him the prize offered:—

15-19	23-26	20-24	26-17
20-16	11-8	28-19	21-11
11-20	26-30	10-14	1-17
18-15	8-3	17-10	black
19-23	30-26	6-24	wins
15-11	3-8	13-6	

PROBLEM 168.—The position was as follows:—Black men 8, 16, 18, 20, 22; white men 15, 29, 31, king 10; black to play and win:—

8-12	28-32	19-23	31-27
10-14	6-1	14-17	25-22
20-24	32-28	23-26	27-23
14-23	1-6	17-21	22-17
16-19	19-24	26-30	23-18
23-16	6-10	21-17	17-13
12-19	24-27	22-26	18-14
15-10	31-24	17-21	black
24-28	28-19	26-31	wins.
10-6	10-14	29-25	

a If 14--19, black wins by first post.

GAME LVIII.

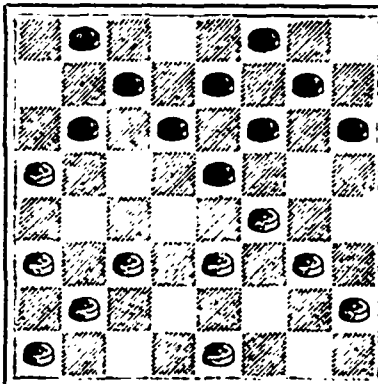
An off-hand skirmish between Samuel Granville and Frank Hamilton

The game is unnamed. What will experts call it?

11-15	6-9	9-18	4-8
23-19	17-13	27-23	this forms
8-11	2-6	18-27	
26-23	30-26	32-23	
9-14	14-18	5-9	
22-17	23-14	26-22	

PROBLEM No. 170.

Black men 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15



White men 13, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 31.
White to play. What result?
This end game merits special attention, and we will give a copy of the *American Checker Review* for the best solution.

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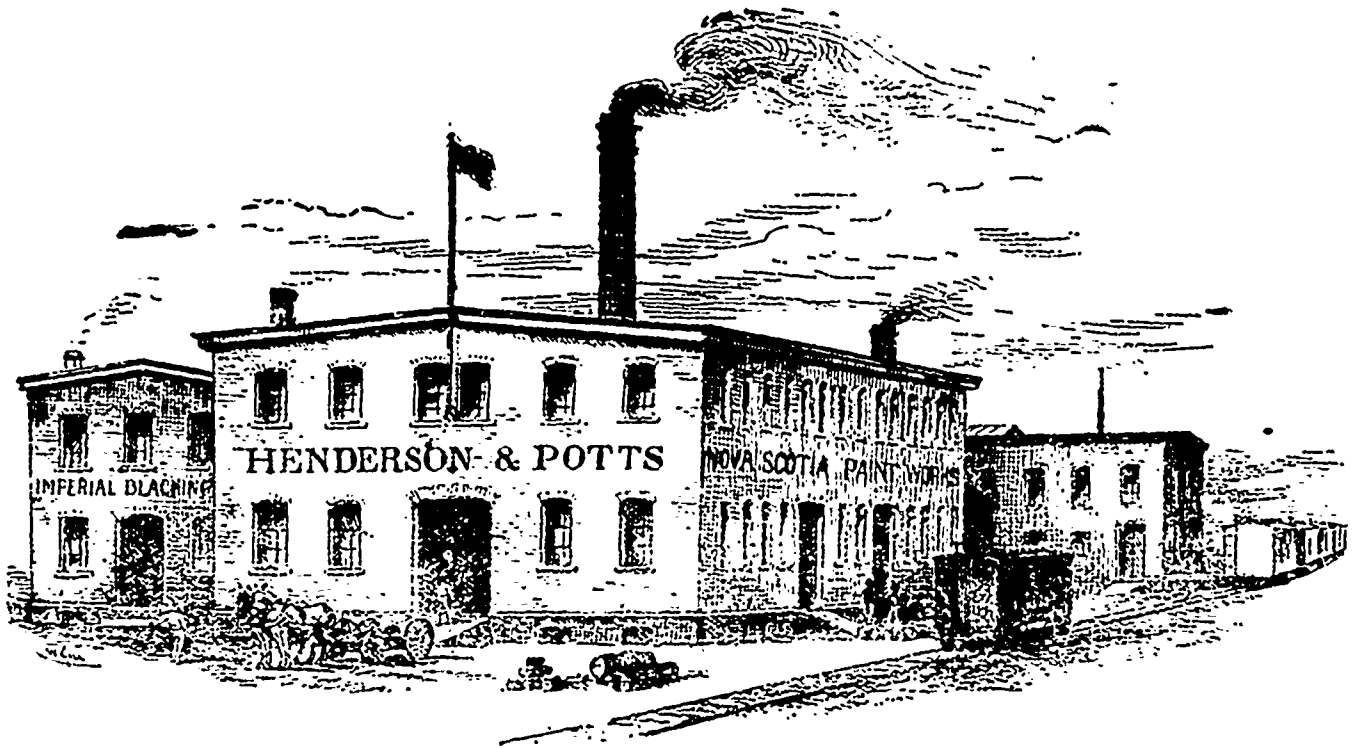
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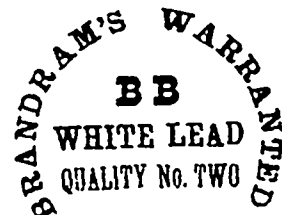
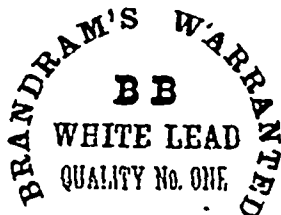
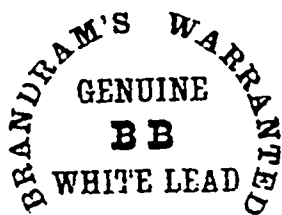
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