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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

1.50 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY 7 CTS. }

HALIFAX, N. S., JULY 18, 1890.

{ VOL. 8  
No. 29 }

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## THE CRITIC.

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

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

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

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

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

The editor of 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 story of the life of Henry M. Stanley would read like a fairy tale. After a notable expedition in Africa he returns to England, is feted and feasted and honored by the great and noble ones of the land, and is then made happy by being united to the lady of his love. All the civilized world wishes him a long and happy life. Mr. Stanley's unfortunate illness, with which he was attacked the day before the ceremony, almost succeeded in postponing the wedding; but in spite of the painful nature of the malady Mr. Stanley exerted himself bravely and went through the ceremony without mishap. He has since been confined to his bed, but the complaint is considered to be of a temporary character, and he will probably recover speedily.

Appleton's Annual Cyclopaedia for 1889 has been issued. Beginning on page 148 will be found an article replete with information about Halifax. An excellent cut of Dalhousie College adorns the page, and particulars as to the situation, cost, etc., of our public and other fine buildings are given. It is well up to date, and the information is correct. The article is well written, and with the illustration takes up three columns of the Cyclopaedia. The last clause of the description of Halifax ought to be useful in bringing summer visitors to the shores. It says Halifax as a watering place offers a salubrious air, fine scenery, bathing and historic associations. On page 162 the town of Yarmouth is done ample justice to; and the Province of Nova Scotia has a column devoted to it on page 615. These are the articles which first claimed our attention as of direct interest to all Nova Scotians, but of course the volume is full of valuable information on hundreds of other subjects.

The terrible disaster at Dartmouth on Friday evening last, when the new ferry boat *Annes 2* was entering the dock, has thrown a gloom over our sister city. After all the waiting and expectation the people were so anxious to see their new boat that they could not wait, but crowded down on the wharf, with the result that four lives were lost as a consequence of their impetuosity. This accident should be a warning to people against crowding to see anything new, and in this case there was no necessity for it. The *Annes 2* will in all probability be here for many years, and there would have been ample time to inspect her at leisure without running into danger. While all the deaths in connection with the accident are sad, particular sympathy is felt for the parents and relatives of Miss Bessie Foster, who was a bright young girl, and whose loss will be most severely felt by all

who knew her. Mr. Edward Foster, her father, who also fell into the water, has been very much prostrated, and at first his life was despaired of. Happily, he is now thought to be recovering. The manner of Miss Foster's death is particularly to be regretted. It is pretty conclusively proved that she was killed by a blow on the head, caused by scantling thrown into the water with good intentions, but little sense, by people on the wharf. Many gentlemen exerted themselves bravely to save the lives of those in the water, and deserve all praise for their efforts. It will be long before the arrival of *Annes 2* will be forgotten.

That male musicians favor odd styles of wearing the hair has long been a subject of remark, the chief feature of the style generally being the length of the hair. Curly or straight, stand-up, *a la pompadour*, or flat as the proverbial pancake, it is generally long. That there is something more than mere fashion in the custom might be learnt from the following story from an English paper, if we were not inclined to receive it with a certain amount of reserve:—"A well-known violinist, rejoicing in the euphonious name of Constantine Dudlesack, and renowned for the luxuriance of his locks, recently married an American girl, who accepted him on the condition that he should cut his hair and wear it like any ordinary mortal. Dudlesack nobly sacrificed his magnificent *chevelure* on the altar of Hymen, and, after a brief honeymoon, resumed the practice of his profession. It was, however, just a repetition of the story of Samson and Delilah. Shorn of his locks the violinist had no longer the power to draw audiences—he had, in fact, lost his capillary attraction. Mrs. Dudlesack yielded to the logic of the situation, besought her spouse to let his hair grow, and, according to the latest advices, a considerable return of popularity had attended the change." Of course the people love to see them bow their crested heads. It is an established part of the performance, but still it is to be doubted that a good violinist would lose his popularity because he lost his hair.

Sir Charles Dilke, after speaking favorably of the Militia defences of several British Colonies, commented very unfavorably on Canada at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute in the Hotel Metropoli, London, on May 13th last. Among other things, after referring to mere paper forces like the unorganized Militia of Canada, and to the fact that "the defence of Canada seems to be the weakest point," he goes on to say "she is hardly in a position to defend herself against even the most ordinary attack." These remarks brought forth a stronger reply from Lieut.-Col. Geo. T. Denison, of Toronto, who was present, and who proved conclusively that Canadians are no whit behind the other Colonies of Britain in bravery and loyalty. He gave instance after instance in which conspicuous loyalty had been shown by Canadian Volunteers. Among others he spoke of the Maine boundary difficulty. "I allude," said he, "to the occasion—many of you will remember it—when an English diplomatist, being humbugged with a false map, allowed the Yankees to swindle us out of half of the State of Maine. Well, at that time Governor Fairfield, of the State of Maine, ordered out all the Militia of that State to invade New Brunswick. The Nova Scotia Legislature at once passed a resolution placing every dollar of their revenue and every able-bodied man in the country at the disposal of their Government to be employed in the defence of their sister Province of New Brunswick. This vote was carried unanimously, with three cheers for the Queen; and their bid and determined stand once more saved the Empire from war, and yet I, an Ontario man, come here to England to hear the doubt expressed as to whether the Militia of our sister Province of Nova Scotia would help to defend their own capital city in case of attack." He told how we had spent something like \$150,000,000 in constructing a Railway across the continent, thus giving an alternative route to the east, and binding the Empire closer together. "And remember," said Col. Denison, "all the time we are developing our country, all the time we are spending these enormous sums, we do not live in the luxury you do here, and while we are perfectly willing to do a great deal, we cannot do everything all at once. With you everything is reversed. You have had nearly 2,000 years' start with your little bit of a country and your large population, and by this time I must say you have got it pretty well fixed up." He was reminded when passing through Kent, of the Yankee's remark:—"It appears to me that this country is cultivated with a pair of scissors and a fine comb." And as Canada has had neither the time nor the men to do this sort of thing she must be excused if she does not keep up a standing army. In case of war, every able-bodied man would fight, and the training of officers, the providing of an organization and machinery, the encouragement of a confident spirit in the people, and a feeling of loyalty to the Empire, are being well attended to and are more important than the keeping up of a standing army. Col. Denison deserves the thanks of all true-hearted Canadians for his defence of Canada against Sir Charles Dilke's attack on our Militia.

The idea has originated in Toronto of having police patrol waggons covered, in order that painful and degrading spectacles may be kept from the eyes of the public as much as possible. This is a commendable move and ought to work well. The police commissioners of Toronto have communicated with a number of the police departments in the United States on this subject, and it is not unlikely that after being discussed the new system may be established in the United States as well as in Canadian cities.

The thought that the ocean is going to swallow up New Jersey is preying on the minds of some people who have an interest in that State. The estimate of the rate at which the New Jersey coast is sinking, made by the official geologist of that State, is two feet per century, and this means, as the seaward slope is about six feet per mile, giving a foot of lowland to the sea every year, thus making investment in seaside real estate a very risky business. It is stated that on almost all other eastern and southern coasts the waves are also encroaching, but their progress is slower. When the sea persistently creeps over the land for centuries, it is obvious that man cannot stop it, and the only thing to do is to retreat before the invasion.

The British people treat their representatives in parliament with tender care. The air which is supplied for them to breathe while settling the affairs of the nation is purified by being driven through thick layers of cotton wool and other things calculated to retain all that is injurious, letting only pure air into the House of Commons. It is let in upon the floor and escapes by a ventilating apparatus which the gas-lit roof is cleverly made to assist. The *Court Journal*, from which this information is obtained, remarks that a process for purifying the members themselves has not yet been invented. Persons who must needs breathe the ordinary London atmosphere regard with melancholy wonder the black deposits in the cleansing apparatus. Under ordinary circumstances this stuff is swallowed, and its effects on the human system are anything but beneficial.

The Taj Mahal, that magnificent mausoleum at Agra, British India, is soon to be permanently lighted with electricity. It is proposed to place 1,200 candle-power lights on each of the front minarets, and 1,000 candle-power lights on each of the back minarets and on the masjid and iwab. The main building will have no light stationed upon it, and so will be thrown into relief. The expense has been computed at \$6,000. The building is of white marble, built in the form of an irregular octagon. It is 100 feet in diameter and 200 feet in height, rising from a high marble terrace resting on another of red sand stones. In the construction of this mausoleum it is said 20,000 men were employed for twenty-two years. It is incrustated inside and out with precious stones, the whole koran being said to be wrought in mosaic on it. What a magnificent spectacle it will present when illuminated with electric light.

The vice of gambling is unquestionably one of the most demoralizing of our times. This is a recognized fact, and yet, within a few days, we have seen the Louisiana lottery given a new lease of twenty five years. Governor Nicholls, of that state, vetoed the bill, and so has washed his hands clear of the disgrace, but the bill went back to the legislature and received the two-thirds votes necessary to pass it over the Governor's veto. Extensive bribery has done this. The lottery company make so much money that they can well afford to spare a million dollars annually to the state for public purposes. "There's millions in it" truly, and it seems as if money is much easier to get by questionable means than by the old honest way, working for it, either with body or mind. Money is a good thing, it can bring much that is beneficial where it is properly used, the excessive want of it causes untold suffering, but the love of it is the root of all evil.

Although Mr. W. E. Gladstone has never been in America he has had an opportunity of comparing American singing with the singing of English people, and he is said to admire the former very much. The selection which Mr. Gladstone heard was a song sung by a crowd in New York at the time of the last presidential election. The song was carried to England in a phonograph and released for Mr. Gladstone's benefit in the London house of a friend of his. The *Musical Times* takes hold of the idea of the phonograph and suggests that it be used for singing competitions. "It would," it says, "save a good deal of travel and expense, and remove from the adjudicators the disturbing influence of personal impressions. The plain young lady would then stand as good a chance as her lovely and graceful sister, and the consciences of judges would less often feel called upon to sting." No doubt Mr. Gladstone enjoyed the election song just as well as if he had been among the crowd which produced it.

The Montreal Fire Department has been very much annoyed by false alarms recently. So much indignation has been expressed about this useless calling out of the men that a gentleman has invented an apparatus to prevent the giving of false alarms. It is a box with a hook in view. To grasp the hook one has to place the hand through an aperture. As soon as the hook has been pulled, giving the alarm, a bracelet clutches the wrist, preventing the hand's withdrawal until released by a fireman. It is said the Chief will recommend its adoption in the city of Montreal, but it is not likely that those who want to give a genuine alarm will care to be held prisoners until a fireman releases them. If only the rogue who amuses himself by calling out the firemen for fun would be caught, the plan would work admirably, but it would not be fair to imprison the good right hand of an honest man, who might, while at such a disadvantage, be made the subject of a searching inquiry by any thief who would be mean enough to pick his pockets.

Mr. Laurier is reported to have said in the course of his speech at the recent banquet at Montreal that the time must come when we shall have to take our proper place in the world, and for one, he awaited independent. This may come, but as yet there is no necessity for Canadians to be alarmed at the responsibilities of the future. It is a good thing for the national sentiment that independence and not annexation to the United States should be looked upon as the ultimate condition of affairs. Every boy with any ambition looks forward with eager anticipation to the time when he shall be a man, and all his efforts are to the end that his manhood may be a success. Surely what is a healthy sentiment for the boy individual is also good for the nation. While looking to independence as a desirable end when the nation has reached a state of development which will insure its success in standing alone, it is well during the years that must pass before this can be accomplished, to be content with the not altogether unsatisfactory present condition of affairs. Under Imperial Federation our position would be one of practical independence, as we would then take our proper place as a part of the Empire to which we belong, being one of a band of sister nations.

The "terrible heat" has been working havoc among the denizens of the United States. In Chicago horses have died by scores daily, and the number of applications for burial permits show that the mortality has enormously increased among men, women and children. These things should make us feel thankful that we live in a land where the heat is never oppressive, and also make us content with the cool breezes which even at this season remind us that there must be a big lump of ice around some where. In spite of the hot weather, an Ohio clergyman took upon himself a few days ago to request his congregation to cease using their fans, as it was excessively annoying to him. This in the middle of a sermon on Charity! The request created astonishment, which speedily turned into resentment, and a number of the half-baked parishioners took themselves and their fans out of the church where they could keep cool without disturbing their pastor's nerves. The poor man must be in need of rest and change of air. An indignation meeting is to be held on the subject by the parishioners, so that it is quite possible he may be given leave of permanent absence should he continue to insist that his flock shall not use fans in warm weather.

Accounts are published in Paris of the devastation caused by crickets in Algeria. The insects resemble, but are not identical with either grasshoppers or locusts. Last year swarms of grasshoppers razed the colony. This year the crickets have taken their place. They spring like grasshoppers, but have a more rapid and sustained flight. They form clouds that exclude the light of the sun at noonday. When they alight on the ground they destroy every trace of vegetation. They sometimes fall in such numbers as to cover the ground with a layer of dead bodies from which pestilential exhalations arise. The method still employed to check the evil in the African possessions of France, is the old and expensive one of digging long trenches at right angles to the line of advance of the swarm, placing on the farther side a web of cloth; the insects striking this barrier fall into the pit and are then covered with lime or mould. The Algerian authorities have spent \$140,000 in destroying them, and contemplate a further outlay of \$200,000 to complete the work. It was recently stated that the English authorities in Cyprus had traced the locusts there to their breeding place, and had there to a great extent succeeded in destroying them before they became developed into the huge swarms that periodically in devastated that island.

Are Englishmen ill-mannered when they go abroad? An English resident in Paris, writing in the *London Daily Graphic*, thinks they are, and seems very much mortified at the behavior of his fellow-countrymen. Some of the offences laid to their charge are that Englishmen and Englishwomen attend the opera in Paris and sit in the dress circle and stalls dressed in travelling costume, which is much resented by Frenchmen. They enter places of worship, chiefly Roman Catholic cathedrals, and regardless of the worshipping congregation and the sacred character of the place, strut about and make audible comments on the music, architecture, etc. Englishmen seem to find difficulty in removing their hats on occasions where it is considered polite to do so in France. It is the custom there when entering a public building, or when addressing anyone, especially a lady, for a gentleman to doff his hat as a sign of respect and deference. In some cases Englishmen transgressing this rule of good manners have been brought to their senses in a summary way by French officials. It is said that Frenchwomen now do not feel any indignation when a man does not raise his hat. She just shrugs her shoulders and says—"Only an Englishman." Then French people do not like to hear a man whistling all the time, and the unfortunate Englishman offends in this way very frequently. The pent-up music must find its way out, and as it is a sign of cheerfulness ought to be rejoiced in, nevertheless it is not considered quite the thing to do in public places. Another head of offence is the way in which Englishmen tender payment for anything or any service. A Frenchwoman is said to have refused payment for some cherries because the money was "thrown" at her. Now, none of these things are crimes, but it is mortifying to have such things said. It would be quite worth an Englishman's while to inquire into the customs of any country he visits and "do as Rome does," so he would avoid those impolitenesses which cause the English to be regarded as the worst bred of nations. The reputation of the Prince of Wales, as the "first gentleman in Europe," is insignificant to overcome the effects of the mistakes made by Englishmen of less note.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

SEASIDE EPISODE.

Hand in hand they walked along  
Beside the sunlit sea,  
They heard the wavelet's summer song—  
A wondrous melody.

"Oh! how I love you love," he said,  
"How dear you are to me!"  
The maiden drooped her pretty head,  
But not a word said she.

"Will thou be mine, my love," said he,  
While grasping her soft hand,  
"Oh! don't make love just now," said she,  
"My shoes are full of sand."

First passenger—Are ye sick, Thomas? Second passenger (faintly)—  
D'ye think I'm doing this for fun?

Miss Jagannadham, a Hindoo woman, has been appointed house surgeon  
at the Edinburgh hospital for women and children.

A hen always begins to wipe her feet when she goes into a newly-made  
flower bed. At least she seems by her motions to be wiping her feet.

INFELICITOUS QUOTATIONS.—Jones (after a delightful walk)—"And now  
Miss Brown, let us go and seek some 'refreshment for man and beast!'"

Polite passenger—"Pardon me, sir! Can I sit down in this seat?" Old  
Sourboy—"Well, I presume you can if you try hard enough. I didn't  
have any trouble."

Gus—"If you don't give it to me at once I'll kiss you." Madge—  
"And if I give it to you you will let me alone?" Gus—"Certainly."  
Madge—"Well—you can't have it."

A MANTLE PIECE.—Sparks (describing beauty)—"Jove! Her cheek was  
a piece of the most delicate velvet constantly mantled by a blush!"  
Katrledge—"Oh, I see! Sort of mantelpiece, eh?"

Mr. Younglove—"My dear, I was greatly mortified on awakening this  
morning to find you going through my pockets." Mrs. Y—"You may  
have been mortified at seeing me, but just imagine my feelings."

After the Proposal.—Cholly (unaccustomed to tears)—"Don't cry, dear.  
Er—bah Jove! if I'd known it would make you feel this bad to say 'yea'  
I'd—er—ah—taken the whole thing back." Molly (clingly)—"O,  
Gage!"

WOOLLY WESTERN OPERA.—The manager, (holding a pair of revolvers  
and with a most ferocious aspect): "I'm naterally a mild man an' hard to  
rouse, but th' nex' son-of-a-gun that chucks a peanut inter th' cantatrice's  
mouth is goin' ter be my pet target!"

The Emperor of Russia's suite at present consists of 173 persons, of whom  
73 are generals and 76 extra aides-de-camp. To the suite belong fifteen  
members of the imperial family, seventeen princes of not imperial birth,  
seventeen counts, nine barons and 111 other noblemen.

The following "notice" is posted on a fence in Tillamook county, says the  
Morning Oregonian: "If any man's or woman's cows or oxen gits in these  
here oats, his or her tail will be cut off, as the case may be. I am a chris-  
tian man and pay my taxes, but d—n a man who lets his critters loose,  
say I."

The Czar and Czarina and their children are enjoying their annual pic-  
nic holiday among the Finnish islands. They land occasionally and lunch  
and take tea, al fresco, the Czar looking after the fire and the Empress  
making tea. They have no guard, as far as is known, and the Czar wears  
civilian's clothes, in which he is said to look even bigger-chested and stouter  
than in uniform.

"THE MASTER KEY."

Every breast a corner holds, pure as on its natal day,  
Though by sin and sorrow's folk, hidden from the world away  
Through the callous crust of years, reaching to the tender part  
Home's sweet name will start the tears, and unlock the secret heart  
—*Ladies Home Journal.*

A hotel in Rome anxious to secure English patronage, has set forth its  
advantages in the following advertisement, which is placarded about Paris:  
"The Hotel de—, the very most favorite resort by English and American  
travellers, as during the winter presents all kinds of comfort for what con-  
cerns the general heating, during the summer is just fit to afford the fresh-  
est and most the wholesome temperature on account of its special position,  
breadth, and ventilation. The largest and most monumental table de hote  
there is to be found."

WHY HE BROKE THE ENGAGEMENT.

She wore a sailor hat—  
I should not have minded that,  
Nor her patent leather shoes and gaiterette;  
But I saw her on Broadway  
Only 'nat the other day,  
And I thought it was her brother that I met.

For she had a flannel shirt,  
And, what most my feelings hurt,  
A piccadilly collar and a tie,  
A double-breasted snoupe,  
With two buttons on the back,  
And a blooming English eye-glass in her eye.

K. M., in *Judex*.

EVERY FACILITY

\$3.50.

Spring and Fall

Have fitted an hot room for  
drying goods after being  
sponged, every piece of goods  
now thoroughly shrunk ere  
being cut.

Trousers to order—Over 320  
different Patterns and Styles  
of GOODS to Select from.  
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of last season importations,  
all marked down to the prices.  
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BRICKS, LIME, CEMENT, CALCINED PLASTER, ETC.  
Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Builders' Materials.  
SEND FOR ESTIMATES.



## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

H. M. troopship *Tyne* sailed for England on Tuesday.

Camp Moncton broke up on the 12th inst. The sham fight and general wind up was witnessed by thousands of spectators.

It is expected that Labor Day, July 23rd, will be declared a public holiday by the Mayor.

The cherry carnival took place at Bear River on Tuesday. Over 1000 visitors were present.

The twenty-third annual convention Y. M. C. A. for the maritime provinces is appointed to take place at New Glasgow, August 7th to 10th.

Last Saturday was the 200th anniversary of the battle of the Boyne. Orangemen in Toronto celebrated the occasion by a great demonstration.

It is reported that a genuine case of leprosy has been discovered on the Island of Anticosti. The attention of the authorities is to be drawn to the case.

Thus far the number of licenses under the *modus vicenti* issued by the Fisheries Department to American fishermen is largely in excess of the figures for last year.

The Towns Incorporation Act passed in Yarmouth by a majority vote of 22 on Tuesday. This is the third time a vote has been taken in Yarmouth, the two former resulting adversely to the act.

The centennial anniversary of the settlement of Cavendish, P. E. I., by the Simpsons was celebrated on the 10th inst. A large number of descendants of the first settlers were present.

The steamer *Annex 2*, the new Dartmouth ferry boat, entered at the customs on Monday. The duty which the town of Dartmouth will have to pay is understood to be \$3,500.

Mr. J. McD. Cromar was on Tuesday found guilty of embezzlement from the Edmunston agency of the People's Bank, and was sentenced to three years in Dorchester penitentiary.

The schooner *Mary*, from Fortune Bay, loaded with seven hundred qtls. of codfish, was seized at St. Pierre on Wednesday for selling cod-roses. The value of the vessel and cargo is five thousand dollars.

A numerous signed petition from the residents of the northwestern portion of Halifax has been presented to the City Council against the erection of an infectious diseases hospital on the poor's asylum grounds.

The N. B. Medical Society met at Moncton on Tuesday. A Maritime Medical Association was organized, with Dr. Bayard, of St. John, as President. Hon. Dr. Parker was appointed Vice-President for Nova Scotia, and Dr. Morrow, of Halifax, Secretary-Treasurer.

We are pleased to notice that W. W. Dustan has been appointed to the collectorship of inland revenue at Pictou. Mr. Dustan was Deputy Collector at Halifax three years ago, and has since been stationed in Montreal. He is a first-class officer and his appointment will give satisfaction.

The Canadian Pacific railway has decided upon the names for the three steamers which are now being built for their Pacific service. They will be *Empress of India*, *Empress of China* and *Empress of Japan*. The *Empress of India*, which will be first completed, is expected to be launched on Barrow on Furness about the end of November, and probably reach the Pacific coast and begin the service in February or March.

We had the pleasure of a visit from Mrs. Marie R. Wright, of the *New York World*, on Thursday. Mrs. Wright has been visiting Terminal city, on the Strait of Canso, of which the *N. Y. World* contains a lengthy description. We hope to see Mrs. Wright in Halifax again. She left for Truro on Tuesday afternoon, and will probably return to Halifax before she finally departs from Nova Scotia.

The ceremony of swearing in His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor took place in the Legislative Council chamber on Monday forenoon. The oaths of allegiance were administered by Chief Justice Macdonald, Mr. J. J. McGee officiating as special commissioner. A large number of ladies were present to grace the occasion. Among those in attendance were His Grace Archbishop O'Brien, Judges Graham, Ritchie, Townshend and Meagher, Provincial Secretary F. King, Major Bor, R. E., Capt. Kent, Lieut. Marsh, R. A., Capt. Boileau, Colonel Stewart, Lieut.-Colonel Clerke, Attorney-General Longley, Colonel Ryan, R. A., Rev. Father Murphy, ex-Mayor O'Mullin, ex-Mayor Dunbar, W. F. Parker, J. Menger and others.

On Friday evening last, as the new ferry boat *Annex 2* was approaching the dock at Dartmouth, crowds of people, anxious to see the boat, forced their way down on the wharf and in spite of repeated warnings they pushed forward onto the hinged bridge, which is intended to be lowered by means of chains until the end rests on the boat. The chains which support the outer end of this bridge are not supposed to be strong enough to hold up any great weight, and when about fifty people crowded onto the little bridge, before the boat came in, the strain was too great. The support gave away and precipitated the people into the water, which is quite deep in that place. The scene was a terrible one. Men, women and children struggling for life in a small space. Every effort was at once made to save the unfortunate ones, but four of them were dead when taken out of the water. Their names are as follows:—Miss Bessie Foster, daughter of Edward Foster; Peter Boyle, a Crimea veteran; Miss Allie Synott, daughter of Michael Synott; John Bundy. An inquest was held on Saturday which adjourned until Wednesday when a verdict was rendered stating that the wrong was purely accidental, but that if the gates had been more securely fastened the accident could not have occurred.

It is stated that commissioners from Spain are at Washington on a mission which has for its object the sale of Cuba to the United States. Two hundred million dollars is said to be the figure Spain would accept.

We have received the premium list of the Eastern Maine State Fair, to be held at Bangor on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th of Sept. next. It gives full information as to the exhibition. Intending exhibitors may obtain copies by addressing the Eastern Maine State Fair, Bangor, Maine.

A cyclone at Lake City, Minn., last Sunday overturned an excursion boat on Lake Pepin and precipitated 150 people into the water, the greater number of whom were drowned. The cyclone did terrible damage to Lake City, uprooting trees, wrecking buildings, etc.; many people were killed.

All through New Mexico, Arizona and some parts of Colorado and Old Mexico, no rain has fallen for months, and thousands upon thousands of range cattle are lying dead in the parched valleys, and thousands more are dying for want of grass and water.

The *August Season* just received, with its usual elegant display of *Mid-summer Costumes*. The large number of pretty designs for tennis, yachting, boating and the races will be hailed with delight by all lovers of out-door pleasures. It also contains a number of very new and suitable designs for costumes for home, street and evening wear. Yearly subscription, \$3 50; single copies, 50 cents. All newsdealers.

We have received from Irvine A. Watson, Secretary of the American Public Health Association, the Lomb prize essay on "Practical, Sanitary and Economical Cooking, adapted to persons of moderate means," by Mrs. Mary Henman Abel. This is a new departure in cook books, and a most valuable one. Prepared with an intelligent conception of the needs of the human body, the materials at hand for supplying them, and the means of the great majority of people, it is an effort to better the condition of the home and make happy the family condition which will surely succeed. A copy of Mrs. Abel's essay should be in every home where domestic economy is an object. Price bound in paper 35 cts. Address, Essay Department, American Public Health Association, P. O. Drawer 286, Rochester, N. Y.

Influenza is spreading in Iceland. Many fatal cases are reported.

Corea has passed under the control of the Americans, and American officers are living in the King's palace.

Dr. Peters, the German explorer, has reached the Zanzibar coast from the interior of Africa. He is well.

A great storm in Galicia, lasting forty eight hours, devastated the crops over an area of 2,000 square miles.

The *Soir* says General Boulanger has asked the government to grant him a pardon.

Russia will appoint consuls at all the principal ports on the east coast of Africa, from Capetown to Zanzibar.

The Italian Parliament was closed on the 11th inst. Premier Crispi in a speech said it was necessary to maintain European peace.

Wag Yin Wan, a wealthy Sin Francisco Chinaman, has purchased 1,500,000 acres on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec on which Chinese colonies will be established at once.

Advices received from Chili state that strikers in the nitrate district number 7,000. A conflict occurred between riotous strikers and troops. Forty strikers were killed or wounded.

Switzerland has been selected as arbitrator for the Delagoa Bay railway question. The republic will be requested to appoint three of her best lawyers to examine the case and fix the indemnity to be paid by Portugal.

A despatch from La Libertad, San Salvador, says a proclamation has been issued declaring the country in a state of siege and announcing that passports will be required in order to travel from one town to another. War with Guatemala is imminent.

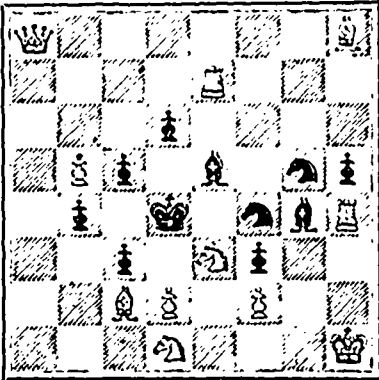
Mr. Parnell amazed his colleagues and followers last Friday by making a speech in which he proposed that Mr. Balfour should collaborate with him in remodelling the Land Purchase Bill. It is thought that a serious split in the Irish party may take place in consequence, and that Mr. Parnell will be asked to resign his position as leader.

The handing over of Heligoland to Germany is to be made an occasion of elaborate ceremony on the part of both Powers. Two imposing fleets, one having on board the Emperor of Germany and the other the Duke of Edinburgh, will arrive off the island simultaneously. After an exchange of courtesies the island will be handed over to Germany. The officers of the British squadron will subsequently dine on the German flagship in order to meet the Emperor.

Henry M. Stanley was married to Miss Dorothy Tennant in Westminster Abbey on Saturday last. The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. George Bradley, D. D., Dean of Westminster, Very Rev. Frederick Wm. Farrar, D. D., F. R. S., Archdeacon of Westminster, and Right Rev. Wm. Boyd Carpenter, D. D., Lord Bishop of Ripon. The service was full choral. The bride's dress was of white satin embroidered with pearls and orange sprays. She wore a miniature of the Queen, presented by her majesty as a wedding gift. Mr. Stanley's best man was Count D'Arche, the representative of the King of Belgium. All the officers who accompanied Mr. Stanley on his last expedition were present. Miss Tennant, on her way to the altar, left the procession and laid a wreath on the tablet underneath which lies the dust of Livingstone. After the ceremony the party proceeded to the residence of the bride's mother in Richmond Terrace, where a reception was held. Several of the guests at the Abbey were bruised by the breaking down of a platform erected for the occasion.

CHESS.

Corrected PROBLEM No. 28.  
From *British Chess Magazine*.  
BLACK 11 pieces



WHITE 11 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME No. 30.  
From *Gazette*.

THE LASKER BIRD MATCH.  
Seventh game of the match played  
22nd February, 1890:

FRENCH DEPECE.

WHITE	BLACK
Mr. H. E. Bird.	Herr E. Lasker.
1 P to K4	P to K3
2 P to Q4	P to Q4
3 Kt to QB3	Kt to KB3
4 B to KK15	B to K2
5 B takes Kt	B takes B
6 Kt to B3	Castles
7 P to K5 a	KB to K2
8 B to Q3	P to QB4
9 P takes P	B takes P b
10 Castles	Kt to B3
11 P to QR3	P to QR3
12 Kt to K2 c	P to B3 d
13 P to QKt4 e	B to K2
14 P takes P	B takes P f
15 R to Kt sq	P to K4 g
16 P to Kt5	P takes P h
17 B takes KtP	R takes P
18 Q to B sq	R to R sq
19 R to Q sq	K to R sq
20 Kt to Kt3	B to K3
21 P to B4	P to Q5
22 R to K sq	Q to B2
23 Kt to K4	B to B4
24 P to B5	Kt to Q2 sq i
25 R to Kt2	B takes Kt
26 R takes B	Kt to K3
27 P to B6 k	P to QKt3 l
28 R to K sq	Kt to B4
29 Q to QB4	P to K5 m
30 Kt takes P	Q to K4 n
31 R to Q2	Kt to Q6
32 Kt to Q6 o	Kt takes R
33 R to R2	Kt to Q6 p
34 P to Kt3	R takes R
35 Q takes R	Q takes B
36 Kt takes R	Q takes P q
37 Q to B7	Q to BS ch
38 K to Kt2	Kt to K8 ch
39 K to R3	Q to R3 ch
40 K to Kt4	Q to Kt4 ch
41 K to R3	Q to B4 ch
Resigns.	

NOTES.

a This move is not to be recommended. It drives the Bishop to a better square, and enables Black to break up the centre by advancing his Q B P.

b Black has now the better position.

c A hasty move, which seriously compromises his position. Q to K3 was decidedly better.

d Black might have here won the K P at once by attacking it with his Q, but was probably deterred from doing so by the fear of White's sacrificing his B, followed by a check with the Kt, which, however, would have only led to a short-lived and unsound attack.

e An error, driving the B back to a better square. He should have exchanged Ps at once.

f Black now attacks the R, gaining important time for the advance of his centre Ps.

g By this move Black can force the win of a piece for two Ps, if he chooses.

h By retreating the Kt, he could now win the piece for two Ps as stated, but he prefers to win P for nothing, at the same time keeping his own valuable centre Ps intact.

i The retreat of this Kt, with a view of bringing it round to bear on White's isolated P, is a fine strategic movement, and decides the game.

k The only way to save the P.

l Forming a support for the entry of the Kt, which is speedily decisive. Herr Lasker's play during the latter portion of the game could hardly be improved upon.

m A fine sacrifice of a P, by which Black forces the game.

n Black plays with unerring precision:

o White dare not capture the Kt, as Black can retake, leaving his Q en prise, on account of the threatened mate with the R if the Q be taken.

p Threatening mate by the sacrifice of the Q.

q Black is now a clear piece ahead, with the better position.—By Mr. A. Burn, in *Liverpool Courier*.

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1889.

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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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Capital Prize worth \$15,000.

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

\*ASK FOR CIRCULARS \*62

List of Prizes.

1 Prize worth \$15,000	.....	\$15,000 00
1 " " 5,000	.....	5,000 00
1 " " 2,500	.....	2,500 00
1 " " 1,250	.....	1,250 00
2 Prizes " 500	.....	1,000 00
5 " " 250	.....	1,250 00
25 " " 50	.....	1,250 00
20 " " 25	.....	5,000 00
30 " " 15	.....	4,500 00
600 " " 10	.....	6,000 00
900 " " 5	.....	4,500 00
900 " " 3	.....	2,700 00

3134 Prizes worth.....\$52,740 00  
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### PEACE.

I have known those whose smile was benediction,  
Whose voice was dropping balm;  
Yet who had passed through storms of great affliction  
To find the after-calm.

Perhaps within their hearts some voiceless yearning  
Still longed for human love;  
Yet did their thoughts, like constant incense burning,  
Forever mount above.

Ah me! To learn their holy self-denying,  
What bitter pang it cost,  
What nights of tears, what weary days of sighing,  
The victory well-nigh lost.

For is their one, ah! surely there was never,  
Who loving yet could say,  
"I will love on, although unloved forever,"  
And not have wept that day.

They strove in tears, at times almost rebelling  
Against the guiding hand,  
Sweeter to die of grief than passion quelling,  
To follow stern command.

Sweeter to let the heart fulfil its breaking,  
And sooner end its grief,  
Than to return to patient labor, taking  
A wound without relief.

Yet at the last, though without exultation,  
Did they victorious rise,  
And something that was more than resignation  
Shone steadfast in their eyes.

And they had learned to love, but now divinely,  
Not looking love to reap,  
Like angels spreading gracious wings benignly,  
Where saints unconscious sleep.

Oh could I learn their deep self-abnegation!  
Then were my soul thrice blest,  
Finding, like them, enduring consolation,  
And long-desired rest.

MRS. J. W. A. STEWART in *Woodstock College Monthly*.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

### LETTERS TO COUSIN CARYL.

Dear Cousin Caryl,—Frankly, I don't like your photograph. In that heart stirring story of the "Mill on the Floss," Maggie Tulliver was taken "before Lucy's cheval glass and made to look at the full length of her tall beauty, crowned by her massy hair." That is what you should have done, *chérie*—looked yourself over in a cheval glass. Whatever could possess you to dress your hair so unbecomingly! But there, like so many women, I suppose, you have come from force of habit of looking in the glass only face to face to believe that a face view is all your neighbors in this life ever see. Not so. "Do" your hair and pick out your hats and bonnets only after due consideration of front, back and both side views. Both sides, mind you, for not one person in a very great many is as good (or bad) looking viewed from one side as from the other.

While on the subject of coiffures let me quote you something from the *Illustrated American* that fits in aptly after your growl about your straight and wiry locks.

Soft, wavy hair is a personal beauty any woman can possess if she only has patience in pursuing the methods prescribed. Where nature has supplied the pretty crinkles one has only to let her have her way-by not drawing the hair too tight; but in the end as fine an effect may be obtained through imitation waves wrought with comb, pins and liberal use of "elbow grease" and water. Take, for instance, hair that is naturally inclined to be harsh. A stiff brush passed twice a day in 200 or more strokes over the scalp down to the extreme ends of the hair will soon make the most wiry locks pliable and easy to manipulate. Every morning after the brushing make the hair on the forehead and sides of the head very wet with soft, blood-warm water. Now a skilful use of the hand is required, for while the hair is thoroughly damp it is easy enough to pinch it up between the first and second fingers to simulate waves. Make the curves rather exaggerated, extending in ripples as far back as possible, and if at first the lines refuse to stay in place use invisible hairpins to hold them. Be very careful, in doing the back coiffure, not to pull the sides in the least, and let them dry in this condition. If this plan of procedure is strictly adhered to for six months, the handsomest waves are guaranteed, and at the end of that time the process morning and evening will amount to little more than a form.

There, this whole proceeding does not take so long as it does to write it out, and we know its true, for after we had worn our hair in "scallops" for a season didn't it scallop of itself if combed loosely back and refuse to roll *à la pompadour*, I should like to know!

There is no end to fashionable fads. The last thing is a swimming party. All society-women box, and fence and swim as part of their diversion and hygienic regime. At one of our "swellest" watering places a new boat house is building in all the magnificence of the modern idea of a boating club headquarters, with this feature among its recommendations; bath houses, with diving boards reached by floats from the boat house, are provided for the ladies of members. Canoeing grows in favor for summer pastime, and one's water gowns are so important a part of her wardrobe now-a-days as her— Why there are no other dresses so indispensable as bathing and boating dresses.

Give Patty "A Son of Issachar," Mr. Elbridge S. Brooks' latest and most successful hook, for one of the unbirthdays gifts I know you are always making her. I consider it a rarely good story. The scene is laid in the days of Christ's earthly teaching among men, and treated with affectionate

reverence. The hardest thing I have found in Sunday school teaching is to make biblical history seem real to young people. Old people, whatever their attitude towards the mystery of God's dealing with his people, have difficulty in investing the events narrated from Genesis to Revelation with anything like the naturalness of the picture painted in profane history. They seem--the majority of people--to see the life, say, of Joshua's day with nothing of the distinctness of that of Sparta and Athens, and by just that difference the lesson of Joshua's life loses in moving force. Welcome, then, any writing calculated to assist our defective vision, to bring out more clearly the background in that wonderful picture of the days when the Son of Man was among men in the flesh. This the "Son of Isaacar" does to perfection, and with that perfect taste added to religious veneration which keeps the values in the picture intact, and in harmony. As a story pure and simple it is a model; there is a beginning out of which the story develops naturally to a legitimate ending. The style is good, the diction pure. Highly dramatic at times, the story is never theatrical; it conveys an unmistakable message quite without that common fault of serious writing--dogmatism. Read this story. Cyril, of "a brave yet uncertain, a desiring yet wavering soul," it is one of the books that is worth while even in this age of books.

Yours devotedly.

Boston

DINAH STURGIS

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Although railway building is not being very actively prosecuted this year, the rail makers are all kept pretty busy, and this has caused a great deal of inquiry as to where the heavy tonnage is going. Much of the increase is no doubt caused by the increased weight of rails now used as compared with former years, it being an almost invariable rule with all rail roads making renewals or extensions to order heavier rails than previously used by them, the increased loads hauled, larger traffic, increasing weight of engines, and capacity of freight cars, all demanding a heavier rail and a better roadbed. Not long since a rail weighing 56 lbs. to the yard was the standard, but roads formerly using rails of that weight are now taking 60 and 65 lb. rails, while those using the 65 lb. rails are renewing with 70 and 80, and even 90 lb. rails. It takes 88 tons of 56 lb. rails to lay a mile of single track, and though the 65 lb. rail is but 9 lbs. heavier per yard, it brings the weight up to a little over 100 tons to the mile, and it is easy to see how from this cause alone the output is being increased. Modern mills handle 70 pound rails as easily as 56 pound rails, making a decided difference in output for a run of 24 hours, or in any other period which may be selected for comparison.

**NEW VESSELS.**—Mr. T. A. Mosher, of Avondale, who launched the new barquentine *St. Croix* recently, has just laid a 190 foot keel for a new ship. He has on the stocks a ship which will measure over 2200 tons, and another barquentine of 600 tons.—*Windsor Tribune*.

Mr. Ketchum, of the Chignecto Ship Railway, has arranged for the building of six one thousand ton steamers to carry produce from the gulf into the Bay of Fundy over his railway. Contracts are to be made at once with Kingston locomotive works for an engine to draw the ships.

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

Tariff or no tariff, and in spite of the efforts of Governments to prevent continental free trade, there must come a day when the American cities must take their timber from Canadian sources. From an American journal is taken the following statement of the depletion of the forests of the Northern States:—"The census of 1880 gave the yearly cut of white pine at 10,000,000,000 feet. It was then said that, at that rate, our entire supply of white pine would be exhausted in ten years. The census of 1880 estimated the total measurement of white pine standing in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota as amounting to \$1,170,000,000 feet. The amount taken and marketed during the last decade has been 74,463,000,000 feet, leaving something less than 10,900,000,000 feet of white pine standing in those States to-day. What is true in the North West is true in all the pine-producing sections of the country."—*London Advertiser*.

The Eagle Sulky Harrow Company is being organized at Brantford, Ont., with a capital stock of \$100,000, for the purpose of manufacturing agricultural implements.

L. C. Archibald has contracted for the sale of all cheese made at his factories to C. H. Harvey, Halifax, on advantageous terms. Over five tons of milk is received daily at the town factory, the entire capacity of which with present arrangements is for six and a half tons of milk. During the present week the price of butter has fallen to fourteen cents. The decline in the price of butter will lead many farmers to send the milk to the factories instead of making butter.—*Antigonish Echo*.

Messrs. Bell & Co., proprietors of the Tilsonburg Tannery, Tilsonburg, Ont., are making extensive additions to their works, included in which is a two-story building 40x30 feet.—*Canadian Manufacturer*.

# JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Established 1810.

UNLIKE ANY OTHER.

Positively Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Indigestion, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Larynx, Nervous Headache, Sciatica, Lam. Lark, and Sprains in Body or Limbs.

**AS MUCH FOR INTERNAL AS FOR EXTERNAL USE.**

It is marvelous, how many different complaints it will cure. Its strong point lies in the fact that it acts quickly. Healing all Cuts, Burns and Bruises like Magic. Relieving all manner of Clamps, Chills, Lameness of the Chest, the Joints and Strains.

ORIGINATED BY AN OLD FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

All who buy or order direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not abundantly satisfied. Retail price 25¢ a bottle, \$2.00 a gross, prepaid to any part of the United States, or Canada. Valuable pamphlet sent free. J. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

**GENERATION AFTER GENERATION HAVE USED AND BLESSED IT.**

**H. MARTIN & CO.**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**Fine Harness and Collars.**  
CARRIAGE & LIGHT HARNESS to Order a specialty.  
Horse and Stable Furnishings, Whips, Riding Saddles, Bridles, &c.  
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MANUFACTURERS OF  
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## NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

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

CLASS D.  
The 57th Monthly Drawing will take place  
On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20th, 1890.  
At 2 o'clock, p.m.

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

LIST OF PRIZES.

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

2307 Prizes worth .....\$50,000.00

**TICKETS \$1.00.**

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

DRAWINGS ON THE THIRD WEDNESDAY OF EVERY MONTH.

OFFICES—10 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, CA.  
A. A. AUDET, Secretary,

**JOHN PATTERSON,**  
Manufacturer of Steam Boilers,  
For Marine and Land Purposes.  
Iron Ships Repaired.  
SHIP LAUNCH, GIRDERS, SMOKE PIPES, and all kinds STEEL IRON WORK.  
L.S. 15 MINUTES given on application.  
438 UPPER WATER STREET, Halifax, N. S.

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

## PUTTNER'S EMULSION

of COD LIVER OIL,

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

St. ANDREWS, N. B., 4th Oct., 1890.  
Messrs. Browns 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.

St. Patrick's bazaar was opened at the Drill Shed on Monday evening by His Grace Archbishop O'Brien. A very handsome display is made, and it is probable that the amount required to clear off the remaining debt on St. Patrick's Church and Glebe House will be raised. The bazaar will remain open until to-morrow evening.

This is the fourth and last week of the Japs. They have been an unprecedented success in Halifax, and deservedly so. To-morrow evening the management intend presenting an elegant solid oak chamber suite of seven pieces to the holder of the lucky number. No doubt there will be a large attendance.

The vagaries of fashion are strange, but sometimes we cannot but approve of the changes brought about by this fickle goddess. One of the most to be commended of late years is the doing away with earrings. Such a barbarous practice as it is—boring holes in the pretty little lobes to hang jewels in! But very few earrings are seen now, those who possess them take them to their jewellers, like sensible women, and have them re-set as pendants, or in brooches. A very pretty way in which to utilize these obsolete ornaments is to have them attached to pins and connected by a little chain. Every woman wants a number of them for pinning her collar or fastening in flowers. Old-fashioned earrings are particularly unique used in this way.

Take care of your furs and other winter clothes now, for the moths are increasing and multiplying on the face of the earth, and will prove no respectors of your seal skin jacket or your best tailor-made gown. A contemporary remarked that it might relieve the anxiety of those who regard with dismay the appearance of moths on the wing to know that these insects are harmless as they fly about. The eggs are deposited before the moths take to themselves wings, after which all danger is over. If there is any comfort in knowing that the mischief is done, and that there is no necessity to make any exertion to kill the pests when they are flying about, we commend it to our readers. The best plan is to shake out all furs and garments at intervals during the summer, unless you have them done up in moth-proof boxes before they are put away.

Alexander Salvini has scored a great success in Halifax. In "The Three Guardsmen" last week he gave every satisfaction; and as Cirillo in "A Child of Naples," he left nothing to be desired. It is evident that Mr. Salvini is well acquainted with the character he portrayed so naturally. Mr. Elmar Delamater as the Baron Della Rocca succeeded in making him self properly detested, as the villain ought to be. His acting at times was powerful, and held the audience breathless. Miss Belle Archer as Lucia, the Baronetta, was pleasing. She looked well, and there were some bits of really fine acting in her part. Her weeping, however, on two occasions in the last act, where she was discovered by Cirillo in the grounds of her husband's villa, and in the death scene of Cirillo, verged on bathos, and gave a ridiculous aspect to the whole affair, spoiling the effect of the really powerful acting of Mr. Salvini. With this exception Miss Archer's acting was good. Mr. Lucius Henderson as Count Saut' Elmo was poor. The part required strong acting, and as played by Mr. Henderson was very unsatisfactory. Miss Bertha Creighton as Annette made a charmingly pretty little waiting maid, and acted naturally. Mr. Ben. Johnson as Marisco was excellent, making his part as amusing as possible. Messrs. Carl Ahrendt and Benjamin Horning as Judge Martilli and Dr. Bellotti respectively were good. The story is rather pathetic, but ends in an unsatisfactory manner. The audience is left in doubt as to whether the widowed Baronetta will adhere to her stern resolve to enter a convent, or change her mind and marry her lover, the Count. After all the trouble gone to on her account it would seem more fitting for things to end happily. Last night "The Duke's Motto" was given, and will be repeated to-night and to-morrow. The play for next week will be "Don Caesar de Bazan."

We are now well into the holiday or vacation season. All the schools have closed and the students are off to the country for a change. Tired clerks are enjoying or looking forward to their fortnight's freedom from corroding care; and tourists from the sun-baked parts of Uncle Sam's dominion flock to our shores in search of cool weather. But these thoughts bring to mind those who are left in the city. Are they not having a good time? Of course they are. But if possible all school girls and boys should go away to the country for a few weeks and cast books to the winds. So much can be learnt from nature, and it is a branch of education somewhat neglected. Let the country boys and girls come to the city, and *vice versa*. They will learn from each other in a few weeks more than could be instilled into their heads by a school master in a year. The country boy or girl will be able to tell the city visitors the names of trees and plants, and show them where the birds make their nests. These and many other things will be learnt almost spontaneously, and do almost as much good as the pure air and healthful exercise. When the country cousins come to them there is no end of useful knowledge only waiting for an opportunity to be imparted at the tip of the citizen's tongue. What a vast mutual improvement society we would be if we all did our duty.

## COMMERCIAL.

The features of general trade are unchanged since our last review, and the remarks that we made a week ago are still in point. A quiet movement is in progress, and, as a rule, dealers appear satisfied with the conditions of affairs as they are now progressing.

Payments have been fairly satisfactory. The crop prospects continue to improve, so that the hopeful feeling noted in most branches is sustained, as the influence is felt. The city retail trade has been good, so that the conditions point generally to a better state of things to come.

We note that Montreal hay exporters have lost heavily in sending that article to Great Britain. It is contended by the trade generally that, in consequence of the crop in that Province being below the average quality, it should not have been forwarded, as it has had the effect of giving a bad name to Canadian hay on the other side. A letter from Glasgow states that a lot of coarse timothy was received there in such bad condition that the draft upon it was refused. It was characterized as "the veriest trash, and unfit to be placed in a horse's manger." It is feared that there will be quite a loss upon it, if not a reclamation. Another lot of pretty fair hay shipped to Glasgow was offered for sale, and the best bid was 65s. per ton of 2,240 lbs., which is equal to only \$6 per ton in Canada. Last year the shipments of Canadian hay to the other side gave great satisfaction, simply because the hay was good. It is surprising that shippers should have fallen into the error of exporting inferior hay where nothing but the best is wanted.

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

	Week Prev.		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	July 11.	1890	1889	1888	1887	1890	1889	1888	1887
United States	131	102	218	152	106	5702	6255	5553	5389
Canada	32	13	16	27	26	905	909	951	684

DRY GOODS.—A more favorable feeling is noticeable, and a fair sorting trade is reported. Still, on the whole, merchants report very quiet. There is, however, a fair enquiry for both white and grey cottons, stocks of which have been reduced at the mills to a more healthy compass. Prices are steady. In prints and other colored goods the mills are now getting out their spring samples, which are more varied in patterns than ever, and compare favorably with those of English make. Our wholesale merchants do not expect to do a rushing trade in woollens, owing to the large quantities of goods held over by the retailers from last winter. The wholesale trade may therefore be regarded as a dull one in all woollen fabrics. In flannel underwear considerable cutting is stated to have been done between some houses, and it is said that a large quantity of these goods have been placed at prices which show no living profit.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The pig iron market has been characterized by more activity. While there has been no change in any material feature, the feeling of steadiness noted last week is more pronounced, if anything, than formerly, and the opinion that prices will not go lower is now general. A more hopeful feeling has developed in Great Britain, and recent cable advices note an advance in Scotch warrants, and some improvement in the English markets in legitimate trade, as well as a larger speculative interest. Locally a fair, quiet trade has been doing. Copper has advanced rapidly in outside markets, and this is generally attributed to constantly increasing consumption and a comparatively small output, which, it is claimed, is insufficient to meet the demand. In England copper has a very strong market, and stocks continue to decrease. Heavy sales have lately been made there, largely for future delivery, and prices have advanced nearly £5 per ton during the past thirty days. Tin has fluctuated, but at this writing it is firm at an advance of about £1 per ton. Lead has also advanced a little and is very firm.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market presents no striking features. In Montreal some dealers still claim that they are buying strong bakers' flour below \$5 25, while millers as strongly insist that they are not. The truth of the matter is, probably, that some old lots have been let go at that figure, but that it does not represent the general market. Beerholm's cable reports wheat strong; corn firm. Weather in England fine. French country markets strong. The demand for wheat in France is strong. In Chicago wheat has been quiet and steady, though with a rather easier tendency. Oats and corn were again very strong there, advancing sharply on news of continued hot weather and drought through the greater part of the corn belt. In St. Louis there was an advance of  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to  $\frac{3}{8}$ c. in the later options of wheat.

PROVISIONS.—Nothing new can be said concerning the local provision market, as all lines are moving slowly at firm prices. The Liverpool market continues unchanged. In Chicago the hog market has ruled easy, and the cattle market slow.

BUTTER.—Nothing is to be noted in butter except the ordinary daily trade. For everything except choice selections prices rule in buyers' favor, and even on the very best there is considerable discussion as to quality and value. Stocks in receivers' hands show an accumulation, but not exceptional so far.

CHEESE.—Matters are rather quiet in the cheese markets, and there was not much doing. The tone on the whole continues about the same. Buyers still talk down values, and there appears more inclination now to meet them than there was formerly.

FRUIT.—Considerable activity has been noticed during the past week in some lines of green fruit, the market following the lines to which we referred in our last report. This is usual at this season, however, so there is nothing special to mention concerning it. In dried fruit there has been no new feature since our report of a week ago. Raisins, as we noted, continue firm with some jobbing business doing. Currants show no change here, but New York advices cite an easy feeling there.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—A fair, steady business has been doing in sugar during the week. Low grade yellows were slightly easier but prices were, on the whole, well maintained. Refiners are anticipated a brisk trade in the next few weeks, owing to the fact that the fruit preserving season is at hand, and country dealers have not the stocks on hand to meet the probable demand. The advance in raws will also have an effect in stimulating trade. Molasses is firmly held but no large transactions are reported.

TEA.—The local tea trade continues quiet. New Japans, worth from 17c. to 19c. are in demand, but are hard to procure.

COFFEE.—The coffee market continues without feature, the movement being slow at unchanged prices. The American market in Brazil coffee is very slack, while the European markets are lower owing to the increase in offerings of Santos.

FISH OILS.—Our Montreal correspondent writes under date of the 14th instant:—"Steam refined seal oil is quiet under a limited enquiry, and is quoted at 50c. to 51c.

FISH.—There is nothing new to note with regard to the local fish market. The catch has so far been very small, chiefly owing, it is said, to the scarcity of bait.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

Table listing various grocery items such as Cut Leaf, Granulated, Circle A, White Extra C, Standard, Extra Yellow C, Yellow C, Tea, Congou, Fair, Good, Choice, Extra Choice, Oolong, Molasses, Barbadoes, Demerara, Diamond N, Porto Rico, Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Antigua, Tobacco, Biscuits, Pilot Bread, Boston and Thin Family, Soda, Fancy.

PROVISIONS.

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

Table listing various provisions such as Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, Am. Plate, Ex. Plate, Pork, Mess, American, American, clear, P. E. I. Mess, P. E. I. Thin Mess, Prime Mess, Lard, 1 lbs and Pails, P. E. Island, American, Hams, P. E. I., green.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table listing various fruits such as Apples, Valencia, Lemons, Cocoanuts, Onions, Dates, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Pineapples, Bananas.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Table listing various butter and cheese items such as Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints, Canadian Township, Western, Cheese, Canadian, Antigonish.

BREADSTUFFS.

Ontario advices say that no wheat will be fit for milling purposes for three months yet. There is very little wheat left in the country.

Table listing various breadstuffs such as Flour, Oatmeal, Kiln Dried Cornmeal, Wheat Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Cracked Corn, Ground Oil Cake, Moulce, Split Peas, White Beans, Pot Barley, Canadian Oats, P. E. I. Oats, Hay, J. A. Chipman & Co., Head of Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

Table listing various fish from vessels such as Mackerel, Herring, Alewives, Codfish, Salmon, Haddock, Hake, Cusk, Pollock, Hake Sound, Cod Oil.



Darkest Africa, By HENRY M. STANLEY.

In 2 Vols., 1130 Pages, over 150 Illustrations, 15 Maps, and 2 Large Folding Maps in Pockets.

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

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, NEW YORK.

P. J. Gleeson, P. O. Box 414, Hx. Sole Agent for Halifax City and Dartmouth.

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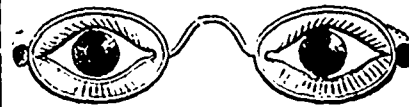
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"THE EYES HAVE IT."

IF YOU ARE IN NEED

of anything in the way of Spectacles, Eye Glasses, or Glasses of any kind, designed to correct defects in the sight, I can surely suit you.

I can fit any the near-sighted or far-sighted; the over-taxed or weak eye. I refer to those who have patronized me for testimony.

Are glasses good? They are good. Are prices low? That they are. Is sight helped? That it is.

THE EYES HAVE IT.

W. H. BANNISTER,

OPTICIAN,

(Graduate of New York Optical College.)

136—GRANVILLE STREET—136 HALIFAX, N. S.

Shortest and Best Route to Boston.

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All Points in the United States.

"S.S. HALIFAX"

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

This New Steel Clyde Built Steamer is the finest and Fastest Passenger Steamship between Boston and Nova Scotia, and is ONLY ONE NIGHT AT SEA.

S.S. "CARROLL"

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

This Steamer is well known in the Boston trade, and has been thoroughly overhauled and repainted for the summer traffic. Passengers arriving Tuesday and Friday Evenings can go directly on board steamers without extra charge.

TENDERS

—FOR—

Manganese Mine.

TENDERS are invited by the subscriber for the purchase of that well-known

MANGANESE MINING PROPERTY

owned by him, situate at

Tennycap, in Hants County.

Nova Scotia, and known as the "Tennycap Manganese Mine."

The property consists of a lot of land containing about 27 acres, with the buildings thereon and machinery and plant as follows:

No. 1. Building—Mill 22 ft. x 35 ft., 11 ft. posts, with 11 1/2 ft. x 35 ft., containing on the first floor one engine and boiler 3 1/2 ft. in diameter, 14 ft. long, about 40 h. power. One Crusher, two gigs for separating etc. One Shingle Machine, capacity 10 M per day hoisting gear for working in the shaft under the mill, together with Steam Pump (Knowles' make,) in the shaft. The shaft is 160 ft. deep. There are 88 feet of main shafting for working purposes.

2nd Floor—One rotary saw mill with Edger and Trimmer complete, capacity 1000 ft. per hour, one Elevator for hoisting and lowering Manganese. On this floor the Manganese is cleaned and barreled for shipment.

No. 2. Building—A stable 60 ft. x 24 ft. shingled and complete.

No. 3. Building—A Blacksmith Shop 20 ft. x 24 ft., 1 1/2 stories with an ell. The shop contains the ordinary tools becoming to a smith's shop. The upper part of this building is finished as a dwelling with 2 rooms.

No. 4. Building—32 ft. x 35 ft., two stories. The first flat is a store, the 2nd flat is used as a school-room, and the 3rd flat is finished as a dwelling with three rooms.

No. 5. Building—A dwelling 19 ft. x 24 ft., with ell of 20 ft., 1 1/2 rooms in the main building all finished. There is a good cellar.

No. 6. Building—A dwelling 30 ft. x 24 ft., 1 1/2 stories, containing 6 rooms.

No. 7. Building—A stable 24 ft. x 24 ft., shingled and finished.

No. 8. Building—An outhouse, 1 ft. x 15 ft.

No. 9. Building—A double dwelling, 9 rooms with ell.

No. 10. Building—A dwelling 18 ft. x 20 ft.

These buildings are all substantially built and in good repair.

Mining and Carpenters tools, 1 heavy waggon and truck, one set scales, and other plant and property.

There is a good Harbor, having 20 ft. of water, one and a half miles from the mill.

The Cartage on the Ore from the mine to the harbor is 30 cts. per ton. Road in good condition.

Tenders to be marked "Tenders for Tennycap Manganese Mine," and to be deposited before noon on Friday, the 15 day of August next, with the Commercial Bank of Windsor, when they will be opened at noon on the said day.

Further information in reference to the title and particulars in reference to the Mine and Property can be obtained on application to the subscriber or to Edgar D. Shand, Esq., of Windsor, N. S. Tenders to state price which the person tendering offers for the property in cash.

The subscriber does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

JOSEPH W. STEPHENS.

Tennycap Mines, July 9th 1890.

# WANTED—A COMPANION.

(Continued.)

That was all I did hear, for I at once rose proudly from my seat and walked over to Ellen Travers, the cure and the children. Whether the cure disliked chaperons, or whether he never saw me at all, I know not; at any rate, he moved away when I was half way across the garden and entered some private room. No doubt he was friend as well as customer of the host of Le Lion d'Or. So angry was I that I never said a decent word to the little French children who were playing with Ellen, but in rapid English, which, of course, they could not understand, told of the insult done to me.

I infected Ellen. She too colored with anger—righteous anger; but she could not say anything, because I was talking so hotly. She must have a calmer nature than mine is, for she soon paled again, and even looked sad and sorry.

"Dear Miss Scott," she said, when at last I gave her space, "it is me they attack, not you. My unlucky face! People are always saying I am like some friend or other; but this is dreadful! To be like a girl the police are seeking. These must be police in disguise. You will befriend me? Oh, say anything, only do not let them think I am like anyone of that sort!"

"Of course I shall befriend you."

She began to cry.

"Nonsense! Don't do that. Ah, there's the dinner-bell. You are tired, you want some wine. You shall drink some wine at once. I hope they give us something better than vinegar."

"Might I go to my room? Dinner would choke me, indeed it would. And those men—"

"Those men dine with us!"

"Perhaps, too, I was wrong to leave home? Shall I go back? Does this come often? Have you ever had it happen before? They might mistake me for some other dreadful person and put me in a foreign prison."

"Nonsense! Don't talk. You are growing hysterical. You want food."

"Oh no."

"Oh yes, I say. Why, child, if they do no worse they would laugh at us for a brace of cowards. Face the dinner and face everything, and after dinner I will talk to the cure and ask him to advise. I shall put myself under French law."

Ellen shuddered.

"Oh, please not! I am not brave. I seem to wish to go away. Do not speak to the people about it. Perhaps I am too cowardly to travel." Her tears fell fast.

"Do I not tell you that in all the course of my experience I have never met with aught but politeness. And such an insult as this!"

Of course the creatures were not at our table, and they must have left the town the same night, for I saw no more of them.

Ellen and I walked about and looked at the shops, and I made light of the adventure for her sake. She was not a strong girl. I was in a rage myself, and doubly so feeling that the insult involved a sort of disloyalty on my part to the girl I was taking away from her home.

I told Ellen to write home, but she said:

"No, I should be sorry afterwards. I should say too much; I should—should," here she seemed almost to toss her head with scorn, but why I could not guess, "should hurt them, father and mother and all!"

From which I gathered that all things at home could not be sweet for her. Probably poverty alone was not the reason for her coming away. Her dress did not show poverty; there was the London aunt who arranged for her; no, there was something at home. I watched the letter-writing, but no letter went for a week.

By that time we were in Paris, though, by a sort of bravado of my own, I stayed in Amiens for three days. Ellen saw not only the cathedral, but a good deal of the country round. Should I seem to fly from the police?

## CHAPTER IV. THE LAST NOTE.

We were in Paris. On the morning following our arrival we went to the Poste Restante for letters. Ellen was captivated with the shops naturally. We gave our names at the Poste Restante on a slip of paper; officials are such idiots over English surnames; but again Ellen's charm of speech showed itself in the musical parody she made to me of our names Frenchified.

"Who taught you French?" I asked.

"An old French lady," she laughed; "a sunny, wiry old French lady. Madam Sautin—dear old thing! Aunt knew her and befriended her, and then she came down to Derby and gave lessons all round."

"She is dead?"

"Yes. She got toothache and had chloroform to cure it. She was found dead in her bed one morning. She left her savings to aunt. Aunt was in Derby then."

"Staying with you?"

"Staying with us! In Derby! No. Oh, I see what you mean." Ellen must have been wool-gathering to be so dense over my quite transparent deduction. "We lived then at St. Monan's Well, a long way from Derby. Father has not been at Chillingford always."

"The clergy list put him there for nine years," I bluntly corrected her. We were talking as we drove along, for I found the Poste Restante was further than I liked to walk. I had a good deal to do that morning.

Ellen knitted her brows. She seemed to be considering.

"Nine years—well, then, of course we have been there nine years, but it does not seem so long. But," she mused, "I have been away four years. I always am away now—always shall be, I suppose."

Here the cloud and the sadness touched her face. We arrived at the post-office.

"Let me do all for you?" Ellen said brightly. "It is a pity you should descend." She caught herself up "I am talking Frenchified English, like old Madam Sautin, I declare. I mean it is a pity you should get out of the carriage."

"No; I will come in and show you what to do—afterwards you will know."

"Yes. That is kind. I will remember."

She made me not the least sign that she wished to be alone? Still now I look back to that day I can see that she did wish to be alone.

We went in together, and I went straight to the desk where it was notified that the letters bearing names beginning with "S" were given out. There was a packet for me. My nieces are very good girls and write fairly often; always at the outset of one of my journeys I receive budgets of letters. My impulsive mind was at once hungering for home news.

How selfish! I tightened my grasp of the letters and turned to see that my companion was getting hers. I heard her say "Travers," then spell it. In all she spoke easy French, and no Frenchman could pretend to misunderstand her clear spelling.

There was one letter for a Mrs. Charles Travers. The postmark was "Leeds."

"It is not for me," Ellen said. She looked pale and disappointed. "No, the writing I do not know."

"Ah well!" I said cheerily; "we have perhaps not given time; we will come again to-morrow. It is no use waiting now."

"No," she said obediently, but sighingly.

We got into the fiacre and drove off. We had not gone half-a-dozen yards when the girl's face was crimson, and with an exclamation:

"I have left my sunshade in the post-office!" she stopped the coachman, sprang out, and was running up the grimy office steps before I had taken in the circumstance.

There was no deference, no "May I," nothing whatever of the minute attention which she had all along shown me.

I felt nettled, and when the coachman said he would turn to the office door, I—I am weak and impulsive—said:

"No, Mademoiselle will run back. She ran away."

And the man laughed as if it were quite a natural thing to see any vagary committed by people seeking letters.

A gentleman passed at the moment—a young, brown-haired Englishman. He had evidently seen all, and he too was smiling.

Great impertinence! Certainly I gave him no smile in return.

Then he disappeared within the post-office—Why did not Ellen return? She had only to fetch her sunshade.

She was out very soon, and as she ran down the steps her hand was in her pocket. The gentleman came out immediately after, and was by the side of the carriage as Ellen stepped in.

He lifted his hat. He arranged her dress as she seated herself. He then said with a reserved—nay, a rather cold manner—to me:

"I have to thank this lady for a sentence or two of kind interpretation. My French is too barbaric."

I looked amazed. Then I too bowed and said:

"We are pleased to render you any service." I leaned back in my seat as much as to say: "Begone, young sir!"

"Your letter—your own letter is safe?" he asked of Ellen.

She had no letter in her hand. But her face was alight and bright, and in a moment she said "Yes," and tapped her hand upon her pocket. A very pretty hand she had, and she wore spotless tan gloves one degree more yellow than the brown of her trim travelling costume. With her brown hat and her holland sunshade she was as dainty and as correctly dressed as any lady need be.

Again the gentleman lifted his hat and we drove off. Scarcely a minute had passed in this encounter.

"Then you have a letter?" I said coolly.

"Yes; and I am glad I asked again. I made my tongue pronounce better; I prayed them to let me see what letters they had. I was anxious to get one from my dear friend—a girl friend. Her mother is ill." This was all said with heightened color, with her pretty, quiet manner quickened, and with a light quite vivid in her eyes. Suddenly she changed. She had been absorbed in herself; she must have unexpectedly understood my cool expression. "Ah!" she cried, "what is wrong? Have I been rude? Was it rude to fly as I did from you? No, it cannot be that."

"It was not very polite." I certainly would not allow either her bright manner, or her repentant manner, to captivate me out of my first offence.

"And to be rude is the last thing I would dream of!" Ellen exclaimed intensely. "You are so kind, so good too! Will you forgive me? Repress me, scold me, snub me—oh, anything to prevent my ever forgetting myself so again! To be rude! What would they say? What would aunt say?"

"Oh, I quite forgive you," I said. "I see now exactly how it was; you were carried out of yourself by the pleasure of your letter. There, open it at once; I have mine to read, and you can read too. Drive to the Bois, coachman."

"No," she said, "I will punish myself; I will not read Mary's letter till I get home."

We had our drive. I did not enjoy it, though Ellen did, and somewhat amused me by her delight. That wore off, and I fell back on my crooked humor. I do not say ill-humor; I did not feel cross. But does not

everyone at times experience that fate of feeling that one's surroundings are all out of joint in a small, annoying sort of way. There were enquiries in my letters which I should not have been troubled with, foolish nonsense which showed that my people were utterly dense and stupid, that ruffled me. My companion, who I had looked upon as perfection, had ruffled me. That polite, gentlemanly young Englishman had ruffled me—why, I do not know. I did not want admirers at the very outset for my companion.

"Ellen, seeing my humor, sat silent. Very wise. But my inward testiness grew by feeding upon itself, and as we drove back through the Arc de Triomphe I said:

"I am quite tired of Paris already. I shall stay indoors and write letters this afternoon. You can go out. Can you find your way?"

"Yes, I will try. But I too would like to write."

I was not thinking of her. I went on:

"I shall go to the bank for some money, then that will be done."

"Will they not cash your cheques at the hotel? It would be easier for you."

"They would if I wished. But I do not wish to let hotel servants know what money is in my pocket—I prefer the banker." The girl's practical sense pleased me. She was no ignoramus, and if she had never travelled before she had used her wits to learn common necessities of travel from other people. The aunt had coached her, no doubt.

"Yes," she said.

She could say no less in polite acceptance of my decision, and I wanted no more.

"Boulevard de la Paix," I called up to the coachman. Then I gave him the name of the banker, and set to work to extract my circular notes from an under-pocket.

Things would continue cross with me—I tore my pocket. How awkward it was in the little carriage.

It was a warm day. How I grumbled at getting up the stairs to the banker's office. But, thanks be! all the windows were open, and as we went in the draught caused by the opening of the entrance door became a gale. I sat down and panted.

Having received the order for cash, I again seated myself, and telling Ellen which desk to go to, and in what form I wanted the money—so many notes for so many francs, so much in gold, and only the odd francs in silver—I put on my gloves, held my big leather portemonnaie open, and waited. The clerk was slow; Ellen was, perhaps, slower, being a novice as yet in counting up the foreign money.

At last she came with her sheaf of notes fluttering in the wind.

She counted them and the gold and silver.

"Quite right," I said.

I moved slightly, the better to fold together the notes.

My cross luck again!

A great burly Englishman opened wide the entrance door; he was a long while in bringing his portly self within; the gale arose again.

A sheet of blotting-paper flew off the desk by which I sat and alighted on my lap. My notes were scattered; the gale played Old Harry with them.

Ellen laughed.

"Oh dear, they'll be lost!" she cried, and at once saw it was no matter for laughter. She reached over a cashier's little railing and captured one, she dived under my chair for another, she flew past the burly Englishman and brought in two from actually the outer side of the door. Then she fastened the door.

The Englishman was as I had been—panting.

"You gave me six; there are only five."

I was hot and cold at once. Fancy losing money in that way! My cry brought me more attention than I had already received.

One of the principals came to me. He took the money from my trembling grasp and counted it over. Just a hundred francs short!

"A note for a hundred francs," he said in a cool way. "Search," and he looked at two clerks.

I stayed for a quarter of an hour and it was not found.

"I cannot lose it!" I cried. "I cannot afford to lose a hundred francs! Can you not give me another and stop that one?"

"We are sorry; we much regret; assuredly we will stop the missing note. But, you will be in Paris some few days, until we recover the lost note. We could not—we are sorry."

The principal spoke English perfectly. He really looked sorry for me. He tried to lighten the aspect of affairs by smiling.

"You acknowledge that you received the amount correctly, Miss Scott?"

"Of course, of course. Yes, it was the wind. But I cannot lose it!" I cried with determination. "If it got outside like those other two it will be blown down into the street by this time for the first *gamin* to pick up."

The gentleman shrugged his shoulders.

"It is so," he answered. "But the *gamin* will wish to cash it, and then it will be all quite right. Your hotel is the same as usual?"

"Yes." This was too serious a matter to be foolishly cross-grained over. My strength and my severity rose.

"I shall hope to hear from you to-night, monsieur," I said. "It was my intention to have left Paris the day after to-morrow."

"I do not think you will be detained," he said confidently.

There was a fine climax to what I have called the crookedness of the morning.

I cannot give any more details; I never did get that note, though I waited in Paris a week.

(To be Continued.)

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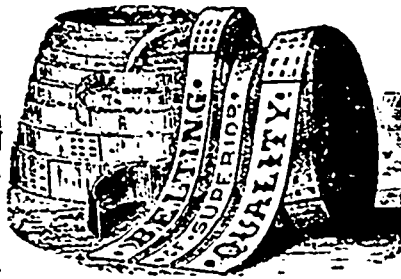
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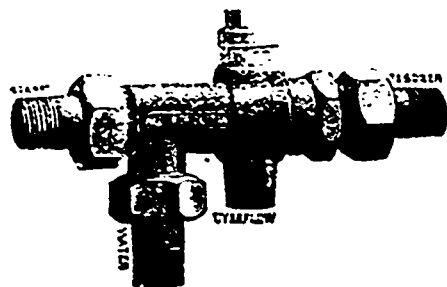
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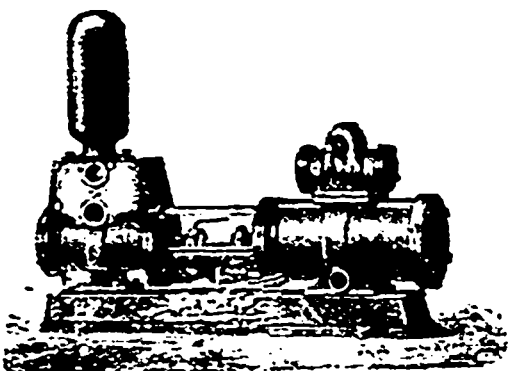
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## MINING.

The gold mining outlook continues to brighten, and from all districts the reports are most encouraging. The introduction of the most approved methods of mining and the best of machinery have fairly revolutionized the business, and mines that were abandoned are now being worked at a profit. Capital is now being expended under the direction of skilled managers, and there seems to be a general awakening throughout the whole Province. No country in the world is richer in mineral wealth than Nova Scotia, and this is now being demonstrated by actual results,

OLDHAM.—Last week we recorded a yield from the Central Rawdon Mining Co. for the month of June of 517 ozs gold from about 100 tons of quartz, slate and alluvial crushed, now comes the Oldham Gold Mining Co. where the yield from the 23rd to the 30th of June, as will be seen by the official return, was \$75½ ozs. gold from 30½ tons of quartz crushed or about 2½ ozs per ton.

STEWIACKE VALLEY.—The conglomerate rock now being prospected near Brookfield Station has yielded under assay by Prof. Burwash, of Sackville, N. B., half an ounce of gold and two ounces of silver to the ton. The reef now being worked is fifty feet wide, and there are other reefs near by. Everything indicates the great value of the district in gold and silver. In addition there are large deposits of limonite, lead and silver, barytes and red hematite ore scattered through the valley, and now it is reported that coal has been discovered. When the Stowiacke Valley and Lansdowne Railway is completed it will prove a great mineral road, and bring into the market a number of properties that are not now being worked.

MANGANESE.—In our advertising columns will be found a notice inviting tenders for the famous Stephens' Manganese Mines of Tennycape. These mines were originally opened up by John Browne, M. E., and soon became noted for their large output of the very highest grade of manganese ore. They subsequently were purchased by Mr. Stephens and largely worked, and to-day are showing up richer than ever. Purchasers of manganese properties now have an exceptional opportunity of securing a fine mine, and should lose no time in making their tenders.

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

District.	Mill.	Qtz. Crushed.	Ozs. Gold.
Sherbrooke.....	Miners.....	30	2½
do. ....	Aberdeen.....	98	10½
Salmon River.....	Dufferin.....	737	233
Oldham.....	Oldham G. M. Co.....	33	10
*Oldham .....	Oldham G. M. Co.....	30½	\$75½
Caribou.....	Herbert Dixon.....	34	22
Caribou.....	Moose River G. M. Co.....	182½	9½
†Caribou .....	Damas Touquoy.....	273	50½
Uniacke .....	Phoenix.....	170	37
S. Uniacke.....	Eastville.....	14	174½
Molega.....	Whiteburn G. M. Co..	90	78½
Stormont.....	Rockland.....	32	28
Central Rawdon.....	Gould Northup Mill.....	155	132

\*From June 23rd to 30th.

†Quartz and surface stuff.

EL CALLAO.—The returns of this famous Venezuelan gold mine for the year 1889, we are glad to observe, show an improvement upon the results of 1888, the output having amounted to 52,971 ounces that were sold for \$1,029,000, against \$1,008,000 in 1888, \$1,421,000 in 1887, and \$3,457,000 in 1885. The dividends paid in 1889 amounted to \$103,000, against \$25,700 in 1888, and \$295,000 in 1887. The quartz now assays an ounce of gold to the ton against ¾ of an ounce in 1888. This mine has now been worked nineteen years with an output aggregating \$24,450,000, out of which as much as \$9,560,000 has been paid to shareholders.—*Financial and Mining Record.*

A NEW FORM OF COAL WASHING MACHINE.—This machine is a modification of the ordinary piston or hydraulic jigger, having an arrangement for scraping the surface and removing the top of the washed layer of material under treatment. It consists of a rectangular sieve about 10 feet long and 3½ feet wide, fixed on a pyramidal hutch, having a plunger box attached to one of the long sides, and a continuous opening variable by adjustable slides for the discharge of the heavier waste on the other. The apertures in the sieve plate vary in size, the largest being nearest to the feed end. The piston, which is circular in form, and of much smaller area than the sieve plate, is a wooden disc moved by an eccentric, and communicates motion to the water in the hutch by a cushion of air confined above the water in the piston box. The eccentric is adjustable upon its shaft so as to allow a certain variation in the length of stroke of the plunger. A clack in the disc allows air to enter if a vacuum is formed below it on the return stroke by reason of the whole of the water not being returned, as in the case of washing very fine slack containing clay, which always absorbs a notable quantity of water.

The scraper frame (*adze a polettes*), which is the essential novelty of the machine, is a harrow-like frame suspended by a system of jointed rods above the sieve plate, and the receiving motion from a cam acting upon the counterpoised arm of an angle lever, which gives a slow forward and quick return motion. The frame, which is somewhat larger than the sieve plate, is connected at one end with the slide closing the feeding hopper, and receives a

fresh portion of the material at the commencement of the stroke, which is dropped upon the plate at the coarse end, and subjected to the most energetic action of the water, while the finer portions of previous charges brought to the surface are drawn forward by the teeth projecting from the frame toward the discharging end. The length of stroke of the frame is 20 inches, so that the surface of the washed material is broken up six times in its passage through the 10-foot length of the machine. Usually the frame is suspended at such a height as to pass clear of the charge on the return stroke; but when the slack treated is very dusty, it is so adjusted that by acting on the muddy surface on the backward passage, the return of the water to the hutch may be facilitated. In the latter case care is taken to keep a depth of from two to four inches of water above the top of the charge to prevent the suspended mud from settling.

The finely divided material accumulating as mud in the hutch is discharged at intervals through a pipe at the bottom into settling basins, and the clear water is pumped back to supply the machines. If the interior of the hutch is divided into two parts, each with a separate discharge pipe, the mud from the first is usually waste, while that from the second, being derived mainly from mixed coal and shale, is generally clean enough to be used for firing colliery boilers. When treating unclassified slack, containing all sizes up to about two inches, the washed material other than the fine surface coal is subjected to a final screening, giving clean coal in lumps from 2 inches to 1/2 inches, while all below the latter size is ordinary slack with about 10 per cent. of ash.

The fine coal raked off the top of the charge at each stroke, by the last teeth in the frame, which are deeper than the others, is received on an enclosed apron at the back of the sieve, where the bulk of the adherent water drains away, and is ultimately pushed over a shoot into a wagon placed to receive it. The stroke of the piston may be varied within considerable limits by adjusting the eccentric so as to be available for washing lumps of all sizes from 3/4 inches to 2 inches in diameter. The number of strokes varies from forty three per minute for stuff below 1 inch to fifty-five for larger sizes. The weight of these machines is about 6 tons each. They are arranged to work in pairs, each pair requiring a motive power of 4 to 6 horse-power, and one man to attend to them.

The produce is from 12 to 18 tons per hour according to the amount of dust in the slack treated, or an average of 15 tons to the two machines. They have been adopted, or are in course of erection, at six collieries in the north of France, and the basin of the Loire, four in Belgium and three in Spain. In the latter country they have also been applied for alluvial gold washing in the neighborhood of Granada. In the introductory part of the paper, the author, in dealing with the theory of coal washing, describes the method of separating coal from shale by means of a saturated solution of sulphate of zinc, in which coal floats and shale and stones sink, and its application to the assay of coal on a small scale.—By M. Max Errard, in *Bulletin de la Societe de l'Industrie Minerale*.

GENERAL PHOSPHATE CORPORATION, LIMITED.—Registered by Davidson & Morris, 40 and 42 Queen Victoria street, with a capital of £1,000,000 in £10 shares. Object, to acquire any lands or mines in Canada, the United States of America, the West Indies, Norway, Spain, France, Belgium, and elsewhere, which may contain or be supposed to contain phosphates of lime, or other phosphates of any description, and any mining rights and privileges in respect to the same. The first subscribers are:—

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Hon. Cecil Parker, Eccleston, Chester.....	1	50
Sir George Baden-Powell, K.C.M.G., M.P., 8 St George's place,	1	50
Samson S. Lloyd, 2 Cornwall Gardens, S. W.....	1	50
H. Mallaby Deeley, Curzon Park, Chester.....	1	50

There shall be no less than five nor more than nine directors. The first are the Right Hon. Lord Stalbridge, Sir James Whitehead, Bart., J.P., D.L., Sir George S. Baden-Powell, K.C.M.G., M.P., Sir J. Wilson, the Hon. Cecil T. Parker, S. S. Lloyd and H. Mallaby Deeley. Qualification £500. Remuneration, £2,800, divisible.

MANGANESE MINING.—Manganese property appears to be looking up. Recently a mine near Hillsboro was sold at a good figure, and now we hear that the old mine back of Hopowell Hill, where extensive works were carried on some thirty or more years ago, has been bonded by the principal owner, Mr. John Murphy, with good prospects of a sale being effected at an early day. The manganese from this mine has the reputation of being of the very best quality, and has always commanded the highest price on the market when it was offered. An expert mining engineer, Mr. Williams, representing an American company, recently made a thorough examination of this property and was well pleased with it. Evidently, the resources of Albert, like "Blair's resources of civilization," are not yet exhausted.

PORT ARTHUR DISTRICT.—The Crown Point mine has changed hands, or rather a one-half interest has been purchased by some Duluth people, who already have considerable invested in Thunder Bay lands.

Other finds north-east of the Beaver are being eagerly taken up by capitalists who are anxious to try their luck in this well established section of country.

The Dominion Government are again recognizing the value of this section in a mineralogical point of view. No less than four members of the staff are now working out the geology and topography of the country west of Port Arthur.

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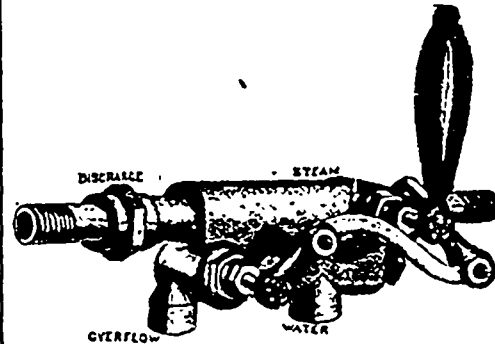
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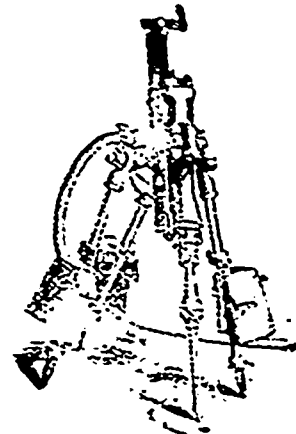
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LETTERS TO A COUNTRY FRIEND.

Dear Friend,—I am pleased to have the assurance which your letter gives, that you miss and long for the companionship of your old friend. And I, as the days and weeks pass by, find that instead of missing you less, I miss you more and more, and am more and more convinced that, as I said in my last letter, no one else can take your place with me.

I continue to follow the same pursuits, to mingle with the same people, take the same walks, in fine keep in the same ruts generally, and might consequently be expected to miss the old companionship more than you would, who have new occupations and new surroundings in every respect.

One who has companionship with the great minds and the good of all ages, through their works, or who "in the love of Nature holds communion with her visible forms," and

"Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,  
Sermons in stones, and good in everything."

is, however, comparatively independent of other companionship, at least can find solace even when deprived of that of dearest friends.

Our old friend, the captain, says his better half tells him that a married man should not miss or long for anyone but his wife. I demur to this. No matter how intelligent, or wise, or entertaining, or how perfectly adapted to each other any couple may be, there must be others who could add to their stock of knowledge, give them valuable ideas, or present the old in new lights and dress. The captain's wife is a very fine woman, a very superior woman indeed—a Christian lady (what better can I say of her?) And he is a good fellow in his way, and in no way evinces his sense more than in his appreciation of his "dear little woman, the very best and most capable woman in the world, sir." Nevertheless, there cannot be much of real sympathy between this pair. He cannot and does not fully appreciate her—she is far away above and beyond him, intellectually and aesthetically, while in his pursuits, beating, horse-racing, etc., etc., she takes no hearty interest.

To us it is incomprehensible that two people so utterly unlike each other as these people are, should have chosen each other from out of their very large circle of acquaintances, to be wedded companions and friends for life.

Neither you nor I can comprehend the possibility of friendship, or happiness in companionship, wedded or unwedded, without mutual sympathy, or harmony of thought, opinion and desires.

Perhaps, indeed I am sure, that many would regard the captain and his good wife as affording an instance of "true marriage," in which

"Each fulfills defect in each."

Many men, many minds, and well! it is that 'tis so.

I am pleased to know that what I wrote in my last about the treatment of diphtheria has been of service through you to your neighbor's family. "When or where does the drug treatment come in?" Whenever and wherever it is the best treatment. The intelligent physician will not hesitate to employ whatever treatment will, in his opinion, be best calculated to restore health. The empirical employment of any treatment is most reprehensible. General rules or instructions for treatment are of little if any real service, indeed they are apt to be worse than useless without a thorough knowledge of the human system in health and disease.

Balance the circulation. This is the only direction of universal application, and it must be followed discreetly, as I have endeavored to explain. Some time in the future I shall try to reply to your inquiries concerning digestion and assimilation. Concerning land drainage. If you have conveniently accessible and good land, that does not require artificial drainage, I would recommend you to put your cultivated crops there next season. Draining is expensive work, requiring practical experience and skill, and you had better wait until you have studied the theory and the practice, the latter on other farms, especially at our Experimental Farm and Agricultural School. I believe that land drainage pays. The soils that most need drainage are the most productive, as a rule, when drained. Clay soils, for instance, which are, as you know, retentive of moisture, therefore cold and late, are strong soils, containing practically inexhaustible stores of plant food, are retentive of applied manures, and when properly drained, so as to carry off all surplus water, are far superior to naturally dry soils, which are comparatively deficient in plant food, and are not retentive of applied manures.

Then, again, water that stands in the land becomes unfit for the use of plants, favors the growth of vegetable parasites, and in evaporating carries off heat from the soil, occasioning enormous waste of solar heat that should be expended in warming the soil. Drained soil admits freely the fresh rains charged with warmth and nourishing gases, and the purifying and invigorating atmosphere. Strange as it may seem to you, drained land will stand prolonged drouth better than undrained land, because the former is rendered loose and porous or spongy to a considerable depth, and, like a sponge, holds a great deal of surplus moisture, which ascends by evaporation and capillary attraction, and is absorbed by the dryer upper soil. Then, again, the atmosphere, which is always more or less charged with moisture entering freely as already stated into the porous drained soil, carries with it and leaves a great deal of moisture. It has been also proved that drained land is at least 3 degrees warmer than undrained land similarly constituted and situated, and that crops growing on drained land are much less liable to be injured by frost than crops on undrained land.

Colo's system, which he terms "The New Agriculture," effects all that ordinary drainage can, and at the same time conserves the water in the drains to moisten the land as required. I shall endeavor briefly to describe this system in a future letter.

This is already a long letter, time's up too, and I must leave many questions unnoticed and many interesting subjects untouched.

Good-bye! peace and prosperity be with you and yours!

S. C.

**DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS**

**SOLUTIONS.**

**PROBLEM 174.**—The position was: Black men 3, 12, 23; white men 18, 20, 28; black to play and win.  
23-26 31-26 22-18 7-10  
18 15 28 21 10 6 1 6  
26-31 26-22 3-7 18-15  
1-15 10 24 19 6 1 b. wins.

**VAR. I.**

15 11 28 4 28 24 8 7  
31-26 23-19 3-7 10-14  
11 8 4 8 8 3 7 2  
26-23 19-15 7-10 14-18  
black wins

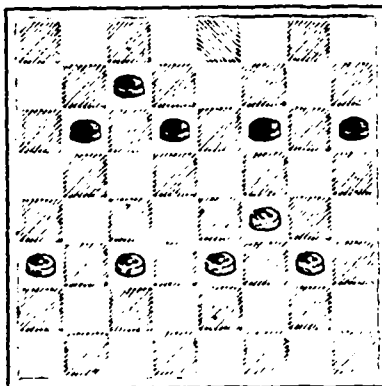
**VAR. II.**

28 24 27-24 15 10 15-11  
23-27 19 15 19-15 8 4  
24 19 24-19 10 6 12-16  
black wins.

**PROBLEM 173.**—As we have received no solution to this problem, we reserve it for another week.

**PROBLEM No. 176.**

Black men (Forsyth) 6, 9, 10, 11, 12



White men (Muir) 19, 21, 22, 23, 24.  
White to play and win.  
This is a neat little ending which occurred in a game between W. Forsyth and Sergt. Muir.

**GAME No. 63—Irregular.**

The following game was played between H. Z. Wright and M. F. Clauser at the parlor of the Consolidated Exchange in New York, and occupied one entire session.

Wright and Radcliffe had just finished a game which was "book" all through, and familiar to every one, and drawn of course. To make this game more interesting to the spectators, Clauser suggested to Radcliffe that he take R's chair, promising to either win or lose a game.

Messrs. Wright and Clauser are noted experts. Mr. Clauser owns one of the best checker libraries in the world. He is the checker editor of the New York World. Mr. Wright has been styled the "Wizard of the Board," and has contested forty games simultaneously, and probably plays more than any other man in America.

[This game was first published in the New York World, from which it was copied by the American Checker Review.]

**CLAUSER'S FIRST MOVE.**

11-15 8-12 22-26 18-23  
23 19 31 27 12 8 2 7  
a-10-14 16-19 26-31 13-17  
19 10 27 24 8 3 21 14  
6-15 10-14 31-26 10-17  
22 17 18 9 24 20 6 10  
7-10 5-14 26-22 15-19  
17 13 25 21 3 8 10 15  
b-1-6 7-10 7-11 17-22  
25 22 22 17 8 3 7 11  
3-7 2-7 19-24 22-26  
29 25 26 23 28 19 11 16  
8-11 19-26 15-24 26-30

27 23 30 23 3 7 16 11  
14-17 15-18 11-15 23-26  
21 14 d-23 19 7 2 11 16  
9-27 11-15 6-9 19-23  
32 23 19 16 13 6  
4-8 12-19 22-13 Clauser  
23 18 20 16 6 1 wins.  
12-16 18-22 14-18  
c-21 20 e-16 12 1 6

a Wright asked, "can you do that and keep your job?"

b Only move to draw.

c At this point Wright might have won easily as follows:—18 14, 10-17, 24 19, and white wins.

d Some of the spectators became anxious, but Wright calmed them with the statement that his game was all night.

e After this move I announced a win. I had seen that 24 20 or 16 11 would enable white to capture the move on G and thus draw.

[Notes a, b, d and e are by Mr. Clauser, and c by our Checker Editor]

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OF PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

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**CONSUMPTION, Bronchitis, Cough**

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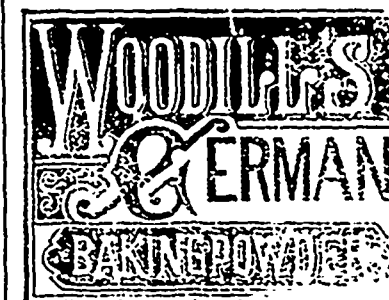
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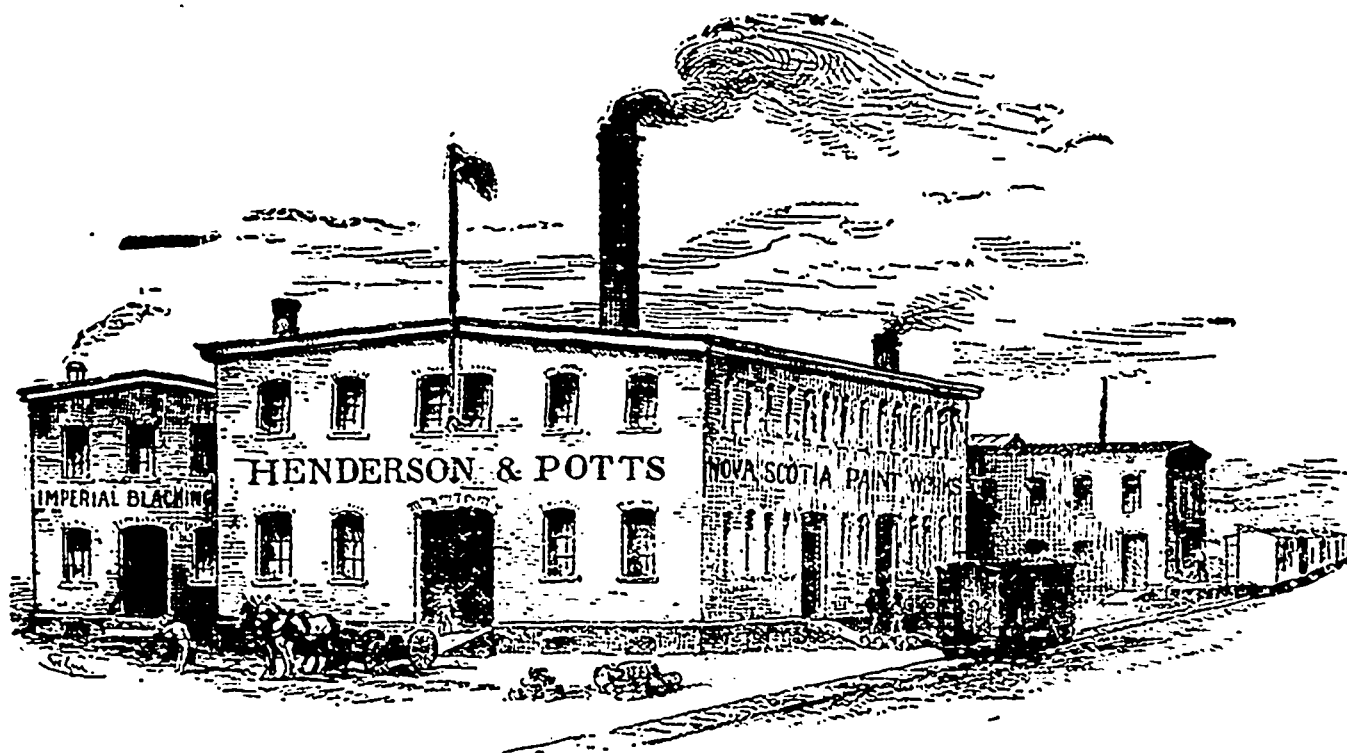


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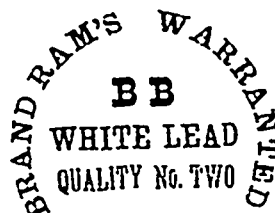
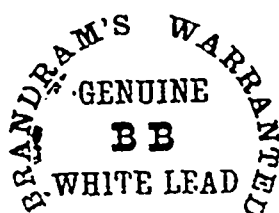
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