

THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

1.50 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., JULY 31, 1891.

{ VOL. 8
{ No. 31

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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.

In remitting subscriptions for THE CRITIC a post-office order costs but two cents. If not near a money order office, send a one dollar bill and fifty cents in stamps for one year's subscription, or a two dollar bill for one year and four months, or three dollars for one year's subscription for yourself and your neighbor. Don't delay! Send at once.

A curious case of the heart being moved from the left to the right side is reported from a western American town. Last November a railway official was struck by a piece of rock and so crushed that all his internal organs were completely altered. The heart was twisted quite out of its normal position to the right side, and the unfortunate man gradually faded away till he expired at the end of last May, having puzzled the physicians by living so long with a displaced heart.

According to the census of illiteracy, we find that Roumania, Servia and Russia are extremely ignorant, 80 per cent, of the population being unable to read or write—a truly deplorable state of affairs. Spain comes next with 48 per cent; Hungary, 43; Ireland, 21; France and Belgium, each 15; England, 13; Scotland, 7; Switzerland, 2½; German Empire, 1; while in Sweden, Denmark, Bavaria, Baden and Wurtemberg not a single person over ten years of age is unable to read and write. Among the white population of the United States 8 per cent. are illiterate. The percentage in that country would be much greater if the negroes were included.

A new and brighter day has dawned for the Windsor and Annapolis Railway. For years this road has been conducted upon a short-sighted and illiberal policy, but since Mr. Campbell has assumed the management of the railway its affairs have been conducted in a progressive and business-like manner. With the completion of the missing link between Annapolis and Digby, Halifax now has all-rail communication with Yarmouth, and Mr. Campbell, with commendable enterprise, has grasped the situation, and will next week place upon the route the "Flying Bluenose," with parlor car attached. This train will leave Halifax at 9.15 a. m. and arrive in Yarmouth at 6 p. m.

The rhythmical stroke of the scythe-stone and the rattle of the mowing-machine, which are now being heard throughout the land, bring to mind the fact that most of our farmers do not cut their grass at the most suitable

season, but leave it until the seed is overripen. The proper time to turn grass into hay is immediately before the seed matures, for both the head and stalk are then abounding with nourishment, and the fodder formed is far more wholesome and palatable than would otherwise be the case. If left after this, all the nutritive parts will have gone towards forming the fruit, and the stalk will be hard and tough, like straw, in which condition it is of little use for provender. If let stand still longer, the seed drops out of the head and the whole plant becomes almost worthless. Now a great part of our grass is cut when in this desiccated state, and consequently is of very poor quality. Our agriculturists should recognize this fact, and by beginning the haying season some days earlier they would obtain very much better returns for their trouble, and would give satisfaction to those who are dependent upon them for their supply. It is a sad sight to see grass, otherwise excellent, standing in the fields to dry and brown until nearly valueless. If the farmer has not enough laborers to house the hay when in good condition, he should secure more help, for it is mistaken economy to let it remain uncut until dry and bleached in the sun.

The St. John Gazette holds up Venezuela as an example of a far away South-American Republic that has adopted a policy similar to the policy of the Conservative Party of Canada. It seems that Venezuela has refused to enter into reciprocal trade relations with the United States on the basis laid down by Secretary Blaine. The reasons given for this refusal are quite Spanish in their grandiloquence, and well calculated to deceive where the facts are not known. The truth about Venezuela is that her customs duties are almost prohibitive and are pledged to pay off the large loans made by the Government mainly in England and France. Knowing that the revenues when collected go to pay off the interest on the debt the customs officials, high and low, wink at smuggling, and it is carried in the principal ports in the most open and unblushing manner; a cargo of refined sugar, in one instance, having been smuggled in by one of the so called Venezuela men-of-war. Boodling in Venezuela may be said to have been reduced to a science, the officials from the president down to the coast guardsman all being on the alert to feather their own nests. In fact the minor officials have generally to forage for their salaries, government pay days being few and far between.

According to an Italian paper there has been a serious disturbance between the Greek and Latin Christians in the cave at Bethlehem (said to be part of the stable in which Our Lord was born). In order to divide the celebrants of the diverse rites there are two staircases leading to the grotto, one to the part used as a church by the Franciscan Fathers, the other to that part in which the Greeks conduct their religious services. It appears that for some time back the Greeks have wished to use for processional purposes the staircase reserved to the Latins. This the Franciscans have strenuously opposed, fearing that if the Greeks once used the staircase they would claim it as their own. An obstinate struggle took place in which the Greeks were worsted. Then followed a few days of peace—the Franciscans remaining on the watch in case the Greeks should renew the attempt. These latter, on the arrival of their new patriarch, began the attack, this time, however, they were armed with revolvers and knives. The edifying spectacle took place on a Friday. In consequence of information received by the guardian of the Convent of Bethlehem upon the evening of the attack the Franciscans had made preparations to resist the passage of the Greeks, five of the brotherhood taking their station near the great door, and others in the vicinity of the grotto. In the middle of the Greek mass the deacon appeared carrying the sacred elements upon a paten under which was concealed a knife. A Franciscan seeing him descend the staircase in question told him that he had no right to come that way. The deacon, without speaking, consigned the paten to an acolyte, leaped upon the monk and struck him with a knife. The thickness of the Franciscan's frock prevented the blow from taking effect. A second Franciscan rushed up to the assistance of his confrere and knocked the Greek down. A free fight ensued which was interrupted by the arrival of a Turkish guard. The Franciscans then retired. During their retreat a Greek fired his revolver at them, but the ball struck one of his own comrades. A picket of 100 soldiers was sent the same day from Jerusalem. The Mudir (prefect) assured the fathers that the Greeks would not be allowed to use the staircase. But in spite of his promise he, upon the next day, drew up his soldiers in line and allowed the Greeks to pass between them, laughing at the protests of the Franciscans. In consequence of these proceedings France has made representations to the Turkish Government. It is a sad fact that in the holy places of Palestine peace has for years been maintained only by the presence of Turkish soldiers. Such dissensions among Christians furnish a strange comment upon the words, "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples that ye love one another."

The President of the United States has issued a proclamation which provides for the granting of copyright in the States to citizens or subjects of Great Britain, France, Belgium and Switzerland.

A new steel cuirass, covering the breast only, will shortly be introduced into the Austrian army. It is said to be impenetrable to the bullets of any rifle yet invented. It can be folded up and packed in an ordinary knapsack.

A German biologist says that the two sides of a face are never alike; in two cases out of five the eyes are out of line; one eye is stronger than the other in seven persons out of ten, and the right ear is generally higher than the left.

From a monthly report of the Clyde (Scotland) ship-building trade, it appears that the work on hand at the end of June was estimated at 197,000 tons, compared with 180,000 at the same time last year; 255,000 on 30th June, 1839; 186,000 on 30th June, 1888; 100,000 on 30th June, 1887; and 90,000 tons on 30th June, 1886.

Free traders have sustained a decided defeat in New South Wales. Complete returns of New South Wales General Election show that 51 Ministerialists, 37 members of the Opposition, 25 Labor candidates, and 3 Independents have been returned. Of the newly-elected members 75 are Protectionists, and 62 Free Traders. The large number of Labor candidates returned has called forth many comments of a very doleful character.

The New York Critic tells a story of Stanley and an American news-boy, aged fourteen, which is extremely creditable to both. Having sold over 200 sets of "In Darkest Africa," the lad thought he would like to have Mr. Stanley's autograph in his order-book as an heirloom. So he obtained an introduction to Mr. Stanley. The great man received him kindly, heard his request, then invited him to breakfast, and the pair entertained each other for three hours. The boy now thinks that Stanley is only second to George Washington.

It has been estimated, on the authority of a big Bond Street jeweller, that the jewels worn at a drawing-room represent a value equal to a million and a half sterling. Her Majesty alone would very probably wear £150,000 worth of precious stones. If the Duchess of Westminster were wearing the celebrated Nassau diamond, that jewel alone would be worth £35,000. Besides this, the Marchioness of Bath has a wonderful necklace of black pearls, estimated as worth £100,000, and the Baroness Burdett-Coutts has a unique set of sapphires.

Massachusetts has a new and novel law relating to inebriety, which partakes both of severity and leniency. As soon as possible after a man is arrested, he is brought to sobriety, and is then released upon making an uncontradicted statement in writing, that he has not been arrested for drunkenness within a year. His record is then commenced by the authorities. If it is afterwards found that he has made a false assertion, he can be arrested and tried as though he had been on bail. After he has been before a Judge twice in a year for drunkenness, he is treated as a wilful transgressor, and no fine can save him from penal servitude. The offender is sent to jail and favor cannot possibly be shown on account of his wealth or social standing. This will put poor and rich on precisely the same footing, and the penniless devil will probably have consequential associates in durance vile.

Talking of the fatal facility with which people can be got to sign petitions, the editor of the New York Journal of Commerce tells a good story and vouches for its truth. Forty years ago, he says, a gentleman made a bet that he could get a hundred prominent churchmen to sign a petition to have the Bishop of New York hanged. He had a long petition drawn up, beginning with the words—"Whereas the best interests of the Protestant Episcopal Church," etc., and going on, after a long preamble, to demand that the Bishop should be suspended by the neck. The petition was engrossed in proper style and sent round by a canvasser, who told no lies about it, simply representing it as a petition to the ecclesiastical authorities in a matter that would deeply affect the welfare of the church. Once a few well-known names had been got at the head of the list the bet was soon won, and the audacious petitioner said he could have got signatures by the thousand if he had kept on long enough.

Experiments in fostering the growth of seeds by electricity are not a novelty, since they were made so long ago as the last century by a Scotch electrician; but Monsieur Spechneff, a Russian agriculturist, has recently drawn attention to the subject. He electrified the seeds of peas, beans and rye for two minutes by passing a current through them, and then sowed them. The result was that the plants which sprang from the seeds were much more vigorous than those from unelectrified seeds. M. Spechneff also electrified the soil by burying plates of zinc and copper in it, so as to make what is called an "earth battery." The plates were connected above ground by an iron wire, and the electricity circulated from one plate to the other through the intervening ground. Vegetable seeds planted in this ground gave rise to an astonishing crop. A radish grew over 17 inches in length and 5½ inches thick; a carrot 10½ inches in diameter weighed 6½ lbs. Monsieur Spechneff estimates that for root crops the harvest in the electrified earth was four times greater than that in unelectrified ground; and for ordinary plants two or three times greater.

Hippolyte, the sanguinary president of Hayti, is likely to be brought to book by the French Government for the murder of Rigaud, who it is said had conspired against the president's life. It is claimed that Rigaud was a French subject. Hippolyte's bloody acts appear, in some lights, to be those of a madman, and foreign powers intend to protect such of their citizens as may be exposed to his brutality.

The Pope has shown good common sense, in refusing to give his official sanction to the establishment of Catholic banks in the large European cities. The longer the church keeps from such pronounced meddling in business affairs, the better. Any interference in this respect would do much harm. Money-lending is not sectarian, nor is there any sentiment connected therewith. The best business management brings the most satisfactory results. An Archbishop once tried sectarian banking, but he was too pure and knew nothing of business, and as a consequence brought ruin upon thousands who had put their money in his keeping.

The British residents in the Chinese treaty-ports complain bitterly of the insufficient protection provided by their Government during the present outburst of Chinese antagonism to foreigners. The North China Herald asserts that amongst over twenty vessels composing the British naval force in the Far East, "only one small gunboat could be spared to protect the whole of the northern and river ports, which contain more than three fourths of the British population, and do more than three fourths of the British trade in China." Even that boat had gone out to sea for target practice, when the Walru riots broke out, so the British Consul telegraphed to Shanghai in vain. The Roman Catholic Missionaries had warned the Taotai of the coming agitation, but he, knowing that no English war vessel was within reach, took no notice. Then the mob attacked the mission on the plea that the priests were killing the orphans in their charge to use their eyes for medicine. A rush on the British Consulate and the Custom House followed, and for two days and nights the Customs officials, aided by the European residents, defended their quarters till a Chinese man-of-war, conveying the Governor of Nankin, accidentally put into the harbor, and at once subdued the agitation.

The notions of Tierra del Fuego, which prevailed ten years ago, have been completely upset by recent explorations. The latest travellers there are Messrs. Rouson and Willems, who have returned to France from their scientific mission in Tierra del Fuego. These explorers believe the northern part of the island can be turned to good account, and that the day is not far distant when large herds and flocks will be raised upon ranches all along the river valleys. A large district north of the Straits of Magellan, in Patagonia, which was wholly unoccupied twelve years ago, is now full of little farms devoted to raising sheep and cattle. The owners have prospered so well that the territory they occupy has become too crowded. It is impossible to extend this business further north, and the farmers will therefore be compelled to turn to Tierra del Fuego, which will receive the overflow from Patagonia. On Dawson Island, near the northwest coast of Tierra del Fuego, Jesuit Fathers are now engaged in stock-raising, and for two years or so a fine ranch has been established on the north coast of Tierra del Fuego, where there are to-day about 20,000 sheep and 6,000 cattle. The English have been the first to establish themselves there. Stockraisers are now reaping a profit of 50 per cent per annum. The explorers say the availability of the island for stockraising has been amply proven, and there is no doubt that a prosperous future is before it.

A correspondent in the Quebec Chronicle, while slightly astray in his facts, draws attention to the quick time made on the run from Halifax to Montreal via Quebec, the whole distance of 850 miles being made in twenty-six hours and forty minutes, or only about twenty minutes more time than the run by the Canada Pacific Short Line. It cost some five millions to construct the latter line through Maine, and as was pointed out in THE CRITIC at the time, the numerous curves and heavy gradients have so crippled its usefulness that the net gain for all this large outlay is only a saving of some 20 minutes in the through run. The quick time now made over the I. C. R. also bears out our former contention that the road was being wretchedly managed. Before the short line was completed it took over 36 hours to reach Montreal from Halifax; but the moment the rival line was finished the time was reduced to twenty-six hours and forty minutes. The short line may benefit St. John at the expense of Halifax, and this strengthens our claims for the extension of the Temiscouata Railway to Moncton, and the completion of a very similar short route to that advocated by THE CRITIC. There is so much truth in the concluding paragraph of the letter above referred to that we quote it at length:—"If the people of Halifax had only been wise in their generation, and had listened to the delegation sent to them from Quebec, and had endorsed the line via Quebec, this fatal error would have been avoided, and Halifax would to-day be doing the winter export business of Canada, instead of the very small share of it that she now gets. But, even now, it is not too late to remedy the evil. If Nova Scotia would, as recommended by the Quebec Board of Trade, join us in urging the construction of the Quebec bridge and of the link from Edmundston to Moncton, which would shorten the Intercolonial by one hundred miles, as public works, and as part of the Intercolonial system, the saving in time and distance, whilst restoring Quebec to the position on the main line of interprovincial trade, from which we have been so unjustly cut off, would certainly place Halifax in the position of commanding the winter trade of the Dominion, which she has always expected to get."

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CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

FOR THE HERETIC HUNTER.

Rescue the perishing,
That is your labor,
All the while cherishing
Love for your neighbor.
This is salvation's plan
Unto us given.
Creeds are the work of man,
Love is from heaven.

According to the news despatches, says the New York Sun, it will soon be possible for a citizen of Yuba Dam, to go to Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Edam on the "Didam" and return on the "Dabledam."

Enterprising Sister—"See how pretty she looks against that olive curtain! Now's your chance, Frank; go in and speak to her, she is alone."
Timid Brother—"Y-e-s; but if I go in there she wont be alone."

BOTH MUCH WORN.—"These trousers are very much worn this season," said the tailor, displaying his goods.
"So are the ones I have on," replied the poet, sadly.

NAVAL ACTIVITY.—First citizen (looking over the paper)—I see there is considerable activity in naval circles.
Second citizen—Ah, indeed! What have they done?
First citizen—Eight more vessels have been condemned.

Sidney's aunt found him in the pantry eating cake and lump sugar. "O, Sidney," she said reprovingly, "you know you have no right to come here and help yourself." "Auntie," he answered gravely, "a man who gave a dress in our schoolroom the other day said: 'The Lord helps those who help themselves,' and I'm just helpin' myself."

It was said, after Sarah Bernhardt had whipped somebody or other, that during the fracas there was difficulty in making out which was the whip and which the lady. That story has been beaten in America, as thus: Head Waiter to favored guest: "If you'd like it, Sir, I can fix it so as you can eat dinner with Sarah Bernhardt." Guest. "Thanks, but I'd rather have an ordinary fork."

THE LAW WOULDN'T ALLOW IT.—"You remember asking me to be your wife?"
"I do."
"And I said I couldn't be your wife, but I would be a sister to you?"
"Yes."
"I have reconsidered the matter and am now willing to be your wife."
"Excuse me, but it's too late. The law wouldn't allow it. A man can't marry his sister in this country."

At a big shooting party in England, Gerard Start, now Lord Allington, was one of the guests. One of the party who had not succeeded in making himself very popular said to him on the morning of their departure: "Would you mind telling me, Start, what you generally give these fellows in the way of tips?" Certainly; I'll tell you with pleasure. I give the gamekeeper so much, and the butler so much, etc., but," he added, "if you will allow me to give you a piece of advice, if I were in your place I wouldn't give them anything at all. You'll never be asked here again! What's the use?"

FIRE AND FLOOD.—At the Little Guinea Debating Club not long since the following question was up for discussion—"Ob de two great c'lamities, fire and flood, which am de mos' c'lamitous?" The club debated the question at great length, and it was finally referred to Uncle Rastus for settlement. "I tell yo what am de fac'," said Uncle Rastus, frankly. "Yo' speakers done discombobberated me so dat I cayn' tell which am de bes' at argufyin' but I can tell which am de mos' c'lamitous c'lamity, an' de reason ain't bein' techod on by de oraytors ob de ebenin'. De fac' am dis—de flood am de mos' c'lamitous, 'cause ye can put de fire out by pumpin' de flood enter it, but ye cayn't put de flood out by pumpin' de fire enter it!"

MATRIMONIAL RED TAP.—"Florry, dear," faltered the Washington youth, "I—I couldn't summon courage to tell you what was in my heart and I wrote it. You got my letter, didn't you?"
"Yes, George, I got it."
"And you read it, didn't you?"
"Yes, I read it. In fact, I—I read it over twice."
"And now, Florry," he said, growing bolder, "I have come to learn my fate."
"The best I can promise you, George," said the blushing daughter of the distinguished congressman, withdrawing her hand from the ardent clasp of the infatuated young man, "is that I will advance your letter to a third reading to-morrow."

Those who believe that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure them are more liable to get well than those who don't.
If you happen to be one of those who don't believe, there's a matter of \$500 to help your faith. It's for you if the makers of Dr. Sage's remedy can't cure you, no matter how bad or of how long standing your catarrh in the head may be.
The makers are the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y. They are known to every newspaper publisher and every druggist in the land, and you can easily ascertain that their word's as good as their bond.

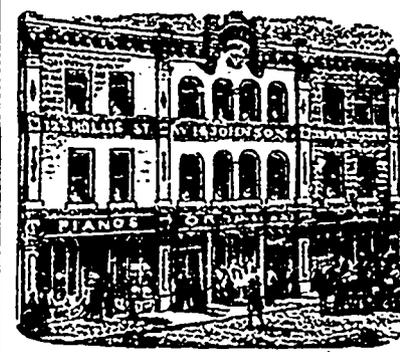
You wind your watch once a day. Your liver and bowels should act as regularly. If they do not, use a key.
The key is—Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One a dose.

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Send for Estimates.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

DOMINION.—The session of Parliament still drags wearily along, the debate on the Budget not having yet been finished. Every member is bound to ventilate his opinion, but there is a sameness in the arguments advanced that renders the subject most uninteresting. Mr. Kenny, as was to be expected, made a capital speech, in the course of which he expressed the views of this constituency when he declared himself in favor of the project to aid the Grand Trunk extension to Halifax, and he also warmly advocated a fast steamship line. The latter is now an old, old story, and the prospects of its being realized are still very dim.

Mr. Tupper has introduced a bill respecting the inspection of ships, providing for the inspection of tackle. The bill gives the officers of the Marine Department power to inspect the tackle as well as the hull of the ship.

Mr. Tupper also introduced a bill placing Pictou Harbor in commission.

Sir Hector Langevin moved that the government business have procedure on Mondays for the remainder of the session.

Mr. Laurie protested against the motion as premature, prorogation being still far off, and the motion was dropped.

The Sunday observance bill was shelved, and on motion of Sir John Thompson the bill allowing accused persons to testify in their own behalf, was read a second time, and then dropped on Sir John's assurance that it would be included in a general act to be introduced next session.

A petition was presented by Mr. Lister from 15,000 patrons of husbandry pointing out that the farming industry is in a depressed condition, and praying that the duties upon sugar, salt, binding twine and other articles used by the farmers be abolished altogether.

Mr. White, of Cardwell, editor of the *Montreal Gazette*, in his speech on the budget took up the question of reciprocity. He said he would support a fair measure of reciprocity, but if the attempt made this fall should fail he was still under the impression that we could afford to wait. The Republican party was badly beaten last year. It might not long retain control at Washington. When the Democrats came in we might expect a measure like the Mills' bill. Such a bill would give Canada all that it needed in the way of better trade arrangements.

The Tarte-McGreevy scandal is the absorbing topic of discussion, and the revelations of boodling adduced are fairly sickening. Robert McGreevy has completed his evidence, and Laforce Langevin, Sir Hector's son, has been on the stand. He is of course doing his best to shield the guilty parties, but his admissions are most damaging.

The professional accountants, who have for several days been engaged in an examination of the books of the Larkin, Connolly firm, made a report Tuesday afternoon to the privileges committee. They find that the firm has received from the government in all during twelve years, since the beginning of the Levis works, \$3,138,000. On this there was a profit of \$954,000. From this sum \$170,000 represented as "extraordinary expenditure" was deducted, and the balance, \$735,000, was divided among the firm partners as follows:

Patrick Larkin.....	\$107,000
N. K. Connolly.....	148,000
Michael Connolly.....	125,000
O. E. Murphy.....	167,000
R. H. McGreevy.....	188,000

The extraordinary expenditure includes \$45,000 charged to the Levis graving dock, \$39,000 to Quebec harbor improvements, \$57,000 expense account, \$8,000 to dredging, and \$27,000 to Esquimaux.

Before the public accounts committee engineer Arnoldi confessed to a large number of irregular acts, and should be dismissed.

The budget debate was continued until after four o'clock Wednesday morning, when a division was taken and Cartwright's amendment was defeated by a vote of one hundred and fourteen to eighty-eight—majority 26; the largest since the death of Sir John Macdonald.

The bill amending the Electoral Franchise went through committee and passed its third reading. There is an extension of the time for voters to apply to have their names put on the list from July 29th to August 15th.

The bill empowering the Minister of Marine to license specially filled freight boats to carry explosives was read a third time.

The house went into committee on a resolution to provide salaries of the local admiralty judges. Sir John Thompson explained that the amounts were the same as formerly, except that the fees were added to the salaries. He gave statistics showing how the amount of fees was arrived at.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Diphtheria prevails to a serious extent at St. John's, Nfld.

The city advertises for loans amounting to over \$40,000.

Senator O'Dell died at Halifax last Sunday night of apoplexy.

The Canadians at Bisley have taken prizes amounting to £587.

The Board of Health have decided not to appoint a sanitary engineer.

William Kinnear, aged 80, of Sackville, N. B., was gored to death by a bull.

Carleton village, Ont., was almost totally destroyed by fire on Friday night.

The millmen's strike at St. John is over, and the workmen have gained a victory.

Dr. Philip Herbert, city medical officer of St. John's, Nfld., died of diphtheria.

The Chignecto Ship Railway has been mortgaged to English capitalists for \$3,500,000.

The Union bank and People's bank have each declared half yearly dividends of three per cent.

Members of the Winnipeg grain exchange estimate the Manitoba wheat yield this year at 30,000,000 bushels.

Last week 5,394 head of cattle and 5,441 sheep were shipped from Montreal—the heaviest week this season.

Canadian railway securities were quoted strong in London during last week, owing to good crop prospects in this country.

Two steamers collided near Sault Ste. Marie on Saturday. The steamer *Helena* sank in a few minutes and one man was drowned.

Corey's torpedo works at Petrolea were blown to atoms on Saturday. Four men in the buildings were alarmed in time to get out of danger.

The missing link has been completed, and through trains have been run from Yarmouth to Annapolis. On Monday next the regular express service will begin.

Some thirty newspaper men of Boston and vicinity will visit Nova Scotia early in August, coming to Yarmouth by the Yarmouth S. S. Co. They will come to Halifax.

The steamer *Tiber*, from Cow Bay bound to Montreal, coal laden, is ashore at Bird Rocks and likely to prove a total wreck. The *Tiber* is 1,134 tons and is owned by Archibald & Co., of North Sydney. She is partly insured in Halifax.

The *Midsummer Mercury* made its appearance on Wednesday morning. It is neatly printed on good paper, and contains some very interesting reading matter, including an article by Prof. Macmechan, of Dalhousie College, entitled *Historic Halifax*. Large numbers have been sold already.

A Toronto deputation waited on the Minister of Militia at Ottawa on Friday with reference to the proposed killed regiment. They also interviewed Sir Hector Langevin regarding the drill hall work, asked Premier Abbott for a subsidy to the Niagara Central Railway, and spoke to the Minister of Agriculture regarding necessary improvements to the Toronto cattle market.

A bad accident happened to the steam engine in C. R. Casey & Sons' planing works at Amherst on Tuesday. The key came out of the crank shaft, the cylinder burst with great force and a loud report, and totally wrecked the engine. No one was near at the time, else the consequences would have been very serious. The loss is considerable, and it will be ten days before it can be put in working order.

An inquest was held at St. John on Tuesday on the body of Rigaud, of the Bijou Opera Company, whose death was before reported from blood poisoning. The evidence of the persons present in the rink at the time was taken, and the verdict given was that Rigaud died from injuries resulting from the blow of a sword in the hands of Jas. G. Peakes; that the blow was not intended to do bodily harm, and death was therefore accidental.

Details of the recent drowning at Seven Islands, on the coast of Labrador, are furnished by Capt. Otter. On 23rd instant nine people crossed to the Island, and while returning their boat capsized, Miss Poitras, aged 18, and Benjamin Rigold, aged 7, being the only ones to escape, while those drowned are Alfred Montnegy, aged 20, his two younger sisters and three young cousins, and Margaret Poitras, a young woman of 22. Miss Poitras died on the morning following the tragedy.

The *Globe's* London correspondent cables:—"The sudden arrival of President Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in London, coupled with the fact that Chauncey Depew and Hosmer are also here, attracts attention in city circles. The official statement made in reply to inquiries is that Van Horne is only here for a few days on strictly private business. But the statement meets with little acceptance. The belief in many quarters is that the result of his visit will probably be seen in large financial operations. Sir Henry Tyler, who sails next Wednesday, will spend two months in Canada, visiting the chief points on the G. T. system. The chief object of his visit will be to promote better rates."

The Maritime Provincial Medical Association's session opened at St. John on Monday morning with a very large attendance. The Halifax delegates were:—Drs. G. E. Dewitt, W. Tobin, E. A. Kirkpatrick, E. Farrell, and A. Morrow. A Constitution and Bye-Laws was adopted at the morning session. At the afternoon session Dr. Farrell read a paper on "the danger of delay in surgery." He said the physicians and surgeons were too much influenced by fear of the patient and friends, and that the only way to dissipate the universal dread of the knife was to educate the public up to the full knowledge of the progress made in surgery in the past fifty years. Dr. Farrell was tendered a vote of thanks for his valuable paper, and quite an interesting discussion followed, all agreeing on the lines laid down by Dr. Farrell. Dr. Kirkpatrick also read a very able paper, and received the thanks of the Association.

Evansville, Ind., had a heavy earthquake shock last evening.

No settlement of the trouble between miners and convicts at Nashville, Tenn., has yet been arrived at. Large bodies of troops are still in waiting to prevent an encounter.

Vice-president Levy of the Jewish Alliance of America has given \$1,000 bonds for each of the imported Russian Jews detained at New York, and the party has been released.

Four men were killed in a collision on the Denver & Rio Grand Railroad on Friday last.

A Cape May despatch says:—The president is advised that the revenue cutter *Thetis* is actively carrying out in Bering sea the provisions of the recent *modus vivendi* with Great Britain.

A special train of five cars composed entirely of steel has been constructed in Chicago. It is claimed the cars neither cost nor weigh more than the old style, while being practically indestructible.

The first seal ever born in captivity has just come into the world at the Paris Jardin d'Acclimatation. The tiny cub is a strong, healthy creature about ten inches long.

The action for libel brought by Thomas Sexton, member of parliament for Belfast, against the *Edinburg Scotsman*, was dismissed with costs on Tuesday. It is rumored that Mr. Sexton will succeed Mr. McCarthy as leader of the Irish party.

AS A FAMILY REMEDY "DYSPEPTICURE" IS FAST BECOMING FAMOUS

The worth of "Dyspepticro" as a cure for Indigestion and Chronic Dyspepsia is now too well known to need any comment

BUT

that it gives equally good results in the thousand and one ordinary ills of life is not yet so generally understood,—a single dose of "Dyspepticro" will, in a few minutes, banish the severest headache; for dizziness and nervousness it acts like a charm; sufferers from sleeplessness are strongly urged to try "Dyspepticro," its effects are surprising. For children "Dyspepticro" is a treasure, its quick and pleasant effects in cases of colic, sour stomach, wakefulness, peevishness, etc., etc., are the delight of every mother who gives it. The testimonial of Mr. Robert Burk, Metcalf St. North End, tells the story of "Dyspepticro" as a Family Remedy.

MR. CHARLES K. SHORT,

Dear Sir,—I am one of the hopeful Chronic Dyspeptics, and for the last fifteen years have used everything that was ever advertised, besides trying different doctors, without any sort of good relief till I got a bottle of your "Dyspepticro" about a year ago. It is far ahead of any medicine I ever saw; four small bottles gave me such relief I could eat food I had not dared to touch for years—was troubled very much with sour stomach and could eat only little of the plainest kind of food, but now, thanks to "Dyspepticro," I can eat everything and plenty of it, even to roast beef, (which used to be poison to me,) and by taking a small dose of the medicine after the meal, never feel any bad effects whatever. Have found out that "Dyspepticro" is a sure cure for everything wrong with the stomach; it cured my little girl, last Summer, of a bad attack of diarrhoea when all the usual remedies completely failed.

We always use it for biliousness and headache, and even the baby has been given a few drops of "Dyspepticro" in a teaspoonful of water, since he was two months old, for wind on the stomach, pains or sleeplessness, and it never failed to give the desired relief. "Dyspepticro" is surely a great medicine, and when people know about it they will never be without it.

ST. JOHN, May 20, 1891.

Yours truly,
R. J. Burk.

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—AND—

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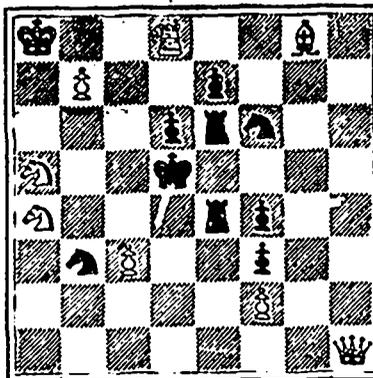
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HALIFAX, N. S.

CHESS.

PROBLEM NO. 77.

By W. E. Perry, Yarmouth, N. S.
From *Jamaica Gleaner*.
BLACK 8 pieces.



WHITE 10 pieces.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

GAME NO. 78.

An unpublished game of Paul Morphy.

La Strategie in publishing two games (one of which we translate and give below) remarks—

"This game and the following are two unpublished games of the immortal Paul Morphy. They were played in 1863 in a series of 15 parties of which the great master won 10 and lost five. Mr. Arnaud de Rivieres has given the two games in the *Revue des Jeux* of which he is chess editor; if he has still any more in his portfolio we hope he will not long delay the publication of these treasures."

EVANS GAMBIT

WHITE.

Paul Morphy.
1 P to K4
2 Kt to Kt B3
3 B to B4
4 P to Q Kt4
5 P to B3
6 Castles

BLACK.

A. de Rivieres.
P to K4
Kt to Q B3
B to B4
B tks P
B to B4

As we perceive, the idea of Castling before P to Q4 is not of recent date.

6 P to Q3

The usual move; but could not attempt to be made to displace the white Bishop by 6—Kt to Q R4,—Without doubt the continuation would be 7—Kt tks P, 7—Kt tks B : 8—Kt tks Kt followed by P to Q4 and the game appears equal.

7 P to Q4 P tks P
8 P tks P B to Kt3
9 Kt to Q B3 Q to K B3

An unfruitful attempt to get out of beaten paths.

10 Kt to Q5 Immediately placing the adverse Queen under the necessity of choosing between two bad squares.

11 Kt to K B4 Q to Kt3
12 P to K5 Q to B3
13 P tks P P tks P
14 P to K6 Q to B4

An excellent move which completes the ruin of Black's game.

15 Kt to K R4 P to K B3
16 B to K3 Q to Q B4
Beautifully played; it is evident that Black cannot take the K B on account of Q to R5 ch.

17 Kt to K B4 Q to K Kt4
18 B tks B Q to Q R4
19 Kt to Q5 Q tks B Taking with the Pawn is equally bad.

20 Kt to Q2 A double threat by Kt to Q Kt3 and Q to R5 ch.

21 Kt to Q Kt3 Kt o Q5
Queen also wins. Kt tks Kt

22 P tks Kt Q to Q B4
At last the unfortunate Queen is free from attack, but cannot get to the succour of the King.

23 Q to R5 ch K to Q
24 Q R to Q and Black resigns.
Montreal Gazette.

Notes by Mr. A. de Rivieres.

Good News!

No one, who is willing to adopt the right course, need be long afflicted with boils, carbuncles, pimples, or other cutaneous eruptions. These are the results of Nature's efforts to expel poisonous and effete matter from the blood, and show plainly that the system is ridding itself through the skin of impurities which it was the legitimate work of the liver and kidneys to remove. To restore these organs to their proper functions, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the medicine required. That no other blood-purifier can compare with it, thousands testify who have gained

Freedom

from the tyranny of depraved blood by the use of this medicine.

"For nine years I was afflicted with a skin disease that did not yield to any remedy until a friend advised me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. With the use of this medicine the complaint disappeared. It is my belief that no other blood medicine could have effected so rapid and complete a cure."—Andres D. Garcia, C. Victoria, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

"My face, for years, was covered with pimples and humors, for which I could find no remedy till I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Three bottles of this great blood medicine effected a thorough cure. I confidently recommend it to all suffering from similar troubles."—M. Parker, Concord, Vt.

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JOY.

Not by appointment do we meet delight
And joy; they heed not our expectancy;
But round some corner in the streets of life,
They on a sudden clasp us with a smile.

—GERALD MASSEY

A SONG OF REST.

O weary hands! that all the day
Were set to labor hard and long,
Now softly fall the shadows gray,
The bells are rung for even song;
An hour ago the golden sun
Sank slowly down into the west;
Poor weary hands, your toil is done;
'Tis time for rest!—'tis time for rest!

O weary feet! that many a mile
Have trudged along a stony way,
At last ye reach the trying stile;
No longer fear to go astray,
The gentle bending, rustling trees
Rock the young birds within the nest,
And softly sings the quiet breeze
" 'Tis time for rest!—'tis time for rest!"

O weary eyes! from which the tears
Fell many a time like thunder-rain—
O weary heart! that through the years
Beat with such bitter, restless pain—
To-night forget the stormy strife
And know what heaven shall send is best!
Lay down the tangled web of life;
'Tis time for rest!—'tis time for rest!

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

MIDDLETON AND THE WILMOT SPA SPRINGS.

How perplexing the would-be summer vacation-taker often finds the task of selecting an objective point to which to hie in order that the cobwebs caused in his brain by his year's office work may be effectually swept away. After mature deliberation on the subject, the writer chose Middleton for this purpose, and has no reason to regret the decision.

Everyone knows, or ought to know, that Middleton is one of the choice places of that choice place, the Annapolis Valley, often called the Garden of Nova Scotia—and not mis-called either. Here are fruit farms without number, teeming with the varying sweets wherewith the seasonable month endows each separate sort and kind of tree, shrub and plant. Strawberries are at their best, fresh, ripe and luscious, without the serious fault of being too few. At the American House, which is kept in truly comfortable style by mine host Daniel Feindel and his good wife, you are served with strawberries at every meal, and there is no stint of rich cream to accompany them. This in itself forms a sufficient attraction to lure many a city-weary worker to the place, but when is added to it the other benefits of soft, pure, inland air; beautiful scenery of the pastoral variety framed in by the mountains on the north and south; delightfully warm weather, and nothing to do but take the untiring kind of exercise that is obtained in a hammock slung under the shady trees which stand in the front of the American House, or drive in a comfortable covered buggy to some of the surrounding places of interest or beauty.

This is essentially a place to rest in. The soil is sandy and the roads are rather too soft to make walking a pleasant mode of travelling. The sand gets into your shoes, and altogether, at this season of the year, good horse flesh has an especial value in the eyes of the tourist. Fortunately, horse hire is very reasonable, and no one need stay at home for want of a drive when a nag can be procured for an afternoon for from one dollar to two dollars, according to circumstances and the number of persons going.

One great advantage of the American House is its home-like quality. There is no stiffness. Run on temperance principles, it is a place where no one need hesitate to put up, and the writer can in all confidence recommend it as setting a first-rate table and supplying all the luxuries of the season. It is near the post office, and not far from the railway station. A conveyance from the hotel is present at every train, and it rarely happens that it does not bring back a full quota of passengers.

Since last visiting Middleton, three years ago, the writer observes signs of considerable progress in the place. The old railway station, which was destroyed by fire, has been replaced by a fine building, which is a vast improvement over the former little box of a station house. The Nova Scotia Central trains connect here with the W. & A. trains, the train from Lunenburg getting in shortly before the train for Annapolis goes through, and the train for Lunenburg leaving after the train for Halifax departs. This entails a wait of three hours in Middleton for passengers going through, but this is in many cases an advantage rather than otherwise. The trip is a long one any way, and taken all at once is tiresome, but the three hours in this pleasant stopping place relieve the monotony and restore those who are easily jaded by railway travelling. It is also good for the hotels, so that the arrangement may be considered satisfactory to all except a few business men, who may be in a hurry to arrive at their destination.

Among the chief attractions of this part of the country are the famous Spa Springs at Wilmot, about two and a half miles from the American House. A few years ago Captain Hall, whose property the Springs are, kept a flourishing hotel near by, but the fire fiend swept it out of existence one night about two years ago, and since then the only accommodation for invalids seeking the healing waters has been the private boarding houses in the vicinity and the hotels at Middleton. The latter are a little too far away to suit people who are not well, but for healthy people, who want to take the baths and drink the waters as a pastime or for any other reason,

the intervening space and the consequent drive prove not objectionable. Nevertheless, the need of a hotel on the spot is severely felt, and to the eye of a casual observer the chances for making a good thing out of it appear to be great.

Comparatively few people are acquainted with the Springs, although the fame of their healing properties has gone abroad over the land. Of course every one who comes here goes to see them, but I will take the risk of boring the readers of THE CRITIC by giving a description of the Springs and their surroundings. All who have been there can skip the following paragraph, unless they are curious to see if the description tallies with their idea of the place.

Approaching from the road one sees a very fine grove of trees, growing taller than others in the vicinity, a fact which immediately impresses the visitor with the idea that the mineral properties of the waters must at least agree with the trees, and as there is such a close connection between vegetable and animal nutrition and healthfulness, that it naturally follows that human beings would prove stronger for partaking also of the substances that Mother Earth in this place allows to go into solution in the waters for the benefit of her children. The grove is composed largely of hemlocks and pines, with a number of yellow birches interspersed. The odor of these resinous trees is most refreshing, and as one turns in at the gate and feels the restful springiness of the carpet of pine and hemlock needles beneath the feet, a drowsy, dreamy feeling steals over one's senses, and Roberts' lines on his fir trees at "Kingscroft" come back to the mind as not inappropriate to the "murmuring pines and the hemlocks" around and above:

"The wash of endless waves is in their tops,
Endlessly swaying, and the long winds stream
Athwart them from the far off shores of dream.
Thro' the stirred branches filtering, faintly drops
Mythic dream-dust of isle, and palm, and cave,
Coral and sapphire, realms of rose, that seem
More radiant than ever earthly gleam
Revealed of fairy mead and haunted wave.

A cloud of gold, a cleft of blue profound—
These are my gates of wonder, surged about
By tumult of tossed bough and rocking crest,
The vision lures. The spirit spurns her bound,
Spreads her imprisoned wing and drifts from out
This green and humming gloom that wraps my rest."

Having begun it, I was tempted to finish the sonnet, which, as it is not, to my knowledge, included in any of the author's volumes, may not come amiss to the lovers of poetry who have not before seen it.

To return to the Springs, whither I was wending my way when I stopped to quote our poet. Down a gentle slope from the road, still under the tall trees, we come upon them. The soil is not wet in the vicinity, only in the three springs themselves do we find the water ever welling up and flowing off in a stream. The principal spring, from which the water is most extensively drawn, has lost all its poetry by being dug out to a depth of six or eight feet, built up with brick and covered over with a wooden top. This disappoints the romantic, who will have to console themselves with the thought that utility is necessary, and meanwhile take their delight in the other springs, which are in a natural state, and very fascinating to behold. One of these other springs has, I confess, some very unsightly boards over part of it, but the third fully comes up to one's idea of sylvan beauty. It is simply a clear pool, not very large, with all the grasses and ferns natural to the vicinity peeping over the margin, Narcissus-like, to see how fair they look in the water. The waters of the three springs differ in their qualities to some extent, but the middle spring, which is built over, appears to be the best for general use. From the one with the boards over it people take mud to make plasters for various ailments. It is said this mud is a sure cure for corns.

You can go and drink all the water you can hold, without money and without price. The pump in the middle spring is kept going pretty steadily, and there is always a glass there for the convenience of visitors. Horses are particularly fond of the water, and are frequently driven down to get a drink of it. As far as the taste of the water is concerned, no one need have any tremors about partaking for the first time. It does not remind you of old boot soup at all, as most mineral water does, but is of a pleasant flavor, and cold as winter. A great liking for it is soon developed, and every time the visitor goes to the Springs the pump will be put in motion for his benefit. All this is very well, you will say, but you don't see where the money comes in for the genial owner, Captain Hall. Well, the baths do it. There is a bath house containing three baths and a furnace and boiler for heating the water, where for twenty-five cents a bath in as much hot, cold or tepid water as you desire, and a shower, may be had at any time of day. A morning or an afternoon can be most pleasantly dissipated by taking a warm bath, then either take a shower or let the cold tap run until you are safe not to take cold, and wrap up well after and recline in a hammock with some light reading for an hour or two. The sensation is most delightful, and the world looks a brighter place under such circumstances. A glass of the Royal Belfast Ginger Ale, which is made from Spa water in the bottling establishment just across the way from the Springs, is not to be despised after a bath, and the convenience of the bathing public is well looked after in this respect.

The grounds are also fitted up for picnics; swings, hammocks, a croquet lawn, a dancing platform and tables and seats making it a perfect place for picnicing.

My letter has grown to undue proportions, and as I intend giving in the Industrial Notes column next week a description of the bottling establishment of the Spa Springs Company, I must perforce pass over, or leave until a future time, the many other attractions of Middleton and its surroundings.

C. F.

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"Best Liver Pill Made."

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Kentville, Nova Scotia.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LANE'S IMPROVED ROTARY SAW MILLS,

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HEADING ROUNDERS,

BUZZ AND SURFACE PLANERS,

AND ALL KINDS OF SAW MILL AND MINING MACHINERY.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

Nova Scotia Brewery,

HALIFAX, N. S.

A. KEITH & SON, Proprietors.

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ALES AND EXTRA STOUT

IN HHDS., HALF HHDS. and in 25, 20 and 15 GALLON CASKS. Also, in BOTTLES—QUARTS and PINTS—packed, when required, in barrels containing 4 dozen Quarts or 8 dozen Pints.

COMMERCIAL.

This is a quiet season in the general trade. The causes that lead to this condition in business matters are several. At this time many of our merchants and a large number of clerks are away enjoying their annual vacations; farmers are busy making hay and looking after the other growing crops, and the fact that this, the warmest season of the year, has a laxative effect generally. Of course the throng of American and other tourists infuses some life into dry goods and kindred lines, and groceries are also fairly active, but there is little in the way of actual movement to note. However, a generally hopeful feeling regarding the future prevails, for, in addition to the favorable crop prospects, which are, of course, the principal factor, there are others which ought to be operative to induce a fairly good movement in the next few months.

Payments are generally favorable in all lines, and it is pleasing to note that the Government bank statement for last month shows a decrease of discounts throughout the Dominion of \$1,800,000 odd. This means that there is less demand for accommodation and bears out the assumption that mercantile paper is being taken up more promptly than usual. In other ways the statement is a favorable one as affording ground for encouragement.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & Co.—NEW YORK, JULY, 1891.—“Wall Street continues wholly devoid of interest in both the investment and speculative branches of business. On the Stock Exchange operations are now confined to room traders, who are satisfied with fractional changes and follow the transient variations of tone rather than seek to give the market a bias one way or the other. The truth is there is no immediate material for the formation of a violent upward or a downward movement. Neither ‘bulls’ nor ‘bears’ have contracts outstanding important enough to invite attack from the opposite side, nor is there anything in outside influences of enough immediate interest to invite large operations. Under these circumstances, everybody easily yields to the temptations of the season’s recreations, and the ‘Street’ is virtually partially deserted.

This condition of things is natural enough as a sequence of the world-wide financial derangements of last Fall. Caution everywhere, the contraction of credit in every direction, critical examination into the condition of the institutions through which finance operates, discouragement towards speculative operations and undertakings, and a protracted process of liquidation,—these are among the influences to which financial interests have been subjected alike in Europe and the United States for the last nine or ten months. The condition has been that of collapse after convulsion; and the question is, whether the collapse stage has run its course, so that we may expect an early return of general vigor and activity.

It is the difficulty of answering this question satisfactorily that now holds Wall Street in suspense. And that difficulty cannot be fairly laid to anything in our domestic situation; for we have nowhere any really unsatisfactory conditions in our industries, our commerce, or our finance, whilst we have the promise of the potent stimulus that comes from extraordinary crops, and the Clearing House returns show the current volume of the nation’s business more than equals that of a year ago. The one thing that prevents the revival of financial operations at this centre appears to be the uncertainty that still overhangs European finance. What may be the outcome of the unsettled condition and the new developments of European politics? Have all the weak spots developed out of the South American disasters been taken care of? What may be the commercial and political effects abroad of unusually short crops, involving in some places almost threatened famine? Will the necessity of buying extraordinary supplies of breadstuffs from this and other countries involve an exhaustive drain of gold from the great national banks of Europe? And if so; what would be the effect upon European finances at large? Would that effect involve embarrassment in the foreign trade relations with which we stand committed; and would it lead to a return of American securities of a class which we have been accustomed to regard as safe against disturbance under almost any circumstances? These are the kind of questions that the men of Wall Street are weighing, in the formation of their estimates of the course of affairs for the next few months. And it cannot be said that the problems are chimerical, nor that it is needless to consider them.

But, on the other hand, we have on this side a situation distinctly our own and which is full of extraordinary promise. Our agricultural crops, upon which nearly one-half of our population are directly dependent, afford upon the whole a promise of unparalleled results. The cotton crop seems likely to follow close upon the great volume of that of last year. The corn crop, so far, indicates a result beyond the average. And the output of wheat is likely to surpass all precedent. What quantity of wheat we shall export, I leave to others to predict; what quantity we could export, I leave to be inferred from the fact that, during the year ending July 1, 1891, we exported 106,000,000 bushels of wheat and flour, with a crop of 400,000,000 bushels, which was 140,000,000 bushels less than the probable crop of the present year; from which it may be inferred that our actual capacity for export out of this year’s crop will be considerably over 200,000,000 bushels, our highest previous export having been 186,000,000 bushels in 1881. The average value of our annual exports of wheat and flour, for the last seven years, has been 108,000,000, the average export price (reducing the flour to wheat) having been 87½ cents per bushel. Should the exports out of this crop reach 200,000,000 bushels and the export price average \$1, the value of our shipments in 1891-92 would exceed by \$92,000,000 the average yearly shipments of the last seven years. On this basis of valuation, the present crop, estimated at 540,000,000 bushels, would give to the farmers, millers, carriers, and handlers, a total result of \$546,000,000, against \$372,000,000 the value of last year’s crop of 400,000,000 bushels, valued at an export price of 93 2 cents per bushel. Results like these, upon

our three great crops, mean an invaluable boon to our great agricultural industry and to all other industries dependent upon it, the effects of which cannot fail to be soon felt in a marked revival of both our internal and external commerce.

These prospects enable us to look upon the foreign situation above referred to with much more equanimity than we otherwise might. At the same time, in estimating the foreign situation, it is proper to take into account that, while the feeling abroad is anything but hopeful, yet there appears to be no apprehension abroad of relapse into a worse condition than now exists, and it begins to be appreciated that prosperity in the United States will not be without its compensations and reliefs to European commerce. Still, for the present, I continue to advise conservatism in all business movements, so as to avoid plunging into debt.”

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

	Week Prev.		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date			
	July 21, 1891	1891	1890	1889	1888	1891	1890	1889	1888
United States.....	252	262	186	221	417	6917	6069	6646	5911
Canada.....	15	32	22	29	40	1091	942	954	1069

DRY GOODS.—The continuing generally favorable crop reports are stimulating business in this department, and orders from travellers show a decided improvement. Remittances are also keeping better. Tourists furnish their quota to enliven the retail trade, so that a very considerable volume of business is being transacted. The suburban trade is very good, and buying from retailers in the less aristocratic portions of the city is quite brisk. Prices in all lines show a very firm position with a tendency to advance. We are pleased to note that the unfavorable impression created by recent large failures in the Upper Provinces has had the effect of shortening credits given by English manufacturers to Canadian buyers. The English houses are apparently discovering that credit has been too readily granted, and it seems probable that the recent troubles will have the effect of directing manufacturers to doing business only with reliable houses, and even then on much shorter terms than hitherto. This will force the dry goods trade here into a much more solid position than it at present occupies.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—There is absolutely nothing doing in pig or bar iron at present. Hoops and bands move slowly. Tin, tern and Canada plates are in fairly good supply, but the movement in all of them is limited to supplying a very small jobbing demand.

BREADSTUFFS.—In this locality a good consumptive demand is reported for flour and cornmeal, but now that new potatoes are being gathered, the country demand has fallen off somewhat. In England wheat has been firmer and corn a turn dearer. At Chicago wheat and corn suffered a decline of ½c. to 1½c. as to options. In New York also wheat fell off ½c. to 1c.; in St. Louis 1½c. to 1¼c. In fact the new crop, now beginning to come in, is so enormous that the leading American markets are more or less demoralized. To help their weakness it is reported that the state of the European yield is not nearly so bad as was at one time reported, and that it will be a fairly average one in most sections. It is, consequently, in order to expect cheap flour henceforward.

PROVISIONS.—A small local trade, mostly of a jobbing nature, is doing in pork and smoked meats, but the volume of business is minimized as is usual at this season of the year. The Liverpool market is quiet and quotations are unchanged. A London letter says of that market:—“The continued decrease in the import of cattle as shown in the table is a great factor in the keeping up of prices, which show a strength for summer months which would be remarkable were it not for this fact. The most gratifying fact to my Canadian readers about the returns is that whereas from the United States, Denmark, Spain, Sweden, and all other sources an enormous decrease has taken place, the six months’ imports show Canada with an increase in every department of live stock. At Islington on Monday, British beasts were up and Canadians were firm, 613 animals being disposed of from the Dominion at good rates, the best on offer, to dress 95 stone, fetching from 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d. per 8 lbs., and although an effort was made by butchers to get a reduction, salesmen would not climb down, and all were cleared at the prices named, 50 head on Thursday fetching the same rates. At Deptford rates have ruled firm also, 3,070 U. S. going at 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d., a good price indeed for this article, last year this time 4s. 2d. being the highest rate obtainable. A number of Canadians have fetched 7d. per lb. at Salford, while large supplies at Bristol, Liverpool and Glasgow have not sent down values, Canadians fetching at Bristol from 60s. to 63s., and some shillings higher for prime quality, prices at the Scotch port being 2s. to 3s. above last week, Canadians ruling at from 64s. to 66s. per cwt. Surely, with such prices as these, the bitterness of last season is past, and we may feel satisfied with the trade as it is. Mutton has been quieter, but old rates rule.” The American provision markets have experienced no practical change since our last report.

BUTTER.—Locally speaking butter is moving very slowly and sales are limited to fresh butter in small packages which is jobbed out at 17c. to 18c. The only Canadian butter here is a couple of car-loads which are held by two firms and are not yet put upon the market. Very little Cape Breton or eastern Nova Scotia butter has as yet been received, but when it comes forward its value will probably be 15c. and 16c. In London the latest report is as follows:—“Supplies of butter coming rather short, the market shows considerable firmness, demand being surprisingly good for the hot weather. Danish has advanced 4 kroner, Brittany baskets 2s., and all other descriptions have experienced a like movement, and it is not improbable that with the opening of business next week even higher rates will rule, the falling off in supplies from the continent being attributable to tinning exigencies. American in poor show here, is quoted up to 80s. for ladies, and Irish is a trifle up. In Liverpool, United States and Canada extra is quoted 78s. to 82s.”

CHEESE.—The cheese market is pretty well supplied and the demand is

good, considerable quantities being jobbed off at 10c. to 11c. per pound. Antigonish cheese commands 1c. more than Canadian in this market. An English letter says:—"New cheese is fairly inquired after, but there is a want of animation about the trade, and quotations for spot parcels are anything but firm, the market remaining much in the position of last week, though larger arrivals of Canadians have superinduced a drop of 1c. Holders think themselves fortunate who can command 56s. for Septembers, some three or four shillings lower being the rule, and though 40s. is asked for the finest new Canadians, quotations generally range between 40s. and 46s."

Eggs.—In this market the supply of good fresh stock is very small, as farmers generally are too busy looking after their other crops to lose time in bringing "hen fruit" to town. In jobbing lots they may be quoted at 13c. per dozen. Older or "doubtful" stock brings about 11c. In England the egg trade has been decidedly better, and with diminished imports prices have undergone an upwardation, French blues rising 6d. and reds 3d. per long hundred. The Canadians on offer have been disposed of, a first-rate demand for the arrivals from the Dominion this week, which have come in excellent condition, enabling them to be all disposed of. Better rates have ruled in the north, and these consignments to Scotland from the Dominion being looked on with great favor, the rates fetched have been the highest on the market, 7s. being excelled for choice descriptions. One large firm in Edinburgh, to whom heavy consignments have been made, state that the condition on arrival is beyond compare with the continental, one significant fact in favor of the packing being that whereas French and Russians come frequently not only stale, but with a large proportion broken, the average breakage in the Canadians is one egg per case. They state that the reason the experiment failed ten years ago was that the packing was so bad that when opened a great loss was shown from breakages and bad condition, but such has been the care exercised in shipping those arrived there this season that they show better than anything on offer, and must therefore go off well. This evidence is valuable, and it not only should prove satisfactory to those engaged to whom thanks is due, but should prove an incentive to future shippers to exercise that care and caution in selection and packing which meets its own reward inevitably.

TEA.—The tea market continues to occupy a strong position under comparatively light supplies and a good consumptive enquiry. Teas worth under 20c. and down to 16c. are in brisk demand, and all offered are readily taken up. The tone of the tea market rules steady to firm throughout.

COFFEE.—The market for coffee has continued active, but the movement has been restricted simply on account of the small supply. Rios and Jamaicas are chiefly in demand, though there is some enquiry for Javas.

SUGAR.—There is no change in the position of the market for refined sugar, the demand being as urgent as ever, while refiners appear to be gradually gaining ground in their efforts to supply the very large demand. It is stated that in about a week or ten days buyers will have little or no cause to complain that their orders are not promptly executed.

MOLASSES.—The market has during the week under review developed signs of weakness that were not looked for. Some business has been done, but the Upper Province markets have been over stocked by the importation of lower grades and American mixtures of molasses, so that the disposition of that article is restricted at present.

FISH.—There is nothing new to note in the local fish market. The outside demand continues to be so small as to be unappreciable. Bit is very scarce all along the shores of Nova Scotia, but squid are reported to be appearing in fair quantities along those of New Brunswick and Quebec. A few herring and mackerel are being taken off our eastern and western shores, but the most of them are very shy and keep generally away from land. It now seems to look as if our along shore fishermen will not make a profitable season in this year of grace. However, they must "hope for the best," and the latter summer and the fall may make ample amends for the slackness so far. Our outside advices are as follows:—Gloucester, Mass., July 28.—"Shore codfish \$1.85 per cwt.; small do. \$1.50; cusk \$1.40; haddock, \$1.12; hake 70c.; salt do. \$3.90 and \$3 for large and small cod, \$2.40 for cusk, \$1.75 for haddock and \$1.25 for hake. Cured mackerel \$11.50 to \$12 for large plain threes; \$11 for small do; \$5.75 to \$6 for tinkers. Large rimmed 3's \$12.50; medium do. \$11.50; Norwegian mackerel \$13.75. New Georges codfish at \$6.50 a qtl. for large, and small at \$5.25; Bank \$6 for large and \$4.75 for small; Shore \$6.25 and \$5.12 1/2 for large and small. Dry Bank \$6.50, medium \$5.25. Cured cusk at \$4.12 per qtl; hake \$2; haddock \$3.62 1/2 to \$3.75; heavy salted pollock \$2.50, and English cured do. \$3.12 per qtl. Labrador herring \$6 bbl.; medium split \$6; Newfoundland do. \$5.50; Nova Scotia do. \$5.50; Eastport \$4; split Shore \$4.25; round do. \$4.50; round Eastport \$4; pickled codfish \$7.25; haddock \$6; halibut heads \$3.50; sounds \$12; tongues and sounds \$11; tongues \$10; alewives \$3.50; trout \$14; California salmon \$14; Halifax do. \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16."

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Do You Take It?
Only ONE DOLLAR a Year.
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EVERY BARREL GUARANTEED.

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MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.		BREADSTUFFS	
SUGARS.			
Cut Leaf.....	5 1/2	There has been quite a sharp advance in both wheat and corn in the United States. Canadian markets remain much the same, but the unfavorable wheat reports from Europe are likely to have a strong tendency to advance our Canadian wheat.	
Granulated.....	4 1/2 to 5	FLOUR.	
Circle A.....	4 1/2	Manitoba Highest Grade Patents	6.00 to 6.25
White Extra C.....	4 1/2	High Grade Patents.....	5.40 to 5.50
Standard.....	3 1/2 to 4	Good 80 per cent. Patents.....	5.20 to 5.30
Extra Yellow C.....	3 1/2	Straight Grade.....	5.00 to 5.10
Yellow C.....	3 1/2 to 3 1/4	Superior Extras.....	4.85 to 5.00
TEA.			
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19	Good Seconds.....	4.75 to 5.00
" Fair.....	20 to 23	Graham Flour.....	4.00 to 5.10
" Good.....	25 to 29	Oatmeal.....	5.65 to 5.75
" Choice.....	31 to 33	" Rolled.....	6.00 to 6.15
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 36	Kila Dried Cornmeal.....	3.35 to 3.45
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39	" In Bond.....	3.15
MOLASSES.			
Barbadoes.....	40	Roller Wheat.....	5.50
Demerara.....	35 to 38	Wheat Bran, per ton.....	19.00 to 20.00
Diamond N.....	48	Middlings.....	27.50 to 28.50
Porto Rico.....	37 to 38	Cracked Corn " including bags.....	23.00
Centenagos.....	none	Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	34.00 to 35.00
Trinidad.....	34 to 35	Molice.....	30.00
Antigua.....	34 to 35	Split Peas.....	4.40 to 4.50
Tobacco, Black.....	38 to 44	White Beans, per bushel.....	1.80 to 2.00
" Bright.....	42 to 58	Pot Barley, per barrel.....	3.90 to 4.10
BISCUITS.			
Pilot Bread.....	3.15	Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	60 to 63
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2	Hay per ton.....	11.75 to 13.00
Soda.....	6 1/2	J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head of Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.	
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2	PROVISIONS.	
Fancy.....	8 to 15	Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	11.50 to 15.00
HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.			
Apples, per bbl., Am., bbls.....	4.00	" Am. Plate.....	15.00 to 15.50
Oranges, Jamaica, bbls.....	none	" Ex. Plate.....	16.00 to 16.50
Lemons, per case.....	5.50	Pork, Mess, American.....	16.50 to 17.00
Cocoanuts, new, pe 100.....	4.50	" American, clear.....	18.50 to 19.00
Onions New Berm. per crate.....	1.75	" P. E. I. Mess.....	15.00 to 15.50
" Egyptian, new.....	3 1/2	" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	14.00 to 14.50
Dates boxes, new.....	6	" Prime Mess.....	11.50 to 12.00
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	6 1/2	Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	12
Figs, Elmo, 5 lb boxes per lb., new.....	12	" American.....	11 to 12
" small boxes.....	11 to 13	Hams, P. E. I., green.....	10 to 11
Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	10	Prices are for wholesale lots only, and available to change daily.	
Bananas.....	2.95 to 3.00	BUTTER AND CHEESE	
Tomatoes, new, per crate.....	2.25	Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25
C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.			
FISH.			
MACKEREL—		SALT.	
Extra.....		Factory Filled.....	\$1.70
No. 1.....		Fine Liverpool, bag, from store.....	60
" 2.....		Liverpool, 3/4 hhd.....	1.25
" 3.....		" " Afloat.....	
" 3 large, Reamed.....	10 00	Cadiz.....	none
" 3, Reamed.....		Turks Island.....	1.50
" 3 large, Plain.....	8.50	Lisbon.....	none
" 3 Plain.....	8.75	Conarc W. I.....	none
Small.....		Trapani.....	\$1.40
HERRING.			
No. 1 C. B. July.....		" Afloat.....	none
" 1 Fall Split.....	4.60	SUGARS.	
" 1 Fall Round.....	4.25	Cut Leaf.....	5 1/2
" 1 Labrador.....	5.00	Granulated.....	4 1/2 to 5
" 1 Georges Bay.....	none	Circle A.....	4 1/2
" 1 Bay of Islands.....	3.00	White Extra C.....	4 1/2
ALEWIVES, No. 1.....	3.90	Standard.....	3 1/2 to 4
SALMON.		Extra Yellow C.....	3 1/2
No. 1, 3/4 bbl.....	16.00	Yellow C.....	3 1/2 to 3 1/4
No. 2, 3/4 bbl.....	15.00	TEA.	
" 3.....	14.00	Congou, Common.....	17 to 19
Small.....		" Fair.....	20 to 23
CODFISH.			
Hard C B.....	5.00	" Good.....	25 to 29
Western Shore.....	4.50	" Choice.....	31 to 33
Bank.....	none	" Extra Choice.....	35 to 36
Bay.....	none	Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39
Newfoundland.....	none	MOLASSES.	
Haddock.....	3.00	Barbadoes.....	40
Hard C B.....	3.50	Demerara.....	35 to 38
Bank & Western.....	3.25	Diamond N.....	48
HAKS.....	2.50	Porto Rico.....	37 to 38
POLLOCK.....	2.00	Centenagos.....	none
HAKS SOUNDS, per lb.....	19 1/2	Trinidad.....	34 to 35
COD OIL 1/2 gal.....	35c.	Antigua.....	34 to 35

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Halifax Printing Company, 161 Hollis Street.

JUDGE NOT.

(Continued.)

She was as observant as Miss Clavering was the opposite, and even the preoccupation of the girl's mind did not obscure her quickness of perception.

It was some little time before Beryl did appear in the drawing-room, for having just parted with her lover she was in no mood for any company save her own, and so she went straight to her own room, and sat down to dream over all that had happened that day.

She was so happy, so wonderfully happy; the whole world was rose-color to her.

But at last she roused herself and went downstairs; Aunt Laura would be marvelling what had become of her.

Miss Clavering looked up as her niece entered the room, her countenance severe, sorrowful, portentous.

"Whew!" thought Beryl. "Someone has seen me with Max, and has told auntie. Now for some fun!" Wicked Beryl!

"Here I am, auntie," said she coolly. "Did you think I was never going to turn up?"

"You were very late," replied auntie freezingly.

"Oh, but it was all right," returned Beryl, dropping into a chair and clasping her hands behind her head.

"Beryl," said her aunt, looking at her, "you have deceived me. I am shocked beyond measure. What I have heard to-day."

"What have you heard to-day, auntie?" asked Beryl, unmoved.

"Your own conscience must tell you," was the stern reply. "You were seen to-day with a gentleman."

Beryl smothered a laugh. Her dark eyes danced with mischief.

"I don't think that's half so shocking," said she demurely, "as if I had been seen with a tradesman or a farmer."

"The matter is far too serious for flippancy, Beryl. Who is this person, and how long has this kind of thing been going on?"

"The 'person,'" said Beryl composedly, "is a friend of Father Langholme's, and I have known him not quite three weeks. It's odd you didn't hear of it before in this gossip hole."

"And pray," said Miss Clavering, with the stony calm of despair, "where and when did you first meet this man?"

"By chance, down by the stream. He came over the stile; we fraternised—had quite a long talk. Next Sunday I saw him in the churchyard. He walked with me through the fields; asked me to take a ramble with him one day, and I did. We had a jolly walk; and so it went on. Who told you? Miss Dinwistle?"

Aunt Laura could only sit and stare and gape.

The brazen effrontery, the utter depravity of her niece, literally took away her breath for a few moments.

Beryl smiled.

"Beryl," her aunt managed to say at last, "I would not have believed it of you if your own lips had not confessed it; that you—you should sit and talk to a total stranger; make assignations with him—"

Aunt Laura could get no further; the horror of the last words choked her. Then Beryl's face changed.

After all, it was a shame to tease her aunt too much.

"Not assignations," said she, "though I dare say some people would call them so; but that gives me the idea of something bad, and there was no harm. I know whom I can trust, auntie. I shouldn't have behaved like that to just anyone, but Mr. Deverell is a gentleman in every fibre of his being. I know what I did was rather free-and-easy, but it was all right with him."

"Free-and-easy!" cried Aunt Laura; "it was bold, unmaidenly, improper! How can the man respect you if you do not respect yourself?"

"I don't know; he managed it somehow," said Beryl lapsing into the teasing mood again.

"A young girl like you is no judge in such matters," said Aunt Laura sternly. "Mr. Deverell, no doubt, amuses himself with a flirtation. How should you understand the wiles of these London men?"

"Oh, auntie!" cried Beryl, laughing, "London men are not more wicked than countrymen, and a vast deal nicer. You'll think so when you see him."

"I have no intention of seeing him," said Miss Clavering; "this improper companionship must cease at once and for ever. Your name will be a by-word in Middle Marston. It was the baker's man, Marshall, who saw you to-day, and of course he will talk about it everywhere."

"He is welcome. Of course, he told old Dinwistle, and she trotted up here. What a *bonne bouche* for her. But you must see Mr. Deverell, auntie. He is coming to-morrow afternoon."

"It is an insult to me, Beryl, that you should have asked or permitted Mr. Deverell to come here! How do I even know that is his name?"

"You are thinking of the villains in novels, auntie, who run about the country under false names. Mr. Deverell is a friend of Father Langholme's, and is staying with him at the rectory."

"I do not place any reliance on Mr. Langholme," said Aunt Laura stiffly; "a man so dishonest in his religious opinions will be dishonest in everything. And for what reason, pray, does Mr. Deverell wish to call here?"

"He will explain that himself, auntie," said Beryl, who saw that her aunt was inwardly twitching with curiosity to see the "strange man"; "but you'll have to let him come, and it's only fair. You don't know that he's so 'awful wicked,' and if I am no judge, perhaps you are."

Miss Clavering drew herself up.

"You have put me in a most painful position, Beryl," she said; "but I will see this Mr. Deverell, though, of course, I shall not countenance a continuance of the companionship—friendship, I suppose you call it!"

"No, I don't, auntie," said Beryl meekly.

"Friendship" between her and Max; how odd the word sounded!

Aunt Laura said no more; she stalked out of the room, and Beryl was wicked enough to laugh merrily.

"Poor green auntie!" she said. "I don't believe she has an idea what Max is coming about; thinks he will present himself, hat in hand, to ask if he and I may go on taking walks, as if he were an Eton boy of fourteen, and I a girl of twelve. But I think Max is right, and she won't be so horrified when she knows he has a good rent-roll and a good position in the world. Oh, what a long time it will be until to-morrow!"

Aunt and niece were together in the drawing-room the next afternoon. Aunt Laura had donned a black silk gown, and looked the quintessence of a blameless elderly gentlewoman. She pretended to knit, but was really on the tip-toe of expectation.

Beryl lounged in the window-seat with a novel, but she didn't read much, and when the door-bell rang, her heart leaped up with a passionate throb. Aunt Laura started, and dropped her knitting.

Then the room door opened, and the servant, in an awed voice, announced "Mr. Deverell."

She had never seen such a "swell" before; the doctor's son was nothing to him, or even Mr. Jones, the grocer, who wore such brilliant ties on Sunday, and curled his hair all round.

Miss Clavering rose with a frigid air, but in an inward flutter of excitement as the tall, striking-looking man entered the room.

Beryl advanced at once to meet Max, and gave him her hand, which he just clasped closely for a moment.

"Mr. Deverell—auntie," said Beryl, and both bowed, Aunt Laura stiffly. Max, glancing quickly from aunt to niece, saw that something had happened. Miss Clavering indicated a seat and resumed her own. Beryl was turning towards the door, when a look from Deverell arrested her steps.

She paused, coloring.

"You needn't run away," he said quietly; so she went back to the window-seat.

Poor Aunt Laura now she was actually face to face with the "strange man," was quite disconcerted, and had not the least idea how to begin.

Max, however, was perfectly self-possessed, and opened the bill without more ado.

"Miss Clavering," he said, "I gather that you are aware of my having known your niece for some few weeks."

"Beryl informed me of it yesterday evening," said Aunt Laura in her primmest way. "And I must say—"

"That you entirely disapprove of clandestine meetings, and all that sort of thing," said Max smiling. "Pardon me for interrupting; but I am sure you were, in the abstract, right. You must not blame your niece, however; the fault, if fault there was, was mine. To tell you the truth, Miss Clavering, the first moment I saw her, I resolved to see her again. Please don't look shocked; hear me out. Perhaps you think two or three weeks a short time to make up your mind that there is only one woman in all the world for you; but it took me less time than that; so to-day I have come to ask you for Beryl."

He was in earnest; there was no sort of doubt about that. Poor Aunt Laura! She was fated to undergo a series of surprises. In schoolboy phrase she was completely "floored" by this last one—not literally, of course; on the contrary, she half rose from her chair.

"Mr. Deverell," she began, "I—er—really—this—"

"Is a little sudden," said Max Deverell, coming to the rescue. "I am afraid it is; but I could not help that. I have already Beryl's consent, Miss Clavering"—he stretched out his hand to Beryl, and she went to him at once, kneeling down by him so that she could hide her face against him as he drew her within his arm—"and I think," he went on, with a strange softening of eye and voice, as he laid a caressing hand on the bowed head, "that you will not withhold yours."

Aunt Laura had somewhat recovered herself during this speech, though she was very nearly thrown off her balance again by seeing Beryl submitting, with something more than good grace, to being encircled by the man's arm, and caressed by his hand.

"Mr. Deverell," she said, with dignity, "the whole proceeding is entirely opposed to all that I have been brought up to consider correct in these matters. You are a stranger to me, and almost a stranger to Beryl."

"Not to Beryl, I think," he said, smiling, as for a second he met the girl's quick upward look; "but to you, Miss Clavering, I am a stranger. Still, this is a defect that mends with time. I shall easily, I hope, convince you that in worldly means, at any rate, I am able to take care of Beryl. I am Max Deverell, of Deverell Court, —shire; my estates are wholly unencumbered; my income between eight and nine thousand pounds a year. I will afford you every possibly proof of my statements, and shall, of course, make ample settlements on my wife. As to myself personally, I can refer you not only to Mr. Langholme, who has known me for years, but to other friends."

Deverell, of Deverell Court, and an income of not less than eight thousand a year! Beryl, then, had drawn a prize.

Miss Clavering was a very good woman, but she was not blind to these worldly advantages; and a little flush of triumph darted into her mind as she thought of Miss Dinwistle and the other gossips of Middle Marston, who were now enjoying the scandal about Beryl Clavering. What would they say when they heard the truth! The old lady's face softened visibly.

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"You speak honorably and straightforwardly, Mr. Deverell," she said; "and, of course, there can be no possibly objection to you on the score of worldly position; as to your religious opinions—"

"They are the same as Beryl's," said Max, suppressing a smile; "and that is better, isn't it? It leaves nothing to quarrel about."

"Well, perhaps it is better," said Aunt Laura. "I suppose, then, I must consent, subject to—"

"Subject to references," interposed Beryl wickedly.

"No, no, my dear. I don't mean that exactly."

Max held out his hand to the old lady.

"Miss Clavering is quite right, Beryl," he said. "She should not accept your credentials. You are prejudiced. Miss Clavering, I am very grateful to you. You have given me a priceless treasure; though if you had not given it, I should have taken it," he added to himself.

Aunt Laura clasped cordially the proffered hand, and so all was well that ended well.

Deverell's estimate of human nature was correct.

Aunt Laura made a few moral remarks, among which was that people ought to know each other for at least six months before marriage; but the shortness of the acquaintance was soon forgotten as the High Church business had been, and in the same amiable manner, and the old lady made not even a feeble protest against Beryl being married at Little Marston church by "Father" Langholme.

CHAPTER VIII.

FOREBODING.

The marriage was a very quiet one; neither Beryl nor Deverell cared for fuss, and Deverell had, for a man in his position, very few near relatives; nor had he in his wandering life kept up much intercourse with those he had.

Beryl had been born in India, and almost all her relations lived there; so there was no one to be offended by a quiet marriage, and Deverell would not have cared if there had been. He only cared to please Beryl, and no one else had any concern in the matter.

There was only one shadow on Beryl's heart at this time. There was some trouble in Max Deverell's life which he had not shared with her.

He had told her of his unloved childhood and youth; he spoke of the brother, always preferred before him, and now abroad; but those troubles of the past, though they must leave their traces on the man's whole life, did not seem to account for the signs that Beryl noticed of an ever present pain; and Max seemed to dread and seek to avoid questioning.

If he met her eyes wistfully searching his face he would draw her head caressingly against him, and perhaps begin to talk of something; and Beryl lacked the courage to seek his confidence; a certain sense of pain, too, held her silent.

Surely Max might trust her to share his sorrows; might himself ask her sympathy; was it any fault in her that he did not do so?

Then Beryl tried to comfort herself by reflecting that perhaps the trouble was not Max's secret, and he was not at liberty, therefore, to disclose it.

Still this solution did not satisfy the girl; but it never occurred to her for an instant that there was anything discreditable to Max Deverell connected with this burden that weighed upon him.

"Perhaps," she said to herself, one day, "when I am his wife he will tell me."

The evening before the marriage they sat in the churchyard at Little Marston together.

They had been strolling through the woods, and now it was growing dark, and they, on a low bench among the trees, Beryl leaning on her lover's breast, had been talking softly about the future.

Max was going to take his wife abroad to visit some of his own favorite haunts.

"They will be a pleasure to me now," he said softly; "they were none before. I wandered because I was restless, not because I was happy."

Beryl raised her head a little and looked up wistfully into her lover's face.

"But you are not quite happy now, Max," she said timidly.

He smiled a little sadly.

"Is anyone quite happy, dearest?" he answered her evasively.

Beryl laid her velvet cheek to his.

"Max," she said tremulously, "it isn't that; but there is something, something that troubles you. Oh, please forgive me! Won't you let me share it with you, Max?"

For with an almost convulsive movement he strained her suddenly to his heart, and she felt its quick, fierce throbs against her own.

(To be continued.)

DYSPEPTICS WILL REJOICE. Attention is called to the advertisement of "Dyspepticure" which appears to day. "Dyspepticure" has been a valuable Household Remedy for a number of years in St. John, and without any advertising, has become well known in nearly every part of the Maritime Provinces; that it is so well known is due to its wonderful success in really curing not only Indigestion and all ordinary Stomach troubles, but the worst cases of Chronic Dyspepsia. There are thousands upon thousands of Chronic Dyspeptics who have used so many remedies without success that they will hardly believe that a cure is possible; these are exactly the ones that are particularly requested to try the Remedy. The Pamphlet (copyrighted) on "Dyspepticure" giving a history of its discovery and full information about Diet and Digestion, is wrapped around each bottle or will be promptly sent free to any address. The fact of "Dyspepticure" having been thoroughly tested for ten years and being prepared by a responsible Druggist, Charles K. Short (Graduate Mass. College Pharmacy Boston) of St. John, N. B., recommends this remedy to the full confidence of the Public.

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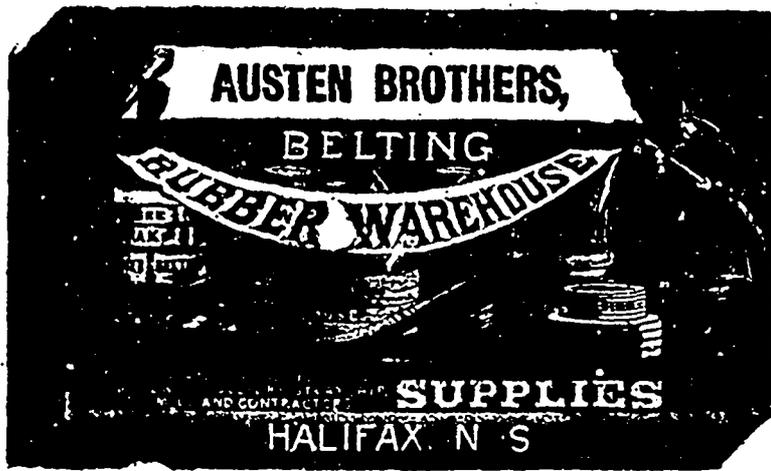
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MINING.

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

District.	Mill.	Tons Qtz.	Ozs. Gold.
†Sherbrook.....	Miners.....	42	7
Salmon River.....	Dufferin.....	460	104
*Moose River.....	D. Touquoy.....	440	67½
do.....	Moose River Co.....	199	34
Cariboo.....	Dixon.....	35	35½
Uniacke.....	Phoenix.....	187½	31½
S Uniacke.....	Withrow.....	55	35
do.....	Eastville.....	10	121½
Wine Harbor.....	McNaughton.....	400	156½
Lake Catcha.....	Oxford.....	290	90½
15 Mile Stream.....	New Egerton.....	390	227½
Stormont.....	Rockland.....	50½	46½
Leipsigate.....	Millipsigate.....	4	10½
Malaga.....	Malaga Co.....	100	96
do.....	Parker Douglas.....	116	67½

†20 tons qtz., 22 dump.
*345 tons surface soil and dump, 95 tons qtz.

Mr. W. J. Nelson, of Bridgewater, has a nice lump of gold weighing about nine ounces, the product of three trial tests of ore from different leads on his Millipsigate property. The richest results were from a lead of about a foot in width, which averaged over 17 dwts. The average from the four foot German lead was 14 dwts. On this lead the first quartz was taken from the old workings, the second from a new shaft which has been sunk on the same lead some 6,000 feet east. This proves the lead to be of great length, and as it is large and averages over 14 dwts. per ton, it should prove a lasting and good paying mine.

The recently discovered tin mine, some twenty-five miles north of Bridgewater, promises favorably, we understand. The leads are in a granite rock, the widest being about eight feet; and there are besides in sight several other leads, varying from one to three feet in width. Several casks of the ore were sent to England, and a mill test obtained in one of the Cornwall mills. The ore yielded five per cent. of pure metal, sufficient to make the mine a valuable one. Overtures have already been made to Mr. Nelson for bonding the property, and the English brokers to whom power-of-attorney has been sent, speak of \$75,000 as the price to be obtained if the property on further investigation justifies the representation made.—*Advance.*

GOLD HUNTING.—The gold hunting party which left here several weeks ago on an expedition down north returned on Friday last. Unfavorable weather prevented them from prosecuting their search with much vigor, and it is the intention of the party to resume the expedition shortly.—*North Sydney Herald.*

A NEW MINING ENTERPRISE.—A number of Monctonians, including Messrs. J. Beaton, C. E. Northrup, P. S. McManus, W. Watson and W. A. Metzler, have secured a license to prospect for coal on an area of five miles on the Cocagne river. If coal is found in paying quantities it will no doubt be a rich thing, for besides the nearness to Moncton the opportunities for shipping to P. E. Island and North Shore ports are unexcelled. The area is about five miles from the B. and M. Railway.—*Times.*

The progress of the nickel development in Canada is still attracting attention. A recent special to a New York paper says that "A large amount of nickel ore has recently been purchased by the Navy Department from the representatives in this country of the Canadian mines, and Lieut. Alexander McCrackin has been detailed on a special mission to Canada to make arrangements for its transportation and free entry. The amount thus far purchased under the \$1,000,000 appropriation for the purpose has been about 4,000 tons." A great opening appears to be looming on the horizon for the investment of capital in the Algoma district, and the consequent enhanced employment of Canadian labor and supply of Canadian production.

THE COXHEATH COPPER MINES.—The *Boston Sunday Herald*, of a recent date, has an excellent article on copper mining, in which the Coxheath copper mines occupies considerable space. After giving the history of copper mining throughout the world and the dividends paid to the owners, the following reference is made to the Cape Breton mines, which is principally owned by Boston capitalists:—

"The owners of the Coxheath copper mines have made a careful study of all the copper fields of the world. Their Boston office contains ore specimens and analyses from nearly all the principal mines of the world; their consulting engineer, Mr. George Grant Francis, M. E., of London, covers the copper districts of the earth in his supervision and examination of copper properties; their metallurgist, Dr. Edward D. Peters, Jr., M. E., of Boston, has smelted almost every variety of copper ores; the company is looking forward to compete with the world's markets, and they are laying foundations on the Coxheath mountains, where they have already developed quantity and quality combined, alongside of plenty of cheap fuel and low water freights to market, and intend to conduct operations on a scale to enable them to earn dividends with copper even at a lower price than the metal has ever yet been sold for.

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The ores of Coxheath contain an unusually pure chalcopyrites, frequently assaying 28 per cent to 30 per cent copper, the highest percentage attainable in this variety of copper ore being 34 per cent; it is mixed with silicious rock to a greater or less degree, which brings down the percentage of the vein contents to from 3 per cent to 20 per cent; it is low in sulphur and iron, and carries a marked gold element. There is no difficulty in the reduction of such ores into copper; they, however, require the correct treatment to suit their characteristics, and before squandering capital in extensive reduction works the company has wisely waited for a depth of development and made sure of quantity, meanwhile having employed the highest grade of metallurgical talent, both sides of the ocean, in experimental reduction treatments of its ores.

The output from the several shafts will be brought to a common point on the property for sorting into rich smelting ore and poorer grades, the latter being crushed and concentrated in extensive mills erected especially to meet the exact characteristics of these ores for the best possible result and the least possible loss. These concentrates will be roasted in revolving calcining furnaces, such as are in operation at the Anaconda works, and then smelted in large modern reverberatory furnaces similar to those at the Boston and Colorado Smelting works at Argo; the resulting matter will be shipped to market, but in the near future a portion of the product will be refined by the electrolytic process into wire bars. To sum up the conditions at Coxheath for comparison with the dividend paying districts quoted above, we have, quantity, pure ores, copper product equal in quality to Arizona, vigorous, low-priced labor, owing to cheapness of living in Cape Breton, cheapest fuel in the world, water transportation to market, no taxes for 25 years.

Now, as to the mine, or rather the mines. The average reader knows little of mining terms, of wizes and drifts, crosscuts and dumps, stopes and breasts, dips and strikes, or of geology and mineralogy; the technical detailed reports of the best mining engineers are as Greek to them; such reports can be obtained at the office of the company; but if one should personally visit Coxheath, they can easily understand the course of the veins on the property as proved by the numerous surface pits exposing the lode, and from which they can pick out the ore themselves, can see the ore piles at the shafts, witness the ore crushed, and examine it on the dumps, go below and measure the width of the great veins, said by experts to be one of only four such systems of large fissures known to exist in all North America. They can visit the great coal mines near by, and view the magnificent harbor of Sydney from the smelting site on the northwest arm, and know more about the real merits of the project in 24 hours than by reading all the mining reports ever written."

The Boston Herald adds that the Eastern Development Company only asks fair play from the investing public and is more than desirous that investors should make their own examination. "Just think," says the Herald, "of the opportunity presented for a glorious voyage to Halifax, thence to the Strait of Canso, then transferring to the steamer Marion and journeying through St. Peter's canal and the beautiful Bras d'Or Lakes, by the magnificent country seat of Prof. Be l, 'Beinn Bhreagh,' near Baddeck, and out again to sea around the headland and into the harbour of Sydney, ending with a charming 10-mile ride over the Scotch road on the Coxheath hills, and only three days occupied by the journey, with health, pleasure, information, and profit all rolled together at so reasonable a cost; and if you are a driving Yankee who cannot possibly take matters so leisurely, then take a parlor car and rush round by rail via Bangor, St. John, Moncton, Truro, New Glasgow to Mulgrave, across the strait of Canso and over the the newly opened Cape Breton railway, getting off at Leaches' Creek station, only five miles from the mine, and all accomplished in 38 hours time." Concluding, our Boston contemporary says: "These things are either so, or they are not; the company not only invites but challenges the sceptic to pull the latch-string at Coxheath, and receive a hearty welcome."

The Boston Gold Mine, of Molega, had a brick of gold weighing 240 ozs. in June clean-up, and in July 224 ozs.—Gold Hunter.

The United States census office has issued a bulletin relating to copper production in the United States. It shows the United States to be the largest producer of copper in the world, its products for 1889 being 226,055,962 pounds.

William P. Colchester, son-in-law of Mr. Ellershanson, who was literally the founder of Ellershause, died at Georgetown, British Guiana, on the 30th June. Mr. Colchester went down there in April last on a gold mining expedition. No particulars of his death have been received.

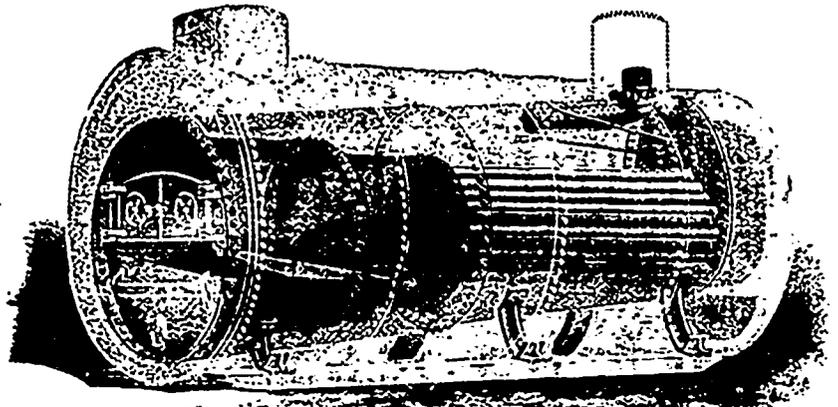
RESOURCES OF NOVA SCOTIA.—(From Acadian Sketches, Harper's Bazar.)—Nova Scotia is marvellously rich in natural resources. Within its limits there are more valuable minerals by far than are known in any other territory of equal size—coal, gold, iron, manganese, antimony, marble, gypsum, limestone and sandstone being found in great abundance. There is scarcely a county in the Province from one end to the other in which valuable deposits of one or more of these minerals do not exist.

John O'Brien, Reg., Antigonish, writes:—"I have been a sufferer from dyspepsia for some years, and get so bad it was impossible to attend to my work, vomiting almost everything eaten. Having heard of K. D. C. I was induced to make a trial of it, and was astonished to find that after a few doses food could be retained on my stomach and after following the directions carefully for a few weeks the pain and distress known too well by dyspepsics, gradually left me. Am now able to attend to my work, and in good health."

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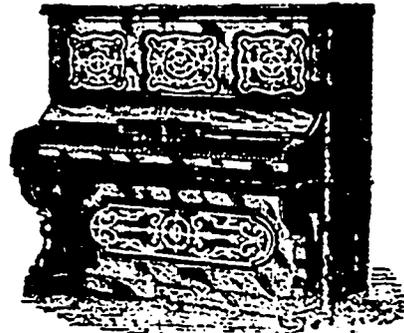
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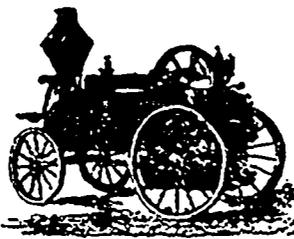
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MINING.

ANALYSES OF NOVA SCOTIA COALS AND OTHER MINERALS.

By E. GILPIN, JR., A.M., F.G.S., INSPECTOR OF MINES, ETC.

[From the Transactions of the Nova Scotian Institute of Science, Session of 1890-91]

The following analyses, for the most part hitherto unpublished, may be interesting for comparison. They have been made by the writer, and may be considered as representing fair averages

The value of proximate analyses for commercial purposes has certain limits. By its means, in a properly averaged sample representing a bed of coal, the amount of moisture, of ash, and of sulphur can be determined. The estimations of the amounts of volatile matter, and of fixed carbon, vary with the time of heating, amount of heat, bulk of sample, etc., so that they can be regarded only as approximate. For the same reasons the gas values of coals are not satisfactorily determined in the laboratory by this method of analysis. The quality of the coke as left in the crucible after determination of volatile combustible matter is not always found to correspond with that obtained in practice.

The time and cost of ultimate analyses of coal have prevented their adoption for general commercial purposes, and their value may be based principally upon the view, that as they give the total percentage of carbon present in the coals, they are in accord with the idea that the ultimate evaporative power of a coal is in direct proportion to the amount of carbon it contains. The determinations of sulphur and ash by proximate analysis are equally valuable for ordinary purposes.

It is remarkable that more attention is not paid by purchasers to the composition and comparative values of the fuels offered to them. The slight differences in prices which are sometimes allowed for coals generally acknowledged to be of lower grade are in many cases disproportionate to the differences really existing. To manufacturers and other large consumers the study of this matter would prove a considerable item of profit in balancing cost sheets.

In every metallurgical business ores are bought by the percentage of metal they contain, limits are fixed for the impurities, and within these limits the amount to be deducted from the value of the metal varies.

Thus, two coals, showing respectively—

Combustible matter	92.00	92.00
Water.....	.50	2.50
Sulphur.....	.50	.50
Ash.....	7.00	5.00

will not have the same values as fuels, nor equal adaptability for many metallurgical purposes. Now, assuming the amount of combustible matter to be suited for the purposes of the purchaser, and he wishes to make gas for lighting, the first fuel is worth more to him than the second; while to the purchaser for domestic purposes the lessened amount of ash in the second coal would outweigh the amount of moisture he would have to purchase with it.

(To be Continued.)

Dr. Koch's cure for consumption went up like a rocket and came down like a stick; but Pullner's Emulsion still shines with undimmed lustre as the best remedy for wasting disease.

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DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

NEWS.

Our Checker Editor, Mr. William Forsyth, is on a visit to the Upper Provinces, which will probably last two or three weeks. Mr. Samuel Granville has very kindly consented to occupy Mr. Forsyth's chair till his return.

The prize offered for Problem 231 will be awarded on Mr. Forsyth's return.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A. S. McKie, Sydney, C. B.—Your question will be answered in detail on Mr. Forsyth's return.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 232.—The position was black men on 6, 22, 27, kings 3, 15, 23; white men 16, 29, 32, kings, 5, 12, 13; black to play and win.

GAME NO. 112—"DOUBLE CORNER."

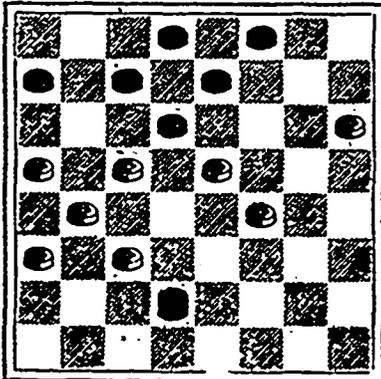
Played on "Labor Day," in Halifax, between Messrs. Granville and Hamilton. Several nice points were developed in this game, and a study of it would prove instructive to persons learning "the silent game."

Table with 4 columns of numbers representing game positions. Includes 'Drawn.' label.

PROBLEM 234.

By W. Strickland.

Black men 3, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10; king 26.



White men 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 21, 22. White to play and win.

We notice that Wylie, the "Herd Laddie," does not allow "the grass to grow under his feet." The Liverpool Mercury reports that since his return from Australia he had played to that time at London ninety games, of which he won eighty-one, lost two and seven were drawn.

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CITY CHIMES.

We have been enjoying some lovely bright warm days and pleasant evenings during the past week, and summer sports have been vigorously participated in. Baseball, cricket, polo, tennis, bicycle riding, picnics, boating, etc. etc., have all been flourishing, and our young people are on the go every day, but do not seem to grow weary of the round of gayety. Well, there will be lots of time to rest in the season between the summer festivities and the winter jollifications, when there is nothing to do but to take long tramps, gather autumn leaves or prepare for Christmas by spending the long evenings deep in the mysteries of fancy work. There are several warships in the Harbor just now, and officers and men appear to be enjoying their sojourn in this port, as well as they may, for it is certainly without doubt a choice place in which to pass the summer season. There are many Americans in town, who gladly exchange the broiling heat of Boston, New York and the seaboard for our pleasant sea breezes and healthful air, and at last the fact appears to be appreciated that Halifax and its suburbs have unlimited advantages as a summer resort.

The Kermesse given by the friends of the Bishop's Chapel on the beautiful grounds of Mr. C. J. Spike, North West Arm, on last Friday afternoon and evening, was a big success. The weather was simply perfection, clear and cool. The grounds were prettily illuminated in the evening with colored lights, and all who patronized this delightful entertainment were more than charmed. The sail up the Arm is one of the most attractive features of our outings in this lovely retreat, and Halifaxians who appreciate and love the beauties of Nature seem never to weary of the scenery of the Arm.

The concert at the Public Gardens, which was postponed from Labor Day, came off on Friday evening of last week and was indeed a success. Between twelve and fifteen hundred people were present, and visitors to our city were, as usual, enthusiastic over the beauties of the Gardens and the excellence of the music provided at these evening entertainments. The Leicestershire and St. Patrick's Bands dispensed the sweet melodies on this occasion, and both were highly commendable. The Leicestershire's closing number must be referred to, though want of space forbids us rapturizing as we are inclined when we think of the genuine pleasure afforded to all who listened to this excellent performance. The piece was descriptive of an embarkation of an army on board ship, the subsequent long march, bivouac, sudden attack by the enemy, the sentinels' alarm, bugle calls, a rush to arms, a fierce night conflict, and the victory; closing with "See the Conquering Hero Comes," and the hymn "Abide with me, fast falls the eventide," sweetly and softly rendered. The rapturous applause was kindly responded to and the last part repeated, much to the delight of the audience. Soldiers with rifles were stationed at numerous different points on the outskirts of the Gardens, and during the "war" the clear summer air for miles around resounded with the noise of battle.

The sanctum-sanctorum of Hollis street and vicinity are enlivened each day with music from the hurdy-gurdy, whose owner seems to be possessed of an untiring arm, and by the cheerful trills of the travelling piano, with its cute little love birds, who, for the small sum of five cents, will come out of their home and pick out the slip of paper which miraculously decides your fate for the dim future. Sometimes it is almost distracting to have "The Blue Bells of Scotland" chiming in with the weighty discussions being carried on within the hallowed precincts of our office walls, or the inviting strains of the waltz steal in through the open windows, quite out of accord with the work heaped up before us; but the apparently never weary musicians go on just the same, grinding out their round of tunes and then bravely beginning over again, day after day, and as they seem to invariably accompany the summer season, we must not expect to miss them "till the lovely flowers are gone."

The Rosebud Band of Hope had a very successful picnic on Wednesday at Prince's Lodge. The sun shone her brightest, and the many who are fond of these days spent in the beautiful woods around the Lodge had a merry time, returning home well pleased with the annual excursion of 1891.

The dance on board the U. S. S. *Philadelphia*, on Tuesday, was a delightful affair, and much enjoyed by the favored ones of our society devotees who were present.

Large numbers turned out to witness the Rambler's Cycle Club parade on Tuesday evening. They made a run through the principal streets and then went for a whirl in the Park. The boys make a good appearance and manage the wheels very gracefully.

The excursion party from Boston, Bristol, Malden, Salem, New Haven, Wilmington and Beverley, which have been at the Queen this week, and have "done the town" as much as possible, return home to-day. They are loud in their enthusiasm over the many attractive places in the city, and will probably come again, bringing others with them, to enjoy a sojourn in the bracing atmosphere of Halifax.

The Tennis Club had a fine afternoon on Saturday last for their tournament, but owing to the late starting, the afternoon was too short to finish all the sets, and it is now planned that the victors in last week's playing will play off to-morrow afternoon, weather permitting; play to begin at two o'clock sharp. The Halifax ladies and gentlemen who have time to indulge in delightful afternoons spent in practice, are becoming quite experts, and much improvement over the play of the beginning of this season may be noted.

Opera-lovers have been, figuratively speaking, in clover this week; and the New York Bijou Opera Company has been playing to good houses since its opening at the Academy of Music on Monday evening. The first three evenings "The Princess of Trebizonde" was put on for the first time in Halifax. It is a comedy operetta, and while the chorus of the company is decidedly weak, the characters of this amusing and interesting play are well carried out; and just here we may say something that is not always to be said of even good opera troupes, this company combines fine acting with its excellent musical abilities. Miss Adelaide Randall, the star of the company, as Prince Raphael was charming. She possesses a clear, strong, pure voice, and uses it to advantage, and her appearance on the stage is a pleasing one. Miss Baba Yaming, who takes the part of Zinnotta, one of Gabriola's daughters, has a remarkably sweet voice, but not very strong. Tremolini, the clown, was well personified by Mr. G. C. Pearce, who kept the audience happy, and doubtless drove away many a fit of blues, for he was intensely funny. The company propose staying in Halifax all next week.

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

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