

Halifax Hotel,

HALIFAX, N. S.

THE LARGEST & MOST COMPLETE HOTEL
IN THE LOWER PROVINCES.

Has been lately fitted with all modern
improvements, making it one of the
Leading Hotels in Canada.

H. HESSLEIN & SONS, PROPS.

ALBION HOTEL,

22 SACKVILLE ST., HALIFAX, N. S.

P. P. ARCHIBALD, Prop'r.

This is one of the most quiet, orderly, and well-
conducted Hotels in the city. Table always well
supplied with the best the market will afford.
Clean, well-ventilated Rooms and Beds, and no
pains spared for the comfort of guests in every
way, and will commend itself to all who wish a
quiet home while in the city

CHARGES MODERATE.

LYONS' HOTEL,

Opp. Railway Depot.

KENTVILLE, N. S.

DANIEL McLEOD, - Prop'r.

Quicksilver,
Emery Wheels,
Lacing Leather,

AND

Hubber & Leather Belting.
FULL STOCKS, SELLING LOW.

Headquarters in Nova Scotia for
Gold Mining Supplies.

Metals & General Hardware.

H. H. FULLER & CO.
HALIFAX, N. S.

The Yarmouth Steamship Co.
(LIMITED)

The Shortest and Best Route between
Nova Scotia and Boston.

The new steel steamer YARMOUTH will leave
Yarmouth for Boston every WEDNESDAY and
SATURDAY EVENINGS after arrival of the
train of the Western Counties Railway, commencing
March 17th.

Returning, will leave Lewis' Wharf, Boston, at
10 a. m., every Tuesday and Friday, connecting at
Yarmouth with train for Halifax and intermediate
station.

The YARMOUTH is the fastest steamer plying
between Nova Scotia and the United States, being
fitted with Triple Expansion Engines, Electric
Lights, Steel Steering Gear, Bilge Keels, etc., etc.
S.S. CITY OF ST. JOHN leaves Halifax every
MONDAY EVENING, and Yarmouth every
THURSDAY

For Tickets, Staterooms, and all other informa-
tion, apply to any Ticket Agent on the Windsor
and Annapolis or Western Counties Railways.
W. A. CHASE, L. E. BAKER,
Agent. President and Manager.

City Foundry & Machine Works.

W. & A. MOIR,

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS
Corner Hurd's Lane and Barrington St.

Manufacturers of Mill and Mining Machinery,
Marine and Stationary Engines, Shafting, Pulleys
and Hangers. Repair work promptly attended to.
ON HAND—Several New and Second-hand
Engines

HOTEL LORNE,

Main Street, Yarmouth, N. S.

First-Class in every Particular.

FRED. C. RYERSON, Prop'r.

THE

Acadian Hotel

The subscriber notifies the public
that the ACADIAN HOTEL will
re-open on

MONDAY, 26th Inst.,
with best accommodation for Perma-
nent and Transient Boarders.

GEO. NICHOLS,
88-Granville Street-88

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.
OPPOSITE JOHN TOBIN & CO.'S.
HALIFAX.

Terms, \$1.00 per Day.
CHAS. AuCOIN, Proprietor.

ARMY & NAVY DEPOT.

James Scott & Co.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Grocers & Wine Merchants,
117 and 118 GRANVILLE STREET,

Offer for Sale in Bond or Duty Paid :

- 350 cases Old Brandy
- 275 " Scotch and Irish Whiskey
- 170 " Holland Gin
- 75 " Plymouth and Old Tom Gin
- 400 doz. Port and Sherry
- 300 cases Claret
- 60 " Hock and Moselle
- 400 doz. Ale and Porter, pts. & qts.
- 100 cases Champagne

—ALSO—
Angostura, Orange, and John Bull BITTERS.

A Full Line of GROCERIES always
on hand.

Wm. Stairs, Son & Morrow

HALIFAX, N. S.

CARRY THE LARGEST STOCK

—OF—

Heavy Hardware

In the Maritime Provinces.

- Pig Iron
- Bar Iron
- Lead
- Tin
- Antimony
- Iron Boiler Plates
- Steel "
- Boiler Tubes
- Boiler Rivets
- Steam Tubes

—ALSO—

Portland Cement, Fire Brick and Clay,
Moulders' Sand,

FOUNDRY SUPPLIES,

Linseed Oil, White Leads, Cordage,
Oakums, and a full assortment of

SHIP CHANDLERY

—AND—

SHELF HARDWARE.



JONES' MUSIC WAREHOUSES,
57 Granville, Cor. Sackville St., Halifax.
Pianofortes, Cabinet Organs, Band Instru-
ments, Sheet Music, etc.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

PROHIBITION—HOW IT WORKS.

The prohibitory law in Rhode Island has not been enforced in the cities of that State from the first. The statistics of the arrests for drunkenness show that only the law-abiding elements of the community pay any attention to it. Thus at Newport invalids were last summer unable to procure the mild forms of alcoholic stimulants that their physicians had prescribed, while the club men and corner loafers could obtain all that they wanted in any degree of strength that they preferred. It is said that a number of saloon keepers who have failed to obtain a license in Philadelphia, are removing to Rhode Island to continue their business under more favorable auspices.

The situation shows once more that for ten persons who will help to enact prohibition by their votes, there is scarcely one who will give active help in enforcing it when once it has been enacted. They see the evils of the liquor traffic, and they think to get rid of them at one stroke by a new law. But laws cannot work miracles. They are worth just the weight of aroused and active public opinion which remains behind them after they have been enacted. The laws against murder or burglary are operative, because such crimes lie under a constant, unanimous, and vigorous condemnation from society. A law to forbid or to restrict materially the sale of liquor, forbids or restricts the use of what is condemned by public opinion only in the use. If the prohibitionists were to bring the whole community up (or down) to the level of believing that drinking in any degree is as wrong as assault or fornication, that community would both enact and enforce prohibition. But not one per cent. of the people anywhere holds that belief.

EL

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The inhabitants residing in what is known as the St. Maurice District in the Province of Quebec, Canada, remarked when driving through a portion of the country, through which a fire had passed, that their waggons became coated and colored with a substance which it was impossible to remove by washing. This neighborhood soon became known as the "Terre à Peinture," ("Land of Paint,") and the ore was used for the purpose of painting roofs and outbuildings. This continued for years, until Messrs. Wm Johnson & Co., of Montreal, the well-known paint manufacturers of that city, recognizing the value of the article, purchased the whole district, and erected furnaces and other works for the development of the mines. There are now numerous furnaces or kilns in operation, and the industry gives employment to many hands. The daily output is 16 tons, and the supply of ore is practically inexhaustible. From this ore is manufactured what is now known as the Johnson Magnetic Iron Paint, of which the following is an analysis:—

Per Oxide of Iron..... 92 per cent.
Hydraulic cement..... 8 "

100 "

The effect of iron in paint is to cover the wood, metal, or other substance painted with a metallic shield, as an air-tight, water-proof covering for oil, the only real preservative in all paint. Of a rich brown color, it mixes perfectly well with linseed oil, and covers 150 per cent. more than lead, and is a better protection against oxidation. Another great advantage is that it forms beautiful warm tints with white lead, such as grey stone, drab, and brown stone, and these tints thus made are most lasting, and can be used for any purposes, either for inside or outside work

MANUFACTURE OF ALUMINUM.—Constant improvements are being reported in the production of aluminum, whereby the cost of its manufacture has already been very much reduced. The indications are that still further improvements will be made, until the metal will become so cheap that it will be made to enter into the manufacture of a vast number of household and other articles for which it is most admirably fitted. The latest improvement in the production of aluminum has recently been patented in France. The work of manufacture is divided into two parts, in the first of which ten parts by weight of powdered alumina are mixed with four of lampblack, a sufficient quantity of tar being added to form a thick paste. This is then placed in a suitable receptacle and calcined at a red heat till the oil or tar is completely decomposed, leaving a brittle solid, which is then broken into small lumps and subjected in a closed vessel to the action of an atmosphere of carbon bi-sulphide, a current of which is kept constantly flowing through the vessel. On raising the temperature it is said that this agent decomposes the carboniferous mixture with the production of carbonic acid gas and a sulphide of aluminum, from which the pure metal is afterward obtained with the aid of hydrogen.

REDUCTION OF STEEL IN 1887.—The *Bulletin* presents in its last issue complete statistics of the production of all kinds of steel in the United States in 1887, namely, Bessemer and Clapp Griffiths, open hearth, crucible, and miscellaneous kinds of steel. The aggregate amounts to the enormous quantity of 3,739,760 net tons, or 3,339,071 gross tons, which exceeds by 30 per cent. our production of all kinds of steel in 1886, in which year we for the first time produced more steel than Great Britain, which country had hitherto led the world in this branch of manufacture. Our production of all kinds of steel in 1886 was 2,870,003 net tons, or 2,562,602 gross tons. Over seven-eighths of our total steel production in 1887 was made by the Bessemer process. The total quantity of Bessemer steel made in the United States in 1887, including the output of Clapp-Griffiths converters, was 3,288,357 net tons, or 29 per cent. over the production of 1886. In 1883