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A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

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While, in the opinion of some English conservative journals, the Parnellites are in some danger of overdoing their Pigott, who has been an immense god-send to them, and while the *Daily News* and others are rejoicing in the opportunity for attacks on the *Times* so violent and bitter that they are certain to produce reaction, it is curious to find the *New York Herald* coming to the support of the great journal with no uncertain note and on the highest grounds of newspaper spirit and public morality.

The letter of our Ottawa correspondent this week is especially good, and hits the peculiar snobbery of Ottawa (not unshared by Halifax) with a sledge hammer. But our correspondent does not apparently perceive that the discussion of the "aristocracy" of this city was, in this case, in no way promoted or provoked by the 300 victims of the sensationalism of a journal, to which the undue invention of the "List" evidently suggested itself as a source of profit, and a text for letters—as a correspondent last week put it—"to keep the ball rolling."

THE CRITIC,

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Lieut Gordon, in mentioning the increased employment by the Americans of steam scine-boats, points out the greater difficulty of protection by sailing schooners. We should be inclined to suggest application to the Imperial Government for two or three of the old class of gun-boats which are now being superseded in the Royal Navy by larger craft. We should think it probable that they might be had for the asking, but even if not, vessels sold out of the navy go at very low figures.

Mr. F. B. Croston's "Haliburton: The Man and the Writer," the appearance of which has been somewhat delayed, is, we understand, to be issued in about a week's time. It is the first of a series to be published under the auspices of the Haliburton Society of Kings College, and will be prefaced with a brief introduction by Prof. Roberts. It is said that No. 2 of the series will be a compendious treatise on the literature of Canada, by Prof. Roberts. The enterprise of the Society in this direction is most commendable, and there can be no doubt that, numbering in its ranks some of the prominent literary men from all parts of the Dominion, its publications will take rank as household words. We believe their get-up will be commensurate with their literary value.

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner shows considerable acumen in his account of the Canadian people themselves which occupies the third part of his article, the second being taken up with an interesting account of his trip from Montreal to Vancouver. Mr. Warner is able to discern that Canadians are not second-hand Englishmen, but a distinct type. "The Canadian girl," he considers, "resembles the American in escape from a purely conventional restraint, and in self-reliance, and she has, like the English, a well modulated voice and distinct articulation. But she belongs to a distinct Canadian type of woman." With regard to racial diversities Mr. Warner notices that not only is the Frenchman of Quebec separated by the widest range of national characteristics from all other classes, but "the man of Nova Scotia is not at all the man of British Columbia or Manitoba." Mr. Warner thinks, with regard to the "future of Canada," that there is "a growing feeling for independence; very little, taking the whole mass, for annexation."

"Whatever," says the *New York Herald*, "the verdict of the Parnell Commission, credit is due to the *Times* for having alone, single-handed, with no possible motive but high public duty, entered upon a costly, harassing, and thankless task. If he (the director of the *Times*) believed that he could make good the charge that a revolutionary party in English politics had descended to worse than revolutionary methods—had made assassination a weapon and an argument—it was surely courageous to spare neither money nor pains to prove his case." It is pointed out that the *Times* had nothing to gain by controversy, and nothing to lose by silence, but preferred the former, and "made a stern, lavish, honorable, heroic contest, to be remembered, as it surely will be, to the honor of that journalism which, in the sense of duty to the people, finds no labor a sacrifice."

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner's "Comments" may possibly tend to dissipate to some extent the ignorance of Canada—transcending even that of Englishmen—which prevails in the United States, and to which are probably partly due the annexation impertinences of the last few months. Appearing in *Harper's Monthly* their large circulation may produce a beneficial effect. Canadians who are desirous of seeing their country as it appears to a keen-eyed, fair-minded, and highly intelligent foreigner, should read Mr. Warner's article, the style of which is simple, easy and graceful. Much misapprehension as to the narrowness of the fertile and habitable belt, which originated before it was known that isothermal lines and parallels of latitude do not coincide, is corrected. The superiority of our political system is not directly admitted, but the grounds of Canadian belief in that superiority are fairly, frankly and clearly given.

The excellent *Monthly Journal of Education*, published at St. John, is doing good work in the publication of star tables, and in awakening interest in astronomical knowledge generally. Is not, however, "the first point of Aries," mentioned as coincident with the vernal equinox, now a merely technical expression? Sayce tells us that this coincidence began in the year 2450, B.C. We believe "Precession" carries the real equinoctial point backward one sign in 2151 years. Consequently it would, we suppose, have retrograded to the sign Pisces nearly 300 years before the Christian era, which accounted for the prevalence of the Fish on Christian tombs in the Catacombs of Rome. If this be correct, the sun's place at the vernal equinox would now be in Aquarius, as it was in Taurus before 2450, B.C., which accounted for Bull worship among the Chaldeans and Egyptians. Will the *St. John Journal of Education* tell us whether or no we are right?

Thirty-six licenses to American vessels were issued under the *modus vivendi* last year, their aggregate amount being \$3,831. Those whose apt vocation it is to embarrass their own government by false charges of unfriendly treatment of Americans will find but little material to their hands in last year's operations, there having been but one seizure, that of a small sloop-rigged boat in the Bay of Fundy, which was subsequently given up to the owners on payment of the expenses incurred in her safe-keeping. A better understanding is reported on the part of masters of United States fishing vessels as to just what rights they had in Canadian ports, and the following appears in the instructions to commanders of Canadian protective cruisers:—"You will, therefore, be careful in no way to hinder the access to Canadian ports of any United States fishing vessel whose master or owner declares his intention of procuring such license, nor to interfere with any such vessel whose master or owner procures such license, in so far as the carrying out of the purposes of such license are concerned," nor are such vessels seeking to purchase bait, etc., required to enter or clear at the Customs, provided they do not remain over 24 hours.

While the Militia are only getting bi-annual drills, and are notoriously deficient in valise and other equipments, and while Sir Frederic Middleton waxes weary of urging reforms which he has at heart for the welfare of the National Forces, it does seem extraordinary that the Minister of Militia with, as is asserted, a free railway pass, cannot visit British Columbia at a less cost to the public than some \$1600. It is said at Ottawa to be difficult to get anything done, and there is no doubt that there are points connected with the Militia Department that require sharp looking to.

No regnant sovereign, except perhaps Ysabel of Castile, ever shed as pure a lustre on the throne she graced as Victoria. But the best of women and of Queens are but mortal, and the best of subjects must fain acknowledge that Her Majesty is a terrible stickler for etiquette as she understands it, not to say a trifle obstinate. It has been a hard struggle to her, apparently, to concede a very small indulgence in the matter of décolletée dresses, tho' it is quite a puzzle how the extreme of such a fashion can possibly recommend itself to a lady of unquestionable purity and propriety. It is said that Mrs. Harrison's ideas on this point are, very rightly, tho' not extreme, somewhat different.

It is much to be regretted that Mr. Mills of Annapolis should have committed himself to the buffoonery of introducing in the House of Commons a Bill for the Annexation to Canada of the New England States. Of course such a piece of impertinence and bad taste is universally scouted, but it is disreputable that any member of the Canadian Parliament should emulate the bad examples in that line of American politicians, which have created so much disgust in Canada. It might have been thought that the very fact of our having been the mark of such an impertinence would have sufficed to deter any Canadian legislator from imitating it, at a time moreover, when it is most desirable to cultivate courtesy and friendly relations.

The one point of interest connected with the abdication of the King of Servia is that, somehow or other, all the second-rate potentates of the Balkin Peninsula who are distasteful to Russia get dethroned. King Milan was a very poor specimen of a monarch. He began by plunging his country into a war which he was not soldier enough to conduct with a minimum of credit; then he got at loggerheads with his Queen, in which his dissoluteness put him entirely in the wrong, and now, having it seems made himself obnoxious to Russia, where Queen Natalie is in favor, it is quite on the cards that that impulsive lady may be made use of to serve Russian policy. The King of Roumania is a Hohenzollern, or he would probably soon be made to follow suit, but there is danger in that quarter of Germany calling "hands off."

A correspondent furnished us last week with some remarks on the publication by a Halifax paper of a list of 300 more or less harmless persons whom it dubbed "aristocrats," "blue bloods," and other absurd names. About the same time the *St. John Sun* editorially remarked "This is a business not well suited to the democratic customs and feelings of Canadian cities, however well it may be adapted to New York and other cities in the land where snobbishness prevails. If consideration for those whose names do not appear on the list is not sufficient to prevent publication of these absurd catalogues, some consideration is due to the three hundred themselves, who must be made to feel extremely foolish." The last sentence of the *Sun's* comment exactly hits the mark. People are made to feel exceedingly foolish by having their names paraded in such a connection.

Alluding to the probable completion this year of the Dry Dock "equal in every respect to the best in the world," the Chamber of Commerce goes on to say "year by year the steamers visiting us for repairs, coal, etc., are increasing in number and tonnage. With the great natural advantages of our harbor, our grain elevator, deep-water terminus," (tho' this last is far from being on the scale it should be) "and soon our splendid dry dock, the question of winter port should be pretty well settled." Yet in the face of railway interests which have set in a current totally inimical to Halifax, it is difficult to look to the future in a sanguine spirit. If the politicians who, at the time of Mr. Van Horne's visit, were engaged in shouting themselves hoarse to discredit the government for its Pacific Railway Policy, had met that gentleman in a different spirit, the prospects of Halifax to day might have been very different.

In a lecture on "Pygmy Races of Men" Professor Flower referred to the curious fact that the tallest and shortest races in Europe are respectively the Norwegians and the Laps, living in almost the same region. In Africa, also, the diminutive Bushman and the tallest race of the country, the Kaffirs, are close neighbors. These facts indicate that climate, soil, and other physical conditions have but small influence on human stature, and suggest the question whether it is due to social or moral agency. The comparative history of the Laps and Norwegians indicates that it may be so. The Vikings were always a fighting race; the Laps certainly are, and so far as we know, always have been, an exceptionally peaceful people, and the Esquimaux, with whom they are so nearly connected, are the same. The Laps live on the snowfields of Norway, and the Esquimaux on the bitterest parts of the Arctic regions, just the places to which the weakest would be driven by conquerors who have appropriated the more fertile regions. The consequent hardship and semi-starvation would probably stunt the growth of the weaker people, while, on the other hand, the conquering warlike race, in the days of hand-to-hand fighting with outsiders, and struggling for chieftainship, would continually kill off the feeble and short armed, and multiply the big men by the "survival of the fittest" for such conditions.

We remarked last week on the futility and injustice, and more particularly on the extreme inexpediency, of the proceedings under the Crimes Act against Home Rule Members of Parliament. An incident which occurred in the arraignment of Mr. O'Brien is a striking example. It is the obvious cue of these persons to seize every opportunity of posing as spurious martyrs. Mr. Healey, acting as counsel for O'Brien, purposely made himself so obnoxious to the court that he was forcibly ejected. This sort of thing is of course all that the opposition journals want for a text, and accordingly the whole country rings with their simulated indignation. The Coercion Act discredits the Government, and at the same time furnishes endless opportunities to the Irish Party to discredit itself in the eyes of all who would desire to see it respectable, and we could wish for the return of Mr. Gladstone to power in order that it might be repealed.

In no particular are the innate and essential vulgarity and low sensationalism of the mass of the American Press more conspicuous, than in the ill-bred pandering to the lowest curiosity, which it exhibits with regard to the unfortunate lady who may happen to be the wife of the Chief Magistrate of the United States. It jars with every instinct of a gentleman to drag the name of a lady before the public in any connection except one which may reflect honor upon her, and at the same time be a perfectly legitimate subject of comment within the bounds of delicacy. We are told that Mrs. Harrison, a lady, so far as we can learn, of a high type of matronly dignity, is intensely and righteously disgusted with certain comments of the Press under such headings as "The personal charms of the Lady of the White House," &c., &c., *ad nauseam*. It is no wonder that some critics begin to believe that the traditional reverence of the American for women is as false a veneer as that of the Frenchman.

The Report of the Fisheries Protection Service for the past year reveals a startling falling off in the mackerel fishery. The total catches, American and Canadian, for the last four years are given as follows:—1885—478,450, 1886—232,292, 1887—209,653, 1888—100,000 barrels. This terrible decrease is due to the use of the purse seine too early in the season, and the following up and harrassing of the shoals by the American fishermen. American legislation protects the fish on United States shores to the 21st June. In our waters similar protection, to be effective, would have to be extended to the 21st July. The destructive capabilities of the purse-seine are much increased by the recent American use of steam seine-boats. In consequence of the want of protection one third of the catch is of unspawned fish, and Lieut. Gordon believes that the unrestricted use of the purse seine simply means the total destruction of our mackerel fishery within a few years, their almost complete extinction in certain places they formerly frequented having already been observed. Lieut. Gordon is also a believer in the injurious effects of sawdust. It is evidently time for legislation to meet altered conditions.

The several points touched on in the Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce, published last week, and the courses suggested by them, must not be allowed to die out of men's minds. Without the completion of the Short Line the fast Atlantic Mail Service will be shorn of half its utility to Halifax, yet, both the answers of the Government to the Maritime Delegation, and the attitude of the C.P.R. are utterly unsatisfactory. The completeness with which Halifax has been made to suffer by those grand enemies of Nova Scotia, the C. P. R., the G. T. R., and the Allan Line, leaves nothing to be desired by all who rejoice to see one of the first four harbors in the world of no more account than if it were a fishing village at the mouth of a creek. That our subsidized mail steamers should make their terminal points in a foreign country is an intolerable disgrace to the Dominion, which the report of the Chamber expresses in worthy terms. The lesson which it appears to us ought by this time to be learned is, that in working for the changes required, the Maritime Members of Parliament should put aside party differences, and as a solid phalanx make the Government feel the weight of their vote. A course of this kind is what all our people and public bodies should insist upon. The neglect of maritime interests generally, but of those of Nova Scotia in particular, is no longer to be borne with patience.

Public Opinion says:—Victor Hugo, like many other great poets, had to pay the penalty of greatness by writing letters to admiring or ambitious correspondents who dedicated poems to him, or sent him their own poems with a request for his opinion of them. The answers of some eminent authors to this reverential class of beggars have often been curt enough and not always polite. But Victor Hugo had quite a passion for saying something beautiful and melodious to all the world. To the dedicator of an ode he is reported to have written, "My master, you pass before like a comet, and illuminate my path!" An American poet, who dedicated a romance to the great Frenchman, was rewarded with the following acknowledgment: "You possess a sublime inspiration, the tender streams of your harmonious speech impart to my feelings a sense of recovered youth; I press your hands across the ocean." On one occasion a drawing was sent to him. He replied by writing to the artist: "Each of your lines is a verse; you could say 'Thou' to God!" A poor stonemason in Roubaix, who had an enthusiastic admiration for Victor Hugo as poet and as politician, amused himself during his leisure hours in attempting to compose verses. He ventured to send some of them to the poet. "I can trace your image," replied Victor Hugo, "in your poetry. Each of these thoughts must have proceeded from a head encircled with blond locks. O, my child, for many a year may you preserve untinged with gray those locks which the shears of age have not yet touched!" The poetic mason, says the narrator, was fifty-five years old.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

YES, SHE DID!

She went the round and asked subscriptions
For the heathen black Egyptians,
And the Terra del Fuegians,
She did;

For the tribes round Athabasca,
And the men of Madagascar,
And the poor scabs of Alaska,
So he did;

She so longed, she said, to buy
Jelly, cake, and jam and pie
For the Anthropophagi.
So she did.

How she loved the cold Norwegian,
And the poor half-melted Feejian,
And the dear Malacca-egian!
She did.

She sent tins of red tomatoer
To the tribes beyond the equator,
But her husband ate pertater,
So he did;

That poor, helpless, hopeless thing,
(My voice falters as I sing)
Tied his clothes up with a string,
Yes he did!

As an Irishman was mounting a horse, the animal began to use his hind legs, and got one of his feet in the stirrup. Then the Irishman said:—"If you are going to get on, I am going to get off."

Professor—"Gretchen, please take the cat out of the room. I cannot have it making such a noise while I am at work. Where is it?"
Gretchen—"Why, Professor! You are sitting on it."

Rowland Hill was once requested to preach a sermon to the elect. He promptly replied. "Have the goodness to mark the elect with a piece of chalk, so that I may know them, and I will preach to them."

Irish widower, leaning on the fence,— "Do yez think it would be harder, Mrs. Murphy, ter wash fer two."

"Irish widow—pausing over the half-wrung sheet,— "Och, I dunno. It depends on yersilf ter give me an opportunity ter foind out!"

In the days when Oratorio was more popular than now, or perhaps when there was more pretense of appreciation, some musical friend induced an unsophisticated Scotch lady to hear an anthem, and told her that it was the anthem David played to Saul. "Then," said the lady, "I understand why Saul threw the javelin at him!"

A Limit to His ambition.—Female friend—Young Smithers, who is paying you attention, is one of the most promising young men in the city. Miss Lively—Yes, I know him. Female friend—He is ambitious, too. He is a man who will always aim higher than the mark. Miss Lively—Aim higher than the mark? Well, I don't know about that. He has never kissed me on the nose yet.

Street Car Driver—"Me and that off horse has been workin' for the company for twelve years now."

Passenger—"That so? The company must think a great deal of you both."

"Wall, I dunno; last wake the two of us was taken sick, and they got a doother for the horse, and docked me. Gid-up there now, Betsy!"

A recent recorder of some of the jokes or repartees of musicians seems to have no very high general opinion of their wit, which accounts for the tone of one or two of the following extracts, yet some of the *bon-mots* recorded are sharp enough:—

To Corelli is attributed the *mot*, "I fear my music interrupts the conversation." Music almost always does interrupt the conversation, and that is one reason why some persons are not passionately fond of music. There is an old story that when someone brought Condé the news of the death of Molière, Condé replied, "I wish it were he who brought me news of your death." Rossini parodied this. A young musician brought him a funeral march in memory of Meyerbeer. The retort of Rossini may readily be imagined.

Sometimes people have paid back musicians in their own coin. Uno, who tried to learn skating was told it was easy, but complained that he did not find it so. "It is easy enough, but not so easy as fiddling," said the other, who was also a German. Liszt's good things were chiefly snubs to Royal people who talked while he was playing. Apparently there is nothing a musician hates so much as conversation. If it were fair to judge by these anecdotes, this might be attributed to a conscious failure to shine in the exchange of ideas. The only musician who ever said a good thing was the British drummer boy who, being captured by the French, told them that he could not beat the Retreat, it was not used in the British army. The French general being "a gentleman also," as Sokokoani said on a similar occasion, sent the little fellow back with honor. He was the exception which proved the rule.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, had felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NORRIS, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

SONGS OF THE SHIRT.

(Paddy in full dress meets a friend.)—"Where did I get this shirt? Bedad! I got it where they can be had By any decent caller, At Clayton & Sons on Jacob Strate,— Now aint it lilligant and nate, And ONLY COSTS A DOLLAR!"
"A Dollar!" "Yes, bedad its thrue. And Barney dear! If I was you, I'd go and git another, 'I'll do it Pat—I will me friend Wan for mesilf—and I will find Wan to our Mick, me brother."

(Sandy at market.)—"I guess this is a' I want the noo, And glad I am at bels' throo, So I'll be toddlin' ben,— By George! I heana finished yet, To-morrow's Sabba—I maun get Ane o' thae shirts ye ken. 'Tis but a step to Clayton's place— There's no needessity to race And I'll be hame in time; And Jenet lass—the scoldin' jade Seein' the bargain I hae made For aunc will lush her chime!"



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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Those who wish to secure pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter evenings should note our exceptional offer which appears on page 13. For \$2.50 in cash we undertake to send THE CRITIC to any subscriber for one year, supplying him in addition with ninety-seven of the most readable of readable books. Those who are renewing their subscriptions, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of this offer.

The New Brunswick legislature opened on March 7th.

The total cost of the Pictou branch railway was \$536,603.

No provincial exhibition will be held in Manitoba this year.

The Manitoba legislature was prorogued on the 5th inst. with the usual ceremonies.

Yarmouth has just opened a fine new public library building with a appropriate ceremonies.

Prince Edward Island had a plethoric mail this week, upwards of 200 bags having been received there.

The strike at the Stormont Cotton Mills, Cornwall, Ont., is over, the weavers having returned to work.

Real estate in Wolfville is booming and several new buildings are to be erected during the coming summer.

A report from Lewiston, N. Y., says it is thought the C. P. R. will build a cantilever bridge over the Niagara there.

St. Stephen wants better hotel accommodation, and a project for erecting a new hotel in that place is being vigorously canvassed.

Mr. R. B. Luckie has resigned the managing directorship of the Cumberland Coal and Railway Company. Much regret is felt at his loss.

A foundry is to be established at Spring Hill in the spring. The frame is now being got in readiness. The proposed site is near the station.

Springhill is having a lively time on the liquor question. The temperance league are determined to drive out the illicit liquor dealers.

Wolfville is experiencing religion, quite a revival having taken place lately. Many persons have been baptised and received into the church.

Chandler, who shot at Mr. Sneffield of the C. P. R. Railway some weeks ago, has been tried in the Montreal Court and found guilty of felonious intent to murder.

The men have returned to work at the Comox mines, B. C., the difficulty about the Chinese having been surmounted. The mines were only closed down for one day.

Harris' rolling mill in St. John was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. The buildings and plant were valued at \$125,000, and the insurance only amounts to \$26,500.

Smallpox in Pingal, Ont., is still claiming victims, there having been 29 cases and 8 deaths to date. Every precaution is being taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Sunday will be St. Patrick's day, but the "green immortal shamrock" will not be sported until Monday, which will be the day observed by all the sons of "ould Ireland."

Within the last ten years Oxford has sent more students to Mt. Allison College than any other town in the province; so says an Oxford correspondent of the Truro Blade.

The Halifax gentleman who ate what he thought was partridge, found it was poison. It could hardly be anything else if it was kept from the 1st of January until the last of February.

The Jesuit Fathers have brought an action against the Toronto Mail for alleged libel in publishing what they said was the Jesuits' oath. The sum for which they are suing is \$50,000.

Work on the Short Line between Oxford and Pugwash, which has been suspended for some time, is being partially resumed. Considerable masonry, bridges and culverts are now under way.

The Chebucto Marine Railway, which for several weeks has been occupied, now has five vessels on the ways undergoing repairs. The West India steamer Alpha has been on but left on Tuesday.

It is said that the St. John Telegraph is soon to change hands. Mr. C. W. Weldon and Mr. A. A. Stockton are spoken of as probable purchasers, but it is not known who the editor is to be under the new management.

At a meeting of the Vancouver Y. M. C. A. recently \$5,625 was subscribed by those present toward the cost of a new building for the association. The ground has been purchased and with the building will cost \$30,000.

Mr. Herbert Harris, of the Halifax nursery, presented us yesterday with a beautiful bouquet of roses, comprising a great many varieties ranging in color from the palest flush to deep crimson. He has our sincere thanks for his courtesy.

Work has been commenced on the North Sydney Branch Railway. The work is under the control of the Government, and sixty men are employed upon the big cut—thirty at each end. Work has also been commenced on the Sydney Branch.

A meeting of the executive council of the Halifax Board of Trade was held on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. W. C. Bishop was appointed secretary and a committee was appointed to confer with committees from the Chamber of Commerce and City Council, as to the advisability of holding the proposed summer carnival.

Mr. Villiers, the artist war correspondent of the Graphic, will lecture at the Academy on the 26th and 27th inst. Mr. Villiers has met with the greatest success in the Upper Provinces and his lectures will no doubt be a treat to the citizens of Halifax.

The Vancouver Board of Trade gave a banquet on the 5th inst.; about 130 persons partook of a sumptuous repast and the galleries overlooking the scene were crowded by ladies in full dress. The toast list was not exhausted until 3 o'clock in the morning.

The steamer Stanley has resumed her regular trips between Georgetown and Pictou. She is a noted ice breaker, but there is no doubt that her record will be better when the course is clear than when obstructed by ice. Her passengers are loud in her praise.

Mr. Thomas Asprey, an aged and highly respected mechanic in Moncton, lost two of his fingers on Monday morning in a rolling machine in the I.C.R. shops. The other fingers were badly injured and it is feared that he will lose the use of all his fingers on both hands.

The ferry steamer Dartmouth has in one of the wheel houses a beautiful spirit compass, which cost about forty dollars, and appears to be a joy to the captain. The Dartmouth crosses the harbor in seven or eight minutes, and in fine weather the upper deck is a tip-top place to promenade on.

Says the Cumberland Leader:—"The Parrsboro Brass Band is preparing for the largest concert of the season, which will take place on Easter Monday, no pains will be spared to make it a success. The bandmen are getting to be quite expert in their music. They are looking forward to a good time."

A Truro correspondent writes—"The Prince of Wales Hotel now has all the bedrooms fitted with the incandescent electric light, arranged so that they can be carried all about the room. Mine often hangs at the head of the bed, so that I can read for hours after I retire, as is the ancient and time-honored custom of bachelors."

The St. Croix Courier says: It is sometimes claimed that civilization has a bad effect upon the health of the Indian, but this is not the case in the Passamaquoddy tribe, judging from the last annual report. Among the twenty deaths last year, were the following: Toma, aged 107 years; widow Joseph Lewy, 105 years; widow Pool Lacott, 103 years.

Charles Bayne, a promising young student of McGill University, one day last week took a dose of strychnine in mistake for chloral, from the effects of which he died. He discovered his error soon after taking the poison and called to his companions for an emetic, which was brought at once, but it proved too late and the unfortunate young man died in great agony.

The people of Digby are thinking of erecting a commodious building combining a skating rink in the basement or lower floor in winter, and a bowling alley in the summer. The second story to be capacious hall for entertainments, balls, etc., while the upper floor will be divided into two suitable for the meeting places of societies or any other purpose for halls which they might be required.

The recent fires in Wolfville appear to have given an impetus to the desire of the residents of that place to have water brought into their town. Prof. Butler of King's College and Mr. Price, engineer of the Cornwallis Valley Railway, were in Wolfville last week, and consider they have found on the South mountain an excellent place for a reservoir. A large meeting was held on Saturday evening to talk it over, when a resolution was adopted to ask for legislation in the matter.

The annual meeting of the S. P. C. took place on the 7th inst. in Y. M. C. A. building. James C. Mackintosh was elected president, and a large staff of vice-presidents were selected in different parts of the Province. An Audubon Society for the protection of birds is about being formed, which will be associated with the S. P. C. Efforts to resuscitate the Ladies Royal Auxiliary are being made, and it is to be hoped that the women of our land will unite in helping on the good work of the society.

On the steamer Yarmouth's last trip to Boston the passenger examination by the U. S. Officials lasted over two hours, and one Digby County Acadian, who was suffering from ague or some such illness, was not allowed to land, but as a British ship cannot be converted into a prison in a foreign port the man escaped ashore and no news had been received of him up to the time the steamer left Boston. It is reported that the U. S. Officials doem it their duty to be as offensive as possible to British passengers landing there.

A great will case is before the Nova Scotia Courts—that of Seymour et al. vs. Doull, et al. Some of the heirs bring suit against John Doull and Geo. Thomson as executors of Sir William Young, and Stephen Tobin as administrator of the estate of his father T. S. Tobin, to recover, with compound interest, the amounts of certain loans to devisees alleged never to have been repaid. The amount involved is very large, and the large bequest of Sir William Young to Dalhousie College may be seriously jeopardized.

A sentry on duty one night last week at the Dockyard, reported that a man had shot at him with a revolver, and then took to his heels. The sentry says he pursued the man and fired at him but he managed to get away. The sentry had lost two of his fingers by the revolver bullet taking effect in them. The story has something of mystery about it but the sentry tells a straight-forward tale. If it be true, as is stated, that the unknown man was about to blow up the powder magazine, the sooner the affair is thoroughly investigated the better.

The subjoined special from Ottawa to the St. John Telegraph, dated 12th instant, may or may not be reliable, more likely perhaps, not. "The St. John, N. B., Board of Trade waited on the government to-day. The visitors want a new fast Atlantic line of steamers to call at St. John. The govern-

ment will not grant their request, though a compromise will be effected by establishing a steamship line between St. John and the West Indies. Sir John Macdonald announced that the new fast steamers between Canada and Europe will adopt Halifax as the winter port instead of Portland, Maine."

Strawberries are selling in Boston at 40 cents a box.

Earthquake shocks were experienced in several places in Pennsylvania and Maryland on the 8th inst. The shocks were not violent.

A general strike of weavers at Fall River, Mass., for an advance in wages has taken place. Fifty mills are shut down and about 6000 weavers are idle.

Grover Cleveland began the practice of law in New York last week. He and Mrs. Cleveland received an ovation at the railway depot, where a great crowd had collected to welcome them.

The United States Congress spent the last Sunday of President Cleveland's administration in legislation. Cleveland was so busy signing bills that he could not find time to go to Church.

Mrs. Frank Leslie has sold to W. J. Arkell, of the *Judge*, her weekly illustrated papers, both English and German, for \$400,000, the transfers to be made in May. Mrs. Leslie will retain and personally direct her other publications.

It is reported that Mrs. Langtry has obtained a divorce in California, and that she was married to Mr. Frederick Gebhart on Tuesday in New York. The truth of the matter is not known, but a new plain gold ring adorns her lily hand.

The Lakeview Cemetery Association have got into financial trouble through the failure of the supply of corpses. Cleveland is probably a healthy spot and it might be well for those who are "far gone" to travel that way, for even if they die it would be some small gain to the association.

John Ericsson, the great engineer, died in New York on the 7th inst. He was in his 86th year, was born in Sweden and came to America in 1835. His most noteworthy achievements were the building of the Monitor and the invention of the Caloric Engine. His death will be a severe loss to the scientific world.

The Samoan conference will open at Berlin about the 20th of the month. Mr. Kasson is to be the representative of the United States.

The French Cabinet, in order to avoid the opposition of the Boulangists, has decided to abandon the scheme for the creation of a ministry of colonies.

The steamer *Remus*, with the Spanish military expedition on board, has been wrecked of the Philippine Islands. There were 169 persons on board, 42 of whom were drowned.

A terrible explosion took place at the Brynnally Colliery, Wrexham, on Wednesday, causing great loss of life. Eleven dead bodies have been recovered, and three miners were rescued alive.

Floods have been doing much damage in the west of England. Trains have been stopped and passengers have been compelled to sleep in the coaches. Several bridges have been demolished.

A great meeting was held in St. James' Hall, London, on Wednesday evening, to hear a speech from Mr. Parnell. Mr. John Morley presided. Mr. Parnell was enthusiastically received, and remarked that such an evening would do more for the union than twenty centuries of "firm" government.

The Parnell commission has adjourned to the 2nd proximo. The *Times* case being concluded. The presiding Judge (Sir Jas. Hannen) ordered the release from prison of O'Brien and Harrington, whom it is necessary that Sir Charles Russell should consult, on condition that they abstain from agitation during their liberty.

King Milan of Serbia has abdicated the throne in favor of his son Alexander, now thirteen years of age. During the minority of the King, the government will remain in the hands of a regency, but it is feared that ex-Queen Natalie will return and interfere with existing arrangements. General confidence is expressed in M. Ristic.

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At 2 o'clock, p.m.
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Capital Prize—1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Real Estate worth.....	\$5,000	\$5,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	2,000	2,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	1,000	1,000
4 Real Estates worth.....	500	2,000
10 Real Estates worth.....	300	3,000
30 Furniture Sets worth.....	200	6,000
60 Furniture Sets worth.....	100	6,000
200 Gold Watches worth.....	50	10,000
1000 Silver Watches worth.....	10	10,000
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The Chief Justice said: "The members of this union were a combination of workmen, and as such they had the right under the first branch of this section to regulate or alter the relations between themselves as workmen, or the conduct of any one of themselves as such workmen, in or in respect of his business or employment, etc."

"But what these defendants and the other members of this union present at the meeting referred to conspired to do was not within any of the purposes of their combination permitted by law, nor was it ever within the purposes of their constitution and rules."

"The constitution of all secret societies such as this union, is professedly benevolent, but the use made of these societies by those who control them is frequently malevolent, and so it was in this case."

The members of this union, actuated by malice against Buscomb, had the previous Fall deprived Buscomb of his employment by withdrawing their men from work upon the bell-tower. These defendants and the other members of the union, present at the meeting referred to, actuated by malice against Buscombe, conspired and agreed together to again deprive Buscombe of his employment and to injure him.

The authorities leave me no room to doubt that the defendants in conspiring as they did to injure Buscombe by depriving him of his employment, were guilty of an indictable misdemeanor, and I am clear that what they thus conspired to do was not for the purposes of their trade combination within the meaning of the statute.

The evidence amply justified the conviction, and the conviction was right and must be affirmed.

I refer to Reg. vs. Parnell, 13 Cox 508; and to Slate vs. Stewart, 59 Vermont, in which latter cases all the cases on the subject of such a conspiracy as this are referred; and to Mogul S. S. Co. vs. McGregor, 21 Q. B. D. 544."

The other judges expressed their concurrence, Judge Falconbridge, however, somewhat doubting that the court had not power to entertain the question of sufficiency of the indictment in point of law.—*The Canadian Manufacturer.*

ARTISTS' MODELS.

To the January number of the *English Illustrated Magazine* Mr. Oscar Wilde contributes an article upon "London Models." It is a pleasant little paper, not spoiled by being too informational. One of Mr. Harper Pennington's sketches, "Do You Want a Model?" is so very charming that it is difficult not to envy the painter to whom the young lady is addressing the query. The English models (says Mr. Wilde) are not so picturesque as the Italian, nor so clever as the French, and they have absolutely no tradition, so to speak, of their order. Now and then some veteran knocks at the studio door and proposes to sit as Ajax defying the lightning, or as King Lear upon the blasted heath. One of them some time ago called upon a popular painter who, happening at the moment to require his services, engaged him, and told him to begin by kneeling down in the attitude of prayer. "Shall I be Biblical or Shakespearean, sir?" answered the veteran. "Well—Shakespearean," answered the artist, wondering by what subtle nuance of expression the model would convey the difference. "All right, sir," said the professor of posing, and he solemnly knelt down and began to wink with his left eye! This class however is dying out. As a rule the model now-a-days is a pretty girl from about 12 to 25 years of age, who knows nothing about art, cares less, and is merely anxious to earn about seven or eight shillings a day without much trouble. English models rarely look at a picture, and never venture on any æsthetic theories. The quarrel between the school of facts and the school of effects touches them not; idealistic and naturalistic are words that convey no meaning to their ears; they merely desire that the studio shall be warm and the lunch hot, for all charming artists give their models lunch. They are extremely good natured and very accommodating. "What do you sit for?" said a young artist to a model who had sent him her card (all models, by the way, have cards and a small black bag). "Oh, for anything you like, sir," said the girl; "landscape if necessary!" They are very sensitive to kindness, respect and generosity. A beautiful model who had set for two years to one of our most distinguished English painters got engaged to a street vender of penny ices. On her marriage the painter sent her a pretty wedding present and received in return a nice letter of thanks with the following remarkable postscript: "Never eat green ices!" A few of them smoke cigarettes. This, however, is regarded by the other models as showing a want of seriousness, and is not generally approved of. They are engaged by the day and by the half day. The tariff is a shilling an hour, to which great artists usually add an omnibus fare. The two best things about them are their extraordinary prettiness and their extreme respectability. As a class they are very well behaved, particularly those who set for the figure—a fact which is curious or natural, according to the view one takes of human nature. They usually marry well and sometimes they marry the artist. In neither case do they ever sit again. For an artist to marry his model is as fatal as for a gourmet to marry his cook; the one gets no sittings and the other gets no dinners.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A syndicate has purchased Ile au Heron in the Lachine Rapids, near Montreal, to utilize the water power for electric lighting in the city. The necessary dams and bridges will be commenced immediately. The improvements are to cost about \$500,000. The syndicate is composed of Mr. B. McLennan, Toronto, Mr. Jas. Conmee, of Port Arthur, representing other West-rivers; Mr. R. K. Thomas, of a Montreal syndicate; Mr. Jas. Leggat, representing English capital, and Mr. M. D. Barr, on the part of a New York company.

The *Eastern Chronicle* pays a warm tribute to the excellence of the workmanship of Mr. William Chisholm, trunk manufacturer of New Glasgow. Mr. Chisholm himself makes a very modest statement of his business, informing us that he commenced about three and a half years ago on little but a reputation for conscientiousness and thoroughness, which it is very evident that he fully merits, and we are glad to learn that, in the face of keen competition, his last year's sales were six times greater than in his first. Mr. Chisholm, no doubt with perfect truth, considers his wares superior to imported goods in the same line, and this is a fact which ought to influence all purchasers. Canadians should everywhere patronize Canadian manufactures. We hope to hear again of Mr. Chisholm's further prosperity.

The enterprising firm of W. & A. Moir, mechanical engineers and machinists, Barrington St., Halifax, are building a compound engine, boilers, pumps, &c., for a tug boat owned by D. Rudderham, North Sydney, C. B. The well-known reputation of the above named firm is a sufficient guarantee that this work, or any other of a like nature entrusted to them, will be satisfactorily executed, as they have every facility for turning out all kinds of machinery, either for mill, mining or marine application.

The Shubenacadie tanneries turn out about 500 sides of leather per month, of which a large number are shipped to Newfoundland.

At the annual meeting of William Parks & Son, limited, cotton manufacturers, St. John, N. B., the report was more satisfactory than was anticipated. Prospects for the coming year are reported good. The two mills are in good working order, employing 513 work people, and distributing \$2,500 weekly in wages. The following gentlemen were elected directors: C. W. Weldon, M. P., Thomas McAvity, William Pugsley, M.P.P., H. H. McLean and John H. Parks.

The *Amherst Gazette* believes it is the first printing house in Canada to adopt the electric power. The proprietor has had constructed a dynamo of two-horse power, by the young and skilful electricians, Messrs. Bliss and Casey, of that town. Though it occupies a space of only two feet square, it requires but the moving of a lever to start it at any moment, and furnish the power for driving a large newspaper press, and a half-medium and an eighth jobber, all at once. It also finely lights the editorial and printing rooms. The power is derived from the Amherst Electric Light station at night, and by means of a storage battery is stored at night for use in the day. By its use our printing facilities are greatly increased. We shall be glad to see visitors on next Friday, from 13 to 14 (1 to 2) o'clock, and show the machinery in operation.

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY.—An effort is in progress in Kentville to start a boot and shoe factory. Mr. Larkins, who formerly overseered the Wolfville Factory, has been there, and several prominent men offered to subscribe stock. Ten to fifteen thousand dollars are needed at the least to make a start, but it has been reported that sufficient interest has not yet been shown to warrant the hope that it will be promised.

The value of Nova Scotia's fish harvest last year was \$7,817,000, a decrease of \$562,000 as compared with the previous year, owing to the failure of the shore fisheries. The mackerel catch was fifty per cent. below that of the year previous, but there was an increase of 130,000 quintals in the cod family. The catch aggregated 1,127,000 quintals.

The Lawrencetown Pump Co. have extended their business to New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island—and expect to have from 15 to 20 men in their employ this summer. Pumps were sent last fall to Manitoba, and they intend sending more this spring. The prospects of business for the summer are very good.

The latest scheme to render petroleum a cleanly, healthful, convenient, safe and cheap fuel is said to have been accomplished by solidifying petroleum. The process is said to be exceedingly cheap and simple, yielding a product absolutely non-explosive and, while burning, perfectly odorless and smokeless. This new prepared petroleum fuel when ready for consumption is not hard or "bricky," but has about the consistency of tallow, and is of a grayish yellow hue. It loses none of its properties by age, does not liquify by its own heat when burning, although its flame is fierce, uniform and intensely hot. The residuum is small, perfectly clean, and itself has domestic value.

Speaking of the uses of illuminating gas for purposes other than lighting and cooking, Mr. T. N. Riston says in the *Gas and Water Review*:—"Next to cooking, as a means of increasing the consumption, is heating by gas fires. The heating power developed by many of these stoves is immense, without ashes, soot, smoke, and other annoyances. With judicious management they will be found most useful and economical. The danger of heating baths by means of the costly apparatus adapted for coal fires—which get frozen in the winter, often resulting in serious accidents when the fires are lighted—is entirely removed by substituting an instantaneous water heater. By such an apparatus a warm bath can be obtained in a few minutes, which would take hours to prepare by a coal fire. Gas will be found better and cheaper than solid fuel for many trade purposes, such as heating irons for the laundry and clothiers' use, tinmiths for heating the copperbits, metallurgists, analytical and manufacturing chemists, washing and drying clothes, coffee-roasting, for motive power, and numerous other purposes. It is an ever-willing servant, cheerfully obeying our behests and ministering to our wants, comfort and enjoyment, both night and day."

Among the many new enterprises that show the awakening of our people to an appreciation of the great natural resources of this Province, none have been started under more favorable auspices than the "Bras d'Or Lime Co., Limited." This company have acquired the right to all the limestone contained in some 6100 acres of land at Marble Mountain, Inverness County, Cape Breton, besides owning a large tract of land in fee simple, on which the works and the quarry now being operated are situated.

The quarry is located well up the hill side, while the draw kiln (of the latest and most approved pattern and capable of turning out 3000 bbls. of lime per month,) and a large store house 120 x 60 feet are near the shipping wharves of the company on the Bras d'Or Lake. The limestone is lowered to the kiln and wharf by tramways which are self acting, the full cars raising the empty ones, and the barrelled lime is landed on the wharf down inclined ways from the second story of the store house, so that the expenses of producing and shipping lime are reduced to a minimum, and no known lime quarry is so favorably situated for cheap production and shipment of its product. Add to this the fact that the lime turned out is equal to the best Rockland, and little more remains to be said. In the lower story, barrel machinery is being put in and the company intend making all their barrels at the works.

The stock of the company is all held in Nova Scotia and at the first general meeting at Halifax on Thursday, March 7th, the following directors were elected, C. F. Fraser, H. Sanders, H. Clark, W. C. Dolanoy, and Edwd. Keating, and at a subsequent meeting of the directors C. F. Fraser was elected President and A. Milne Fraser, Secretary-Treasurer.

By resolution of the stockholders the directors were authorized to purchase the works of Messrs. Sanders & MacLachlan on Bedford Basin and the company will now carry on the manufacture of lime at their works in Cape Breton and also at Halifax.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

I observe, through the medium of one of your brightest evening papers that the waters of Halifaxian society are being stirred by the blast of some very honest and wholesome criticism "upon the pretensions of the *soi disant* "better sort." Strange to say, a contemporaneous blast is blowing here, but with a temperature all the more hyper-borean because its provocation is greater. If the blue-blood of Halifax is somewhat mythical, and parvenus strut as aristocrats amongst you, what can be said of the hybrid *personnel* and silly shibboleths of the entity known as Polite Society in Ottawa? Putting aside the vice-regal household, Ministers of the Crown, and their Deputies, titled gentlefolks, and the Judiciary, whose social precedence, is beyond question, the residue of the class constituting the *élite* of this city are the veriest social banditti that ever usurped the rights of better men.

Take, for instance, the case of the black-balling of Mayor Erratt upon his recent application for admission to membership in the Ottawa club. The worthy Mayor is a rich and enterprising manufacturer of household furniture, and because he is engaged in trade, forsooth, the fastidious soul of a certain member of the club, who enjoys a Civil Service stipend of the colossal amount of \$600 per annum, was stirred to its nethermost depths (a matter of some quarter of an inch, I should judge!) and, with the aid of some other scions of his noble ilk, he forthwith proceeds to administer a gratuitous insult to the man whom the electors, the people who are doing the real and practical work of this city, entrusted with the honorable and responsible position of their Chief Magistrate. Out upon so sorry an exhibition of shallow heads and hearts! Such a moral dwarf deserves the scorn of all honest men.

And yet this person is only a fair sample of the gay moths which flutter round the lamps of fashion in this capital of Canada.

Turning from those phases of the subject under discussion which evoke one's just contempt to those which tickle our risibilities, let me mention but one instance. I was wending my unassuming way along the teeming thoroughfare of Sparks street the other afternoon, when the strident blare of a coach-horn smote upon my ear, and I turned in the direction of the sound, expecting to find in some passing show-waggon of a variety performance, or a huckster's cart, the origin of such clamorous outburst. To my astonishment, I beheld in the author of the noise one of the "First Gentleman" (I employ the capitals advisedly) of Ottawa, seated in a lofty sleigh driven by a lady, with his vacuous features so distended and flushed in his efforts to evoke blatant discord from a great tally-ho horn, that he resembled one of those piping mannikins with huge heads and slender bodies which one sees on the title page of *Punch*. For the fellow to make such a show of himself and his companion in a business thoroughfare, with no semblance of reason, custom or fashion to urge for it, passed my understanding, and I said to myself that never was there a better example of sound being an echo of the sense than this. As I turned away from contemplating the unwonted spectacle, I overheard a cabby standing near remark to his companion: "Derned if I'd er thought the 'chappie' had so much stuffin' in him!" As the "stuffin'" meant *wind*, I laughed consumedly, and reflected that common sense can do naught but laugh at the braying of the Ass, bray he never so unwisely.

I have since learned that such a performance is a diversion to which the cultured personage is devotedly attached, and that the *habitués* of the streets wherein he disports himself are tried beyond endurance by the frequent rehearsals of his unlovely music, and fervently wish that this rare social exotic might be removed from his unsympathetic environment, and transplanted in some more congenial clime.

I am not democratic in my tendencies, neither am I an iconoclast of the Henry George propagandism, nor yet do I confess to a "monkish aversion to fashionable people," as Charles Lamb puts it, moreover heaven forbid that I should write down any class of my fellow-mortals from a lively sense of personal wrong suffered at their hands. On the contrary I will give place to no citizen of the American Republic in the firmness of my disbelief in the axiom that "all men are born equal," and I now, in the full franchise of man's estate, submit myself as punctiliously to all my governors, and "order myself as lowly and reverently to all my betters" as I did in the days of youth, when the precepts of my duty towards my neighbor were inculcated under the suasion of the rod. But I must avow an ineradicable contempt, a most implacable and militant antipathy to the meretricious rules and usages of polite society. While in all other lines of life and action we have realized the most splendid progress during the current century, in this direction we have retrograded rather than advanced. Fashionable society in Canada to-day is even more artificial in its customs, more selfish in its deeds, and more inimical in its results to the proper moral development of the youth of the generation, than it was in the days of Queen Anne. I grant you it may be less coarse and openly vicious, but the element of evil is there, and by its very gloss of refinement tempered to do its work the more effectually. Our self-styled aristocrats seem to rank themselves against the moral and intellectual elevation of the masses as an unwarrantable invasion upon walks of life peculiarly their own domain. But the current of events prefigures a change. A fictitious aristocracy based on worn-out lives is a useless factor in the wider development of the race in the new world, and it must fall by its own weight. I am not hopeless that, even in this generation, the world shall see the advent of the true gentility of the new dispensation with

"Larger heart, and kinder hand."

The first fruits of this social reconstruction may be found every day in our midst, but always outside the walks of the *beau-monde*:

"When such one thou seest thee before,
Though he be not gentle borne,
Thou maiest well saine this in soth,
That he is gentle, because he doth
As longeth to a gentleman."

OTTAWA.

DIXIE.

COMMERCIAL.

The general course that business has pursued has been even and regular, with a fair volume of distribution in nearly all branches, but there has been no special excitement or activity in any quarter. While the prospects are not particularly sanguine, on the whole they favor the expectation of a good steady trade after the season fairly opens. Payments are hardly as satisfactory as they were during the previous few weeks, but it does not appear that any serious trouble is to be anticipated. Local failures are less both in number and in amount than they were at the same time last year. Reports from the Upper Provinces and North-West Territories are not so encouraging as they are in the Maritime Provinces. The *Montreal Gazette* says:—"The failure list has been expanding somewhat of late, and rumors are afloat that seek to convey the impression that the list is not exhausted." The *Winnipeg Commercial* says:—"There was a little better movement in some lines of goods. On the whole, however, wholesale trade does not show much sign of awakening."

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—Alexander Crowe, general store, Acadia Mines, assigned; Wm. Meadows & Co., clothing, Halifax, dissolved; Mitchell, Shaffer & Co., sailmakers, Halifax, John Mitchell, George Shaffer and Owen O'Neil entered into co-partnership.

Bradstreet's report of the week's failures:

	Mar. 8, week.		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	1889	1888	1888	1887	1886	1889	1888	1887	1886
United States..	221	243	168	202	211	2948	2485	2536	2739
Canada.....	36	67	70	30	38	434	432	271	282

DRY GOODS.—In staple dry goods a fair amount of business is doing, while travellers report that they are receiving orders for fall goods more freely than they expected when they took the road a few weeks ago. The results of the opening spring trade have been generally satisfactory. Spring sales of fancy dry goods and millinery have opened fairly well, and dealers in those lines are sanguine of accomplishing a large volume of sales, especially as on the other side of the Atlantic the recent advance in silks and feathers has been well maintained.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—There has been a fair trade in iron and hardware, though little has been done for forward delivery as yet. It is too early to expect much in that direction. The iron market everywhere has a firm tone and prices of pig iron are well maintained. Cables report warrants firm at an advance of about 6d. It is estimated that there are now fully 150,000 tons of surplus copper in Europe, and 50,000 tons on this side of the Atlantic, representing an actual outlay of \$55,000,000 to \$60,000,000, exclusive of incidental expenses. The consumption is represented as showing a steady shrinkage, partly because of the cost of copper causing a resort to substitutes, and partly owing to the use of old metal more extensively than ever before.

BREADSTUFFS.—No change has occurred in the local flour market except that it has been quiet, and the demand seems to have fallen off somewhat. The feeling, however, is firm, and prices are well held, showing a tendency to go higher. In England cables show wheat and corn to be firm and steady though quiet. In Chicago wheat was active, and considerable trading was accomplished under prices which advanced ½c. to 1½c. Corn was fairly active, and stronger, and prices moved up ½c. to ¾c. Oats were weaker, and declined ½c. to ¾c. At the seaboard both wheat and corn were strong, and

prices improved a little. In Detroit, Milwaukee and Toledo, wheat was very strong.

PROVISIONS.—There has been a good demand for pork and the market was fairly active with an increased volume of business. Lard has been in fair enquiry. Hams and bacon are steady and quiet. Green hams have been dull, there being but little enquiry. In the Liverpool provision market pork, lard and tallow were steady while bacon advanced 6d. In the Chicago market there was considerable activity though decided weakness prevailed, pork breaking 25c. to 27½c., and lard broke about 10c. The hog market there was strong and advanced 5c. to 10c.

BUTTER.—There has been a little better feeling in the market owing to the great scarcity of fine goods, which has compelled buyers to draw their supplies from the medium to the good solid qualities. The market has been fairly active in a local way, but has presented no new features. Stocks of all grades appear to be well under control, but the supply of finest is light.

CHEESE.—After a depression lasting for several weeks past cheese is now looking up and a healthier feeling has been experienced on both sides of the Atlantic. The public cables show an advance of 6d. to 10d. in England and this improvement has been fully met on this side. Stocks in Canada are well concentrated and are being steadily depleted.

APPLES held over this winter have kept very badly and holders cannot fail to be heavy losers. Though prices last fall were not very enticing, it would, as we warned them at the time, have paid producers better to have closed out for what was then obtainable than to wait in the hope of larger figures that never came. The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* reports:—"This market continues in a very unsatisfactory state owing to the large quantities pressing on the market both from the West and city cellars. A round lot of about 700 bbls. was sold a few days ago at \$1 per bbl. which cost laid down here in the fall about \$1.97. The owner of a cellar of apples is offering to sell the whole lot at 25c. per bbl. but cannot get it. Another lot was offered at 40c. without effecting business. We quote ordinary to good lots of sound fruit in round quantities at \$1 to \$1.50. Small retail lots of good choice fruit such as Northern Spies and Russets bring higher prices. A Liverpool cable said:—"Baldwins and Canadian Reds 12s. to 14s.; Greenings and Swans 12s. to 14s.; Russets 15s. to 17s.; Spies, Spitz and Seeks 9s. to 11s. Quality and condition are being well paid for, but lower grades and conditions are very weak.

DRIED FRUIT.—The fruit market has continued quiet owing to the slow demand, and the volume of business transacted has been small, with no present indication of immediate improvement. Valencia raisins have ruled quiet and steady at quotations. Currants have been slow and unchanged.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There has been a better demand for sugar and the market has ruled active with a larger volume of business than for some weeks past. Granulated is firm while yellows have ruled stronger and have advanced as to quality. There has been a fair enquiry for molasses and sales have been made more freely. In Montreal the raw sugar market is firmer and higher all round, while the refined product is selling at about the price of raw—setting aside the cost of refining. Barbadoes molasses is quiet at 37c. to 38c. as to quality, and other grades in proportion.

FISH OILS.—In Newfoundland cod oil the Montreal market is steady at 40c. to 42½c. Halifax is quoted at 37c. to 39c. Steam refined seal oil is steady at 49c. to 50c. and pale seal 42½c. Cod liver oil is quiet at 60c. to 65c. for Newfoundland, and 90c. to 95c. for Norway.

FISH.—For the season of the year, when handlers naturally expect fish to be a little lively, nothing can be more disappointing than the present tone of the market. Stocks in hand are not unusually large, but the markets abroad appear to be practically stagnant. Any improvement towards remunerative prices is promptly checked by the forwarding of new supplies. The few cargoes of bank fish that have arrived from the Westward since our last writing have failed to meet ready sale. Some have been placed at \$2.75. Small lots of hard shore from vessel were sold at \$3.50. There have been no offerings of scale fish, and quotations are purely nominal. Very few mackerel are offering, and our outside quotations are realised. A considerable quantity of poor herrings are on the market, but there seems to be no disposition on the part of holders to press sales. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, March 12.—"The demand for fish has continued active, a brisk trade has been accomplished, and the market has ruled active and about steady. The stock has been well worked out of first hands, and the offerings are now light. The indications are that about the whole supply will be well consumed during the Lenten season, and that little will be left over. The demand for Labrador herrings has been good, and the movement large. A large volume of business has been done in green cod at from \$5.50 for No. 1 large to \$6 for drafts in small lots. Fresh fish have met with a big demand, and the bulk of the offerings has been taken." Gloucester, Mass., March 12.—"There is little change to note in the Fish Market. Most of the herring fleet have arrived home, and a slight improvement is noted in the Georges catch. Stocks are comparatively light, and a good trade is looked for during Lent. We quote new Georges codfish at \$4.75 to \$4.87½ per qtl for large, and small at \$3.50 to \$4.25. Bank \$3.37½ for large and \$3.25 for small. Shore \$4.50 and \$3.37½ for large and small. Dry Bank \$4.50 and \$4.25. Newfoundland codfish \$6 to \$6.25. Flemish Cap \$4.25. N. S. dry cured \$5.50. Cured cusk at \$3.25 per qtl.; hake \$2.50; haddock \$3; heavy salted pollock \$2.50, and English cured do. \$3.25 per qtl. Labrador herring \$6.50 per bbl.; medium split \$6; Newfoundland do. \$4; Nova Scotia do. \$6.75; Eastport \$3.25; split shore \$4.75; pickled codfish \$6; haddock \$5.50; Extra shore mackerel are quoted at \$30 per bbl. in jobbing lots; No. 1's \$26 and \$27; No. 2's \$22 and \$23; No. 3's \$19 to \$21; Bay 1's \$25; Block Island 1's \$28 to \$29; Mess do., \$12." Havana, March 12.—"The market has a downward tendency, quotations being—Codfish \$6.25; haddock \$5; hake \$4.75."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

Our Price Lists are corrected for us each week by reliable merchants, and can therefore be depended upon as accurate up to the time of going to press

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Leaf.....	8
Granulated.....	7½
Circle A.....	7
White Extra C.....	6½ to 6¾
Extra Yellow C.....	5¾ to 6¾
Yellow C.....	5½ to 5¾
T.W.A.	
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19
" Fair.....	20 to 23
" Good.....	25 to 29
" Choice.....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 38
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes.....	35
Demerara.....	36 to 40
Diamond N.....	45 to 46
Porto Rico.....	36 to 39
Cienfuegos.....	32
Trinidad.....	33
Antigua.....	35
Tobacco, Black.....	38 to 44
" Bright.....	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	3.25
Boston and Thin Family.....	7
Soda.....	7
do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7½
Fancy.....	8 to 15

The above quotations are carefully prepared by a reliable Wholesale House, and can be depended upon as correct.

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	12.50 to 13.00
" Am. Plate.....	13.00 to 13.50
" Ex. Plate.....	14.00 to 14.50
Pork, Mess, American.....	17.50
" American, clear.....	19.00
" P. E. I. Mess.....	17.00 to 17.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	15.50 to 16.00
" Prime Mess.....	14.00 to 14.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	13 to 14
" American.....	12 to 13
" Cases.....	13.50 to 14.00
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	8 to 9
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	

Prices are for wholesale lots only, and available to change daily. These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.	
Extra.....	20.00
No. 1.....	18.00
" 2 large.....	16.00
" 2.....	none
" 3 large.....	11.00
" 3.....	11.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July.....	4.50 to 4.75
No. 1. August, Round.....	3.75 to 4.00
" September.....	3.75 to 4.00
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.....	4.00 to 4.50
Bay of Islands, Split.....	3.25 to 3.50
" Round.....	2.75 to 3.00
ALWIVES, per bbl.....	
Hard Shore, new.....	4.25 to 4.50
New Bank.....	4.25
Bay.....	4.12 to 4.20
SALMON, No. 1.....	15.50 to 16.00
HADDOCK, per qtl.....	3.00 to 3.25
HAKE.....	2.50 to 2.75
CUSK.....	3.00
POLLOCK.....	2.25
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.....	30
COD OIL A.....	26 to 27

The above are prepared by a reliable firm of West India Merchants.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound.....	15 to 22
unwashed.....	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1.....	5 to 6
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1.....	5
" under 60 lbs., No 1.....	5
" over 60 lbs., No 2.....	5
" under 60 lbs., No 2.....	5
Cow Hides, No 1.....	4
No 3 Hides, each.....	25
Calf Skins.....	25
Deacons, each.....	25
Lambskins.....	25 to 75
Tallow.....	3

The above quotations are furnished by WM. F. FOSTER, dealer in Wool and Hides, Connors' Wharf.

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.....	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2, do.....	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.....	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, demension, good, per m.....	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do.....	6.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable.....	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine.....	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do.....	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1.....	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m.....	2.00
Hard wood, per cord.....	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood.....	2.25 to 2.50

The above quotations are prepared by a reliable firm in this line

BREADSTUFFS.

The advance is checked, the pool makers are evidently not yet fully agreed so that prices have taken a halt for the time, but still held by the miller at the advance recently obtained.

Oatmeal and oatmeal are easy and quiet. The weather has been against business since March came in though the volume of trade on the whole is still up to the average of the season.

We make no change in quotations.

Flour	
Graham Flour.....	5.75 to 6.10
Patent high grades.....	6.10 to 6.20
90 per cent. Patents.....	5.75 to 5.90
Superior Extra.....	5.60 to 5.75
Extras from Patents.....	5.25 to 5.50
Low grades in sacks.....	3.30 to 3.40
" " barrels.....	3.55 to 3.60
Oatmeal, Standard.....	4.65 to 4.75
" Granulated.....	5.00 to 5.15
" Rolled.....	5.00 to 5.10
Corn Meal—killed dried.....	2.85 to 2.95
Bran, per ton.....	21.00 to 22.00
Shorts.....	23.00 to 23.50
Middlings.....	24.50 to 26.00
Mill or Mixed Feed, per ton.....	29.00
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs.....	43 to 45
Barley " of 48 ".....	nominal
Peas " of 60 ".....	1.60 to 1.10
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.80 to 2.00
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	5.55
Hay per ton.....	14.00 to 16.02
Straw ".....	11.60 to 12.00

J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head of Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	30
" " in Small Tubs.....	25
" Good, in large tubs.....	21
" Store Packed & oversalted.....	14
Canadian Township.....	22 to 49
" Western.....	17 to 12
Cheese, Canadian.....	11 to 12

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer in Butter and Cheese.

LOBSTERS.

Per case 4 doz. 1 lb cans.	
Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing) 5.00 to 5.40	
Tall Cans.....	4.80 to 5.00
Flat.....	6.20 to 6.40
Newfoundland Flat Cans.....	6.35 to 6.50

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, No. 1, new, per bbl.....	1.50 to 2.75
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (Lew).....	6.50
Lemons, per case.....	3.50 to 4.50
Cocoanuts, per 100.....	3.50 to 4.00
Onions.....	2 to 2½
" American Silver Skin.....	2 to 2½
Dates, boxes, new.....	5½ to 6
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	6½ to 7
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb.....	12
" small boxes.....	13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags, new.....	5½ to 6
Cranberries.....	7.00
Foxberries.....	4.00 to 4.50
Grapes, Almeria, kegs.....	6.50 to 7.00

The above quotations are furnished by C. H. Harvey, 10 & 12 Sackville St

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound.....	13 to 14
Geese, each.....	50 to 72
Ducks, per pair.....	70 to 80
Chickens,.....	40 to 55

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Steers best quality, per 100 lbs. alive.....	4.00 to 4.25
Oxen.....	3.50 to 4.00
Fat Steers, Heifers, light weights.....	3.00 to 3.50
Wethers, best quality, per 100 lbs.....	4.00 to 4.50
Lambs.....	4.00 to 5.00

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer

MAITLAND'S MYSTERY.

(Continued.)

Cattle with the Dunraven brand roamed the breaks and prairie far away towards the eastern streams, and crossed even the broad trail over which the great Texas "drive" of "long-horns" year after year passed up across the valley of the Washita. Other cattle of choicer breed were carefully herded within the wire enclosure; but, thanks to the vigilance of the manager and the exertions of his few skilled assistants, none of their wandering chattels seemed over to venture up-stream towards the fort, and all excuse for a visit there was apparently guarded against. These meagre points he had gathered from the remarks of one or two officers who had come to see him off, and, ignorant of his morning expedition, to offer suggestions as to his best course.

His orders were, in case nothing was seen or heard of Sergeant Gwynne while on the way thither, to enter the enclosure and make inquiries at the ranch itself. Meantime, the Cheyenne scouts had been hastily summoned from their lodges along the Monee just above the post and sent scurrying forth upon the prairie to trail the horse's foot-prints and so work back as far as possible before darkness interposed. Captain Stryker, too, and a dozen of his best men, had mounted and ridden forth in long, scattered line across the eastern plain; and these parties were all five miles out from the post before nightfall fairly hid them from view.

One thing the sergeant had to tell Mr. Perry which confirmed him in the belief that the sooner they got to Dunraven the quicker they would be at the scene of their comrade's mishap, whatever that might prove to be. He had had no time himself to visit the stables and examine the wounds on the horse's flank, but as they rode away from Rossiter he turned in the saddle and called the non-commissioned officer to his side.

"What sort of wound is it, sergeant, that made the horse bleed so,—bullet or knife?"

"It doesn't look like either, sir. There are several of them,—jagged scratches in the shoulder and along the flank, like thorns or nails—"

"Or barbed wire?" suggested the lieutenant, suddenly.

"Yes, sir, like as not; though we hadn't thought of that, not knowing of any fences hereabouts."

"You'll see fence enough presently. That's where we'll find Sergeant Gwynne, too. Let your horses out a little. I want to get there before dark, if possible."

It was dark in the timber, however, as they rode through and reined up at the gate-way. It would be half an hour at the very least, thought Perry, before the doctor could join them, if he came at all. It was by no means certain that the messenger had overtaken him, and, even if he had, was it probable that the doctor would be in great haste to come? His mysterious movements of the morning, his undoubted connection with the night-signals from the ranch, the fact that he had given his commanding officer no inkling whatever of these outside interests of his, all tended to make Perry distrustful of their post surgeon. He would not speak of it to a soul, or hint at the possibility of such a thing, until he had evidence that was indisputable, but the young officer was sorely perplexed by these indications of some secret and unlawful enterprise on the part of their new comrade, and he doubted his sympathy in the mission on which they had been hurried forth.

Dismounting to examine the gate while still pondering this matter over in his mind, Perry found it locked as securely as he had left it in the morning. The sergeant and his men dismounted, too, at a low-spoken word from their officer, and stood at the heads of their panting horses, looking in silent surprise at the strong and impervious barrier that crossed their track.

"The gate is locked and the fence impassable, sergeant," said Mr. Perry. "We cannot get our horses through or over unless we hack down a post or two. You can't cut such wire as this with any tool we've got. I'll leave Nolan here with you and go on to the ranch on foot: it lies about half a mile to the south. If the doctor comes, he can follow me. If I do not come or send back in half an hour from this, you three come after me, for I'll need you."

With that, slowly and carefully, and not without a muttered malediction on the stinging barbs, Mr. Perry wriggled through between the middle wires, and finally stood within the enclosure, readjusting his waist-belt and holster. Then he took his revolver from its leathern case, carefully tried the hammer and cylinder, saw that each chamber was loaded, and turned once more to the sergeant.

"Your pistols all right?"

"All right, sir,—fresh loaded when we started."

"I don't know that they'll be necessary at all, sergeant, but this is a queer place, from what I've heard and the little I've seen. Keep your eyes and ears open. Captain Stryker and some of the men may come down into the valley if they find no trace of Gwynne up on the prairie. Watch for the doctor, too."

Then, through the deepening twilight he strode, following the trail that led southward up the slopes. Five minutes' brisk walk along the springy turf brought him to the crest and in view of the lights at the ranch-buildings, still some six or seven hundred yards away. All through the eastern sky the stars were peeping forth, and even through the gleam of the twilight in the west two brilliant planets shone like molten gold. All was silence and peace on every hand, and, but for those guiding, glimmering lights at the south, all would have told of desolation. Behind him in the valley waited his faithful men. Far beyond the Monee, out on the northern prairie, he knew that comrades were scouring the face of the earth in search of their missing brother. Up the stream, somewhere behind them, the Cheyennes were carefully trailing the hoof-tracks as long as the light should last; he

knew that search must be at an end by this time, and that some of their number, at least, would be riding down to join his men. Whoever found the sergeant was to fire three shots in air: the signal could be heard a long distance in that intense stillness, and that signal was to recall the searching-parties. Every step brought him deeper into the darkness of the night, yet nearer and nearer those twinkling lights ahead. Already he could distinguish those in the main building, the homestead, from those more distant still, in the store-rooms and office. Far over among the stables and corrals he heard the deep baying of hounds, and he wondered if it was to be his luck to encounter any enterprising watch-dog. An English bull-terrier would be a lively entertainer, thought he, with instinctive motion towards the flap of his holster; and it would be a wonder if a ranch that surrounded itself with fifty miles of barb wire fencing were not further environed by a pack of watch-dogs of the most approved and belligerent breed. Once having passed the distant barrier of that gate on the Monee, however, his way was unimpeded, and, to all appearance, utterly unmarked; he had arrived within fifty yards of the foremost building, the homestead, before he was brought to a halt. Then he stopped short, surprised, half credulous, and all attention, listening to the "concord of sweet sounds" that came floating from the open casement somewhere along the east front of the big, gloomy house.

"One part of the story verified, by Jove! It's a piano,—and well played, too."

Full a minute he stood there listening. Perry was a dancer whose nimble feet moved blithely to any measured, rythmical strains, and a soldier whose soul was stirred by martial music, but with Chopin and Mendelssohn, Bach and Rubinstein, he had but slight acquaintance. That any one should be playing a piano here on the borders of the Llano Estacado was in itself sufficient cause for wonderment; that the invisible performer was playing—and playing with exquisite taste and feeling—one of the loveliest of the "Lieder ohne Worte," the Spring Song, was a fact that conveyed no added astonishment to his soul: he never knew it until one sweet night long after.

However, matters more pressing than music demanded Mr. Perry's attention just here. He had reached Dunraven after all. Neither dog nor man had challenged. Once within those barbed and frowning barriers, all the encircling objects spoke of security and rest. Far away towards the corrals he heard the sound of voices in jolly conversation; a rich melodious laugh rang out on the cool evening air; he heard some one shouting genial good-night to somebody else, and then the slam of a distant door. Presently a light popped out from a window in what he believed to be a store-house, and all was still again. Even the piano had ceased. Now was his time, thought Perry; and so, boldly mounting the steps, he stood upon a dark portico and strode to the black shadow in the wall before him where he knew the main door-way must be. It was his intention to knock or ring. Up-stairs dim lights were shining through the open windows, but on this front of the ground-floor all was darkness. His groping hand felt all the face of the door in search of knob or knocker, but nothing of the kind was there; neither was there such a thing on either door-post. Just as he decided to hammer with his clinched fist, the piano began again. He waited for a pause, but none came. This time the music was vehement and spirited, and no banging of his on oaken door-way would be audible against such rivalry. Uncertain what to do, he concluded to reconnoitre the eastern front. A few steps brought him to the corner, and there lay the veranda before him, bathed at its farther end in a flood of light that streamed from one opened venetian window, and through this curtained aperture poured the grand tones of the melody. "That fellow can rattle more music out of a piano than any man I ever heard," muttered Perry to himself, as he strode down the wooden gallery. "Wonder if it's that boss cow-puncher I met this morning." Another moment, and he stood at the open window, rooted to the spot, and with his frank blue eyes fairly starting from their sockets in amazement at the sight that met them, all unprepared.

Across a spacious room, hung with rich curtains, carpeted with costly rugs of Oriental make, furnished with many a cosy chair and couch, and tables covered with dainty *bric-à-brac*, and shelves with tempting books, lighted by several large and beautiful astral lamps, some with colored shades of crimson and gold and delicate tint of blue, there stood close to the opposite wall a large piano of the class known as the "grand," rare enough among the railway towns west of the Mississippi States, but utterly unlooked for here, a week's long march from the nearest of the Texan railways. That in itself were sufficient cause for surprise, notwithstanding the measure of preparation he had had in Mrs. Lawrence's remarks.

The sight that well nigh took his breath away was something far more than the interior of a luxurious and beautifully-appointed room. *Nothing* that had been said or hinted prepared him in the faintest degree for the apparition, facing him, seated at the piano, of a performer utterly unlike the "cow-puncher" whom he had met in the morning. The "fellow" now bending over the key-board was a young, exquisitely fair, and graceful woman. Even as he stood there in the full glare of the parlor lights, she lifted up a pair of soft, shaded, lustrous eyes and saw him.

The music stopped with sudden shock. Fannhäuser was undone. The firm, white, shapely hands fell nerveless in her lap; a pallor as of faintness shot over the wild-eyed face, only to be instantly succeeded by a flush that surged up to the very brows. Startled she might have been for an instant; scared,—not a bit of it! One instant only of hesitation, then she rose and swept gallantly forward to meet him.

Instinctively Perry's hand went up to the visor of his forage-cap and bared the bright, curling crop of hair. Speechless with amazement, he could only bow before her and wait her question; but it was a moment before she could speak. Brave as she was, the sudden apparition of a stranger staring in upon her solitude from an open casement was a shock that served to paralyze the vocal cords. He could see that she was making gallant effort to

control the tremor that had seized upon her and to inquire the purpose of his coming. He could see, too, that the sight of the uniform had reassured her, and that there was neither indignation nor displeasure in her beautiful eyes. Reserve, of course, he expected.

"Did you wish to see any one?" was finally the form her question took; and Perry had time to comment to himself, "English by Jove!" before he answered,—

"I did; but first let me ask your pardon for this intrusion. I had no idea there was a woman at Dunraven. My knocking at the front brought no answer, and, hearing the piano, I followed the veranda. Believe me, I am as surprised as you could possibly have been."

Perry's voice was something greatly in his favor. It was modulated and gentle in conversation, and with even a caressing tone about it when he spoke to women. Evidently the sound was not unwelcome to this one. She stood erect, her fingers interlacing as she clasped her hands in front of her and looked him well over with her brave eyes. The color ebbed and flowed through the creamy whiteness of her face, but the roses were winning every moment,—the red roses of the house of Lancaster.

"And—you wished to see—whom?" she presently asked with courtesy in every word.

"Why, I hardly know," answered Perry, with a smile that showed his white teeth gleaming through the curling blond moustache. "A sergeant of my troop has been missing since morning. His horse came back to the fort just as we were on parade at sunset, bleeding and without his rider. We have searching-parties out all over the prairie, and I was ordered to come here to the ranch to make enquiries."

She hesitated a moment,—thinking.

"My father is at home, but I fear he is not well enough to see you. Mr. Ewen is with him, and he might know. Will you—would you step in one moment, and I will go and ask?"

"Thank you very much. I wish you would not trouble yourself. I presume I can go over to those stable-buildings, or wherever it is the men sleep: they would be most apt to know if our sergeant has been seen."

"Oh, no! it is no trouble; besides, they are all asleep over there by this time, I fancy. They have to be out so very early, don't you know?"

But Perry had stepped inside even as he offered to go elsewhere,—a fact that the girl had not been slow to notice, for a quizzical little shadow of a smile hovered for an instant at the corners of her pretty mouth. "Pray sit down," she said, as she vanished into an adjoining room, leaving Ned Perry standing gazing after her, spell-bound.

He listened to the swish of her trailing skirts through the dimly-lighted room beyond, through an invisible hall-way, and then to the quick pit-a-pat of her feet up some uncarpeted stairway. He heard her moving quickly, lightly, along the corridor of the upper story until the foot-falls were lost at the rear of the house, then a distant tap upon a door-way, and a soft voice, hardly audible, calling "Papa." He heard her speak again, as though in response to inquiry from within; he heard her raise her voice, as though to repeat an answer to a previous question, and this time her words were distinct. "An officer from the fort," she announced; and then followed sensation.

He heard a door quickly opened; he heard men's voices in low, eager, excited talk; he heard her sweet tones once more, as though in expostulation, saying something about the sergeant, lost or wounded, and they were merely inquiring for him; he heard a stern, harsh injunction of "Silence! that will do!" some quick, hurrying footsteps, a man's spurred boots descending some staircase at the back of the house, a colloquy aloft in fainter tones and then—closing doors and silence. He waited five—ten minutes, and still no one came; but the murmur of voices in subdued but earnest controversy was again audible on the second floor, and at last a door was opened and he heard the same stern tones that had commanded her silence before, and this time they said,—

"That is entirely my affair! I will see the gentleman myself, and let him know my opinion of this impudent and—and—burglarious intrusion."

"Whew!" whistled Mr. Perry to himself at sound of those menacing words. "This is hearing the lion in his den with a vengeance! Now trot out your 'Douglas in his hall,' and let's see what it all means. I've seen the girl, anyhow, and he can't take that back, even if he turns me out."

He heard a heavy step, accented by the sharp, energetic prodding of a cane; it came slowly along the hall, slowly and majestically down the stairs, slowly into the lower front room, and presently there loomed from the darkness into the broad glare of the astrals at the hanging *portière* the figure of a tall, gray-haired, spectacled, slimly-built, and fragile-looking Englishman, erect as pride and high spirit could hold a man against the ravages of age and rheumatism; sharp, stern, and imperious of mood, as every glance and every feature told; vehement and passionate, unless twitching lips and frowning brows and angry, snapping eyes belied him; a man who had suffered much, unless the deep lines and shadows under eyes and mouth meant nothing but advancing years; a man who entered full of wrath and resentment at this invasion of his privacy,—this forcing of his guarded lines; and yet—a gentleman, unless Ned Perry's instincts were all of little worth.

The young soldier had been standing by a centre-table, coolly scanning the pictures on the walls, and determining to present a rather exaggerated picture of nonchalance as reward for the hostile language of the proprietor of Dunraven. He expected to hear an outburst of invective when that gentleman reached the room; but no sooner had he passed the *portière* than he halted short, and Mr. Perry turning suddenly, was amazed at the pale, startled, yet yearning look in his quivering face. The moment the young man confronted him there came a sudden change. It was with evident effort that he controlled himself, and then, after brief searching study of Perry's face, accosted him,—coldly and with sarcastic emphasis:

(To be Continued.)

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PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

DOMINION.—The attention of the House has of late been occupied with the consideration of Hon. George Foster's budget speech, from which we cull the following:—

Canadian revenue from July 1st, 1887, to June 30th, 1888.

Customs	\$22,105,926
Excise	6,071,486
Miscellaneous.....	7,731,050
Total	35,908,463
Expenditure.....	36,718,494
Deficit.....	810,031

Nearly two millions of dollars was taken from the revenue account and placed to the credit of the sinking fund, which is applied to the paying off capital indebtedness, hence the current receipts exceeded the current expenditure by upwards of a million of dollars.

Estimated revenue for the current year July 1st, 1888, to June 30th, 1889.

Customs.....	\$23,533,977
Excise.....	7,038,143
Miscellaneous.....	7,999,380
Total.....	38,601,294

Or to be within the mark say \$38,500,000. The expenditure would amount, he estimated, to about \$36,600,000, leaving a probable surplus of \$1,900,000.

Mr. Foster, in referring to the net debt of Canada, which he stated to be \$234,531,308, said that it was most unfair to compare the federal indebtedness of Canada with that of the United States, as in the latter country the state governments received no federal subsidies, and were obliged to provide for many services which in Canada were provided for by the Dominion Parliament. The Finance Minister believed that after 1892 there would be no increase in the public debt of Canada for the ensuing twenty years.

Mr. Foster claimed that there were ample evidences of the growth of Canada during the past twenty-one years. This he said was proved by the development of our lines of inter-provincial trade, the increase in the tonnage of our coasting vessels, the output of our coal mines, the growth of our industries, and the satisfactory condition of our commerce.

Canada's future must be worked out upon Canadian lines, and neither blandishments from without nor spacious pleas from within would induce her to hand over her commercial government to any nation outside of Canada.

The matter of copyright is now before the Commons, and if the bill becomes law, authors will have to arrange to have their works published in Canada within three months of their being published in any other country.

A long discussion took place in the Commons relative to the consolidation of the western railways of Nova Scotia. All our Nova Scotian representatives appear to agree in the advisability of consolidating these roads, and it is satisfactory to find that the Government will in all probability adopt this policy so soon as they have completed the building of the "missing link" between Annapolis and Digby.

PROVINCIAL.—During the past week there has been a storm of private and local bills poured upon the House of Assembly, few of which are of any general interest outside of the locality from which they emanate.

The principal feature of the week was the submitting of the financial returns of the Province, showing the revenue and expenditure for the past year. The following will give our readers a fair idea of how the Province stands from a money point of view:—

REVENUE.		
Agriculture.....	\$	75 00
Crown land department for lands.....	\$14,197 19	
" " " searches	54 21	
" " " trespasses.....	6 75	
		14,258 15
Dominion of Canada subsidy.....	432,869 34	
" " " piers, breakwaters, etc.....	71,512 98	
Fees, Prov. Secretary's office.....	\$ 891 05	
Marriage licenses.....	6,555 82	
		7,446 87
Fees, mines department.....	371 03	
Royal Gazette office.....	2,351 98	
Accrued interest on debentures.....	\$ 969 31	
Interest from Union Bank.....	1,750 68	
		2,719 99
Mines		151,308 72
Miscellaneous—		
G. G. Bulley, collection on account of E. E. Railway....	\$14 35	
Proceeds of a doubloon found by a laborer in cellar of Province Building.....	10 30	
		24 65
Private Bills.....	1,550 00	
Public Printing Refund.....	3 00	
Premium on Debentures	8,129 40	
Revised statutes and Educational manual.....	129 50	
Special roads, gold mining.....	2,247 00	
Windsor and Annapolis Railway, P. O. subsidy and cash.....	14,598 52	
Western Counties Railway, P. O. subsidy.....	3,355 36	
		\$712,951 49
EXPENDITURE.		
Agriculture	\$ 21,283 29	
Criminal prosecutions.....	3,354 23	
Crown lands.....	7,000 00	

Cape Breton Counties, Crown land moneys.....	718 00
County of Inverness, Road service, 1878	98 00
Debenture interest.....	49,377 50
Education.....	212,000 00
Glencoe School section.....	2,000 00
Hospital for insane.....	12,000 00
" " " bonds.....	4,000 00
Halifax Dispensary.....	400 00
Interest.....	3,481 68
Local works.....	35,000 00
Legislative expenses.....	40,620 85
Mines.....	15,000 00
Miscellaneous.....	15,968 02
Public printing.....	10,971 56
Steamboats, packets and ferries.....	36,923 50
Provincial engineer's office.....	10,090 47
Salaries.....	17,658 00
Legislative library.....	1,614 87
Special roads	5,400 26
Windsor and Annapolis Railway.....	14,625 00
Western Counties Railway.....	13,413 07
Transient poor	1,524 42
Victoria Gen. Hospital, Maintenance.....	18,401 20
" " " Construction.....	\$21,647 00
Loss to capital account.....	20,000 00
	1,647 00
Road service.....	113,829 44
Balance, surplus	44,551 13
	\$712,951 49

Premier Fielding, in explanation of the surplus of \$44,551, said that owing to the amount overdrawn against the works and mines department (about \$25,000) the actual surplus of revenue over expenditure was \$18,982.

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MINING.

SOUTH UNIACKE.—The Withrow mine in this district yielded 80 ozs. gold from 23 tons of quartz crushed for the month of February, as per official returns at the Mines Office.

The official returns from the Phoenix mill for February—quartz crushed from the dump—were 19½ ozs. from 250 tons quartz.

WHITBURN.—The Maguire mine returns for February 91½ ozs. gold from 31 tons quartz crushed.

MILLPSIGATE.—We are glad to note that returns are again coming in from this district. The Millpsigate Gold Mining Co. returning for February 12 ozs. gold from 4 tons of quartz crushed an average of 3 ozs. per ton.

RENFREW DISTRICT.—The "Free Claims" are now being worked by Messrs. Macdonnell and Andrews, who have laid out some \$5000 in putting the mill and hoisting gear in perfect order. Mr. MacDonnell is a minor of the greatest experience and we trust that the same good luck that always attended him in Oldham will continue with him at Renfrew.

BEAVER HARBOR.—There has been a great rush to the Mines Office of eager applicants for areas in this district.

There was little excitement at the sale of the Dufferin Mine at auction by Duggan, yesterday. P. McG. Archibald, representing Kent Archibald, the Archibald estate, Stewart, and the other old owners, with the exception of Charles F. Mott, bought the property for \$141,000.

Some leading citizens of Ottawa are moving to have the next Autumn meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers at Ottawa and we think that no better place could be selected. Halifax has been visited and derived no small benefit, and we hope that Ottawa may now be similarly honored. The *Free Press* thus speaks of the movement.

"The Canadian members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers who attended the late New York convention set on foot a proposal to hold the next autumn meeting in Ottawa. The idea was very favorably received, and since his return Dr. Bell has been moving actively in the matter, resulting in a preliminary meeting this morning in the office of the *Mining Review*. Among those present were Sir Sweetland, Dr. Robert Bell, Dr. Ellis, Charles Magee, W. A. Allan, A. A. Lean, Thos. McFarlane, Robert Blackburn, Capt. Bowie, Amos Bowman, Dale Harris, B. T. A. Bell, etc. Apologies for non attendance were received from Messrs. Thistle, Mayor Erratt, Sanford Fleming, Sir James Grant and others. The proposal to invite the institute to Ottawa was very cordially received and a committee appointed to issue a circular to leading citizens requesting them to attend a meeting to be held in the City Hall on Friday next at 4.30 o'clock, to consider what steps should be taken to secure so desirable an object."

LAKE CATCHA.—The following, taken from the Engineering and Mining *Journal* of New York, shows that gold mines in Nova Scotia when well managed can be made to pay very handsomely:—

"**OXFORD GOLD MINING COMPANY.**—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, held recently in New York, the following officers were elected:—Emerson Coleman, President; Edward Tuck, Vice-President, and F. F. Randolph, Secretary and Treasurer. The capital stock of the Company is \$125,000. There are nominally 125,000 shares, although only 100,000 were issued. The company is organized under the laws of this State. For a number of years it paid dividends, the last being the twenty-seventh. Mr. Randolph informs us that the company paid twelve per cent. in 1888, and twenty-one per cent in 1887. Up to January 1st, 1885, the company had paid \$36,000 in dividends." Dividends amounting to upwards of 70 per cent. of the total capital stock are not so bad when it is remembered that the company have one of the best equipped mines in the Province, their mill, hoisting and pumping gear being of the best. We must congratulate Manager Reid on the success of the mine under his management"

The President of the Board of Trade of Port Arthur in his last annual report makes the following remarks under "mining", which with a few slight alterations apply with equal force to Nova Scotia:—

"Mining appears always in Canada to be considered an illegitimate business. Men may speculate in telegraph stocks, which really neither increase nor decrease in value; they may gamble in Bank stocks, which seldom vary in the dividends they pay; they may boom real estate to such an extent that a city of 150,000 or 175,000 inhabitants has land enough laid out in 'additions' to hold a million people, and which cannot possibly have any other than a speculative value for a generation; they may take a Chicago wheat, corn or pork corner, in which they invariably pay for their experience; they may do a hundred other things of the same character, but these they consider safe or paying investments or speculations, as the case may be. But ask them to buy mining lands at two dollars per acre, and invest the most modest sum, not in mining, but in seeing what their lands contain, and what is their answer? If they have courage enough to buy the land they will neither sell at a reasonable price nor show their faith by working. What is the result? To-day, every working mine in this District is being operated by either English or American companies, and seventy five per cent. of the recent sales of Government lands are made to either American or English investors. Is it much wonder that Americans say that we do not appreciate the richness and value of the great mineral District tributary to our town?"

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1. The Widow Bedott Papers. The book over which you laugh till you cry.
2. Winter Evening Recreations, a collection of Acting Charades, Tableaux, Games, Puzzles, etc.
3. Back to the Old Home. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Hidden Perils."
4. Dialogues, Recitations and Readings, a choice collection for school exhibitions, etc.
5. The Standard Letter Writer for Ladies and Gentlemen, a complete guide to correspondence.
6. The Frozen Deep. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," etc.
7. Red Court Farm. A Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," etc.
8. The Lady of the Lake. By Sir. Walter Scott. Of all the works of Scott, none is more beautiful.
9. In Cupid's Net. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
10. Amos Barton. A Novel. By George Eliot, author of "The Mill on the Floss," etc.
11. Lady Gwendoline's Dream. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
12. The Mystery of the Holly Tree. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
13. The Budget of Wit, Humor and Fun, a large collection of funny stories, poems and jokes.
14. John Bowetbank's Wife. A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."
15. The Grey Woman. A Novel. By Mrs. Gaskell, author of "Mary Barton," etc.
16. Sixteen Complete Stories by Popular Authors, embracing love, humorous and detective stories, stories of society life, of adventure, of railway life, etc., all very interesting.
17. Jasper Dane's Secret. A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Aurora Floyd," etc.
18. Fancy Work for Home Adornment, an entirely new work upon this subject, containing easy and practical instructions for making fancy baskets, wall pockets, brackets, needle work, embroidery, etc., profusely and elegantly illustrated.
19. Grimm's Fairy Stories for the Young. Finest collection of fairy stories ever published. Children are delighted with them.
20. Manual of Etiquette for Ladies and Gentlemen, a guide to politeness and good breeding, giving rules of modern etiquette for all occasions.
21. Useful Knowledge for the Million, a handy book of useful information for all.
22. The Home Cook Book and Family Physician, containing hundreds of excellent cooking recipes and hints to housekeepers, also telling how to cure all common ailments by simple home remedies.
23. Manners and Customs in Far Away Lands. An interesting and instructive book of travels, describing the peculiar life, habits, manner and customs of people of foreign countries.
24. 87 Popular Ballads. Same size as sheet music. Words of all the old and new songs.
25. Called Back. By Hugh Conway.
26. At the World's Mercy. A Novel. By Florence Warden, author of "The House on the Marsh," etc.
27. Mildred Trevanion. A Novel. By "The Duchess," author of "Molly Bawn," etc.
28. Dark Days. A Novel. By the author of "Called Back."
29. Shadows on the Snow. A Novel. By B. L. Farjeon, author of "Bread-and-Cheese, and Kisses."
30. Leoline. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Brenda York."
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67. Part III. do.
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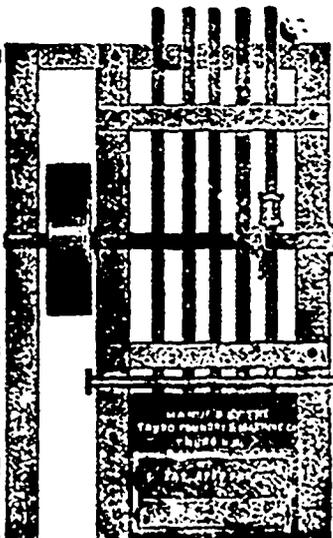
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**ORIGIN AND MODE OF OCCURRENCE OF GOLD-BEARING VEINS
AND OF THE ASSOCIATED MINERALS.**

BY JONATHAN C. B. P. SEAVER, C. E., F. G. S. & C.

(Continued.)

Experience has proved, however, that we have as yet no right to limit
the depth at which lodes may be formed in any way whatever, as quartz
veins and other lodes are worked for over 2,000 feet below the surface, and
certainly extended at one time for thousands of feet above where the surface
now exists, and have by being broken up, together with the containing rock,
supplied immense alluvial leads, as in Victoria and elsewhere.

The faulting and heaving of lodes by others which have been subsequently
formed shows that intense action has occurred, and to think that the expan-
sion due to crystallization of silica or any other substance, could move a mass
of rock even 2,000 feet thick cannot for a moment be entertained.

It is a noticeable fact that mineral lodes are in districts in which the
strata have been broken through by the intrusion of igneous rocks or by other
means, and this is always the case.

FILLING OF VEINS.

Having adopted the theory of lateral secretion to account for the forma-
tion of most metalliferous lodes and of auriferous quartz veins in particular,
let us consider what action must have taken place in nature to render such a
theory comprehensible and legitimately entitled to be taken as the most
feasible method of accounting for the various phenomena connected with lodes
and veins. Lateral secretion supposes that the following actions may have
taken place because they are in accordance with experiments and observed
facts.

1. That water containing carbonic acid and other solvents is capable of
dissolving all minerals and metals, and when the temperature is high this
solvent action is greatly increased.

2. That such waters will retain these metals and minerals in solution
until a change of condition causes the re-deposition of all or some of them,
and it also affirms:—

3. That certain non-metallic minerals have been proved to contain the
metals we find in lodes and veins, and that these minerals frequently occur
in the rocks which contain lodes or ore in close proximity to them.

4. That the metalliferous contents depend to a great extent upon the
containing country rock, and that lodes and veins are generally richer in
certain metals when they occur in or close to rocks that are largely composed
of the minerals that contain such metals.

5. That water is capable of dissolving most if not all minerals to a
greater or less extent, may be taken as proved, for all natural water contains
some mineral in solution. It has also been ascertained by actual experiment
that water will act upon certain rocks and clays when the conditions of pres-
sure and temperature are varied so as to affect a re-arrangement of the
elements to form fresh minerals, and the structure of the crystalline rocks of
the granite type affords evidence that they have been transmuted or changed
from sedimentary rocks under the action of water at great depths below the
surface, where the temperature would be high and the pressure great.

6. That the mineral waters of our mines even at a low temperature con-
tain metals in solution is most certain, as analyses have proved it to be the
case, and that they deposit their metals combined as minerals is also known.
Organic substances are frequently found silicified in our veins and alluvial
leads and such minerals as marcasite and siderite formed.

It is also strongly worthy of notice that the quartz and other matrices of
metalliferous veins, and the metals and minerals associated with them, are
often found in the lodes in separate layers parallel to the walls of the lode
or to each other, and having all the appearance of being deposited consecu-
tively as from mineral waters or vapors carrying their constituents in
solution. The laminated quartz veins and other auriferous lodes of Austra-
lasia give numerous instances of this phenomena, and not only does the
quartz or other matrix have a laminated appearance, but the gold, iron
pyrites, and associated minerals occur continually in seams parallel to the walls
of the lode or vein, and between the layers of quartz are often found very
thin leaves of a kind of slate (mostly chlorite slate). Flucans or slickensides
sometimes exist between the lodes and their walls. Amongst other instances
given in this essay of laminated lodes may be mentioned the Marshall Mc-
Mahon Reef at Murrumburrah, New South Wales, the Mount Morgan lode in
Queensland, the Catherine Reef at Clunes in Victoria, the St. Patrick and
Rainbow Reefs at Charter's Towers, Queensland, and the Bassick lode in Colo-
rado, United States; this last being a most remarkable instance of consecu-
tive deposition of minerals, and if we depart from auriferous lodes to those
worked chiefly for other metals or minerals the instances of laminated veins
are innumerable.

In connection with this it will be well to refer to Mr. Wilkinson's experi-
ments on the deposition of gold from solution in the presence of organic
matter, and without quoting these experiments, which may be seen detailed
in Locke's book entitled "Gold," attention should be called to the fact that
they conclusively prove that gold can be precipitated from solution in the
presence of organic matter by either pyrites, antimony, or several other
minerals.

It is of course well known that gold is present in sea water in small
quantities, and it must consequently be inferred that many of the subter-
anean streams of water also carry gold in solution.

(To be Continued.)

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HOME AND FARM.

It is evidently the almost universal opinion of men whose experience vouches for its soundness that the English sparrow is an unmitigated nuisance. One gentleman, at a recent meeting in London, Ont., of the Dominion Farmers' Council, spoke of them as "the worst enemy in the feathered line the farmer had to contend with." Others concurred, and a resolution was passed "That the Dominion Government be asked to offer a bounty for the heads of sparrows, and, in case of their declining, that the Ontario Government be asked to do so in this Province." We are glad to see that a Bill has been introduced in the Nova Scotia Parliament to deal with the matter. Among other iniquities complained of is that the sparrow drives away the swallows, to which is attributed, no doubt correctly, a great increase of various kinds of moths the last few years.

Feeding pepper often to fowls as a regular appetizer is a bad practice. Although a very little will do no harm, yet the continued use of the condiment is liable to liver complaint. Warm feed tends to have the same stimulating effect without possessing the injurious qualities of the cayenne

The only way to make a chicken house is to build it with a board floor. Where the droppings nightly fall on the ground the soil will become foul and damp, even though it be cleaned out every day of the year.

The odors that then arise are unwholesome in the extreme, will cause croup, and in fact nearly all the ills that poultry flesh is heir to. The board floor should then be kept covered with two or three inches of dry soil, which should be repeatedly renewed.

The best way to make roosts is to make them on a movable frame that may be taken out of doors, there to be scalded with boiling hot water in which is a little crude carbolic acid. Make the roosts all on a level, and not more than two feet high, thereby preventing much quarreling and the tumble foot.

Bits of hay and straw in the horse manure heap stained by the urine of the horse are often eagerly eaten by cows. It is a sign that the cow needs some mineral element, possibly salt, which this urine-stained food supplies. By all means give the cow what she wants in some less offensive form, particularly if she is giving milk. The milk secretion is one of nature's most efficient means for moving from the milk giver any offensive matter that might otherwise corrupt its blood and breed disease.

It is better to buy your wife a good creamery than to have her worn out by handling heavy milk crocks.

In some exposed places snow blows from under trees, leaving the surface bare and depriving the trees of the moisture needed for full productiveness. We would not select such places for any kind of fruit trees. But snow that has drifted into banks and once hardened almost into ice may be drawn under such trees with a certainty that it will not be blown away. The same end may perhaps be more cheaply attained by the building of a low fence that will create a snow-bank where before it was wind-swept.

OUR COSY CORNER.

As much as any class or section of society, ladies suffer in their household requirements from want of design and co-operation. It is our purpose to afford them, from time to time, such hints as may be in our power, or come within our knowledge, calculated to assist them out of the many inconveniences they endure. That of servants who show but little conscientiousness as to the duties they undertake, is one of the most prominent of the difficulties which beset the housekeeper. A way to the amelioration of conditions in this line would be open to the ladies of Halifax by communicating with the celebrated Dr. Bernardo, whose system of training and supplying efficient domestic aid is as perfect as anything that has been devised in that direction. But it is a fundamental rule with Dr. Bernardo to taboo garrison towns as places to which his girls may be sent, and it would be hard to say that, from his point of view, he is wrong.

Meanwhile we have become aware that there exists in Toronto an institution which it seems to us might well find imitation here. The article describing it is somewhat lengthy, and, during the sessions of the Dominion and Local Parliaments, our space, always limited, is more curtailed than at other times. It is therefore probable that we shall have to extend its reproduction over at least two, if not three, numbers of THE CRITIC'S "Cosy Corner," but it is not only interesting, but amusingly and pleasantly put, and will, we think, be found worth the serious consideration of our often distressed matrons. If Halifax is frequently charged with lack of enterprize, it is certainly not with its ladies that the opprobrium lies, as witness last year's "World's Fayre," and the Church organizations of all denominations. What Toronto can do, Halifax ought also to be able to accomplish, and we will next week lay before our lady readers the account of what Toronto is doing in a matter of the greatest importance to domestic comfort.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup," for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

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All Checker communications and exchanges should be addressed to W. Forsyth, 36 Grafton Street, Halifax.

The proprietors of THE CRITIC offer two prizes—to consist of books on Checkers—to those subscribers who shall send in the greatest number of correct solutions during the current year. No entrance fee required.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. GASKIN.—Your letter and poem are at hand. Many thanks.

We were favored with a visit from Mr. S. C. Hood, of Yarmouth, last week and had the pleasure of engaging in a friendly contest with him. Four games were played. The result was—Forsyth 2, Hood 1, drawn 1.

Our checker editor will always be most happy to meet visiting draught players who will call upon him.

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 93.—The position was—black men 3, 10, 13, 14, 23, kg, 25; white men 12, 16, 19, 21, 31, kg, 11; white to move; what result? It will be seen by the solution below that black can force a win. The position occurred in actual play between Messrs. O'Hearn and Forsyth both of this city.

- 1-19 15 3-16 11 7 2 11 20
10-19 32-27 32-28 23-26
11 15 9 6 2 7 31 22
19-24 27-23 28-24 25-11
2-15 18 6 10 7 11 black
23-27 24-28 24-20 wins.
18 9 11 7 4-10 15
27-32 28-32 20-16

VAR. I

- 11 15 15 6 16 7 21 14
3-7 7-11 14-17 23-26
black wins.

VAR. II

- 15 19 19 26 31 24 black wins.
24-27 25-30 30-23

VAR. III.

- 31 26 26 22 22 18 14 9
32-27 27-23 25-22 24-27
16 11 9 14 18 15 b. wins.
25-30 30-25 22-18

VAR. IV.

- 11 7 10 6 2 6 6-21 17
20-16 11-15 25-22 18-14
7 2 5-6 9 6 2 b. wins.
16-11 23-18 15-10

VAR. V

- 6 10 2 9 31 22 b. wins.
15-6 23-26 25-18

VAR. VI.

- 9 5 1 6 1 6 1 6
10-14 22-18 18-15 11-7
5 1 6 1 6 1 2 11
18-15 15-11 14-18 15-8
black wins.

PROBLEM 94.—The position was—black men 3, 9, 13, kgs. 27, 30; white men 12, 17, 21, 22, kg. 18; black to play and win.

- 30-26 16-11 19-16 6-2
18 15 10 6 1 5 18 14
27-24 11-15 9-14 19-15
15 18 1-6 1 17 10 9 5
24-20 a-26-23 15-6 15-18
18 15 2-1 6 22 18 14 9
20-16 23-19 16-19 18-14
15 10 6 1 5 9 b. wins.

At this point Mr. Brooks of Dartmouth shows some very fine variations arising from 15-10.

VAR I

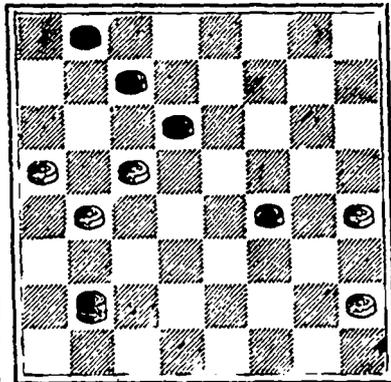
- 6 2 6 2 6 1 17 10
26-23 19-16 11-7 7-14
2 6 2 6 1 6 6 1
23-19 16-11 9-14 14-18
black wins.

- VAR. II
1 5 21 17 10 6 14 18
9-14 10-15 19-15 15-10
17 10 9 14 6 9 b. wins.
15-6 15-19 26-30
5 9 14 10 9 14
6-10 23-26 30-25

PROBLEM 95.—The position was—black men 5, 6, 14, kgs. 22, 32; white men 13, 20, 21, kgs. 7, 15; white to play and win.

- 7 10 6-15 13 9 w. wins
22-18 22 17 5-14
15 22 14-18 17 19

PROBLEM No. 70. By John Johnry, New York. Black men 1, 6, 10, 19, kg. 25.



White men 13, 14, 17, 20, 28. Black to play. What result? We warn our solvers to be careful, as this is a very fine position.

CHESS.

All communications for this department should be addressed—CHESS EDITOR, Windsor, N. S.

The proprietors of THE CRITIC offer two prizes—to consist of books on Chess—to those subscribers who shall send in the greatest number of correct solutions during the current year. No entrance fee required.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correct solutions to Nos. 69 and 70 received from Mrs. H. Moseley and Mr. J. Downey.

GAME No. 53

Played at Bradford

GIUOCO PIANO

- WHITE BLACK
Mr. Gunsberg Mr. Mackenzie
1 P to K4 P to K4
2 Kt to KB3 Kt to QB3
3 B to B4 B to B4
4 P to Q3 Kt to B3
5 Kt to B3 P to Q3
6 B to KK15 B to K3
7 Kt to Q5 B takes Kt

.....We would prefer here Kt to QR4.

- 8 B takes B Kt to K2
9 B to K13 P to B3
10 Q to K2 Q to Q2

.....Loss of time. He ought to have played Kt to K13.

- 11 Castles (QR) B to K13
12 P to Q4
White has already the superior position.

- 13 P takes P Q to B2
14 B takes Kt P takes P
15 Kt to R4 Kt to K13

.....Which allows the Knight to enter with disastrous effect. P to KR4 seems to be better, although it would by no means make his defence an easy one.

- 16 Kt to B5 B to B4
17 Kt to R6 KR to B sq.
18 Q to B3 B to K2
19 Q to R5 B to B4

- 20 Kt to Kt 4 Q to K2
21 Q to B5 B to Q5
22 Kt takes P oh. K to Q sq.
23 P to Q B3 P to B4
24 P takes B BP takes P
25 K to Kt sq, and wins.

GAME No. 54.

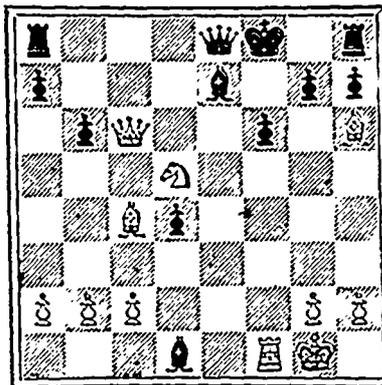
A BLACKBURNE BRILLIANT.

We are indebted to the Manchester News for the score and notes of the following, which was one game of eight played blindfold and simultaneously at Manchester.

FRENCH DEFENCE.

- WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. J. H. Blackburne. Mr. T. B. Wilson.
1 P to K4 P to K3
2 P to Q4 P to Q4
3 Kt to QB3 Kt to KB3
4 P to K5 KKt to Q2
5 P to B4 P to QB4
6 P takes P Kt takes P
7 Kt to B3 B to Q2
8 B to K2 Kt to B3
9 Castles B to K2
10 B to K3 P to QKt3
11 Kt to Q4 P to B3
12 P to B5 Kt takes P
13 P takes P Kt takes P
14 Kt takes Kt B takes Kt
15 B to QKt5 ch K to B2
16 Q to R5 ch K to Kt sq
17 QR to K sq P to Q5 (a)
18 R to Q sq B to KKt5
19 Q takes Kt (b) B takes R (c)
20 Q to K6 ch K to B sq
21 B to QB4 Q to K sq (d)
22 B to KR6 Q to Kt3
23 Kt to Q5 Q to B2
24 Q to B6 Q to K sq (e)

Position after Black's 24th move. BLACK—Mr. Wilson.



WHITE—Mr. Blackburne.

- 25 R takes P ch B takes R
26 Q takes B ch Q to B2
27 B takes P ch K to K sq
28 B to K15 ch Q to Q2
29 Q to K7 mate.

NOTES.

(a) Blackburne's last move seems to have been a manœuvre to bring about the advance of this pawn, which was really the key move of his own pretty combination.

(b) The onlookers, who had been watching the game entirely from Mr. Wilson's point of view, and evidently thought the blindfold player was beginning to get the worst of it, were quite startled by this "little bit of Morphy."

(c) Of course, if he had taken the Q he would have been mated in three moves.

(d) Mr. Wilson made this move very hastily when it was not really due, instead of waiting until Mr. Blackburne mentally came round again to his board. The right move was, obviously, B to R5. This would have secured a draw, at least.

(e) Immediately this move was made Mr. Blackburne declared mate in five moves.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

OPEN FOR TENDER

Until Saturday, the 16th Day of March, 1889

TENDERS are invited by the undersigned for the purchase of all or any of the undermentioned properties in the city of Halifax, viz:

"Jubilee."

That extensive property, fronting on QUINPOOL and JUBILEE ROADS near the North West Arm, known as "Jubilee," with large double dwelling houses, containing in all 18 rooms besides kitchen, cellars, etc.; all in good order, and with extensive stabling accommodation. The property comprises in all about 15 acres. Tenders may be made for the whole property en bloc or in five separate blocks, as per plan to be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Besides the Homestead block and buildings, comprising about two acres, the rest of the property is divisible into 95 good sized and available building lots.

"The Carlton House."

This HOTEL PROPERTY measures some 72 feet on the east side of Argyle Street, and about 80 feet on the east side of Prince Street. A large portion of the Building is of brick and stone very solidly built. The central situation and good will of this well known Hotel are worthy of especial attention; while the property is well adapted for shops, offices, restaurants and other business purposes, being close to the Parade, New City Hall, Post Office and other public buildings.

On Birmingham and Queen Streets, North of Spring Garden Roads.

those central and most eligible dwelling houses with land comprising Nos. 73 and stable, and Nos. 75 and 77, having in all a frontage of about 90 feet on the east side of Birmingham Street, besides a right of carriage way of over 8 feet wide on the south, as per plan; and

Five Small Houses and Lots,

comprising Nos. 136 to 146 inclusive: having combined frontage of about 126 on the west side of QUEEN STREET, and depth and frontage severally as per plan.

Tenders may be made for the ENTIRE BLOCK of land and buildings on both streets, or in separate lots as per plan.

Also: Eligible Corner Property

suitable for first-class GROCERY, FRUIT STORE, MEAT MARKET or other business, with dwellings over head; measuring about 26 feet on the west side of Pleasant Street by some 70 feet on the south side of Kent Street.

"Armbrae."

That extensive and elegantly finished residence, situate on Oxford Street, near the Coburg Road and Northwest Arm, (formerly occupied by Major Nagle,) with stables, garden, lawn, &c., The property measures 213 feet on Oxford Street by 325 feet westerly, and is suitable as a private residence, benevolent institution, infirmary, or other public purpose, in a most healthy and eligible position.

ALSO:

That extensive stone front building and property, with shops, etc., comprising Nos. 137, 139, 141 and 143, on the east side of Barrington Street, opposite the Parade, measuring in front some 61 feet, and about 50 feet eastwardly. The extent and central business position of this property, and the substantial character of the buildings, fronting on a most crowded thoroughfare, are features of value, obvious to those conversant with the surroundings and incidents of profitable business stands.

ALSO:

That most conveniently situated Cottage, with barn, and about three-fourths of an acre of land fronting 264 feet on the west side of Oxford Street, and extending westerly about 156 feet, comprising in all 8 choice building lots, each of 33 feet front.

ALSO:

That desirable Town Lot of 40x60 feet, being Nos. 46 and 48, fronting on the west side of Grafton Street, and with partly finished brick double Dwelling thereon, which can be completed at small expense, so as to yield a large result on the outlay (as per plan.)

ALSO:

Three fine Building Lots on the corner of Gottingen and Macara Streets, each 30x100 feet, and not far from the Cotton Factory, Sugar Refinery and Dry Dock.

AND

Several choice Building Lots near Robie and Welsford Streets, as per plan, each 33x100 feet. Separate bona fide tenders up to the 16th March, 1889, are invited for purchase of the above several properties; but the undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

GRAY & McDONALD, Solicitors, etc., 91 Hollis Street.

Halifax, 23rd February, 1889.