

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Showthrough/
Transparence

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

1.50 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., MARCH 28, 1890.

{ VOL 7
No. 13

SMITH BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS AND
MILLINERY,

GRANVILLE AND DUKE STREETS,
HALIFAX, N. S.

NOW OPENING CABLE & LETTER REPEATS OF
LACES,

RIBBONS,

FLOWERS,

HATS,

ORNAMENTS,

PRINTS,

CAMBRICS,

DRESS GOODS,

MANTLE CLOTHS,

MANTLES,

VISETTES, Etc., Etc.

Our Stock is always Bright and Attractive, and
Novelties are constantly being added.

CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL NOTES	1, 2
CONTRIBUTED.	
Jottings from Ottawa	"Diria." 5, 7
Letter to Cousin Cary!	"Dinah Sturgle." 14, 15
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Chit-Chat and Chuckles	3
News of the Week	4, 5
Poetry—The Prophecy of the Settler's Axe	6
Industrial Notes	7, 8
City Chimes	8
Parliamentary Review	8
Commercial	8, 9
Market Quotations	9
Serial—Under False Colors	10, 11
Mining	12, 13
Chess	13
Draughts—Checkers	15

THE CRITIC,

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

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

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

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

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

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Attempts recently made to acclimatise kangaroos in England appear to have been remarkably successful. Instead of keeping them confined in enclosures and carefully tended, they have been turned loose in parks and woods, and have been found to thrive and breed freely. There are now in Tring Park twenty-eight or thirty kangaroos of different species, and the curious creature seems destined to rank among familiar domestic animals.

We are glad to note in the Annual Report of the Legislative Library the recommendation by the Commissioners of the Librarian and his assistant to the liberal consideration of the Assembly on account of "the arduous work they have so well done." As the present Librarian still receives \$900 per annum less than his predecessor, and his Assistant a very small sum, we hope the consideration of the Assembly will be given to a permanent increase of salaries.

The *Peruvian* arrived last Saturday, 16 days out. She had, it is true, a passage exceptionally rough even for this stormy season, but it is equally true that, with customary parsimony, she is persistently run far below her power. It must be admitted that passengers have lately been few, and there may be excuse for economy, but years ago the Allan Line lost numbers of military passages by an act of meanness, and it is no wonder to day that those who can afford it prefer to go by New York, and that among others Sir John Ross elects to return to his command that way.

It is not our usual custom to notice deaths editorially, but Mrs. Lawson was a lady so widely known throughout and beyond Nova Scotia, so conspicuous in good deeds, and of such sterling literary talent that we cannot but give particular expression to the deep and wide spread regret which her demise has inspired. The lamented lady had long been a sufferer from cancer, and had undergone one or more painful operations, which, however, only served to prolong her valuable life for a few months. Charitable and beneficent institutions, as well as her family, will have reason to mourn her removal from the spheres of her great usefulness. Beyond the confines of the province the late Mrs. Lawson will probably have been as much or better known as Miss Katzwann, or by her literary signature, "M. J. K. L."

The Maritime Provinces, we fear, are not yet ripe for sustaining a newspaper dealing exclusively with arts, sciences and literature. Meantime every editor who occasionally calls the attention of his readers to even a few of the latest noteworthy inventions and publications is doing a good educational work. None of our county papers is more to be commended in this respect than the *Eastern Chronicle*, whose "Literary Gossip" succeeds in presenting the salient ideas of new books in a clear and readable style.

The following extract from our esteemed contemporary the *Militia Gazette* is indicative of a true Canadian spirit among the silversmiths of the Dominion—a spirit which we trust will infuse itself into all businesses and all consumers in the land. "The Canadian Military Rifle League has progressed as far as is possible without the entrance fees. Already many silverware companies have their artists busy drawing designs for the first prize trophy, and each firm seems determined that theirs shall be the design chosen, not for what they will make out of it, but more to show what can be manufactured in Canada. The manager of one company told the secretary that 'if it cost him double what he is to receive for it he is determined to receive the order'; so we may expect something handsome." Every Canadian should indicate his preference for Canadian made goods, in preference to those manufactured in other countries.

A somewhat important action of Congress is reported. The committee on foreign affairs has by a unanimous vote instructed its chairman to report to the house a joint resolution that whenever it shall be duly certified to the President that the government of the Dominion of Canada declares a desire to enter into such commercial arrangements with the United States as would result in the complete removal of all duties on trade between Canada and the United States he shall appoint three commissioners to meet those designated to represent the government of Canada, to consider the best methods of extending trade relations between Canada and the United States, and ascertain upon what terms greater freedom of intercourse between the two countries can be best secured." It is impossible to say what results, if any, may follow this action, but if any movement takes place its progress should be narrowly watched as to its bearing on Canadian interests in every view.

There is perhaps no reason why newspapers should not receive a share according to their services of the spoils which, in the United States, belong to the victors to an extent unparalleled in any other country, but the number of prominent journalists who have been appointed to important and lucrative offices by Mr. Harrison is so large as to have elicited an unusual amount of comment even from American papers. Without counting the Editors in smaller towns and cities who have been given post offices and minor billets, the number of which is said to be very large, the *Nation* publishes a list containing the names of no less than twelve conductors of prominent journals who have received or been offered ministerships, consulships, collectorships, treasurerships and other important posts. These instances, however, are at all events less objectionable than the sale of the governorship of New York to Hill, by means of which transaction the *Tribune* admits that the Republicans bought the Presidency for Mr. Harrison.

Irish affairs threaten, as usual, to consume the lion's share of the time of the British Parliament during this as in foregoing sessions. Perhaps the best feature of the threatened monopoly is the acknowledgement on both sides of an improved state of feeling in Ireland. Both sides of course claim the credit, one as the result of Mr. Balfour's firmness, the other to the good feeling and renewed confidence in constitutional methods due to the friendly attitude of English Radicals. Party controversy, however, is noticeable for increased rancor, due, no doubt, principally to the bitterness evoked by the charges of the *Times*, and the sitting of the Commission. Neither party can claim the honors for vituperation. A certain amount of defection from the Government ranks seems to indicate that the rashness of the *Times* in allowing itself, almost with open eyes, to be cajoled by an almost transparent forgery, has appealed to the common sense of fair play, and it seems not improbable that the government may be driven to accept a modified amendment from one of its own supporters in order to evade a serious diminution of its majority.

If the doctrines held by Dr. Goldwin Smith required, at this time of day, any further refutation, Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin, M. P., has fulfilled the requirement in two communications to the *Empire*. It may be imagined how a writer so lucid as Mr. Davin deals with the ex professor as to details, but the peroration (so to speak) of his last letter is so complete and eloquent a summing up that we cannot resist reproducing it. "No one is more ready than I am to acknowledge the debt we owe Mr. Goldwin Smith. But the good he has done us has nothing to teach us now. He has delivered his message long ago. A more useless message for a young people cannot be conceived, for it is a message of despair. Like Poe's raven on a bust of Pallas, croaking 'never more', he is a classical figure with a solitary note of monotonous despair, and ominous only to an unhealthy mind. It is hard not to lose patience with a man enjoying his *otium cum dignitate*, emerging from his cherished ease and wealthy seclusion to scold people who are bearing the burden and heat of the day, any one of them doing a hundred times more for the country than he. A literary sybarite, his lip curls with scorn at the sweating toiler, and if his conscience smites him for keeping aloof from the heavier duties of life, he soothes it by persuading himself that they are all bad, and that their energies are sated with corruption, and then gives vent to his angry misconception by barking at honest and patriotic men." It is probable that Mr. Davin's execration will do more than many ordinary articles to set Dr. Goldwin Smith before the Canadian public in his true light.

Much attention is being given in Alberta and Assiniboia to irrigation. It is a most important matter. If rooney can be made in farming under the present conditions of light rainfalls and occasional severe drought in those territories and in the interior of British Columbia, it stands to reason that prospects will be infinitely improved under an efficient system of irrigation. Systems of irrigation have been adopted in Washington, rendered available by the great Columbia River, in Idaho and in Montana with the happiest results, and there can be no doubt that its introduction into our own North-West will cause the wilderness there to "blossom like the rose."

Considering the market values to Canada of the various crops which constitute the staples of Canadian agriculture, and setting aside wheat, we find that for barley, the next important product, the United States has hitherto been our only market. The variety of soil and climate in Canada, however, gives us every hope that, with the attention now being given to the subject, it may be found that the two rowed barley, which seems to require a slightly cooler average of climate than that which grows the six-rowed variety, may be so successfully raised in Canada that a most profitable market may be found in Great Britain, and if this reasonable anticipation be realized a large margin of profit in barley will fall to the lot of Canadian farmers.

Scarcely any one at this time of day would have expected to hear of the Tichborne Claimant turning up again. More remarkable still is it that this most pertinacious of impostors has the effrontery to offer himself as a candidate for Parliament. It is true that he was unable to put up his election expenses for Stoke-upon-Trent, the constituency he proposes to honor, but it is said that this will not be the last of him, as it is reported that his claim to the Tichborne estates will be re-opened in April, a sufficient number of gulls having been found to raise a fund for the necessary expenses. No doubt he has every incentive to make a living out of his unsavory notoriety, and is quite determined to do it as long as he can find credulous sensationalists to back him up.

Next in market value, but of even greater aggregate importance as an agricultural product, is oats. In this grain, as in wheat, the prices in Canadian markets for the greater part of the last four or five years have been so much higher than those of the United States that there is no doubt the tariff duty of ten per cent. has largely conduced to the high prices realized by our farmers. The next important crop is peas, of which we have it on good authority that, in seasons of good crops, the exports to Great Britain are six or eight times greater than those to the United States. Canadian peas are now quoted about two shillings per cwt. or nearly ten shillings per quarter higher than Indian corn in the Liverpool market. It would appear that "the market of 60,000,000" is not the only one open to the Canadian farmer.

Says *Bradstreet's*: "A plan for subsidising one or more lines of steam navigation between the ports of the United States and certain important South American ports has been recommended by a committee of the Pan-American Conference. It is proposed to establish a fast bi-monthly line between the United States and Rio Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, with accommodation and capacity for freight, passengers and mails, speed to be at least 16 knots an hour. Also, an auxiliary line of freight steamships twice a month making not less than 12 knots. The contracting States to have the right to impose their flags and register to a number proportionate to the percentage of the aid they pay. Only vessels constructed in the United States are to be accepted in consideration of a higher rate of aid paid by them." The italics are ours and they sufficiently reveal the true inwardness of American policy. It would be a boom for American shipbuilders. None of these South American countries build ships to any extent, and herein lies the great superiority of Canada, to whom no such cool proposition could possibly be made, or if made be treated with anything but ridicule.

An Ontario contemporary remarks that the "gullibility of American readers is pretty severely taxed by some of the English correspondents. We read in a recent contribution that there is a 'deep feeling' in British political and religious circles because Canon Liddon, the eloquent preacher of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, is not appointed to a vacant bishopric. The delay is due, we are solemnly assured, to his having once addressed the Queen as 'Madam,' in the course of a sermon delivered in the Chapel Royal at Windsor. The account continues to record, with equal good taste and truthfulness, that the Queen was in 'a lowering rage' and, summoning Dean Wellesley, 'with a flaming face, screamed at him not to permit Canon Liddon to preach before her again. This is the sort of stuff which is dished up for the class of persons who read it, but one would imagine that the common sense, if nothing else, of Canadians would prevent its being republished here. But it seems not. Upon such rubbish as this do too many readers in the United States base their opinions of English affairs. Intelligent people—and there are a great number of them in the United States—pay no attention to nonsense of this kind, but they unfortunately fail to enlighten their more gullible brethren." These remarks are most just, but our contemporary misses a point which adds to the absurdity of the report, which is that, after all, "Madam" is the correct style of address to the Queen. It recalls an anecdote of Disraeli, who was infallibly correct in such matters. The King of the Belgians at a public dinner in London was repeatedly addressed as "Your Majesty," during more than one lengthy ovation. When Lord Beaconsfield rose he immediately indicated the right thing in a direct address by saying "Sire," the other form being awkward and clumsy, except when introduced where the construction of the speech warrants.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

The moonlight shone on the drifted snow,
And the night was calm and still.
The old horse walked but they let him go
At his own sweet will.

Time was no object to them just then:
They were willing the horse should walk:
For her lover to her was a king among men,
And she wanted to talk.

So they dragged along at a snail-like pace,
While she deftly spread her net,
Till at last they came to a dangerous place,
And the sleigh upset.

She landed head first in a ten-foot drift,
And the old horse ran away:
But first he gave his hind feet a lift
And demolished the sleigh.

She got some snow down the back of her neck,
But she didn't get enraged:
For before he had got her out of the wreck
She had got engaged.

—W. H. Hills in *Somerville Journal*.

"Don't say 'He ain't no good,' Dinnis, that's not good English."
"Nayther am Oi, thank hivin, begobs."

May I take one kiss before I go, dearest Angeline!" "Yes, dear Edwin,
you may take one, but you must return it, as ma has frequently warned me
against giving kisses to anyone."

She (extending her arms dramatically): "Take back the heart that thou
gavest!" He (loftily): "You may keep the heart, but just hand over that
gold bracelet and diamond ring that I gavest. There is no nonsense about
me."

This sign, seen over a Brooklyn store, can be construed as you please:
"Angel Feathers dyed and cleaned at the shortest possible notice." The
ordinary citizen recognizes the fact that the sign painter didn't divide Mr.
Angel from his occupation.

Professor.—Mr. Fresh, why do we always speak of the earth as the
feminine gender? Mr. Fresh—Because it's self-evident, I suppose. If the
earth had been masculine it would not have taken two young women more
than a week to get around it.

Strange,—Newly Accepted Suitor.—"Well, Bobby, you will have a
new uncle soon; I am your Aunt Mary's choice for a husband." Bobby
(surprised)—"Well that's strange. I heard her tell mamma only yesterday
that you were Hobson's choice."

In the Shoe Store.—Shoe Dealer (for the sake of adding the strength of
another favorable opinion)—Ah, madam, that shoe is simply perfection upon
your foot. James, how do you think Mrs. DeHoof's foot looks in this shoe?
New Clerk (anxious not to fall short in his enthusiasms)—Immense!

A Sunday-school teacher was giving a lesson in Ruth. She wanted to
bring out the kindness of Boaz in commanding the reapers to drop large
handfuls of wheat. "Now, children," she said, "Boaz did another nice
thing for Ruth, can you tell me what it was?" "Married her," said one of
the boys.

Here is a curious bit of information that will be new to many readers.
In Africa the prefix serves for the purpose that the suffix serves for in Euro-
pean languages. For example, Spain, Spaniard, Spanish—so in our mother
tongue: but in Africa Uganda is the name of a State, Waganda are the
inhabitants thereof, and Maganda the language.

An Italian who runs a peanut stand was turning his peanut roaster
with slow and measured hand, when an old woman came to a halt and care-
fully observed the operation. After scrutinizing the roaster from every side,
she finally gave it up and remarks: "No, sir; you don't get a cent out of
me for no such music as that. Why, I can't catch half of any of the tunes,
and it smells as if something was burning inside."

If the example set by the Canadian Parliament should generally be fol-
lowed, need may arise to examine in vocal skill all candidates for legislative
honours. It is gravely stated that during the discussion of a certain bill,
and just before the division, the House burst into song, premier and mem-
bers of the ministry joining heartily in the chorus. We are disposed to
think that the wag who once called upon Mr. Speaker for a song was only
in advance of his time.—*Musical Times*.

Lady Dufferin, in her very clever book relating her experience of
"Viceregal Life in India," says that the English are rapidly spoiling the
exquisite taste of the East Indians by sending out dolls dressed in the
height of fashion and English-made clothing to distribute among the
children in the schools. She gives an amusing picture of the small Oriental
beauties wearing patent leather shoes, over which seven or eight silver
anklets fell in the most incongruous manner.

VERY BEST QUALITY Real Irish Frieze
Overcoats to order,
Only \$14.25.
Fine All-Wool Melton Overcoats to order,
\$12, \$15.75 and \$19.
Vicunas and Worsted Overcoats to order,
\$12 to \$22.

CLAYTON & SONS.
GEO. E. SMITH & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
General Hardware, Carriage Goods, Mining and
Mill Supplies, Paints, Oils, &c.
79 UPPER WATER ST.
Head Commercial Wharf, HALIFAX, N. S.

JOHN F. KELLY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURER OF
Harness, Collars, Horse Boots, Horse Clothing, &c.
ALSO—IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Saddlery Hardware, Patent Leathers, Harness Leathers, Harness Makers' Supplies, &c.
33 and 35 BUCKINGHAM ST., - HALIFAX.



Pianos & Organs

BY THE
Greatest and Best Makers.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS THIS MONTH TO
REDUCE THE SURPLUS STOCK.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL OR WRITE FOR PRICES.

W. H. JOHNSON,
121 AND 123 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

R. RHODES, CURRY & CO.
AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA,
MANUFACTURERS AND BUILDERS
1,000,000 FEET LUMBER KEPT IN STOCK.

Walnut, Cherry, Ash, Birch, Beech
Pine and Whitewood House Finish.



Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Wood Mantels,
Mouldings, etc., etc.

"CABINET TRIM FINISH," for Dwellings, Drug Stores, Offices etc.
SCHOOL, OFFICE, CHURCH AND HOUSE FURNITURE ETC.
BRICKS, LIME, CEMENT, CALCINED PLASTER, ETC.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Builders' Materials.
SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

New Glasgow is going to increase the capacity of its water system, construct a system of sewerage and improve the streets.

We have to acknowledge with thanks a package of assorted flower and vegetable seeds from Messrs. D. M. Ferry & Co., of Windsor, Ont.

Elizabeth Stewart, the missing witness in the Weeks-Sutherland poisoning case, has not yet been found. The case stands adjourned until April 1st.

The Amherst steam tannery, belonging to C. R. Casey & Son, was destroyed by fire a few days ago. The loss is estimated at about \$12,000. Insurance \$7,000.

An Italian patient in Notre Dame hospital, Montreal, named Toney Pinsey, jumped through a window down to the ground, 70 feet below, on Sunday. The man died.

The people of Newfoundland are much agitated over the new lobster modus vivendi between England and France, which, they claim, sacrifices the fishing and territorial rights of the Island.

The residence of the late Hon. James Butler, on Dresden Row, has been purchased by Archbishop O'Brien. It is understood that it is to be used as a glebe house. The house is one of the largest in the city.

The children of a family named Hull, in Truro, have died since Friday last of malignant measles, followed by pneumonia. The family are in destitute circumstances, and it is said that cold and hunger hastened the fatal results of the disease.

We have before us two pamphlets by Dr. Reid, Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane. One on the "Dairy of the Future," the other entitled "Stirpiculture, or the Ascent of Man." The latter is marked by great breadth, combined with moderation of view.

In the Benwell murder case Mrs. Birchell has been discharged, there being no evidence against her. David Stevenson and Mrs. West, respectively father and sister of Mrs. Birchell, have arrived at Niagara Falls. The meeting between father and daughter was very affecting.

The association which has been incorporated for the purpose of holding exhibitions in St. John, N. B., are working hard to secure the success of the International Exhibition which it is contemplated to hold there during the present year. We wish them every success in their exertions.

The beautifully painted china berry set and fruit dish, on exhibition in the window of M. S. Brown & Co., Granville Street, is the work of Miss Beasia Brown, whose artistic talent is so well known. No one who takes an interest in art should miss seeing these exquisitely painted articles.

Hon. C. H. Tupper has returned to Ottawa from Washington on Sunday. He was suffering from a sore throat, from sewer gas entering his room at the hotel where he was staying. The negotiations in regard to Behring Sea had not been concluded when he left, and the matter of Atlantic fisheries had not been taken up.

Rev W. H. Clive, pastor of the first Baptist church in this city, has resigned his charge in order to accept a call to one of the most influential Baptist churches in Toronto. The resignation takes effect about the first of May. Mr. Clive's departure will be much regretted by his congregation and friends in the city.

There is a strong feeling among the clergy and others interested against the City Bill introduced into the House of Assembly for the non-exemption of churches and charitable institutions from taxation. A deputation of prominent clergymen waited on the committee on private and local bills on Tuesday and protested against it.

A sad drowning accident occurred in Charlottetown last week, by which Miss Margaret Weeks, an estimable young lady, lost her life. She went for a walk on the harbor and broke through the ice. She struggled to get out till, chilled by the water, she died. Her cloud became frozen to the ice, and, being tied round her, kept the lady from sinking.

At the meeting of the Institute of Natural Science on Monday evening it was decided to change the name of the Society to the Nova Scotia Institute of Science, and also to apply for an act of incorporation. A paper by Rev. Dr. Ambrose on "Our fish and their enemies" was read by the President, after which an interesting discussion took place.

We are requested by the Grand Division Sons of Temperance to state the desire of the Executive of that body that all members of the Grand Division who can conveniently do so will attend at the Division Room, Cornwallis Street, on Wednesday next the 2nd of April, at 3 p. m., for consultation on matters of the utmost importance to the order.

The Dartmouth Ferry Company have announced that shop, school and working girls, schoolboys and apprentices will be provided with one hundred tickets for a dollar. This is a concession of value to these classes, whose usually small means would be taxed too heavily by the two-and-a-half-cent rate. The town appears as determined as ever to start the new ferry.

The City Council has resolved to memorialize the Dominion Government to purchase the block between North and Cornwallis, and Water and Lockman streets, for conversion into a Railway Terminus, the City to have a street 70 feet on the western side, and to contribute \$170,000 towards the purchase. It was resolved to have a rider attached to the bill now before the House covering this.

The St. John *Progress* of last week contained the following paragraph: "One of *Progress*' most welcome exchanges, THE CRITIC, of Halifax, retreated from part of its first page last week, and gave vantage ground to the enterprising firm of Smith Bros. No Halifax dry goods house is better or more favorably known in New Brunswick. They do a very large outside business, and are thoroughly deserving of the confidence of their customers."

The Association for the Relief of the Poor have been examining into the condition of tenements and back yards in Halifax, and report that they have found many places in a filthy condition, and dangerous to public health. The Committee have made the following recommendations:—"That the present Board of Health appoint three of its members an Executive Committee, and that they appoint also an Advisory Board of three citizens, two at least of whom shall be medical men, to carry out the act in relation to the public health." The report and recommendation were adopted, and a Committee, consisting of Mr. W. H. Neal, Mr. Almon, Mr. Laing and the members of the Association, was appointed to appear before the City Council to urge the adoption of the recommendation.

Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co. of New York, the Publishers of the American Newspaper Directory, furnish us with the following information. They "undertake to rate newspaper circulations very much as the mercantile agencies report the capital and credit of the business community. About one publisher in ten tells his exact issue with truthful precision. Others, for various reasons, decline to tell the facts. In the twenty-second annual issue of their book, now in the binder's hands, they designate every paper that is rated in accordance with a detailed statement from the publisher; and offer to pay a hundred dollars for every instance which can be pointed out of a misstatement for which a publisher is responsible. THE CRITIC is one of the papers that is willing to have it known how many it prints, and whose good faith the Directory publishers will guarantee."

The World's Fair has been postponed until 1893.

A Nevada rancher had 2,000 sheep left out of his flock of 11,000 before the snow storm set in. These sheep lived 21 days without anything to eat.

The Court of Appeals at Albany, N. Y., has affirmed the judgments of the courts below in the Kemmler murder case, declaring the electrical execution act constitutional.

The petroleum supply of Pennsylvania seems to be inexhaustible. During the month of February 476 new wells were opened, adding 10,459 barrels daily to the yield of the oil regions.

There is a pleasing atmosphere of happy domestic life about *The Ladies' Home Journal* which makes each number as welcome as sunshine. Bright stories vie with the best of home poetry, while its articles always bristle with helpfulness for women. The April number is a strong one.

The records of death in the city of New York show that there were killed by street cars during the year 1888, 64 persons; by omnibuses and wagons, 55, and by illuminating gas, 23; making the number killed by the electric current (5), insignificant compared with the deaths of individuals from any one of the other causes named.

A very swell wedding occurred in Charleston, S. C., on Wednesday evening, in which the groom was attired in satin trunks, silk hose and a silk waistcoat trimmed with Valenciennes lace, and the bride, as part of her correspondingly gorgeous apparel, wore "them golden slippers." The wedding was in the "French-Italian style," and when it was over there was a crowded "Venetian reception" at the residence of the bride's father.

M. J. Chatham, a white man, was hanged at Grenada, Mississippi, a few days ago for killing a negro. This is a most remarkable execution, inasmuch as it is the first instance in Mississippi in which a white man has been executed for the murder of a negro, and for this reason it has attracted universal attention. In Grenada the general feeling is that Governor Stone's fairness in seeing that the laws are executed deserves praise. Some, however, think that while they do not desire to criticise his action, at the same time he might have shown some regard for the wishes of the people expressed in a large petition.

As the time draws near for the fulfilment of "Crank" Erickson's prophecy of the simultaneous inundation and destruction of San Francisco, Oakland, Chicago and New York by an earthquake, April 14, believers are becoming more and more excited. They are selling real estate at half its value and disposing of other property for a song to second-hand dealers. They will move to the surrounding hills out of harm's way. There will be an organized hegira under leaders, and daily prayer meetings will be held until the night of the 13th. A piece of property assessed at \$10,000 was sold for \$6,500, and all the furniture in a nine-room house went for \$35. One devotee gave away several cords of wood, saying he did not need it.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice have gone to Aix Les Bains in France.

The French Chamber of Deputies has elected M. Spuller Vice-President of that body.

The damage done by continued floods throughout Italy is estimated at 4,000,000 francs.

Wednesday, the 26th, was the birthday of the Duke of Cambridge, who completed his 71st year.

It is stated that Gen. Lord Wolseley will be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Ireland.

Sister Rose Gertrude has not been permitted to enter as a nurse the Molokai leper settlement in the Hawaiian Islands.

It is stated in Berlin that there will be no change in the German policy as regards the triple alliance.

The Berlin labor conference has adopted a resolution favoring prohibition of the employment of children under 12 in factories or mines.

It is announced that a photographer named Verosez, in Klausenberg, Transylvania, has succeeded in taking photographs in natural colors.

The betrothal of Archduchess Stephanie, widow of Crown Prince Rudolph, to Archduke Franz, heir to the Austrian throne, is announced.

The British house of commons have rejected Labouchere's motion to abolish hereditary representatives in Parliament, by a vote of 201 to 139.

The English University boat race between Oxford and Cambridge took place on Wednesday. Oxford won in 22 minutes, with one length to the good.

The Emperor William has appointed Prince Albert Victor Major of the Blucher Hussars, of which regiment the Prince of Wales is honorary colonel.

Chancellor Von Caprivi has addressed a note to the German Ambassadors abroad, in which he intimates that he will continue the policy of Bismarck.

The Marquis of Salisbury moved in the house of lords on Friday that the report of the Parnell commission be approved. The motion was adopted without division.

Honolulu advices say that King Malietoa has by proclamation excluded native Hawaiians from the Samoan Islands. The King had previously excluded the Chinese.

Lieut. Stairs was entertained at dinner in Edinburgh, recently, by about fifty Merchistonians. He received high compliments for the part he had borne in the African expedition.

A sensation has been caused at Paris by the disappearance of Saint Saens, the composer. A rumor of his death was current, and another report that he had been placed in a mad house.

A rich landed proprietor in Austria has been sentenced to seven months' penal servitude, with occasional days of short rations and sleeping on a plank bed, for inhumanly torturing a farm servant.

Leading Chinese politicians advocate the opening of Tibet to British trade and the conclusion of a defensive treaty with Great Britain. These measures, they urge, will act as a check upon Russia.

By the death of the Duke of Manchester another American lady becomes an English Duchess, the title passing to George Victor Dragb, Viscount Mandeville, who married Miss Consuelo Yznaga, of New York.

Mme. Pommeroy, of champagne fame, died at Reims on the 19th inst. She leaves a fortune estimated at four million dollars, and bequeaths Millet's "The Gleaners," the rival of "The Angelas," to the museum of the Louvre.

Mr. Chamberlain, in a speech at Birmingham, said that having seen the results of English administration in Egypt, he had changed his mind and now believed it would be unworthy of so great a nation not to continue the occupation and complete its work.

The Czar, upon receiving the report of a recent duel between officers in the army, said: "Duels in the army are absolutely necessary, and I desire that reports of such escapades shall not be brought to my notice." Why duels should be necessary in the army is not clear.

We have received from Honolulu two numbers of the *Anglican Church Chronicle*, an exceedingly well got-up paper (a little smaller than THE CRITIC) of 16 pages, from which we gather that the Church of England in that distant land is in a flourishing and progressive condition.

A physician in San Juan, Costa Rica, claims to have discovered in the juice of the mauguey plant an infallible remedy for the bite of a mad dog. Half a dozen persons in different parts of the Republic, supposed to be suffering with hydrophobia, have been given instant relief.

Prince Bismarck has had conferred upon him by Emperor William the title of Duke of Lauenburg. He has also been appointed a Field Marshal-General and a Colonel-General of cavalry. It is declared by the evening organs of Bismarck that he declines both the dukedom and pension.

The battle of corsets was fought at a collegiate school for girls in North London. Some of the pupils wear stays and some do not. Between these parties a trial of strength was arranged, consisting of a high leap, a long leap, a tug-of-war and a foot race. There were sixteen competitors—eight on a side. Those who did not wear corsets were victorious all along the line.

It is said that by the breakage of a case containing a lot of snakes belonging to a showman, in Ireland, the work of good St. Patrick has been undone. The event is said to have happened two years ago, and now snakes are said to have suddenly appeared in and around Ballinal, an agricultural region 30 miles north of Casteltaine, the country seat of the Earl of Desmond. The statement may be taken with a pinch of salt.

On the arrival of the *S. S. Parthia* at Yokohama at the beginning of Febry., Douglas Sladen and his party went on board for a six weeks cruise in the China Seas to complete his examination of the C. P. R. route to the east for his book on the function of Canada in the Empire. He will visit Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hong Kong, and on his return to Japan will visit Kioto and other places there. He expects to return to Canada in the summer and the United States in the fall. Owing to the proofs going astray "Younger American Poets" is still in the press, about half the volume being printed.

According to the *Perseveranza* of Milan, important sponge banks have lately been discovered close to the island of Lampedusa, on the southern coast of Sicily. The deposits extend over a surface of iron 15 to 18 marine leagues. All varieties of sponge are discovered here, including those which are in the greatest commercial request, and they are easy to obtain. Greek and Italian vessels have already proceeded to Lampedusa to take advantage of this discovery.

The reception of the Prince of Wales in Berlin was most cordial. He was received at the railway station by the Emperor, Empress Frederick, and her daughters, and a number of Princes of the reigning families of the German Empire. A large crowd assembled along the route from the station to the Castle and warmly cheered the Emperor and the Prince. The Berlin papers welcome the Prince of Wales and refer to his visit as an augury of the cementing of peace.

Do You Read THE COSMOPOLITAN,

THAT BRIGHT, SPARKLING YOUNG MAGAZINE?

The Cheapest Illustrated Monthly in the World.

25 CENTS A NUMBER. \$2.40 PER YEAR.

ENLARGED OCTOBER, 1889, TO 128 PAGES.

THE COSMOPOLITAN is literally what the *New York Times* calls it, "At its price, the brightest, most varied and best edited of the Magazines."

SUBSCRIBE--(AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY)--SUBSCRIBE

FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS, FOR ONE YEAR ONLY.

The *Cosmopolitan*, per year - - - - - \$2.40

The *Critic*, per year - - - - - 1.50

The price of the two publications - - - - - 3.90

We will furnish both for only - - - - - 3.00

This offer is only to new subscribers to THE COSMOPOLITAN, and only for one year.

"It has more articles in each number that are readable, and fewer uninteresting pages, than any of its contemporaries."—*Boston Journal*.

"THE COSMOPOLITAN" FURNISHES FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MAGAZINE LITERATURE,

A Splendidly Illustrated periodical at a price hitherto deemed impossible

TRY IT FOR A YEAR.

It will be a liberal educator to every member of the household. It will make the nights pass pleasantly. It will give you more for the money than you can obtain in any other form.

Do you want a first-class Magazine, giving annually 1536 pages by the ablest writers, with more than 1500 illustrations, by the cleverest artists—as readable a Magazine as money can make—a Magazine that makes a specialty of live subjects?

"The marvel is how the publishers can give so much for the money."—*Philadelphia Evening Call*.

Send \$3.00 to this Office, and secure both The *Cosmopolitan* and The *Critic*

Chipman Brothers,
HALIFAX.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE,
NAILS, IRON, STEEL,
PAINT OILS, GLASS, &c.
AT LOWEST PRICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
We are offering our Stock at REDUCED PRICES,
Overcoatings, Suitings, Trowserings, etc.
Also,—Ladies' Cloths and Sealette.
E. MAXWELL & SON'S,
Ladies & Gents Tailoring Establishment,
68 Granville St.
2 DOORS SOUTH OF Y. M. C. A.

Halifax Printing Co.,
161 Hollis St.,
Halifax.

MOIR, SON & CO.
MAMMOTH WORKS
MANUFACTURERS OF

Bread,
Biscuit,
Confectionery,
Fruit Syrups, etc., etc.
Salesroom—128, 130 and 132 Argyle Street
HALIFAX, N. S.

New Victoria Hotel,
248 to 252 Prince William St., St. John, N. B.
J. L. McCOSKERY, Proprietor.
One minute's walk from Steamboat Landing.
Street cars for and from all Railway Stations and
Steamboat Landings pass this Hotel every five
minutes.

LYONS' HOTEL,
Opp. Railway Depot.
KENTVILLE, N. S.

DANIEL McLEOD, - Prop'r.
CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
100 and 102 Granville St.,
(OPPOSITE PROVINCIAL BUILDING.)

The nicest place in the City to get a lunch, dinner
or supper. Private Dining Room for Ladies.
Oysters in every style. Lunches, 12 to 2.30.

W. H. MURRAY, Prop.,
Late Halifax Hotel.

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.
Within Two Minutes Walk of Post Office.

DUNCAN BROUSSARD, - Proprietor,
HALIFAX, N. S.

LOI ON PARLE FRANCOISE.

NOTICE.

ROBT. STANFORD,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

156 HOLLIS STREET,
Is offering bargains in **HEAVY OVERCOAT-
INGS**, of which he has a large stock, consisting of
BLACK, BLUE, BROWN and GRAY NAPES,
GENUINE IRISH FRIEZES, in several different
shades, **FOXES, HOMESPUNS** Etc
INSPECTION INVITED.

LONDON DRUG STORE,
147 Hollis Street,

J. GODFREY SMITH,
DISPENSING CHEMIST,
Proprietor. Agent for

Laurance's Axis-Cut Pebble Spectacles and
Eye Glasses.

In Stock, the great cure of Neuralgia
"Eau Anti-Neuralgique." Chronic cases yield
to its curative effects.
Also, in Stock, a line of **FANCY GOODS,**
Dressing Cases, Toilet Sets, in Plush, Lea-
ther, &c.

ASK FOR

W. H. SCHWARTZ & SONS
"PEERLESS BRAND"

(TRADE MARK REGISTERED)

STRICTLY PURE SPICES.

Please see that the writtensignature of W.
H. Schwartz & Sons is on every package,
none genuine without. On receipt of 12 cts.
Sample Packets prepaid to any address.

W. H. Schwartz & Sons,
COFFEE AND SPICES,
HALIFAX, N. S.

Victoria Mineral Water Works
W. H. DONOVAN, Prop.

Manufacturer of

BELFAST GINGER ALE, AERATED LEMONADE.
SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE CIDER, SODA WATER
and all kinds of **MINERAL WATERS.**

22 GRANVILLE ST., Halifax - N. S.

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

USE

PUTTNER'S EMULSION
of **COD LIVER OIL,**

WITH

HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.

For all diseases of the **NERVOUS SYSTEM,** as
**MENTAL ANXIETY, GENERAL DEBILITY, IM-
POVERISHED BLOOD,** Etc., it is highly recom-
mended by the Medical Profession.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., 4th Oct., 1889.
Messrs. BROWN BROS. & Co.

Being very much reduced by sickness and almost
given up for a dead man, I commenced taking your
PUTTNER'S EMULSION. After taking it a
very short time my health began to improve, and
the longer I used it the better my health became.
After being laid aside for nearly a year, I last sum-
mer performed the hardest summer's work I ever
did, having often to go with only one meal a day.
I attribute the saving of my life to **PUTTNER'S
EMULSION.**
EMERY E. MURPHY,
Livery Stable Keeper.

EPIDERMA,

—FOR THE—

**Skin and
Complexion.**

HATTIE & MYLIUS,
Acadia Drug Store,
HALIFAX, N. S.

Tea. Tea. Tea.

ARMY AND NAVY DEPOT.

We have just landed a choice lot of

TEAS,
including **ORANGE PEKOE,**
ASSAM PEKOE, and
SOUCHONG and CONGO.

Our 35c. and 40c. Blends are worth testing.

—ALSO—

LOAF, GRANULATED & MOIST SUGARS
PICKLES, SAUCES, TINNED MEAT
AND SOUPS, GREEN PEAS, TOMATOES,
BEANS, ASPARAGUS, &c.
STILION, GORGONZOLA, GRUYERE AND
PARMESAN CHEESE, MUSHROOMS,
TRUFLES, &c., AND ENGLISH BISCUITS,
in every variety, by best makers.

Jas. Scott & Co.

Knowles' Bookstore,
A. M. HOARE, Manager,
Cor. George & Granville Sts.

We have just received a large lot of
AMERICAN AND CANADIAN EDITIONS
of Popular Novels.

Hedri, by Mathers..... 25 cts.
Haute Noblesse, by Fenn..... 30
Kit Wyndham, by Barrett..... 30
Joshua, by George Ebers..... 30
Looking Backward, by Hellamy..... 35
Lilly Lass, by Justin McCarthy..... 35
Full line of Edna Lyalls..... at 25c. each.
and lots of others.

All mailed Post Free to the country.

THE PROPHECY OF THE SETTLER'S AXE.

The following is a gem from a Canadian author, the late Isabella Valancy
Crawford:—

Bite deep and wide, O Axe, this tree;
What does thy bold voice promise me?

I promise thee all joyous things,
That furnish forth the lives of kings!

For every silvery, ringing blow,
Cities and palaces shall grow!

Bite deep and wide, O Axe, the tree;
'Till wider prophecies to me.

When rust hath gnaw'd me deep and red,
A nation strong shall lift her head!

Her crown the very Heav'n shall smite,
Æons shall build her in their might!

Bite deep and wide, O Axe, the tree;
Bright Seer, help on thy prophecy!

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

JOTTINGS FROM OTTAWA.

The frequent threats of exposure by interested parties of General Sir
Fred. Middleton's peculiar treatment of the property of law-abiding citizens
in the North-West Territories during the late rebellion have at last culminated
in the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee to investigate the charges
against him. It would seem from all accounts we have heard that the
doughty General, while

"Seeking the bubble reputation
Even in the cannon's mouth,"

was so mindful of the moral welfare of his troops that, lest they might be
tempted in the rashness of youth to disregard the laws of *meum and tuum*
towards any valuable furs they found lying around loose during their occu-
pation of the Territories, he lost no opportunity to expropriate every-
thing he saw in that line himself, and, with large-souled disinterestedness,
never stopped to enquire to whom the furs belonged or whence came his
right to interfere with them. The evidence taken at the first sitting of the
Committee shows that Mr. Reed, the Assistant Indian Commissioner, had
given orders to have a portion of the half-breed Bremner's furs at Battle-
ford packed up for Gen. Middleton, and that orders for more furs had come
in signed by the General himself. In explanation of Mr. Reed's connection
with the General's unique venture in the fur industry, the former's counsel
informed the Committee that the General had told him (Reed) that *the furs
ought to be confiscated, and some put up for the General and his staff!*
It was upon this expression of opinion that Reed acted in giving the order
above referred to. Sir Fred. has not yet appeared before the Committee,
but Mr. Gormully, his counsel, alleged as a reason for the seizure of the
furs that the General believed Bremner was a rebel, and, consequently, he
considered the furs liable to confiscation. It is not stated what grounds
existed to create such a belief in the upright breast of the hero who would
have lost Batoche if his plucky subordinates had not taken the business
into their own hands, and it is certain that if any there were, they were
misleading, for Bremner was undoubtedly a loyal half-breed throughout the
conflict. But, however that may be, the question now to be settled to the
satisfaction of Bremner and the public is what eventually became of the
furs? Even at this early stage of the Committee's proceedings it is proved
by a witness from Battleford that two boxes of furs had been packed up for
General Middleton upon Mr. Reed's order, but what was thereafter done
with them has not yet transpired. Other witnesses are to be had who may
be able to speak as to the history of the goods after they were so packed up
with the General's name upon them, but, whatever was done with them, it
is quite certain they were never given back to Bremner, and, inasmuch as
they were taken from him through Middleton's orders, the burden is upon
the latter to show what was done with them.

The whole transaction is a bad piece of business for a man in Middleton's
position to be mixed up in. Even if he truly believed the man to be guilty
of treason, he had no right to seize his goods. Such a high handed
proceeding would not have been tolerated under the mediæval law of England
respecting treason, where forfeiture of the offender's goods took place *after
conviction*, much more is it unwarrantable under the law of treason as it
obtains in the North-West Territories, wherein there is no provision for the
forfeiture of the offender's goods whatsoever. So it will be seen that no
matter whether he actually took the furs into his own possession
or merely left them packed up in the barracks at Battleford, General
Middleton was guilty of a trespass to Bremner's property in interfering
with it as he did, and is answerable for its value. In endeavoring to explain
his action, he is on the horns of a dilemma, just in this way,—either he
acted as he did under the impression that he had the power to do so, which
presupposes an ignorance of the rights and duties of his office amounting to
rank incompetence; or else his action was prompted by a desire to mis-
appropriate the goods, which would demand his instant degradation and
dismissal from office.

Of course such things are unpleasant to talk about, but the public
welfare demands that a man who sits in so high a place as that of the General
Officer commanding the Militia should be above the suspicion of official
wrong-doing, whether by ignorance or guile. Looting as a concomitant of
military exploits is a barbarism happily long gone out of fashion, and one is

loth to believe that it was revived against the poor half-broods in our late rebellion. It is indeed to be hoped that the General will emerge from the troubled waters of the investigation clean every whit, but even if he achieves this desideratum he will, before he is through with it, be apt to realize the sorrows of the Son of Mars as depicted in *Hudibras* :—

" Ah, me! what perils do environ
The man that meddles with cold iron: (not to mention furs!)
What plaguy mischiefs and mishaps
Do follow him with after-chaps."

The Rykert case disputes public interest just now with the Bremner fur enquiry, but your readers are no doubt satiated with criticism of this matter in the daily press. Since Sir John Thompson's scathing denunciation of Rykert's duplicity as shown in his letter to Sands,—correspondence "so shocking," said Sir John, "as to be without parallel in the history of Parliamentary Government"—the opinion of everyone is that in order to escape public reprobation the member for Lincoln should resign at once. *Appropos* of the feeling against Rykert in the capital, I subjoin a skit perpetrated by one of the end-men at an amateur negro minstrel show in the Opera House the other evening :—" Why doesn't the House of Commons like Mr. Rykert's vocal efforts?" Answer: " Because there is too much *timbre* in his voice, he always exceeds the *limits of his scale*, and the burden of his song is too dolorous (*dollarous!*") DIXIE

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Mr. Jas. R. Ayer, Manufacturer of Oil-tanned Larakins and Moccasins, Raw Hide Lace Leather, Harness, Fishermen's Boots, etc., of Stockville, N. B., gives employment to about a hundred hands, mostly men, in the different branches of his business. They turn out from their Tannery 200 sides of Upper Stock per week, besides Sheep and Calf Skins, most of which are made up on the premises. Their output of Oil Tan Moccasins and Larakins amounts to \$30,000 per annum, and gives employment to from 20 to 30 hands, according to the season. Their harness department employs about twenty-five hands, and men's boots twenty. They make up yearly \$2,000 worth of leather wallets, giving work to four girls, and keep two travellers on the road. They have also a general store in connection with the business.

We have received from the I. B. Armstrong Manufacturing Company of Guelph, Ont., Manufacturers of all kinds of Carriage Furnishings, a handsome catalogue of their wares, in which a high class of carriage springs seems to be one of the specialties. This extensive firm has agencies in Melbourne, Christ-Church, N. Z., Yokohama, Scotland, etc., and it is now starting works at Flint, Mich., U. S., from which they will turn out 1000 pairs of springs per day, about the same number as that turned out by their factory at Guelph, which employs from sixty to seventy hands. On every hand and from every province come evidence of the rapid advance of Canadian manufacturing interests and enterprise.

Mr. E. D. Mackay, of the firm of Mackay & Campbell, of Port Hastings, dealers in Mowing Machines, Horse Rakes, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Carriages, Threshing and Sawing Machines, American and Canadian Kerosene Oil, etc., has on his own account purchased, and intends to devote his attention to a woollen-mill business at Antigonish, which he expects to have running about the middle of April, and which will give employment to about fifteen hands. Mr. McKay expects a rapid increase to the business, for which he has recently purchased machinery in the United States, and is confident that he will be able to manufacture yarn, to which he intends to confine himself, cheaper and give better satisfaction than mills which also manufacture cloth. There is no doubt there is strength in limitation to a specialty, and Mr. Mackay will doubtless reap the reward of his enterprise and judgment.

A Company of English capitalists have purchased the Bell Organ Co. of Guelph, Ont. It is reported that the same company have successfully negotiated for the purchase of the Massey Manufacturing Co's works, of Toronto, and the Harris Manufactory of Brantford, Ont. The two last named are extensively engaged in the manufacture of reaping machines and other agricultural machinery, and are the largest of the kind in the Dominion.

Mr. John Lowe has secured the contract for getting the stone for the Tidnish end of the Ship Railway. He has the timber for a wharf at the quarries at Gulf Shore, and will begin building it as soon as the weather is favorable.—*Springhill News.*

THE WINDSOR RATTAN FACTORY.—A new industry, the manufacture of rattan chairs and children's carriages, has recently been established under favorable auspices at Windsor, N. S., by a company known as the Windsor Rattan Company. The leading spirits in this new enterprise are Nova Scotians who were taught the business at the extensive works of the Wakefield and Haywood companies in Massachusetts, and have now returned to give their native province the benefit of their experience in a foreign State. The new Company will have a large market in the Maritime Provinces for their products, as it is the only factory of the kind here, and may also find a still larger field in the West Indies, where rattan chairs are used very extensively.—*St. John Sun.*

The Lloyd Manufacturing and Foundry Co. shipped a carload of machinery to New Brunswick for Friday. The demand for their work is every day increasing.

FISHING SUPPLIES.

Cod Lines, Mackerel Lines, Fishing Anchors, Dorries, Brass Swivels, Trawl Buoys.

NETS—ENGLISH, SCOTCH AND AMERICAN. HEMP AND COTTON TWINES.

Manilla Cordage. COTTON DUCKS.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES.

And the well-known Brand

Cod—W. S. S. M.—Hooks, The Best and Cheapest Hook offered by the Trade.

FOR SALE AT LOWEST RATES BY

WM. STAIRS, SON & MORROW, HALIFAX, N. S.

THOMAS REARDON, IMPORTER OF AND DEALER IN PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, WHITE LEADS, GLASS, WALL PAPERS & DECORATIONS, PICTURE AND ROOM MOULDINGS, WINDOW SHADES, WINDSOR & NEWTON'S ARTISTS' MATERIALS. A New and Large Assortment of Photogravures, Artotypes, Steel Engravings, Chromos, Oil Paintings, &c. SIGN WRITING, GLASS EMBOSING, PICTURE FRAMING, &c. 40 to 44 BARRINGTON ST

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

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

The 33rd Monthly Drawing will take place On WEDNESDAY, April 16th, 1890. At 2 o'clock, p.m.

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

LIST OF PRIZES.

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

2307 Prizes worth\$50,000.00

TICKETS \$1.00.

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

DRAWINGS ON THE THIRD WEDNESDAY OF EVERY MONTH.

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary, OFFICES—19 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, CA

FROM THE MARITIME PROVINCES TO All Upper Canada Points, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, AND

The West, South-West and North-West, THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY IS THE OLD & RELIABLE ROUTE, And Patrons can always rely on an efficient service and Low Rates.

OVER 3,000 MILES OPERATED IN CANADA Pullman and Parlor, Dining and Sleeping Cars on all Express Trains, and Coaches Lighted by Electricity and Heated with Steam.

CHOICE OF ROUTES TO THE NORTH-WEST AND ALL PACIFIC COAST POINTS.

For Through Tickets apply to R. F. ARMSTRONG, Gen. Agent, 134 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S. Or any I. C. Railway Agent.

Best Route to Boston. CANADA ATLANTIC LINE.

ONLY ONE NIGHT AT SEA.

Quickest & Most Direct Route Low Fares.

The Magnificent Clyde Built Steel S. S.

"HALIFAX"

Is the Largest, Safest, and Best Furnished and Most Comfortable Passenger Steamship ever placed on the route between Canada and the United States.

Sails from Noble's Wharf, Halifax, every Wednesday Morning at 10 o'clock, and Lewis' Wharf, Boston, every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Passengers by Tuesday evening's trains can go on board on arrival without extra charge.

THROUGH TICKETS to New York and all points West.

Baggage checked through from all stations. Through Tickets For Sale by all Agents Intercolonial Railway.

CHIPMAN BROTHERS, General Agents, Halifax.

We direct attention to Messrs. Estoy, Aliwood & Co's., St. John, advertisement. The members of this firm have over 25 years experience, and their goods are extensively used in the Maritime Provinces, and are "the standard" for excellence. Their new Seamless Rubber Bolting overcomes a great weakness in that article, as it can be used either side to the pulley. As it is made of an extra quality of Rubber and Duck, and cemented together with pure rubber, it will not come apart at the seams like inferior Rubber Bolting, and its durability is assured. It is thoroughly stretched, and is warranted in every particular. Leather Bolting is also a specialty with this firm. Oak-tanned Short Lap is what they recommend. This they supply in double and single plies. In machine oils, they sell special brands of tested oils for engines and shaftings; in fact they list about thirty varieties of oils adapted to saw mill, mine and steamboat use. Steam packings receive their especial attention, and all reliable kinds are supplied. Their Rubber Packing in sheets and gaskets have proved to be the best obtainable, and engineers who have used them always recommend them. Their Rubber valves are graded according to quality, and are charged for accordingly, a low priced valve is sold as such, consequently, therefore, a purchaser does not pay a high price for an inferior quality. Steam and Fire Hose is another specialty of this house, and they point with satisfaction to Rubber and Cotton Hose that has been in use in mills and fire departments for upwards of ten years. Thus time, which tests all things, gives full endorsement as to the durability of their best hose. Gang and Rotary Saws of all sizes, and of the best makes, are supplied at very favorable prices. Emery wheels and Butchers' celebrated files are also found in this department. Cant Dogs, wrought iron with selected handles, are in demand this year by stream drivers, as improvements overcome faults in those of the old kind. Besides supplying almost everything required by mill and mining companies, steamboats, etc., this firm keep rubber goods of every description; in fact there is hardly an article in rubber that cannot be got at this establishment, we notice that their catalogue list embraces Rubber Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Horse Covers, Waggon Aprons, Carriage Cloths, Bed and Crib Sheeting, Air Beds, Cushions, and all Doctors' requisites in Rubber of almost every kind, as well as Fishing and Sporting Outfits, etc.

CITY CHIMES.

Masculine minds are somewhat apprehensive of what may be brought forth next in the way of fashions for ladies. It is well enough understood that the most potent engine wherewith the ruthless modistes, who are the despots of fashion, sustain their tyrannical rule, is the hocus pocus, "hey presto," of perpetual change. Hence, wherever good taste and common sense are, for a brief space, allowed to assert themselves, we at once begin to look out for a counter movement. The better the reform the shorter its reign seems fated to be. No sooner was fashionable womanhood delivered from the enchre-table protuberance into which the bustle had been exaggerated, and the female form allowed to assume something approaching the lines of nature, than the fashion mongers proceed to disfigure the natural contour of beauty by sleeves puffed above the shoulders, or worse still, baggy all the way down to the elbow, with enough material wasted in them to almost make a frock for a child. Some five and twenty years ago women were made guys of by the preposterous spoonbill bonnet, to-day again there is every indication of an attempt to revive the hideous coalscuttle head-gear of our grandmothers. Some of the hats we observe in the latest fashion plates remind us of nothing so much as an elongated grain-shovel, and we beg to suggest that the idea of the handle of that tool might be utilized as a pendant, or horizontal prolongation behind. This would be delightfully "chic." In the matter of hats, the closer and neater styles are almost universally becoming, while the grain-shovel arrangement is only sometimes tolerable on a young and picturesque face. In bonnets the "Marie Stewart" is an improvement to nine women out of ten, but nevertheless it has "gone out." When will womanhood rebel against the fashion despotism, study out art in dress for herself, and learn to adopt forms and lines suited to her individuality? The ladies of the United States are ahead of Nova Scotians in this respect, for we hear of many reforms instituted by them. Are our sisters afraid to break loose from established custom, which seems to require that all women should look as much alike as possible? It has always been a mystery why a tall and slender woman should attire herself in the same style of gown as her short and obese sister finds most suitable, irrespective of the fact that it is unbecoming to her, and be quite happy in it too. Where ignorance is bliss it would be little short of cruel to undeceive. "Better to bear the ills we have than fly to others we know not of," for we might have to suffer for the good intentions we are told that a certain place is paved withal.

The Orpheus Minstrels were greeted by crowded houses on Monday and Tuesday evenings, and well they deserved the liberal patronage accorded them, for a more enjoyable entertainment has seldom been given in the Academy of Music. The scene on the stage when the curtain rose was very pleasing, the front row was composed of a dozen well known singers, with Mr. Guy Hart and Mr. A. D. Johnstone as "bones" and "tambo" respectively. Mr. O. Blois was "interlocutor," and bore himself with becoming dignity. The next row above the adult singers was composed of boys, whose clear voices chimed in well with the tenors and basses of the men. Above these the members of the orchestra, led by Mr. Hagarty, were stationed, the whole being surmounted by a "cullid pussun," representing Orpheus with his lyre. Chinese lanterns were used to decorate and illuminate the stage with good effect. The performance opened with an "overture" by the company, after which the "end men" worked in some jokes, which were amusing if not convulsing. Mr. E. I. Macdonald's song, "Somebody whispered so sweetly," was encored, as were all the songs. Mr. Sobieski's "Call me your darling again" was beautifully rendered, and captured the

audience. Many of the jokes were of a local complexion, and were successful in keeping the audience in good humor. After the conclusion of the minstrel part of the entertainment, Messrs. Johnstone and Hart gave an amusing exposé of ventriloquism, which was followed by a whistling solo, with auto-harp accompaniment, by Mr. Sobieski, whose talents in this line seem fully equal to his vocal abilities. He had to respond to an enthusiastic encore. The bone solo, by "Master Reginald," was fully appreciated by the audience. The little fellow's performance was given in a very spirited manner, and in perfect time to the orchestral accompaniment. The farce, "Our Mash Caught," was irresistibly funny. Mr. R. King Pooley and Mr. E. I. Macdonald presented an appearance that must be soon to be appreciated, and Mr. Sobieski's love-making was beyond description. The grand march by plantation picaninnes, who form the body guard of the "Duke of Hammonds Plains" was splendidly done. They were clothed in bagging shirts, and carried spears. Their performance was so much admired that they were called upon to go through it again, as the audience seemed to be a particularly greedy one. Messrs. Johnstone and Greenwood were stage managers, and much credit is due to them for the smooth running of the performances. The Orpheus Minstrels will be sure of good houses whenever they favor the public with another entertainment.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

DOMINION.—The bill to prohibit foreign laborers being brought into Canada for contract work has been submitted to a special committee of the Commons. It is not probable that the bill as it now stands will be sanctioned by parliament, but it is only fair to our own bread winners that they should be protected against the wholesale importation of cheap labor. Eddy, the well known match-maker, has been complaining of the competition of prison made tubs and pails, these having been sold to dealers under the market prices. The matter has been settled to the satisfaction of Mr. Eddy by that gentleman contracting to purchase the output of the penitentiaries. This is certainly creditable to Mr. Eddy's enterprise, but it makes little difference to the people whether he or the general public pocket the profits, while it leaves the question of prison competition with outside labor in precisely the same position that it stood a month ago. Mr. Kenny has been calling the attention of the government to the wretched mail service between Halifax and Liverpool, to which the government replies that it stands ready to pledge a subsidy of \$500,000 per annum to any company guaranteeing a first-class service. The Banking Act, in which so many Canadian capitalists are interested, has been introduced, and we may say been favorably received. It proposes very few changes from the existing act, excepting that it requires the existing banks to put up a five per cent. guarantee deposit with the government, and provides for bank notes being passed at their face value in all parts of the Dominion. We have elsewhere referred to this act at length, but it is safe to predict that the bill will be adopted by the Commons in pretty much its present form. Owing to Tuesday last being Lady Day the members took a brief holiday, from Friday of last week to Wednesday of the present week. This breathing space is well-earned by men, who after having attended to committee work during the forenoon are obliged to be present in the house all the afternoon and evening, the sittings frequently lapping over into the early hours of the succeeding day.

PROVINCIAL.—The Government's road bill, under which it is proposed to borrow \$300,000 to expend upon public highways, has passed the House of Representatives and has been sent up for the approval of the Legislative Council. The principal of capital expenditure upon our roads is pretty well conceded on both sides, and the only question at issue is as to whether the government or the Municipal Councils are to control the laying out of the money. In some of the leading speeches there was dimly foreshadowed a change in the administration of the annual appropriation for roads, and it is only fair to the people of this country to let them know what the policy of the government is in this respect. Does the government propose to have the money expended directly by the province or by the municipalities? This is an important question and we should like to see it answered. Dr. McKay has criticised the action of the executive in expending \$41,000 on the roads of Halifax County, whereas this municipality's portion of the \$300,000 was about \$25,000. The leader of the opposition does not so much criticise the expenditure as the method taken by the government to obtain the money. The answer is that the amount of \$16,000 was taken from the unexpended balances, which prevented it becoming a charge to current revenue. The City of Halifax has had introduced into the House its non-exemption bill, whereby it is proposed to send its tax gatherers to the doors of churches and benevolent institutions. The surprising matter in connection with this bill is that while the City Council adopted it almost unanimously the citizens are opposed to it ten to one, and we imagine that it will receive a pretty severe handling at the hands of our practical common-sense legislators.

COMMERCIAL.

In the wholesale and jobbing trade matters are at present at a standstill. The roads are in a bad condition, and the usual interim dull spring spell prevails. Every trade throughout the list is affected by the unreliable weather. Still, some slight activity may be noted in grocery and dry goods branches. The movement, however, is not general, and it simply means that the fine weather of the last few days has infused a little more life into local trade. Outside of this the general trend of business remains very quiet.

We regret to note that some of our shippers of beef to Newfoundland have met with heavy losses on their last exportations. For instance, J. Curtis, who sent a pretty large consignment by the S. S. *Conscript* to St.

Johns, Newfoundland. On his last trip he lost with expenses, including freight, insurance and commissions, fully 3c. per lb. on his shipment. For three years previously ventures in this line have been successful, and satisfactory profits have resulted. But this year the Newfoundland market has been glutted by importations from Ontario and Chicago, and prices at St. Johns have fallen an average of 3½c. per pound.

The following are the business changes in this Province during the past week:—"Brown & Kent, grocers and crockery, Halifax, dissolved; Brown retires, business continued by Kent who admits A. Kent, under style of J. & A. Kent.

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

	Weeks corresponding to					Failures for the year to date.			
	March 21. week	1890	1890	1889	1888	1890	1889	1888	1887
United States..	200	209	242	197	181	3167	3385	2823	2917
Canada.....	37	41	38	44	23	616	614	608	325

DRY GOODS.—Some of our wholesale men report a slight increase of business, as enquiry for spring goods has been better, and orders therefore have been of larger volume. Remittances, however, though showing some little improvement, are still far from being satisfactory. On this account it is probable that a number of orders at hand will not be filled. This is the only true policy to pursue, as wholesale men will find it far better to keep their goods on their shelves than to run further risks by over-lapping old scores by new credits. Cotton goods are gradually assuming a healthier shape, as stocks of gray are considerably less than was anticipated a short time ago. Woollen goods are in fair demand, and are moving off better than was expected. Prices for them are steady, though some houses say that they have secured an advance on previous figures in certain lines. A decided improvement is reported in sorting orders for ready-made clothing. Representatives of English woollen firms state that their orders have been relatively small. This may, perhaps, be accounted for by the fact that consumers are running more than they formerly did on Canadian goods.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—No great alteration is visible, but the market has adopted an easier tone of late, as buyers will not order ahead of present wants until they know what tariff changes will be. Prices are therefore more or less nominal, although some business has been done both in pig and bar iron at private terms, which indicated easier prices. On the whole business has been of a purely jobbing nature. Advances from English centres are conflicting with respect to the effect of the labor troubles. But whatever they are they will not make themselves felt for some little time. The fluctuations in prices of warrants indicate that business in iron and steel is at a standstill for the time being. As regards the American market and its bearing upon Canadian prices, the main factor just now is the threatening of a cheap southern product, which, of course, has a weakening effect on American prices.

BREADSTUFFS.—The flour market remains the same and no alteration is expected in the immediate future. A quiet, steady jobbing trade continues, the tone being unmoved with no tendency either way just now. Beerbohm's cable reports that wheat and corn are in England firm at unchanged figures. The weather in England is cold and wet which strengthens the market. Quotations in France and Antwerp are steady. At Chicago wheat advanced over ½c. Corn also showed a slight increase.

PROVISIONS.—The market still rules firm, the receipts of dressed hogs were light and business was consequently small, but the tendency has been firm. At Liverpool there was a decline of 3d. in lard, 6d. in heavy bacon and 3d. in tallow. At Chicago there was a decline of 2½c. in May and June pork which stood at about \$10.42½. Hogs advanced slightly. The cattle market was moderately active and prices steady.

BUTTER.—The butter market continues dull, and we note no new symptoms of any kind that would tend to relieve the congestion of the trade. The position of choice stock remains the same with a good enquiry for it, and prices are well maintained, but for everything else the prospect is as discouraging as ever. As we have stated before there is considerable old butter still remaining in the country through the foolish policy to which our farmers so persistently cling in spite of bitter experience and repeated warnings, of holding their butter late into the season in the hope of more favorable terms.

CHEESE.—We have nothing new to report in regard to the local cheese market. If holders mean what they say they are as firm as ever. As far as can be learned there is little doing over the cable, while the spot business is practically nil.

FRUIT.—Business here has been mainly confined to dried fruit, which, in sympathy with other lines of groceries have met with a good demand. Raisins and currants continue active and firm. In New York Valencias have taken a decided upward movement, and other kinds are in active demand. This, of course, affects our local market as it does all on this side of the water, but it is difficult to understand why there should be any special demand at this season of the year. Our advices from producing districts show that the coming crops are promising, and that if nothing unexpected occurs the returns will come fully up to the average.

SUGAR.—During the last week sugar has been very strong with a fair amount of business, and upward tendency is to be noted in bright yellows. For granulated the market has been very quiet, recent free buying having apparently satisfied current requirements. There is little or no change in prices. In raw sugar there is not much doing, as refiners, relying on the strength of the large beet and total cane crops, look for still lower prices in the near future. Stock in U. S. had decreased 21,000 tons since the beginning of the year and the United States are virtually without any supply of sugar except such as arrives from week to week.

TEA.—A fair country trade has been transacted in this article, but sales have ranged chiefly in the lower grades. There has been a little more enquiry for fine, finest and choice but prices have not advanced. In the New York

market, the feeling has decidedly weakened and round lots can be secured now at a big shading from the prices prevalent two weeks ago.

COFFEE.—In sympathy with the breakdown in the New York market local prices are a little easier but not really lower. Spot coffee has not declined in price since our last report. The returns from Brazil indicate that a more than average crop is expected this year. The statistical position is very strong and, as no falling off in demand can be noted, it appears reasonable to expect the present figures, if not higher, may prevail. The present visible supply of Brazil is 375,347 bags. At the same time last year it was 451,061 bags. The spot market is very bare of coffee now, and what little there is is held very firmly. Jamaica and Mocha after standing still for some time show signs of advancing. The English market is buoyant and prices have advanced 3d.

FISH OILS.—Our Montreal correspondent reports as follows:—"The general market is very quiet and sales are difficult to effect. In the absence of business quotations remain unchanged. Steam refined seal 50c. to 55c. Cod oil quiet, Newfoundland at 37c. to 38c., Halifax 32½c. to 34c. Newfoundland cod liver oil 45c. to 50c.

FISH.—No change can be noted in our market since our last report. The weather has been unfavorable, and our fishermen have been unable to do any work, consequently the receipts are nil. The reports from West Indian, South American and Antilles markets are discouraging, and offer no inducements to our merchants to ship in any of those directions. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, March 25—"Fish of all sorts are in over supply, and dealers do not know what to do with them." Gloucester, March 25—"We quote New Georges cod fish at \$5.62½ qtl. for large and small \$4.25; bank \$4.25 to \$4.50 for large, and \$4 for small; cured cusk at \$3 25 per qtl.; hake \$2.50; haddock \$3; pollock (heavy salted) \$2; English cured do. \$3; Labrador herring \$4.50 per bbl.; med. split \$4; Newfoundland do. \$4; Nova Scotia do. \$5; Halifax salmon \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Loaf.....	7¼ to 8
Granulated.....	7¼ to 7½
Circle A.....	6½
White Extra C.....	6½
Standard.....	5½ to 5¾
Extra Yellow C.....	6½ to 6¾
Yellow C.....	6½ to 6¾
TEA.	
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19
" Fair.....	20 to 23
" Good.....	25 to 29
" Choice.....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 36
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes.....	37 to 38
Demerara.....	40 to 44
Diamond N.....	48
Porto Rico.....	37 to 39
Cienfuegos.....	36
Trinidad.....	35
Antigua.....	34 to 35
Tobacco, Black.....	38 to 44
" Bright.....	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	3.15
Boston and Thin Family.....	6½
Soda.....	6½
do in lb. boxes, 60 to case.....	7½
Fancy.....	8 to 15

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	10.25 to 10.50
" Am. Plate, ".....	10.75 to 11.25
" Ex. Plate, ".....	11.50 to 11.75
Pork, Mess, American.....	14.50 to 15.00
" American, clear.....	15.50 to 16.00
" P. E. I. Mess.....	14.00 to 14.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	13.50 to 14.00
" Prime Mess.....	11.00 to 11.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	11 to 12
" American.....	10 to 11
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 are liable to change daily.	

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, No. 1, per bbl.....	3.50 to 4.00
Oranges, Jamaica, per bbl, repacked.....	8.00
Lemons, per case.....	5.50 to 6.50
Cocoanuts, new, per 100.....	5.00
Onions, American, per lb.....	4c.
Dates, boxes, new.....	5½ to 6
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	7
Figs, Elemc, 5 lb boxes per lb.....	11
" small boxes.....	10 to 13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags, new.....	5½ to 6
Foxberries.....	6.00
Cranberries, per bbl.....	13.00

C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25
" in Small Tubs.....	22 to 25
" Good, in large tubs.....	20
" Store Packed & oversalted.....	14
Canadian Township.....	19 to 20
" Western.....	17
Cheese, Canadian.....	10
" Antigonish.....	10½

BREADSTUFFS.

The question of higher duty on flour and lower duties on cornmeal will probably be decided before this issue reaches you.

The feeling among Millers West for the last few days has been of a very buoyant character, some millers scarcely willing to sell at all, and only in limited quantities at the full advance.

Oatmeal is decidedly firm at the advance already referred to.

Cornmeal unchanged. Mill feeds and oats maintain the advance, with a higher inclination.

Flour.	
High Grade Patents.....	5.00 to 5.15
Good 90 per cent Patents.....	4.65 to 4.70
Straight Grade.....	4.40 to 4.45
Superior Extras.....	4.40 to 4.45
Good Seconds.....	4.10 to 4.15
Graham Flour.....	4.00 to 4.25
American Supr. Extras, in bond.....	4.15 to 4.25
American 90 per cent, in bond.....	4.50 to 4.50
American Patents, Pillsbury's Best.....	5.40
Oatmeal.....	4.00 to 4.10
" Rolled.....	4.10 to 4.20
Cornmeal, duty paid.....	2.70 to 2.80
Cornmeal, in bond, Boston.....	2.10 to 2.15
Roll'd Wheat.....	5.20
Wheat Bran, per ton.....	16.00 to 16.25
Shorts.....	18.50 to 19.00
Middlings.....	20.00 to 22.00
Cracked Corn " including bags.....	26.00 to 26.50
Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	35.00
Moules.....	24.00
Split Peas.....	3.75 to 4.00
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.65
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	4.30 to 4.50
Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	38 to 40
P. E. I. Oats.....	38 to 40
Hay per ton.....	11.50

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.	
Extra.....	14.00
No. 1.....	13.00
" 2 large.....	12.00
" 2.....	11.50
" 3 large.....	11.50
" 3.....	11.50
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July.....	3.25 to 3.50
No. 1, August, Round.....	2.50
" September.....	2.50
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.....	3.00 to 3.25
Bay of Islands, Split.....	none
" Round.....	none
Alewivres, per bbl.....	3.00 to 3.25
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore.....	4.25 to 4.40
Bank.....	3.25 to 3.50
Bay.....	3.50 to 3.75
SALMON, No. 1.....	16.00 to 19.00
HADDOCK, per qtl.....	2.25
HAKE.....	2.00
CUSK.....	1.50
POLLOCK.....	1.50
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.....	12½
COD OIL A.....	26

UNDER FALSE COLOURS.

(Concluded.)

He only knew that he liked her and to talk to her; and there always seemed to him something wanting when she was not in the room. But he did not quite realize how necessary she had become to his happiness until the house became crowded with visitors. Then there was no more practising in the small drawing-room, no more undisturbed conversations in the library where they used to chat in the morning, no more accidental meetings in the hall or on the stairs. He seldom saw Leslie alone now, or spoke to her for more than two or three minutes together. She felt the difference too and thought that the house was not so nice as it used to be, though she did not exactly understand why.

A waltz was being played as Leslie went slowly downstairs at about half-past nine o'clock on Christmas Eve. The dance was an impromptu one; but several people besides those staying in the house were present. Leslie wore a dress of black satin and tulle, with silk poppies to brighten it a little, and long *Suede* gloves. Graham Lynn, to whom she had promised the first dance, was awaiting her in the hall.

They entered the room and he took her hand. Leslie loved waltzing, and this was the first waltz she had had since June. Now, as she found herself once more with a perfect partner, she experienced the dreamy sense of pleasure she always felt in the first waltz of the season—a sensation which did not return with every dance, though with Leslie waltzing never became a mere mechanical movement.

As the dance came to an end and they stopped, Graham Lynn looked down into his partner's eyes with such an unmistakable expression in his own that she looked away from him, trembling from head to foot. Lynn's heart beat high with hope; he longed to tell her then and there that he loved her—worshipped her. But she was besieged with requests for dances from nearly every man in the room, and he could not get her to himself for a time. Leslie danced every dance, keeping out of Lynn's way as much as possible. She danced with Jack once; but Captain Stanley did not come near her.

After the last dance was over and those of the guests who were not staying in the house were dispersing, Leslie found herself, without knowing how or why, alone in the small drawing-room with Captain Stanley.

"Miss Danvers," he began, evidently speaking with difficulty; but the sight of her smiling eyes made him forget what he was going to say, and he exclaimed, "Why are you looking so happy?"

"Happy?" ejaculated Leslie. "Why should I not be happy?"

"You look too lovely," he blurted out, losing his head altogether—"no wonder every one raves about you! You have made me love you. Oh," he exclaimed wildly, "what right has a beautiful girl to be a governess?"

Leslie stood still, as if stunned with amazement.

"Why do you look at me so coldly? Oh, Beryl, have you no pity? I love you madly, passionately, and yet I can never ask you to be my wife! You know it all! You know why I can never marry you, and yet you look at me so calmly and coldly as if—"

"I don't understand what you are saying," interposed Leslie contemptuously; "but, if it is an offer of marriage you are trying to make me, I beg to decline it with many thanks."

"Oh, Beryl, have some pity! I love you—I shall love you till I die!"

"Allow me to suggest a remedy for your broken heart," said Leslie scornfully. "I will ask Mrs. Stanley to engage a fascinating housemaid. Perhaps you may divide your affections between us, and so be saved from the disgrace of marrying either."

Captain Stanley staggered back bewildered, and, as he heard his own words, for once felt heartily ashamed of his miserable pride.

Leslie turned away with a look of contempt; but, before she could reach the door, he seized her hand and fell upon his knees imploring her to listen to him. He declared that he was willing to give up everything for her sake. If she would consent to be his wife he would take her away from England, and they would live abroad where no one would know that he had married beneath him, and where no one could taunt her with having married above her station.

"What a laudable self-sacrifice!" exclaimed Leslie. "I hate and despise you more than I can say! You consider yourself superior to a governess because you have more money,"—witheringly—"but in mind, feelings and manners you are inferior to a stable boy!"

This tirade took Captain Stanley so completely by surprise that he relaxed a little his clasp of her hand; but, as she tried to draw it away, his strong fingers closed more firmly over her's, and the jerk sprained her wrist. She uttered a cry of pain, and he saw her lips quiver; then she became quite still and did not attempt to take away her hand.

"What is it, Beryl, my darling! Have I hurt you?" exclaimed her persecutor, springing to his feet just in time to prevent her from falling; for she had fainted.

He laid her upon the sofa and called for assistance. Most of the ladies had gone to bed; but he saw Miss Nelson going upstairs, and called her back. As her senses returned Leslie heard Claude Stanley explaining that she had sprained her wrist trying to raise a window. She opened her eyes slowly, and saw that a small crowd had collected round the sofa and several pairs of eyes were regarding her with looks of commiseration and curiosity.

Lynn had been unable to get near the sofa, though he had tried hard; but, when Leslie opened her eyes, he determined to take a bold course.

"I think I can be of use here," he said, and elbowing his way past two or three men he put Miss Nelson aside almost roughly, and took poor Leslie's swollen hand in his so gently and reverently that she scarcely felt a

twinge of pain. Having got so far he was at a loss what next to do; for he really knew nothing about sprains or how to treat them. Suddenly he thought of linen bandages. "I must have some bandages," he said firmly—"soft stuff. Here—my handkerchief will do. Now I want some warm water."

"Cold, you mean," corrected Miss Nelson, smiling grimly.

"Warm," persisted Lynn, thinking it best to assert his authority from the first and pretend to know all about it.

While some one went for water, he began tearing his silk handkerchief into strips. Then, turning to the men who stood round, he said indignantly—

"I say, you fellows, suppose any of you were in great pain, and feeling so squeamish that you might faint at any minute, how would you like to have a crowd of gaping idiots round you watching and waiting for what you were going to do next?"

The "gaping idiots" stared at first; then some laughed and sauntered out of the room, while the others admitted that it was rather a shame, and followed them. The room was soon cleared; and Leslie turned to Lynn with a sigh of relief. She said nothing; but she looked her thanks, and he bent down and kissed her hand softly.

In another minute the messenger returned with the water, and Lynn began his task, feeling intensely nervous and anxious as to the success of the operation. Leslie looked on with the greatest interest. Although no one could have been more gentle or careful, the bandaging necessarily caused her great pain; but she endured it heroically.

"There," he said when he finished his task—"that is all we can do at present, I suppose. It is easier now, I hope?"

"I can hardly feel it at all," Leslie answered untruthfully. "Thank you for taking so much trouble, Captain Lynn!"

"You must let me do it for you two or three times a day. I will not trust my patient to any one else. You must have a sling too."

A sling was soon made; and Leslie was escorted upstairs by Miss Nelson, who would not leave her until she was in bed.

Leslie did not get much sleep that night.

Captain Stanley left the house on Christmas Day without a word of apology or explanation to any one. Graham Lynn half guessed the cause of his speedy departure; but he did not mention his suspicions to any one. He strove vainly to obtain an interview with Leslie; but, with strange perversity, she kept out of his way. She hardly dared analyse her feelings or think about him at all.

Leslie went home on New Year's Day without Graham Lynn having declared his love. He was in a most unenviable frame of mind. He felt sure that she loved him; and yet, if she did, why did she so persistently avoid him? He left the Stanleys' house on the day after Leslie had gone, and spent his time chiefly at his club. While he was wondering how he could manage to see her, the opportunity came to him in a most unexpected manner.

Calling at his club one day about a week after Leslie had left London, he found a letter awaiting him from an old school friend from whom he had not heard for some years. This friend had been travelling with no particular aim or object until the news of his father's death had reached him a month before, and he had come home, as he said, "to settle matters." He was the only surviving member of the family, and the home of his father was a melancholy place to him now; so he had decided not to remain long in England. He wished Graham could spare time to run down and see him, as he could not tell when he should be able to come up to town.

The Chase, the rambling old house where Graham Lynn had often spent his holidays as a boy, was in Warwickshire—Miss Capel's county, he remembered, with a thrill of delight. Miss Capel was known all over the county of course; and, for all he knew, the Priory and the Chase might be next door to each other. He might have a chance of meeting Beryl Danvers after all. He wrote at once to his friend, saying he would come to him at once; and within forty-eight hours of the time when he wrote the letter he and his old school chum were shaking hands once more, after a lapse of many years.

Their conversation turned naturally to old times at first; but, after dinner, as they were smoking, one on each side of the fireplace, both became rather silent. Graham was wondering how he could bring Beryl into the conversation. At last, as he could think of no better plan than that of plunging into the subject at once, he asked Dering if he knew Miss Capel.

"Why, yes," replied Dering, rousing himself from a reverie—"every one knows Miss Capel! 'The Pet of the County' she is called. I saw a great deal of her when I was home a few months a year ago. Why? Do you want an introduction? I will introduce you if you like."

"The fact of the matter is," said Lynn, "I'm in love, Dering—madly and hopelessly in love—and I can't get at her to tell her so, you see."

"My dear fellow," returned Dering, looking at his friend in a perplexed manner, "I'm awfully sorry to hear that!"

"Why?" demanded Lynn.

"Why, because I am afraid you are simply throwing your heart away! You see, Miss Capel has dozens of lovers, and she won't have anything to say to any of them. Now you, who are the best fellow in the world except from a pecuniary point of view, come forward, eager to try your luck where so many have failed, and you haven't even been introduced to her. I suppose it is a case of love at first sight. I never believed in it before."

"Love at first sight—nonsense!" retorted Lynn. "It is not Miss Capel I am talking about, but a girl who is staying with her now!"

"Oh, then I am indeed thankful! Well, let us hear all about it. You may be sure of my congratulations and all the help I can give you."

Lynn did as he was requested.

"Well, Graham," said Dering, when he had heard his friend's story, "there seems to me to be no reason why you should not order the wedding-breakfast at once, unless the young lady is a most heartless flirt. And now what is her name?"

"Her name is 'Beryl'—'Beryl Danvers.'"

"Ah, yes! I have heard that she is staying at the Priory; but I have not seen her."

"Can't you arrange a meeting between us somehow?"

"You are just in time. On the day after to-morrow Miss Capel gives a dance. I am invited; so of course you will come with me."

Leslie stood before the long mirror in her room fully dressed and ready for the dance. As she looked at her own reflection, she could not suppress a feeling of intense satisfaction. She saw a tall slim girl dressed in white silk with ostrich-feathers for trimming; her neck and arms were bare, the sleeves were caught up to the shoulder and fastened with small brooches set with opals and diamonds. She wore a narrow gold collar and bracelets set with precious stones. Beryl Danvers entered the room and stood speechless with amazement. She also looked her best. She had quite lost the terrible cough which had sounded so distressing, and, thanks to Leslie, was becoming quite strong. Leslie turned and laughed at the look of admiration on the face of her *protégée*.

"Do you admire my dress?" she asked.

"You look like an angel!" exclaimed Beryl.

So thought Graham Lynn as he followed Dering across the hall and saw Leslie through the open door receiving her guests. But why was Beryl Danvers receiving Miss Capel's guests? Why did every one pay court to her? Where was the hostess? These thoughts passed swiftly through the Captain's mind; but he did not feel very curious. It was enough for him that she was there—that the moment he longed for was at hand.

"Miss Capel, allow me to introduce my friend Captain Lynn to you."

They both stared and looked bewildered for a moment; then Graham, remembering how many people were looking on, asked Miss Capel if he might have the pleasure of dancing with her. Leslie's programme had been denied to many before; but she murmured "The sixth," and then turned to greet some one else.

Miss Capel made an exceedingly good hostess. When the sixth dance came, she had done her duty so well that she was able to give her whole attention to Graham Lynn.

"I want to speak to you alone," he said, in a low earnest tone. "Can you spare me ten minutes after the dance, or must we give it up?"

"I am afraid we must," said Leslie. "Come into the conservatory."

They passed through the now deserted hall; and as she entered the room leading to the conservatory, Leslie began to feel her confidence fast ebbing away as she wondered what he was going to say to her.

As she paused amid the banks of flowers in the conservatory, he was close beside her, longing to tell her how he loved her, but held back by the knowledge that it was Miss Capel, not the penniless governess whom he loved. It was all a mystery to him; but he could not ask calmly for an explanation. For a few moments pride and love fought for the mastery over him, and he stood perplexed, irresolute.

Leslie had no idea of the struggle that was raging in his heart. But it did not last long. If they had been standing in the public street, pride might have won the day; but the flowers, the dim lights, the distant music, and the solitude were all on love's side—and he yielded. Throwing aside all his doubts and crushing his pride, he took the girl he loved in his arms once more. This time however the love words he was longing to utter did not remain unspoken; and presently Leslie's arms stole around his neck, and he read his answer in her eyes. Then, with feelings that were too deep for words, he bent his head and kissed her lips reverently and tenderly.

SOUTH-END
Door, Sash & Moulding Factory & Planing Mills,
81 & 83 PLEASANT STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.,
E. GIBSON & SONS, - - - Proprietors.

Doors, Sashes, Frames, Mouldings, Planing, Tongue and Grooving, Turning, Scrol Sawing, Band Sawing, Etc., Etc.,

And every description of work usually done in a first-class Factory. Estimates furnished for every description of work. Every facility for loading direct from the wharf. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. TELEPHONE NO. 130.

LEITH HOUSE.
Established 1818.

KELLEY & GLASSEY,
SUCCESSORS TO ALEX. McLEOD & Co.

Wine and Spirit Merchants,
HALIFAX, N. S.

Halifax Piano & Organ Co.
Steinway Pianos, Weber Pianos,
Heintzman Pianos, Herr Pianos,
AND MANY OTHERS.

THE FAMOUS DOHERTY ORGANS,
Prices within reach of all. Great reduction for the Holiday Season.
HALIFAX PIANO & ORGAN CO.
157 and 159 HOLLIS STREET.

Windsor Foundry Co.
IRON FOUNDERS
— AND —
MACHINISTS.

Gold Mining and Mill
MACHINERY
IN QUALITY & PRICES UNEXCELLED.

Estimates and particulars promptly furnished on application.



119 Hollis Street, - Halifax, N. S.
DESIGNED to EDUCATE YOUNG PEOPLE for BUSINESS.

We give a thorough course of BUSINESS TRAINING, teaching BOOK-KEEPING by both Single and Double Entry, ARITHMETIC, WRITING, SPELLING, CORRESPONDENCE, LAWS OF BUSINESS BANKING, BUSINESS PRACTICE, PHONOGRAPHY, TYPE-WRITING, &c. If you want a GOOD START IN BUSINESS LIFE, come and get it here. Send for Circulars with full information.

FRAZEE & WHISTON,
PRINCIPALS and PROPRIETORS

GOOD MORNING!
have you got a
BOSS WATCH CASE?
WM. BANNISTER,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
136—Granville St.—136
HALIFAX, N. S.

Rubber & Leather Belting.

TRY OUR NEW

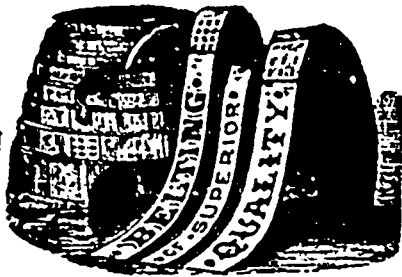
SEAMLESS

RUBBER BELTING

AND YOU WILL NOT BE DISAPPOINTED.

Catalogues Furnished.

Correspondence Solicited.



Saw Mill

AND

MINING SUPPLIES,

AND

RUBBER GOODS

OF ALL KINDS.

ESTEY, ALLWOOD & CO., 68 Prince Wm. St., St. John, N.B.

R. MARTIN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Harness and Collars.

CARRIAGE & LIGHT HARNESS to Order a specialty.

Horse and Stable Trappings, Whips, Riding Saddles, Bridles, &c.

Cor. Argyle and Buckingham Sts., Halifax, N. S.

Wall Papers.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

We have just received a very large stock of this Season's choicest Canadian and American designs of

Room Papers and Blinds.

Samples and Price Lists on application to

T. C. ALLEN & CO.

HALIFAX, N. S.

Nervous Debility

CURED,

(Not temporarily relieved)

No matter from what cause it arises.

J. GORDON BENNET,

HALIFAX.

NEW BOOKS.

The Hanted Fountain, by Katherine S. Mac-
godd, 30c.
Marjorie Dean, by Bertha M. Clay, 30c.
The Great War Syndicate, by Frank R. Stock-
ton, 37c.
In the Carquiber Woods, by Bret Harte, 30c.
The Splendid Spur, 30c.
Lady Haby, by Devotha Gerard, 45c.
The Crime of Sylvester Bonnard, by Anatole
France, 50c.
On the Frontier, by Bret Harte, 30c.
Any of the above sent post paid on receipt of price.

Knight & Co.

125 GRANVILLE ST. Telephone No. 596.

WANTED.

Three good men to sell for us, either on Salary or Commission. Address, MAY BROTHERS, Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.

BOOK BINDING.

Every person has Pamphlets or Magazines they want preserved.

HAVE THEM BOUND!

Binding costs less than time, always saves them, and they are always at hand.

See to it that your Books, Magazines, Pamphlets, Music, &c., are well bound.

Every temperance man, Divison and Lodge, should have their reports bound for reference and preservation.

BINDING AT LOWEST RATES IN CANADA.

E. J. SMALL,

197 HOLLIS ST. (Opp. Provincial Building)

Stop that CHRONIC COUGH NOW!

For if you do not it may become con-
sumptive. For Consumption, Scrophula,
General Debility and Wasting Diseases,
there is nothing like

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and
HYPOPHOSPHITES
Of Lime and Soda.

It is almost as palatable as milk. Far
better than other so-called Emulsions.
A wonderful flesh producer.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is put up in a salmon color wrapper. Be
sure and get the genuine. Sold by all
Dealers at 50c. and \$1.00.

SCOTT & DOWNE, Belleville.

GOLD.

It is an acknowledged fact that the best and
cheapest house in the city to buy

MINING SUPPLIES,

of every kind, is at

W. B. Reynolds & Co.

Who keep a full stock at BOTTOM PRICES.

We have also in stock a good assortment of

FIRE PROOF SAFES,

New and Second Hand, at Manufacturer's Prices.
Call and examine, or write for particulars
and prices.

W. B. REYNOLDS & CO., MINING AGENCY,
238, 240 & 242 Lower Water St.

BURN, NORRIE & CO.

Prospectors,

Locators of Precious Metals,

—AND—

Dealers in Mineral Lands,

COBOURG, ONT. P. O. Box 198.

W. D. BURN.

DAVID NORRIE.

Geo. H. Fielding,

SOLICITOR, &c.

93 HOLLIS ST.

MINING SUITS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

HOURS—9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

MINING.

The Sessions of both the Dominion and Local Parliaments are apparently drawing to a close, and yet nothing seems to be proposed in regard to the establishment of an Official Assay Office in Halifax, neither is any pressure being brought to bear on the Local Government for a grant or bonus to encourage deep mining. "What is everyone's business is nobody's business" is well exemplified by the want of effective action by the mining men of the Province to advance these most important measures.

UNIACKE.—The Peenix Mine in the Uniacke gold district has been placed in splendid trim for future work by its energetic and practical manager, Mr. H. B. Prince. A new shaft has been sunk to the gold bearing belt, 182 feet from the surface, and large returns may soon be expected. This mine yields a large amount of crushing stuff, as there are two large belts of quartz and slate that are reached from the present shaft, and the supply of pay ore is practically unlimited. It should prove a lasting mine, and bring again to a prominent position the now almost deserted Uniacke District.

SOUTH UNIACKE.—The success of the Thompson Mine has caused considerable stir in this district, and the adjoining properties are being prospected with most encouraging results, the Bigney et al areas showing up particularly well.

CENTRAL RAWDON.—The Northrup Mining Co. have had to renew their hoisting and pumping gear, which has for some time caused a cessation of active mining. The mine has been splendidly equipped under the superintendence of Mr. Willis, the well-known manager of the Company, and large gold returns may once again be expected.

The Central Rawdon Mining Company have a large adjoining property, and, now that their mill is in operation, we trust that their enterprise is to be liberally rewarded.

CARIBOO.—Mr. Pushie and others are now turning their attention to this district, and, if reports are to be relied upon, there will soon be some extensive transfers of mining properties.

IRON.—The Stewiacke Valley is rapidly coming to the front as a mineral district, thanks to the building of the Stewiacks Valley and Lansdowne R. R. The New Glasgow Iron Co. have purchased the limonite deposit near Brookfield, and also the mine of red hematite at Newton Mills, near Upper Stewiacke. A gang of men are now at work on the limonite deposit, and the red hematite property is also being opened up.

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

District.	Mill.	Qtz. Crushed.	Ozs. Gold.
Sherbrooke	Pactolus	150	73
Salmon River	Dufferin	500	160
Oldham	Oldham G. M. Co	78	52½
Cariboo	Moose River G. M. Co.	97½	15½
"	Damas Touquoy	233	52
S. Uniacke	Withrow	20	69½
"	Eastville	10	71
East Rawdon	Rawdon United	Plates	18½
Whiteburn	Whiteburn M. Co.	35	52
Stormont	Rockland	257	138
Montague	Annand	120	362½
"	Rose	76	140½
Molega	Parker & Douglass	300	72
"	Molega G. M. Co.	220	230
Uniacke	Phoenix	190	35½

*Dump and surface stuff.

The following summary shows the mineral production of Nova Scotia during the year 1889 as compared with that of the previous year, and is taken from advance sheets of the Report of the Inspector of Mines furnished the Local Parliament.

	1888.	1889.
Gold.....Ounces	22 407	26 155
Iron Ore.....Tones	41 611	45 907
Manganese Ore....	88	67
Coal Raised.....	1776 128	1756 279
Coke made.....	29 808	35 565
Gypsum.....	125 800	147 344
Barytes.....	1 100	
Grindstones, etc...	17 225	18 000
Moulding Sand...	169	170
Antimony Ore.....	308	55
Limestone.....	15 448	19 000
Copper Ore.....		5 000

MINES ARE MADE, NOT BORN SPONTANEOUSLY.—Under the above heading the *Financial and Mining Record* has the following editorial, which many of our mining investors, who rush to the conclusion that rich surface indications make a valuable mine, would do well to ponder over. Half the mining failures are caused through the insufficiency of working capital, an insufficiency caused by the foolish belief that a mine may be made to pay with a small cash outlay, while in nine cases out of ten it requires a large preliminary outlay to bring a mine up to a profitable standard:—

"We are forcibly reminded of the fact expressed in our caption by the following bit of mining history which we extract from a remarkable issue of the Salt Lake Tribune, of the date of March 10th, from which we propose to make many excerpts hereafter for the benefit of Eastern readers:

The Ontario mine was discovered by the merest accident, the turning of a loose cobble-stone of ore in the bushes on the side of Ontario Gulch. A narrow little trench of a few feet long was found to be full of rich ore, and the field was sold to Hearst, Chambers & Haggin for \$30,000. The Ontario Silver Mining Company was organized and a great deal of money expended in mill and mining plant and development before any ore of consequence was taken out. To date, the mill and mine plant have cost nearly three million dollars; the product has been about twenty-three million dollars; the dividends paid \$10,775,000. A drain tunnel, a mile long, takes the water from the 6th level. A second drain tunnel, three miles long, now being excavated or driven, will intersect shaft 2 at the 15th level. The vein has been opened on the strike 4,500 feet to the 10th level, and there are reserves above this level sufficient to employ the mill for four or five years. Before these reserves are exhausted the long tunnel will be completed, and there will be 4,000 feet in length and 500 feet in depth of dry ground to work out. The mine has paid regular dividends, with only a few months interruption, exactly thirteen years; it has, we are assured, four more years' work yet above the 10th level. At the same rate, there are eight and one half years' work between the 10th and 17th levels; and, if the formation continues and the vein retains sufficient fertility, it may be worked by pumps to the 25th level seventeen years more, or in all forty-two and one half years. Dividends of \$900,000 a year have been so long paid that they are looked for as confidently as the payment of interest on Government bonds.

Forty years of life for such a mine means the wresting from the fissures of \$75,000,000, and the payment of \$40,000,000 in dividends. Yet one year the ore ran down to \$67 per ton, and one-fourth of the mine was offered for \$375,000, and after examination declined. And yet again, notwithstanding the fact that the first ore taken from the little trench spoken of sold in Salt Lake for \$245 a ton, the chances are ten to one that if the owners had not unlimited means, this unequalled mine, which was naturally a water geyser, would have been abandoned the same as the Devonport, or the Wellington, or the McHenry, or the Hawkeye, or the Lowell are, and as the Crescent, the Woodside, the Wasatch, and a hundred other Utah mines at one time or another have been.

The Daly is a continuation of the Ontario westward, and it took four years of outlay to work this mine to the dividend-paying stage. Blind tunnels were run into the banks of the gulches, and a shaft put down 500 feet, and levels and cross drifts run, pumps set and compressors and hoisting plant put on, and a mill built, and long after that when dividends had begun, a considerable interest in it was offered for sale at the rate of \$200,000 for the whole. Its total dividends are now ten times \$200,000, and its life bids fair to extend side by side with that of its foster father, the Ontario.

There are mines still west of the Daly and east of the Ontario, and alongside of both, doubtless as good as they are. It is a wonderful district, full of prospect holes, of tunnels and adits and shafts stopped just short of fruition. There was the Woodside, abandoned for eight years, then taken up and proved a bonanza, and that has revived a whole group of mines in the vicinity and other localities, and thoroughly broken up the superstition that there was but one mine or one vein in the district. The Anchor, the Alliance, the Crescent, the Apex, and at least a score of groups within three miles of Park City, need nothing but judicious working to make great mines of them."

MONTAQUE.—Reports from this district are as encouraging as usual, and the returns as will be seen by a reference to the official list are very large.

MOLEGA ITEMS.—The Caledonia Mine at Molega is looking better every day. The South Lead is producing fine specimens of free gold that are hard to beat anywhere. The work of mining is pushed with energy and intelligence, and quite a force of prospectors are trenching to the Southward across the formation. At the 100 foot level on the Mill lead a Diamond Drill is in operation prospecting the ground to the northward. As this Drill is the first of its kind put in operation in this county, a few descriptive words may be in order. This drill is in reality a tube with bits of carbon or crude diamond set at the end. The movement is of course a rotary one, boring, not drilling, and the result is a core about an inch in diameter. This drill can be operated in a horizontal or perpendicular position. In this case it is working horizontally with the object of cutting all the leads, and when the core is taken out the lead is located, and its thickness at that point ascertained, and works from the surface may be prosecuted with confidence. This is not only cheap prospecting, but it has the advantage of cutting any "capping" leads that may occur in the formation.

To Mr. Gilbert Parker is due the credit of introducing this novel and useful machinery.

The new ten stamp mill is now in operation on the premises. It is furnished with automatic feeders, and a superior rock-breaker. The facilities for raising the ore, dumping and conveying to the breaker, are very complete. Altogether, the prospects at the Caledonia are excellent, and if the property turns out first-class it will be no more than its energetic and courageous owners deserve.—Gold Hunter.

The last clean up at the Graves Mine, Whiteburn, resulted in a brick of gold weighing 93 ounces, which was the result of only nine days crushing.

It is rumored that a considerable vein of gold was recently discovered in the Railway Cut near Victoria Bridge, Digby Co. We hope that the anticipations of a rich lead may be fulfilled.—Gold Hunter.

CHESS.

Solution to Problem No. 11, K to K7. Solved by C.W.L., R.H. Cooper, and J.W. Wallace.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE TOURNAMENT.

60 Canadians vs. 60 Americans. Commenced 1st Nov., 1888, concluded 28th February, 1890.

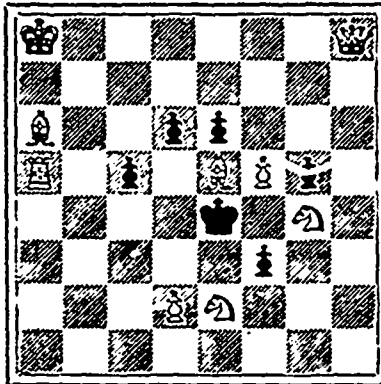
SCORE.

Canadians, games won	16	
" " drawn	7½	23½
Americans, won	29	
" " drawn	7½	36½
		60.

PROBLEM No. 13.

First prize two-mover in Bristol Mercury.

By H. Cudmore, London. BLACK 6 pieces.



WHITE 9 pieces.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

GAME No. 14.

From the Staunton's "Chess Tournament," 1851. First game in the match between Mr. Wyvill, Junior, M. P., and Mr. Lowe.

FRENCH DEFENCE.

WHITE	BLACK
Mr. Lowe.	Mr. Wyvill.
1 P to K4	P to K3
2 P to QB4	P to QB4
3 Kt to QB3	Kt to QB3
4 P to KB4	Kt to KR3
5 Kt to KB3	P to KK13
6 B to K2	B to KK13
7 Castles	P to QR3
8 P to Q3	R to QKt
9 P to KR3	P to Q3
10 B to K3	Castles
11 Q to Q2 a	Q to K2 b
12 P to KB5	Kt takes KBP c
13 P takes Kt	KKtP takes P
14 QR to K	P to QKt4
15 B to Q	P to QKt5
16 QKt to K2	P to K4 d
17 B to KR6	P to KB3
18 Kt to KR4 e	P to KB5
19 QB takes B	Q takes B
20 K to R2	Q to KR3
21 KKt to KB3	K to R
22 QKt to KKt	KR to KKt
23 Q to KB2	QR to Kt2
24 KKt to KR4 f	KR to KKt6
25 B to KB3	QR to KKt2 g
26 KB takes QKt	Q takes KKt
27 B to KB3	QR to KKt3
28 B to K4	QR to KR3
29 Kt to K2	Q takes RP ch, wins.

NOTES.

- a Evidently meditating the advance of his KBP to win the Kt.
- b Black overlooked the purport of his adversary's last move. He ought to have played K to R, to afford his Kt a place of retreat.
- c Black appears in no way dismayed by his loss. On the contrary, it seems to have animated him with

more energy and resolution, and to have given a higher cast to his play. d These Pawns already assume a portentous aspect. e This is playing the enemy's game. What possible advantage could Mr. Lowe expect from moving the Kt here? f Again this unfortunate Kt is marched bootlessly back to his old glorious post. g The whole of this latter part is capitably played by Black.—Gazette.

SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE

of anyone desirous of knowing the best place in Nova Scotia to buy

Useful Hardware Novelties

FINE CUTLERY, KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS, STOVES, RANGES, Mechanics' Tools, BARBERS' SUPPLIES.

Tinware, Platedware, Woodenware, Just call at, or write to,

CRAGG BROS. & CO.

Cor. Barrington & George Sts. HALIFAX, N. S.

HEADQUARTERS FOR ANY OF ABOVE LINES

F. W. CHRISTIE, M. E.

(Member American Institute of Mining Engineers., Nine years experience in locating and examining Gold Mines in Nova Scotia and adjusting titles. Mining properties examined, reported on and titles searched. Special facilities for making underground surveys and plans. Address, letter or telegram, Bedford Station, Halifax Co., Nova Scotia. City address, 60 Bedford Row, Room 7, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

102nd YEAR.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

TRINITY TERM BEGINS ON APRIL 5, 1890.

Circulars on application.

REV. ARNOLDUS MILLER, M.A.

MARVELOUS DISCOVERY MEMORY
Mind wandering cured. Books learned in one reading. Testimonials from all parts of the globe. Proprietors' post FREE, sent on application to Prof. A. LINDSAY, 237 Fifth Ave. New York.

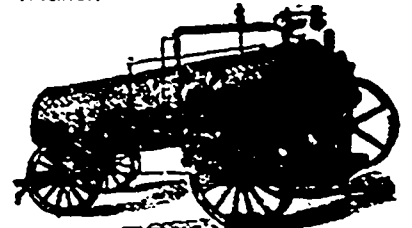
J. E. HARDMAN, S.B.,

CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER.

BOX 520 - - HALIFAX, N. S.

The Development and Management of Gold Properties a specialty.

THE MONARCH BOILER AND HERCULES ENGINE.



Portable from 6 to 70 horse power. Surpass portable steam power heretofore produced for strength, durability, compactness, and the ease with which they can be moved. The 70 horse power can be taken over the roughest roads, or into the forest, and set up as easily and quickly as an ordinary 20 horse power portable engine, and as firm as a brick-set stationary engine. Engines and boilers of every size and description. Rotary Saw Mills, Shingles and Lath machinery, Saw Grinders, Planers, etc. Mill machinery and supplies of every description. Every boiler insured against explosion by the Boiler Insurance & Traction Co. of Canada. Write for circulars. A. ROBB & SONS, Amherst Foundry and Machine works, Amherst, N.S. ESTABLISHED OVER 40 YEARS.

Gold Mining Supplies!

The best class of Goods at the Lowest Prices can be bought at

H. H. FULLER & CO'S.
41 to 45 UPPER WATER STREET.

We make a specialty of everything needed in GOLD and COAL MINING, and RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION. As we always keep a large Stock on hand, we can guarantee prompt delivery of any orders entrusted to us. Enquiries by mail always receive our prompt and careful attention.

H. H. FULLER & CO.
General Hardware Merchants,
Halifax, N. S.

Lloyd Manufacturing & Foundry Co.

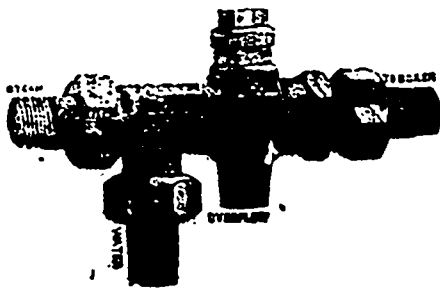
(LIMITED.)

Kentville, Nova Scotia.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LANE'S IMPROVED ROTARY SAW MILLS,
LLOYD'S SHINGLE MACHINES,
CYLINDER STAVE MILLS,
HEADING ROUNDERS,
BUZZ AND SURFACE PLANERS,
AND ALL KINDS OF SAW MILL AND MINING MACHINERY.

W. & A. MOIR,
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, Halifax, N. S.



THE
Metropolitan Automatic Injector

for Feeding all kinds of Boilers, is the best in the market. Simple in construction, perfectly automatic, works as well on water pressure as on a lift.

Send for descriptive circular.

Special attention given to Building and Repairing

MARINE ENGINES and
OTHER MACHINERY.

MACDONALD & CO.

(LIMITED)

HALIFAX, N. S.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

PUMPING MACHINERY

FOR MINERS' USE,

IRON PIPES AND FITTINGS, &c.

COPPER PLATES, PLAIN & SILVERED, STEAM ENGINES,

PUMPS, STONE BREAKERS,

STAMP MILLS, ROTARY SAW MILLS

SHINGLE MILLS, STAVE PLANERS,

RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING,

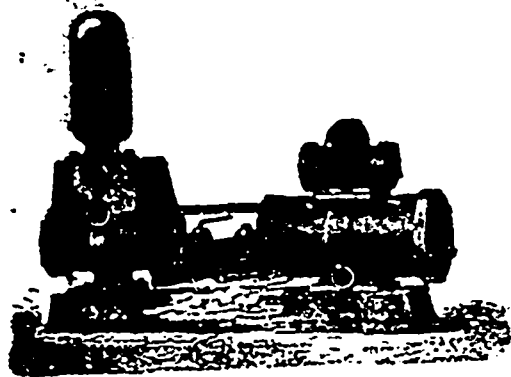
CYLINDER AND
MACHINE OILS.

Drill Steel,

Picks,

Shovels,

ETC., ETC.



AUSTEN BROTHERS,
HALIFAX, N. S.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

LETTER TO COUSIN CARYL.

Dear Cousin Caryl,—The artistic temperament? Well, just what do you mean by that? Can you name two men more thoroughly artists than Alma Tadema and Elihu Vedder? Well, to illustrate the difference in these apostles, here is a tale that has just crept into print. Tadema lives, as you know, in London. He is an aristocrat to his finger tips, is a great friend of the Prince of Wales, lives in princely style himself, and is correspondingly proud of his social position. Vedder, on the other hand, is a thoroughly rough-and-tumble character, careless as to dress, indifferent to usages and traditions, wholly insensible to the nice requirements of society—a Bohemian to a degree. At one time he visited the Tademas, and the morning after his arrival at their house Mrs. Tadema was awakened by a rude knocking at her chamber door. Much alarmed, she aroused her husband, who demanded in fierce tones what was wanted. It was Vedder who was at the door, and he answered in a voice loud enough to be heard all over the house: "I say, Tadema, old chap, where do you keep the scissors that you trim your cuffs with?"

Not the artistic temperament, but artistic temperaments, we need to say. Vedder's naïve query is but one case in point. Artists differ as much in themselves as do people from wholly opposed occupations. If it comes to that, we are all artists of one or another degree, I suppose, whether we paint on canvas or sign-boards, play on a violin or a cricket ground.

Was there ever a subject so complex, so mystifying, so interesting as society, meaning the Four Hundred and the Fifty Thousand together? But, of course not, for society includes everything below the sky and above the sea, and has intimate relations with the infinite that stretches away on either side.

Ah, me! It's well to turn speculative, but, after all, this present existence must keep the proportions exact, and the material world is the one at hand.

And so you are going to build this spring. What a good time you will have planning the house. I know it will be just delightful, because you are certain to have it in harmony with yourselves and its surroundings. Do you know, I verily believe that very many people who "adore" art have no conception that every house is not equally well fitted to every site. The cost alone is actually the only thing ever taken into consideration by these ignoramuses. For example, can anything be more incongruous than a brick house in a lovely wooded region or among rolling meadows. Still you always find a pretentious brick abode in every village and country district. It advertises, you see, that the proprietor had shekels enough to buy bricks, to import them if need be. Then there is the "Queen Anne" cottage (that would make Queen Anne turn in her grave if it but dawned upon her unconsciousness that it bore her name) that is often but a thing of shreds and patches, ostensibly "picturesque," but oftener a nightmare of ugliness viewed from any standard of genuine artistic merit, and that is not all, if this pseudo-artistic cottage were always set amid picturesque surroundings, where nature in some degree made up for its mistakes, it would not be so painfully positive; but no: here a Queen Anne, everywhere a Queen Anne, says the inconsiderate builder, and, as a result, we have be-gabled, be-porched and be-turreted houses set on square plots of ground, with prim, stiff little fences all about them, and trig brick side walks in front, with other counterfeit picturesque multi-covered houses on either hand in other little square and correctly prim little yards; and so on up and down the very proper street.

Then, given a country place, where nothing is laid out at right angles, where all nature is artistically unconventional, and what is the average house there? A picture-que building so designed and situated and flanked by trees and shrubs as to make it look like part and parcel of the surroundings? Oh, not at all, at least not very often. The new country house is apt to be a square structure, painted some staring color that forces it upon the attention, often about as picture-que as an enlarged dry goods box with several windows and a door added.

It is a fact that the average builder does not take the surrounding landscape into account, and equally a fact that he should. I hope you will model your new house something like the lovely old one, that dear old gray house that does not look as if it had rained down or been moved on to the ground during the forenoon, but as if it had grown there with the trees, and been smiling hospitality and singing of home life from the beginning.

Ugh! Those painfully incongruous houses in city or village that look self-conscious and new and awkward! I always feel like pitying the people who live in them.

And now for something to eat. Here is a recipe for roasting beef as it should be done:—

Wipe and skewer; season with salt and pepper, and dredge with flour. Roast in a hot oven, basting often. The tip of the sirloin is the most juicy, and is considered the best for roasting, but the first cut of the rib is very good. Remove the bones from the flank end of the roast, fold over and skewer. Put the bones in the bottom of the pan, so as to get as much fat as possible for the gravy. Set the meat on a rack in the dripping-pan, the bone side up, and dredge with salt, pepper and flour. Some think the salt draws the juices from the meat, but, if this is so, the flour forms a paste which prevents their escaping. Roast a six-pound piece an hour and twenty minutes; a good rule is twenty minutes to a pound. After the roast has cooked on one side the required time, turn the bone side down, and finish roasting. Do not put any water in the pan until the meat is partly done; if you do, the meat cannot get above the temperature of boiling water, which is 212 degrees, while it should be 400 degrees to have the meat tender and juicy. The meat should be basted five or six times with the fat in the bottom of the pan. Do not omit the rack ever in roasting meats.

And now a fashion item. The most elegant trimming on dresses is embroidery done on the dress itself. A beautiful cloth dress has graceful scroll designs cut out of the goods; velvet is put underneath, and the edges of the cloth are then embroidered on to the velvet. This in two shades of an argine (egg-plant purple) produces a very rich costume.

Yours devotedly,
DINAH STURGE.

Boston.

USE IDEAL SOAP,

The largest bar and best value in Canada.

WE GUARANTEE IT TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION.

WM. LOGAN, - St. John, N. B.

MACKINTOSH & McINNIS,
BUILDERS, LUMBER DEALERS ETC.,

MACKINTOSH & McINNIS' WHARF,

LOWER WATER STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

Keep constantly on hand all kinds of

LUMBER, TIMBER, LATHS, SHINGLES, &c

Which they will sell low for Cash. CONTRACTS TAKEN FOR WOOD & BRICK BUILDINGS

CALL AT 163 BARRINGTON ST. **Ungar's Steam Laundry,**
AND SEE OUR STOCK OF

Gold, Silver & Plated-Ware, 62 & 64 GRANVILLE ST.

A full line of all classes of these goods. Cheapest in the market. The best place in town for securing Xmas Presents.

New William's. | New Home and White
SEWING MACHINES.

All first-class machines, now selling at very low rates. This is the season to buy.

ROBT. WALLACE.

We have been in the Laundry Business over twenty years in New York and St. John, and have always given satisfaction. All parties entrusting their work to our care will be sure to be satisfied.

Goods called for and delivered free of extra charge. TELEPHONE 653.

MAX UNGAR,
PROPRIETOR.

DAVID ROCHE,

HOUSE, SHIP AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER

Importer and Dealer in English and American Paper Hangings and Decorations.

AGENT FOR G. & T. C. POTTER'S ENGLISH PAPER HANGINGS

234-ARGYLE STREET-236

HALIFAX, N. S.

Branch open in a few days at 15 Barrington Street.

AARON SINFIELD,
MASON AND BUILDER, HALIFAX.

MAYFLOWER.

BOILERS, OVENS, and all kinds of FURNACE WORK a Specialty.

SHATFORD BROS.

Jobbing promptly executed in best Mechanical Style, in Country as well as City, at Lowest possible Rates. ADDRESS-BRUNSWICK ST.

Are Agents of the popular grade of OIL. Address Liverpool Wharf, Halifax, N. S.

HALIFAX NURSERY,

Cor. Robie and North Streets.

The Oldest and Most Reliable Establishment in the Maritime Provinces.

HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Orders by Mail or Express Promptly Executed. Telephone 252.

HERBERT HARRIS, Propr.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

We have as yet received no solution to problem 158 and, thinking it decidedly above the average, we withhold our's till next week.

GAME XLIX.—Irregular.

Played recently between our checker editor and his son, who is not yet five years of age. We hope the game will prove interesting to our boy readers.

11-15	4-8	18-23	1-6
23 19	30 26	26 10	20 16
9-14	8-11	14-17	26-30
26 23	19 16	24 19	16 12
8-11	12-19	17-26	30-26
22 17	23 16	19 16	b 7 11
6-9	10-15	7-14	26-23
17 13	26 22	16 7	11 7
2-6	14-17	3-10	23-19
24 20	21 14	12 8	12 8
15-24	9-18	14-17	c 22-25
28 19	31 26	25 21	29 22
11-15	6-10	17-22	14-18
32 28	27 24	8 3	22 15
15-24	10-14	10-14	19-12
28 19	a-16 12	3 7	b wins.

a At this point the little fellow thought he had the best of it, never dreaming that by throwing two men away his opponent could strengthen his position so completely.

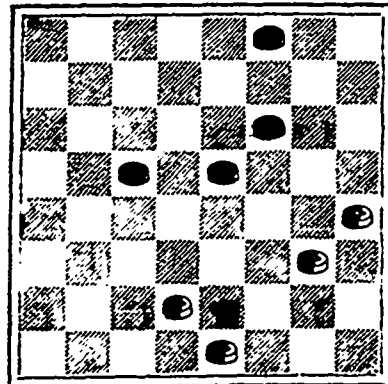
b Here the game has become almost identical with a well-known ending of the Old Fourteenth. At this move the boy noticed and successfully avoided the trap set for him. Had he played 12 8 he would have lost as follows:—14-17, 21 14, 22-25 when black would have won.

c Though he saw the first he fell into this trap and thus lost the game.

PROBLEM No. 160.

An end game between Messrs O'Hearn and Hamilton.

Black men 3, 11, 14, 15.



White men 20, 24, 26, 31.
White to play. What result?

GAME L.

Played recently between Messrs. Granville, of Halifax, and Thompson, of Prince Edward Island.

11-15	9-14	6-13	23-18
23 18	25 22	22 17	2 7
8-11	14-18	13-22	26-22
24 20	22 17	25 2	25 21
4-8	18-23	26-30	18-23
27 24	26 22	20 16	7 11
15-19	5-9	30-26	23-27
24 15	17 13	29 25	11 15
10-19	9-14	19-23	27-24
32 27	30 25	28 24	15 11
7-10	14-17	23-27	24-20
27 23	21 14	16 12	11 7
2-7	10-26	27-31	20-16
23 16	31-22	24 19	7 2
12-19	23-26	31-27	16-11
18 15	15 11	19 15	black
11-18	8-15	27-23	wins.
22 15	13 9	15 10	

Mr Thompson is only a transient visitor to our city.

JAMES BOWES & SONS,
Book and Job Printers,
126 HOLLIS STREET,
Adjacent to the Queen and Halifax Hotels,
HALIFAX.

Job Printing of all descriptions executed in the best manner.

STOCK CERTIFICATES,
And every variety of Commercial, Society and Corporation Printing to order.

MUNICIPAL WORK a specialty.
Judicature Blanks in stock.

WE SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE.

JUST RECEIVED.

105 BALES

Room Paper.

Assorted. For Wholesale Trade.

A. & W. MACKINLAY,
137 Granville St.

CHARLES MYETT,
CARPENTER & BUILDER.

Roofing & Jobbing promptly attended to.

10 ARGYLE ST., Halifax.

THE DOMINION EXPRESS CO.

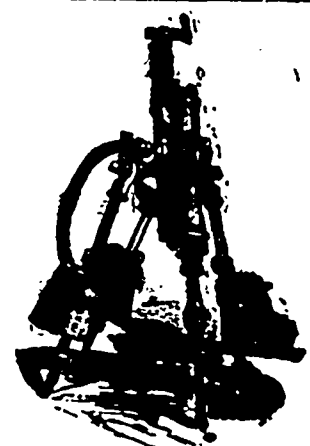
This Company have established an office in Halifax, and are prepared to forward express matter by C. P. R. Short Line trains to all principal points between

Halifax and St. John,

and is the only Express Company operating on the New Brunswick Railway, the Canadian Pacific Railway, and many other lines in Upper Canada and the North-West, having offices in all principal towns in Canada. The only Company reaching all railroad points in Manitoba, British Columbia and North-West Territories.

For Rates, Time, Etc., call at their Office.

126 HOLLIS STREET.
C. R. BARRY, Agent.



Ingersoll Rock Drill Comp'y

OF CANADA,

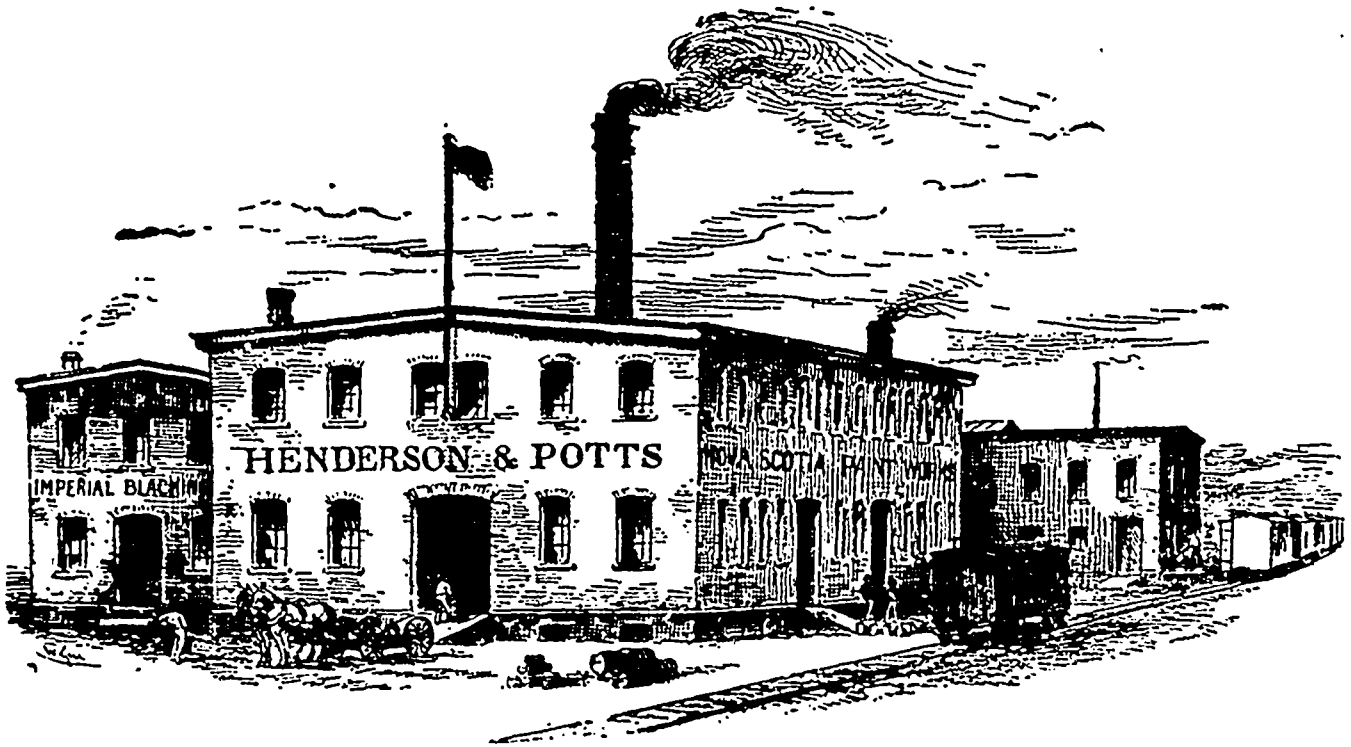
204 ST. JAMES ST., Montreal

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Rock Drills, Air Compressors, Steam Hoists, Banners, and General Mining Machinery, Explosives, Batteries, Fuses, &c.

Drills can be seen working at the Halifax Dry Dock.

HENDERSON & POTTS, NOVA SCOTIA PAINT WORKS, HALIFAX.



Manufacturers of ANCHOR BRAND

White Lead, Zinc White, Colored Paints, Copper Paint, Marine Liquid Paints,
Putty, Pure Liquid House Paints, Handy Colors in Small Tins.

CARRIAGE GLOSS PAINTS.

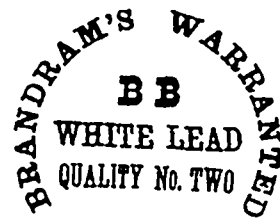
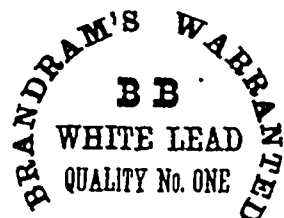
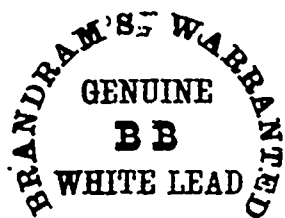
MARBLEINE WALL TINTS.

ALSO—PURE WHITE FOR CEILINGS.

JAPANESE ENAMEL PAINTS,

FOR ENAMELLING ART FURNITURE, WICKERWORK, BATHS, Etc.

Also—Sole Manufacturers in Canada for **BRANDRAM BROS. & CO.**, London, Eng-
land, of their Celebrated Brands of **WHITE LEAD**, viz.:



WHOLESALE ONLY.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

HENDERSON & POTTS, - Halifax, N. S.