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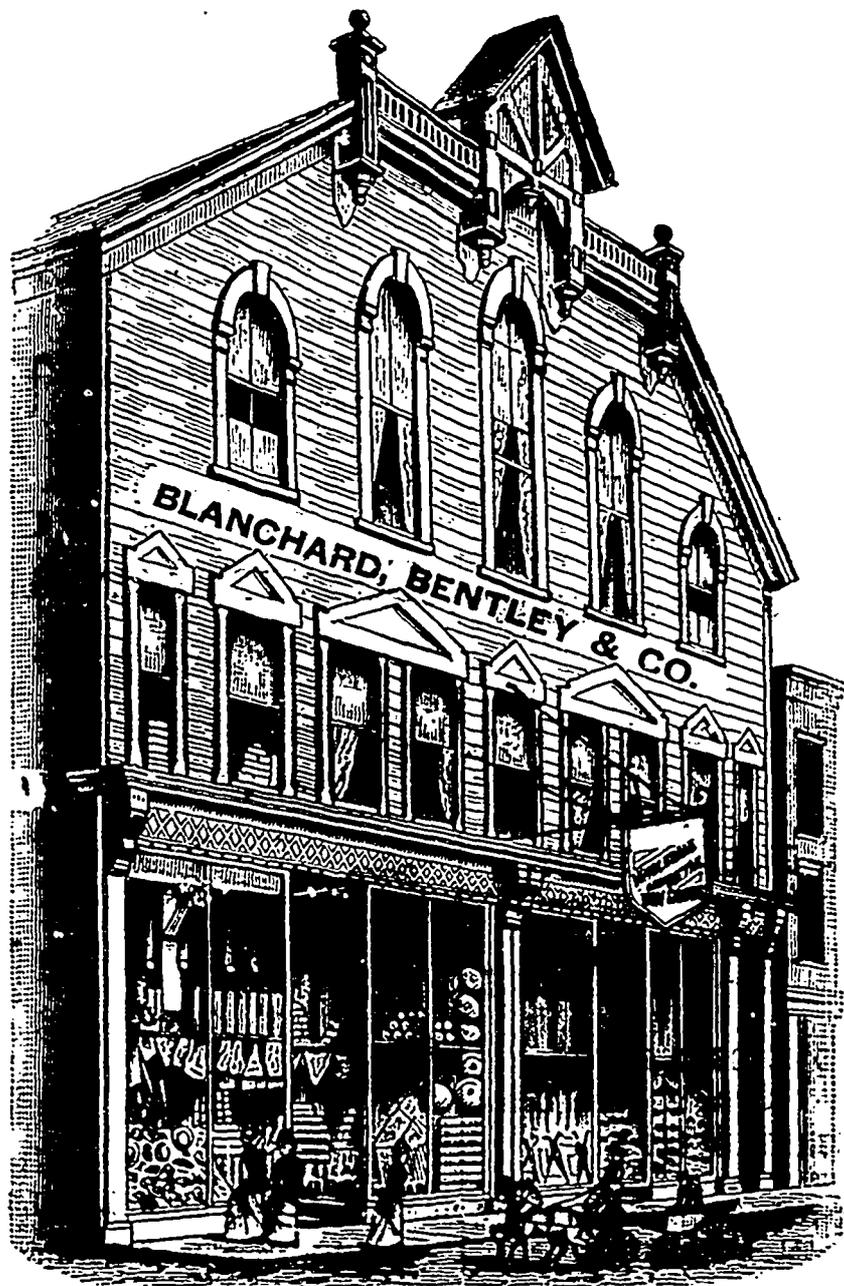
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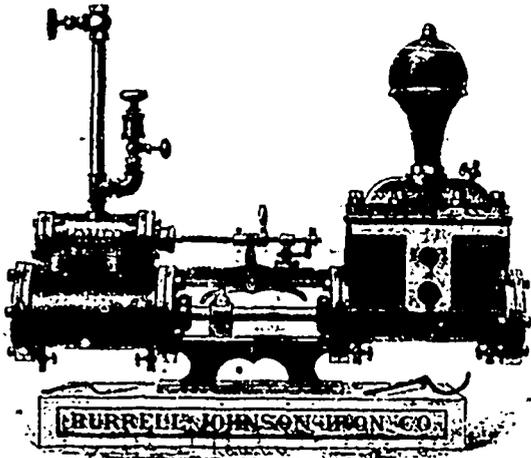
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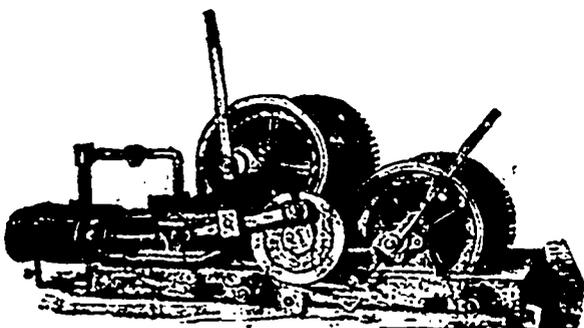
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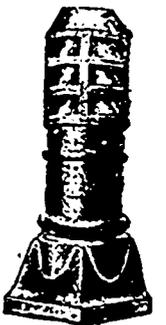
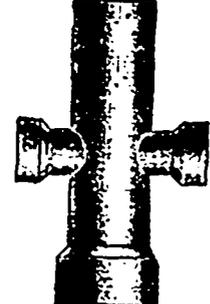
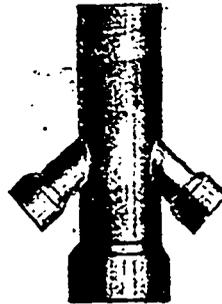
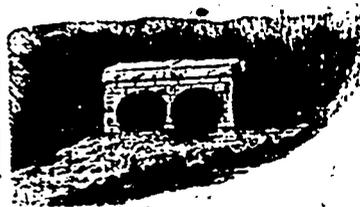
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The editor of THE CRITIC is responsible for the views expressed in Editorial Notes and Articles, and for such only; but the editor is not to be understood as endorsing the sentiments expressed in the articles contributed to this journal. Our readers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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Woman's work and wages is an ever interesting topic, but when we hear of a Halifax firm trying to obtain the services of a young lady to write shorthand, do type-writing, keep books and play the piano for the salary of \$4 a week we think the work part overbalances the wages. We hope there is no young lady in Halifax possessed of the preceding accomplishments, so hard up for work as to accept such a situation. Four dollars a week can scarcely be called remunerative in any case, but when so many requirements are demanded the sum is ridiculous.

The victory obtained by Lieut. Grant with a force of Ghoorkas over 4,000 Manipuri natives, armed with guns, on April 6th is a good beginning. If the British forces follow this up the outbreak will soon be crushed. The Chief of the Manipuri's side of the story is that the British attacked his palace, massacred his soldiers and their women and children. They threw living women and children into the flames of their burning houses, and desecrated temples. Therefore he killed the Chief Commissioner's party, which was composed of Commissioner Quinton, Colonel Skene, Lieut. Simpson and the civilians, Messrs. Cosseus, Grimwood and Melville. It is extremely unlikely that the British acted in this manner. It savors more of the Chief's own mode of procedure.

The public spirit of Mr. John Lovell is much to be commended. He has just compiled an historical report of census of Montreal taken in January of this year. The population of Montreal is placed at 211,302, of which 110,098 are females and 101,204 are males. This gives a preponderance of 8,894 women. The Catholics number 155,511, Protestants 53,835, and the Chinese 28. There are also 923 Jewesses and 1,005 Jews. Six adjacent towns are included in the report, which appears to be very full and explicit. We have seen it stated in a Montreal paper that the work contains some inaccuracies, but this is almost unavoidable, and we have few, if any, similar works free from mistakes. It is an expensive undertaking, and Mr. Lovell deserves the encouragement of the public, not only in this work, but in the bringing out of a gazetteer and history of Canada, which he has hitherto failed to do for want of sufficient means.

The majority of the electors of Halifax seem to regard civic elections as nuisances and would not vote unless, as is actually the case, they were driven to the polls. The good old days when citizens who were elected as aldermen refused to serve and manfully paid the fine imposed, have gone never to return. Now the man seeks the office, and months before there is a vacancy has made his canvass and pledged a large number to his support. When a

contest arises, and the pledged have time to think the matter over, they find that the man they have bound themselves to support is entirely unfit for the position, but they have given their word and generally adopt one of two courses—vote for the man they know is unfit for the office or disappear on election day and shirk voting altogether. It is surprising how many adopt the latter course, and to make matters worse they are generally the most enlightened of our citizens. Look at our streets, our sidewalks, our sewerage system, our public works and our sanitary arrangements and see if they are not a disgrace to us. The street and sidewalks near the residences of our city fathers or where they have prerty to dispose of absorb the greater part of the ward appropriations, and may be pointed out as samples of what should be, but otherwise we know of no worse paved city than Halifax. But what is the use of writing on this subject. We know that civic affairs are mismanaged, that incompetent men and dishonest men sit in the Council, and that we have the power to remedy all this, but with an apathy that is almost hopeless we talk and do not act. Some day a Tweed scandal in a smaller way will arouse us, but meantime let us drift quietly on the rocks.

The management of the Springhill relief fund is not giving satisfaction to those who generously gave of their means to help the bereaved. A special committee, consisting of the Mayor, Town Council and the clergymen of Springhill, and the trustees of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company relief fund, was immediately formed after the explosion to issue a call for help. A. McLeod was appointed secretary and Mayor Hall treasurer. It was intended that all money paid in should be, under the direction of this committee, used for the relief of sufferers from the explosion, but it appears now that the Secretary of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company has complete control of the funds, to the exclusion of the members of the committee, and that the money is not being used as the givers expected and wished. This is a pity, but there is still time to have the management of the fund restored to the general committee and regain the confidence of the public. If any trouble, or failure to effect the object desired at Springhill, were to occur there would be serious difficulty in persuading the generous public to contribute again in a like case. The Rev. David Wright, of Springhill, wrote to the Halifax Chronicle of last Saturday denying that there was anything wrong about the management of the fund, but as a large number of people are still dissatisfied we trust immediate action will be taken by the joint committee towards keeping the money recently contributed for the benefit solely of the sufferers by the explosion, and not for future possible accidents.

We understand that a gentleman is at present in Halifax gathering material for an illustrated guide to the city, which is to be printed and bound in the most artistic style. It will resemble a pretty little work devoted to one of the Canadian cities, which has recently appeared and been much admired. Such a book is greatly needed, as previous attempts in this line cannot be called successful, and they have partaken too much of an advertising character. Halifax—no, not Halifax, but the vicinity of Halifax, is most beautiful, far, far more beautiful than our unappreciative population has any idea of. Halifaxians have not the requisite inclination to study fine landscapes or do not know where to look for such features, and likewise—a thing which we sincerely wish could not be said—they sadly lack that love for nature which makes sound any judgment relative to these matters. Our scenery differs from that of Europe, we grant, but this constitutes no defect. For a certain style of beauty the former cannot be surpassed. Probably it is not grand—not brazen-faced, if we may be pardoned the harsh word—but it is so lovely, and the particular places which most deserve such praise are very numerous. We speak from experience. Much of the foreign scenery, so admired by tourists, is more curious than, in a strict sense, beautiful. Its praises are sung by sight-seers who largely follow fashion and the guide-book. The succeeding extract, presented with an apology to those who dislike verse, is from some lines describing a scene not seven miles from this city. We have frequently visited the place and are aware that the author represents it truly, and we presume he knew what he was writing about when he introduced his comparisons:

"I have feasted mine eyes on thy beauties, Avoca,
Have drank of thy witching charms, lovely Lough Gréine;
Have trembled beholding thy fall, Pool na Fooks,
And almost knelt down to adore thee, Lako Léine.
O Nature, of all thy delights I've partaken!
With thy scenes all my dreams of enchantment entwine!
But I never till now saw a scene that could waken
A throb of emotion so purely divine."

Come, fellow citizens, see the good things which are around you and cease thinking that charming landscapes can only be found in distant lands. We suppose our scenery is like the prophet who is not without honor save in his own country.

In connection with the criminal assault case, the Grand Jury recommend the establishment of a Protestant Reformatory for girls. The Roman Catholics already have such an institution, and the Church of England has St. Paul's Alms House of Industry, both of which, we believe, do good work. In a city like Halifax, if proper care is taken to prevent vagrancy and keep children either at school or employed, these institutions ought to prove sufficient to keep the troublesome girls out of the paths of evil. The City Council will have, by the time this appears, met and talked over the matter and perhaps decided to establish a Protestant Reformatory. If so we hope it will fulfil its purpose, but we agree with the Presbyterian *Witness* that there is no pressing necessity for it. The *Witness* wisely suggests that if the police authorities report to Methodist, Baptist or Presbyterian pastors any young girls connected with their respective denominations, there will be immediate action taken on behalf of such girls. If the work of the truant officer, recently appointed, is thoroughly done it should have a great effect in checking youthful vagrancy. A man, constantly coming in contact with the school children of the city, if he is wide awake must see much that will enable him to judge of the likelihood of any of them behaving in a wrongful manner, and as for those who do not attend school we presume it is the duty of the truant officer to find out why they do not. We are glad to see action being taken towards keeping our city clean and pure so far as such things are concerned.

Scarcely a year passes in which the Grand Jury is not called upon to investigate the actions of persons charged with the most outrageous and debasing of crimes—criminal assaults upon little girls. It is a nasty piece of business, but it is for such things that the Grand Jury exists, and the nature of the crime calls for the fullest investigation and the severest punishment. The sentence passed upon Ferguson, convicted of this crime, is a just one. Two years imprisonment and forty lashes is little compared with the crime. An effort is being made to have the sentence of whipping repealed, but there is little likelihood of its succeeding. We devoutly hope it will fail, and that the punishment prescribed by law will be meted out to all such gross offenders against honor and decency, not to speak of the degradation to the victim. *Montreal has recently been called upon to deal with a set of wretches who were in the habit of waylaying children on their way from school and taking them into empty houses and outraging them. Two of these men were caught, and the police magistrate, willing to make an example of them, sentenced them to twenty-three months' imprisonment and to receive fifty lashes. The first instalment of twenty-five was administered a few days ago. Prompt and severe action like this is the only thing that will affect such brutish men, and it is wholesome for all uncaught villains to know what is in store for them. It is pretty well known that there are two other cases in this city needing investigation, and our civilization demands that it should be full and thorough. What is the use of all the machinery of law, if even-handed justice cannot be meted out? If it fails, better, far better would it be to return to the primitive method, when a man was satisfied with nothing less than the life of another who would attempt such an injury and insult to a woman or child of his.*

Arbor Day is an institution for which we have great admiration. A love of nature should be inculcated in every pupil in our schools, and we know of no better way to awaken an interest in the "green things growing" than for schools to plant and tend trees for themselves. The modern idea that the school and surroundings should be made as attractive as possible is accepted by all who comprehend the true meaning of education, and with this object in view, Arbor Day has been instituted, when the pupils of schools plant vines, shrubs and trees for the adornment of the premises. The day selected for this work is usually in May—we do not know the precise date for this year—and when observed as it is intended to be, under the direction of an enthusiastic teacher, the boys and girls cannot fail to find much pleasure in the ceremonies. Great care should be taken that the work be not wasted. We notice that many trees set out by the schools die, and instead of becoming a pleasure they are nothing but an eyesore. This, of course, in many cases cannot be avoided, but it is reasonable to suppose that if proper care can be taken first in securing the young trees and then in transplanting them, that only a small percentage would perish. It is discouraging to the pupils to see these trees die, and if a lively interest in Arbor Day is to be kept up, no pains must be spared to insure success. Arbor Day was first instituted in Nebraska in 1872. On the 10th of April of that year more than one million trees were planted. Between 1872 and 1888 nearly two thousand seven hundred and fifty million trees were planted throughout that State. Teachers will find the Arbor Day number (April) of the *St. John Educational Review* a help to them. There is a comprehensive list of native trees and shrubs from which to select for planting, besides many little hints regarding the spirit and intent of the observance.

Toronto is feeling the need of a change in the system of dealing with juvenile offenders now in vogue there. The *Globe* cites the case of two little girls who were arrested on a charge of vagrancy. They were locked up in a common police cell, were brought to court in the morning with the adult prisoners, and were placed in the dock to be tried under the same procedure as the most hardened criminal. One of the girls was discharged, but the other, twelve years of age, was sentenced to the Girls' Industrial Refuge for four years, and after being detained in the station house with other prisoners was sent with them to the gaol in the prison van. This girl had then to spend the night and part of the next day in the gaol without apparently any reason. The Girls' Industrial Refuge, we imagine, is an institution such as the Grand Jury recommended for Halifax; but who can tell what seeds of evil may have been planted in that child's mind during

her sojourn among criminals, which all the refuges in the world would be powerless to uproot afterwards? We are yet far off perfection in the method of dealing with criminals of all ages and kinds, but most so with youthful offenders. The law needs to take into consideration the faulty training of a child, and first offenders should be placed without delay in an environment likely to prove purifying. If in Halifax we are to have another institution for girls we hope that it will be under other than city control. We think that the work could be as well, and perhaps better, done by others, leaving the city authorities free to pay more attention to matters at present under their control, such as keeping our streets clean and other things of general public interest. We hope, however, that the increased vigilance of the authorities may keep youthful vagrancy at so low an ob that there will be no need of a reformatory.

We have been intending for two or three weeks to make some remarks about the Jackson case, which is of especial interest to married women and has set all England talking. Owing to other matters coming first we were obliged to postpone it, but as it is of a remarkable nature we hope our readers will not find the case too stale to read of this week. A man named Jackson objected to having his wife leave him and live by herself. Believing, as in fact many men do, that his wife was his personal property, Jackson forcibly abducted her early in March and imprisoned her in his house at Blackburn like a regular old Bluebeard. Mrs. Jackson's relatives sought her release, and counsel applied to the Queen's Bench to obtain a rule for a writ of *Habeas Corpus* directing Mr. Jackson to produce his wife in court. This Justices Cave and Jeune refused to grant, and laid down in the most uncompromising terms that Jackson was acting entirely within his rights. The Court of Appeal reversed this decision with great emphasis, deciding, in fact, that a wife may, with or without cause, leave her husband and refuse to return to him ever again, and that this gives no cause for complaint, much less for divorce. The ancient idea that a man had a right to beat his own wife has been for many years exploded, but men have still clung to the thought that they had a right to the company of their wives. Mr. Jackson's method of post-nuptial wooing was not of the gentlest, and this may possibly have had something to do with its non-success, notwithstanding the idea some people entertain that a woman likes a masterful lover! Evidently Mrs. Jackson does not. The result of the decision of the Lord Chancellor and Lord Justice Fry is that all obstreperous wives in England are prancing with glee, and all the untamed husbands are growling over the chopping off, "at one fell blow," of rights they fondly imagined were secure for all time. The judges in the appeal are Conservatives, and they would not be likely to make any avoidable change in the law, but their decision rests on the fact that the law never gave a man the right to compel his wife against her will to live with him. The case has been the subject of comment in the English press ever since, and widely different views are taken of the decision. Some papers jubilantly regard the decision as a rooting out of an injustice, and others fear for the result.

It is well to look at what is likely to follow in the wake of the decision in the Jackson case. That it marks an era in the marriage and divorce laws of England there is little doubt. We cannot do better than use the words of an English paper commenting upon the subject: "The meaning of conjugal rights is narrowed down within the extreme bounds, and henceforth we may take it the courts will cease endeavoring to force two persons to live together where one of them has found the union intolerable. But if husband and wife are to have no legal hold upon each other; if separation is to be a matter of mere words, and yet divorce still to be based upon its present considerations, we foresee a very grave encouragement to break away from that strictness of moral from which the British race in matrimonial alliance has particularly derived a sound and salutary benefit. That the Lord Chancellor's judgment has introduced an important modification into the whole doctrine of marriage is obvious; that fresh legislation to place it on a safe basis will result we have no doubt." About eight years ago an Act came into force in England enabling a married woman to own property; prior to this a man and his wife were by law one, and that one was the husband. Ever since that the movement in favor of woman's independence has been growing, and last month it culminated in the decree that she is free from her husband's control. The religious folks are horrified and ask what is to become of the sanctity of marriage? By the way, would it not be as well to expunge the promise to obey from the marriage service after this? The union of a man and a woman is fast being narrowed down to its only real and sacred basis—love. When that fails of what use are all the religious ceremonies and vows? The judgment of the Court of Appeal will not effect the happily-married at all. It is only when things go wrong that the legal aspect of the thing comes up, and surely then it is only just that a woman should have the same right to leave her husband as he has to desert her. True a woman can compel her husband to support her, but she never had a shadow of right to compel him to live with her. Many happily-married women in England resent the recent decision, but the majority of both men and women rejoice to see equality of man and wife established. Such a case as the Jackson's could scarcely occur in Canada, and certainly not in the United States. In the latter country divorce would be the remedy, and in Canada we do not think a man would dare to imprison his wife. This is a free country, and the principles of Henry the Eighth have never been given a foothold. The bishops in England want to appeal to the House of Lords to have the decision reversed on religious grounds, as they are terribly shocked at the idea of allowing freedom to one whom the church has joined to another till death! An appeal for funds for this purpose is being made, but even should it come before the Lords we fancy they must come in line with the procession and confirm the decision as it stands.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

ALASKA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

Said the lobster and the cod
To the seal,
We'd like to know exactly
How you feel.
For those who kill an' ekin you
Can't agree.
The English have a notion
You are in Pacific Ocean.
While the Yankees say you live
In Bering Sea

Quoth the seal to the lobster
And the cod,
To be truthful, I am feeling
Very odd.
In fact I'm in a very
Dreadful "strait."
And it's not at all consoling
To hear you're not controlling
All the canning and the fishing
And the bait.

Said the lobster and the cod
To the seal,
The trouble you refer to
Is a "deal"
'Twixt the English and the Yankees
And the French.
And I tell you, tell you truly,
We feel ugly and unruly,
And this warlike kind of feeling's
Hard to quench.

Quoth the seal to the lobster
And his mate,
This killing sort of business's
Out of date.
It's time that legal murder
Ought to cease,
And every Christian nation
Submit to arbitration
Any question which endangers
Public peace. G. N.

In Toronto Globe.

OVERHEARD IN THE THEATRE.—Is this a woman's hat I see before me.
The feather toward my hand? Come, let me clutch thee!

Mr. Jones—"So you have been off on a bridal tour to Canada and the
Niagara Falls. What did you see that pleased you most while you were away,
Mrs. Spooney?" Mrs. Spooney (modestly)—"My husband."

Mrs. Justwed—"Good morning, Mr. T. I, wish you'd send me up a
quart of potatoes: Lyonnais ones, if you please, and a small mock turtle.
My husband expects company for dinner, and he just dotes on mock turtle
soup."

A MATTER OF DOUBT.—Watts—Don't you feel more at peace with your-
self after giving alms to a beggar?

Potts—Well, no; I hardly know whether to feel proud of my soft heart
or ashamed of my soft head.

Irate Customer—Here, you old scoundrel, you guaranteed these flannels
to last a year, and look at them after having been twice washed.

Merchant—S'help me, you get 'em t'ree weeks and vash 'om twice! I
said von year and von vash.

Mr. Porkchops—"Miss Lakeside, it is better we should part. In fact,
I am already engaged to another young lady." Miss Lakeside—"That
suits me. I have already noticed for some time past that you were cold and
distant, so I got married yesterday morning."

ALL OR NOTHING.—She—Don't you feel a draft over there near the
window?

He (taking the hint) I don't know but I do. What would you advise
me to do: pull down the blind or move over nearer to you?

She—Both.

How are the Mighty Fallen?—Bridget (to lady of the house)—"Axin'
your pardon, but may I be aither askin' p'what thim things is in the picture?
Mistress—"Certainly. Those are Raphael's Chorubs."

Bridget—"Indade! an' thim we was both wrong. I says 'they was twins'
but Nora would 'av it they was bats."

CIRCUMSTANCES MODIFY.—In a town up north an ex-judge is cashier of
a bank. One day recently he refused to cash a cheque offered by a
stranger.

"The cheque is all right," he said, "but the evidence you offer in iden-
tifying yourself as the person to whose order it is drawn is scarcely suffi-
cient."

"I've known you to hang a man on less evidence, judge," was the
stranger's response.

"Quite likely," replied the ex-judge, "but when it comes to letting go
of cold cash we have to be careful."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Patent medicines differ. One has reasonableness, another has not. One has reputation
—another has not. One has confidence, born of success—another has only "hopes."

Don't take it for granted that all patent medicines are alike. They are not. Let the
years of uninterrupted success and the tons of thousands of cured and happy men and
women, place Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription
on the side of the comparison to which they belong. And there isn't a state or territory,
no—nor hardly a country in the world, whether its people realize it or not, but have men
and women in them that're happier because of their discovery and their effects. Think of
this in health. Think of it in sickness. And then think whether you can afford to make
the trial if the makers can afford to take the risk to give your money back, as they do, if
they do not benefit or cure you.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS NOW COMPLETE!

IMMENSE ASSORTMENT

SCOTCH TWEEDS

Suitings and Trouserings, Worsted and Fancy Coatings.

BEST VALUE FOR MONEY.

Look at our range of SUITS to order, \$12, \$15, and \$18.
PANTS, \$3, \$3.75, \$4.75.

CLAYTON & SONS.

Harness, Horse Boots, Halters, Whips, Horse Covers, Car-
riage Wraps, Dog Collars, Oils, Soaps, Blacking, Horse Rugs,
Harness Mountings, Harness Leather, Patent Leathers,
AND EVERYTHING FOUND IN A WELL STOCKED

Harness and Saddlery Hardware Store, at

KELLY'S, 33 and 35 Buckingham Street,

SELLING AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.

P. S.—A trial order solicited, and I feel satisfied that I will then have your trade. I. F. K.

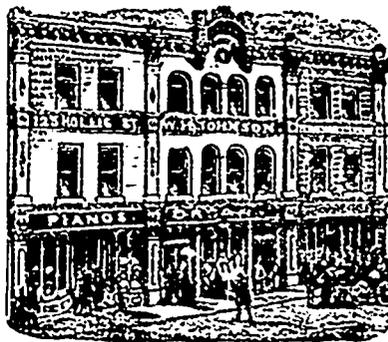
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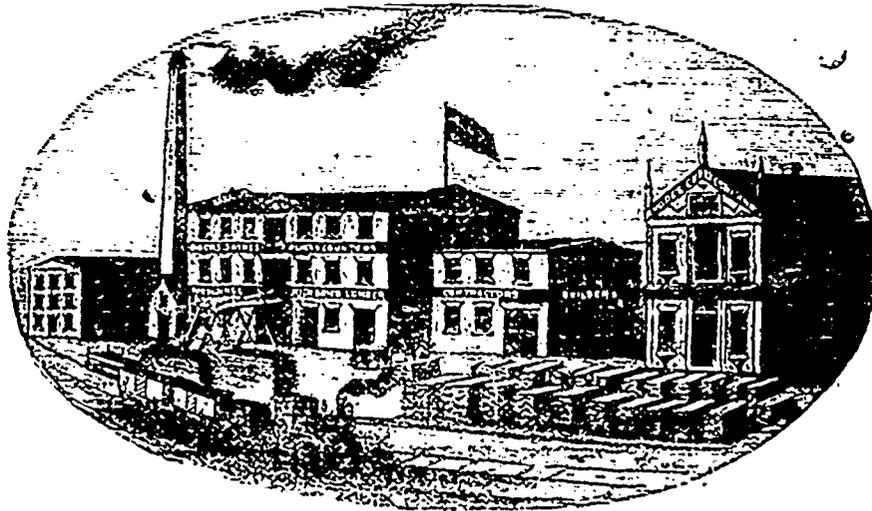
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Manufacturers and Builders. | 1,000,000 FEET LUMBER
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Walnut, Cherry, Ash, Birch, Beech, Pine and Whitewood House Finish, Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Wood
Mantels, Mouldings, &c. CABINET TRIM FINISH. For Dwellings, Drug Stores, Offices, &c.
SCHOOL, OFFICE, CHURCH and HOUSE FURNITURE, &c. Bricks, Lime, Cement, Calced
Plaster, &c. Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Builders' Materials.
Send for Estimates.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

The address in reply to the Governor's speech was vigorously attacked by Mr. Cahan, leader of the opposition, whose remarks fairly outlined the policy to be pursued by the opposition during the session. The Government's policy in dealing with various public works, the additions to the Victoria General Hospital, the expenditure on roads and other matters were attacked on the ground of excessive expenditure. The mines arbitration act was declared a failure, and an attempt was made to fasten the blame on the government for the Spring Hill disaster. The Hon. Provincial Secretary in his usual able manner defended the course of the government and scored a good point against the leader of the opposition who had charged the government with paying too high a rate of interest, by showing that Mr. Cahan had no official data to go on, the returns not yet having been published. With the passing of the address the house settled down to business, and the standing committees were appointed by a committee of which the Hon. Provincial Secretary was chairman. The chairmen of the various committees are as follows:—Privileges and rules of the house, Hon. Atty. General; Education, Hon. Provincial Secretary; Public accounts, Hon. Mr. Johnson; Crown Lands, Mr. McIsaac; Mines and Minerals, Hon. Mr. McNeil; Agriculture, Mr. McKinnon; Temperance, Mr. Hemeon; Law Amendments, The Hon. Atty. General; Humane Institutions, Dr. Bethune; Railways, Mr. Matheson; Contingencies, The Hon. Prov. Secretary; Private and Local Bills, Mr. Laurence; Reporting and Printing, The Hon. Commissioner of Works and mines.

The report of the Crown Lands department was the first departmental document laid before the house, and was presented by the Hon. Attorney General with a few humorous remarks, intimating that there was nothing in it. The Hon. Attorney General's notice of motion, to add the name of Mr. LeBlanc to the committee on reporting and printing, brought Mr. Cahan to his feet with an amendment "that in the opinion of this house, it is no longer expedient to publish an official report of the debates of this legislature, and that the committee of the house on reporting and printing the debates of the house, be relieved of the duties in connection therewith."

In moving this amendment Mr. Cahan struck a popular chord, as the present system of publishing verbatim reports of the long winded and in too many cases nonsensical speeches of the members on the most trivial subjects is a decided waste of money, and crowds the columns of the dailies with a lot of rubbish that it is a penance to have to wade through. It was shown that the Ontario Government had abolished the system, and that it cost the Province \$6000 a year, but on the most superficial of reasons the Government opposed the amendment and by sheer force of numbers voted it down.

A bill of considerable importance was an amendment to the Towns Incorporation Act, which was also introduced by the Attorney General. Under it the word "town" is distinctly defined, and a locality applying for incorporation must possess a population of not less than 700 souls, dwelling within an area of not less than 500 acres. The amendment is evidently necessary and is more liberal than the Ontario Act. It shows, however, the slovenly manner in which our bills are drawn, the time of succeeding sessions being largely taken up in correcting the mistakes made in bills passed at previous sessions.

On the Hon. Provincial Secretary introducing a bill to amend the franchise act, Mr. Cahan came out squarely for manhood suffrage, thus committing the opposition to that policy. He was twitted about the attitude of his party to that measure in Dominion politics, and his bid for popular support was a little bit too thin to have any effect.

The disfranchisement of Dominion Government officials was also brought up and the injustice clearly pointed out, but both measures were voted down by the Government's usual majority.

Mr. Cahan in his effort to bring the Hon. Provincial Secretary under the disloyalty ban made a complete failure, as to his question whether the latter was the author of a letter quoted by Mr. Thompson, the Washington correspondent of the *Detroit Evening News*, and published in that journal. The Premier was able to reply that in said paper he could find no letter purporting to be signed by W. S. Fielding, and that the matter therein published was the report of an interview with him which correctly expressed his views.

Hon. Mr. Longley called attention to the fact that the act of last session abolishing imprisonment for debt would come into effect on May 1st next, and stated that each member would be supplied with 50 copies to send to their constituents, as he wished the provisions of the act to be thoroughly understood.

In the Legislative Council the address was moved by Hon. H. H. Fuller and opposed by Hon. Mr. Black.

The Hon. Messrs Murray, Drummond and Robicheau, the newly appointed members, were sworn in and took their seats.

The Hon. W. H. Ray, H. Black and D. McCurdy were appointed a committee to join a committee of the house of assembly to examine the public accounts, the committee appointed by the latter body being Hon. Mr. Johnson, Messrs John A. Fraser, Cahan, Welton, Cameron and Oxley.

The newly elected members of the house of assembly, Messrs McPherson and Arthur Drysdale, took their seats and Mr. Angus J. McDonald was also sworn in.

A large number of private and local bills have been introduced, and are being rapidly pushed to their final readings, and it would be well to note that no bill of this nature will be received after the 30th day of April next.

We call special attention to the quality of Flower and Vegetable Seeds advertised in another column by Buckley Bros. As they import their Seeds direct from the best Seeds men in the world, they are sure to give satisfaction.

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.

The N. B. Legislature has given the famous Lesry bill the three months hoist.

The resignation of Major Edwards, professor in the Kingston Military College, has been accepted.

Dr. W. S. Morrow, a Halifax man, has received an appointment at Johns Hopkins University.

Dr. Weldon, M. P., for Albert, N. B., is spoken of as the probable Deputy-Speaker of the House.

Judge Peters, of Charlottetown, has resigned, and E. J. Hodgson, Q. C., has been appointed in his place.

Major Gordon, of Fredericton, who has been placed in charge of the militia here, has arrived in Halifax.

T. W. Peters was elected Mayor of St. John on Tuesday by a majority of 1,356 votes over W. A. Lockhart.

Wednesday's rain was very cold and froze as it fell. Wires and trees suffered severely, but looked most beautiful withal.

A telephone line in connection with the Parrsboro Shore line is now in course of construction from Advocate to Apple River.

Messrs. Geo. H. Murray, Henry M. Robicheau and Robert Drummond have been appointed members of the legislative council.

J. B. Snowball, of Chatham, N. B., has been appointed to the place in Senate rendered vacant by the death of Senator Ferguson.

The post office box of the Halifax Banking Co. of St. John was robbed one day last week. The loss amounted to something under \$100.

The Halifax civic elections take place on the 29th of this month. See to it, fellow citizens, that none but good men and true are elected.

The N. B. Legislative Council has voted for its own abolition in two years time. People who expected it to vote for it at once are disappointed.

D. M. Ferry & Co., of Detroit, Mich, have our thanks for a package of flower and vegetable seeds. Those we had last year were eminently satisfactory.

A bill will be introduced at the coming session of parliament to abolish the use of the purse seine in Canadian waters. It is a most destructive mode of fishing.

The N. S. Poultry Association are bringing some fine eggs and fowls from England to be sold at auction. Here is a chance for our poultry fanciers to improve their strains.

Leave to appeal in the Newfoundland case, Baird against Sir Baldwin Walker, has been granted; and the English Privy Council will now have to say whether the Admiral is liable or not.

The first train to pass through the tunnel under the St. Clair river did so on the 9th, carrying several Grand Trunk officials, and making fifteen miles an hour. Everything was pronounced perfect.

Much to our disappointment the colored paper for our cover has not yet arrived, and will not arrive in time to be available until about the middle of next month. Delay in shipping is the cause.

Canadian hog products will hereafter be admitted to France. The High Commissioner was instrumental in securing this concession which will prove of value to Canadians. The United States hog is not admitted.

The act abolishing imprisonment for debt comes into force on the 1st of May next. Provisions of a stringent character are made to meet cases where men can pay and won't pay their lawful debts. We are glad to see this relic of barbarism going into disuse.

The election in three districts in Prince Edward Island on the 9th for the Local Assembly resulted in the return of three Opposition members, Dr. Jenkins, and Messrs. Robertson and Cumtingsky. This gives the Opposition a majority of one in the Assembly.

The station agent at Oxford, N. S. was shot by a demented passenger on the I. C. R. on Friday morning last at 10 o'clock. He will probably recover. The passenger, by name David Murray, imagined he was in danger of being robbed. He has been put in jail and since the shooting is reported quite sane.

Bradley's nitro glycerine works at Petrolia, Ont., blew up on the 8th inst. The three workmen were blown to atoms, so it will never be known what caused the explosion. The jury in the case recommended that only experienced men have charge of the explosive in future. Where the building stood is marked by a hole about 15 feet deep and 50 feet across, caused by the force of the explosion of 30 quarts of glycerine.

The sum of 12 cents in stamps, sent to the Sabiston Litho. & P. Co., Montreal, the publishers of the *Dominion Illustrated*, will secure a sample copy of that journal, which has lately been so much improved, and which its enterprising publishers are endeavouring to introduce into every house in Canada. It is the only high-class illustrated weekly published in the Dominion, and no pains are spared to make it more and more worthy of the praise of the home circle. With every sample copy is sent out a circular with rules and particulars of the prize competition now going on, and which any new subscriber may enter. The prizes aggregate over \$3,000 in value.

Wm. McKelvie, Machinist, New Glasgow says:—"I paid Drs. O. S. Sweet, of Boston, \$100, for six months treatment for dyspepsia, besides cost of medicine. No cure. I then tried Dr. Cox, Carpenter, and the late Dr. O'Connor, all of Boston; was told I was past recovery; was induced to try K. D. C. have used four boxes; and have been well now nearly two years, can eat anything. I would advise dyspeptics to try it."

A meeting of the police committee of the city council was held on Tuesday afternoon. Several clergymen were present, and the reformatory for girls scheme was discussed and practically endorsed. A committee has been appointed to confer with the Women's Christian Association on the subject. These ladies have for some time conducted a home for friendless women, and have gained valuable experience. Their advice will be of great and practical assistance to the committee in an intelligent consideration of the proposed reformatory.

The result of the visit of the Canadian delegates to Washington is the fixing of Monday, October 12th, for a conference between the representatives of Canada and the United States on trade relations. This much is definite. The reason for the postponement is that President Harrison wishes to be present at the negotiations, and as he is absent from Washington at present it would not suit his convenience to have the matter proceeded with at once. The Secretary of State, Mr. Blaine, received the Canadian delegates courteously, and delivered the President's message in a tone and manner to which no one could take exception. So says the Minister of Justice, and there is no reason why it should be otherwise.

About eighteen months ago, Admiral Heneage, in command of the Northern Pacific squadron, caused the German ship *J. Hustedt* to remove from her mooring in Esquimaux harbor, on the ground that the British man-of-war had precedence over all other vessels. Considerable trouble and loss were incurred to the German vessel. As a result of this action the owners of the *J. Hustedt* made a claim through Mr. Munderloh, of Montreal, against the British Admiralty for \$750 for loss and damage sustained. The Admiralty offered \$150 which was refused. Subsequently it was arranged between both parties to settle the claim for \$400, and recently the Colonial Office asked the Canadian Government to pay this amount on their behalf to the owners. This has been done and the Government has this week received an acquittance from Mr. Munderloh.

An epidemic of drowning and other accidents has prevailed in Halifax this week. On Sunday Thomas Keltie broke through the ice on Long Lake and was drowned, and on Monday a bright little boy of five years named Harry Moore was drowned in Mulgrave Park reservoir. Keltie's body was recovered on Monday. The jury in the Mulgrave Park accident pronounce the reservoir a death trap, and that immediate steps should be taken to put it in a safe condition. Price, an under steward of the *Mackay Bennett* is supposed to have been drowned by falling over between Black's and Power's wharves on Tuesday morning about two o'clock. Two Lunenburg fishermen were drowned by the upsetting of their dory while setting lobster traps near Sandy Beaches on Monday, and at Pugwash, on Tuesday, William Stuart was killed by blocks falling upon him while getting a heavy lighter afloat. A boy named Frederick Riddell, aged 15 years, of Windsor street, Halifax, accidentally shot himself with a revolver on Sunday morning. This makes an unusually long chapter of accidents.

The Halifax *CRITIC* has been enlarged. *THE CRITIC* is a live paper.—*Lunenburg Argus*.

THE CRITIC GROWING.—The Halifax *CRITIC*, one of Nova Scotia's best weeklies, has been enlarged to a twenty page paper. *THE CRITIC* is an excellent family paper, and besides contains much valuable mining, manufacturing and commercial news, always interesting to its readers.—*North Sydney Herald*

The Halifax *CRITIC* has been enlarged, and now appears as a twenty page paper. *THE CRITIC* is one of the leading and most readable publications issued in this Province, embracing commercial, industrial, mining and other interests. The paper has always been a favorite, and its recent enterprise will doubtless strengthen its already large circulation.—*Bridgetown Monitor*.

The Halifax *CRITIC* has been enlarged. *THE CRITIC* is a good paper and deserves to prosper.—*Cumberland Leader*.

The Halifax *CRITIC*, with its issue of March 27th, makes its first appearance as a twenty-page paper. During the six years and a-half of its existence it has endeavored to keep up the standard aimed at in the beginning, and supply nothing but reliable news of interest to mining, manufacturing and commercial men of the Maritime Provinces.—*Toronto Merchant*.

The United States Italian difficulty is in statu quo.

Chicago had a most destructive conflagration on Sunday evening. Loss fully \$1,000,000.

Mrs. Annie Besant, of London, Eng., the authoress and lecturer, has arrived in New York.

A number of Newfoundlanders in Boston held a meeting on the evening of the 9th inst. to talk in a bellicose manner about Canada's action in defeating the Newfoundland treaty negotiations with the United States.

The will of the late P. T. Barnum was read at Marina immediately after the funeral on Saturday. The wealth of the great showman is estimated at over \$5,000,000. Of this amount something like \$210,000 is left for public bequests, the remainder going to his family and friends.

The President issued the Behring Sea proclamation on the 8th inst. in its usual form. The argument before the United States supreme court in the case of the schooner *Sayward*, involving a question of the jurisdiction of the United States over the Behring Sea, has been postponed until the 25th inst., as the government is not ready with its case.

A very artistic illustrated guide to Staunton, Virginia, comes to us through the courtesy of the Staunton Development Company, of Staunton, Va., (Eastern office, Philadelphia.) The illustrations are tintogravures taken from photographs and many of them are extremely beautiful. Augusta

County and the vicinity of Staunton abounds in marble, slate, kaolin, fire clays, glass, sand, anthracite coal, ochres and manganese! The Development Company have a fine field!

The Royal Labor Commission has been appointed.

In consequence of the Russian massing of troops on the Galacian and Silesian frontier, the German Government has decided to strengthen the Eastern frontier garrisons.

The delegates from Newfoundland to London will be heard at the bar of the House of Lords before Lord Knutsford's bill in regard to the Modus Vivendi comes up for its second reading on Monday next.

The post office authorities announce that the contract with the Allan steamship company, for carrying the Canadian mails, has expired. Henceforth the Canadian mails will go to New York via Queenstown instead of via Londonderry.

The British House of Commons has voted against the continuance of the opium trade in India. It is to be hoped that this will mature into actual legislation before long, so that the blot on the national escutcheon may be removed.

At a meeting of members of the House of Lords who compose the Liberal party in that body, Earl Kimberly was chosen to succeed, pro tem, Earl Granville as Liberal leader in the House of Lords. Earl Kimberly will be assisted in the leadership by Earl Spencer and Earl Rosebery.

AYER'S PILLS

Excel all others as a family medicine. They are suited to every constitution, old and young, and, being sugar-coated, are agreeable to take. Purely vegetable, they leave no ill effects, but strengthen and regulate the stomach, liver, and bowels, and restore every organ to its normal function. For use either at home or abroad, on land or sea, these Pills

Are the Best.

"Ayer's Pills have been used in my family for over thirty years. We find them an excellent medicine in fevers, eruptive diseases, and all bilious troubles, and seldom call a physician. They are almost the only pill used in our neighborhood."—Redmon C. Comly, Row Landing P. O., W. Feliciana Parish, La.

"I have been in this country eight years, and during all this time, neither I, nor any member of my family have used any other kind of medicine than Ayer's Pills, but these we always keep at hand, and I should not know how to get along without them."—A. W. Soderberg, Lowell, Mass.

"I have used Ayer's Cathartic Pills as a Family Medicine

for 35 years, and they have always given the utmost satisfaction."—James A. Thornton, Bloomington, Ind.

"Two boxes of Ayer's Pills cured me of severe headache, from which I was long a sufferer."—Emma Keyes, Hubbardstown, Mass.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

103rd YEAR.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

TRINITY TERM

Will begin APRIL 6th. Early application necessary. Very few vacancies. Circulars on application to

REV. ARNOLDUS MILLER, M.A.
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GOLD LEAF FLOUR.

We want to say to the 5,800 subscribers to *THE CRITIC*, that **GOLD LEAF FLOUR** is second to no high grade winter wheat patent flour on the market. To the trade we must say you cannot purchase anywhere as good an article for the same money. It is a 75 per cent. patent, and if you have not had any of it you ought to have a trial car at once, and you will always want it.

EVERY BARREL GUARANTEED.

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The Millers Sole Representative for the Maritime Provinces.

Be sure and ask for Prices.

The Province of Quebec Lottery.

NOTICE.

I beg to call the attention of correspondents inquiring about the COLONIZATION LOTTERY on the fact that I have severed my connection with same about one year ago.

I am the Manager of *THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY*, and have nothing to do with the Colonization Lottery.

S. E. LEFEBVRE.

Montreal, April 1891.

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Shortest & Most Direct Route to

BOSTON.

ONLY ONE NIGHT AT SEA.

S. S. "HALIFAX"

SAILS FROM

HALIFAX every WEDNESDAY
Morning at 8 o'clock, & from
BOSTON every SATURDAY at
Noon.

Passengers by Tuesday evenings train can go directly aboard the Steamer without extra charge. Through tickets for sale at all the principal stations on the I. C. R. in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. The "Halifax" carries Canadian and U. S. Mails. Through tickets to New York, &c.

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American Hotel, Shubenacadie,
THOS. COX, - Proprietor.

Boarding and Livery Stables in connection. Stages leave daily for Gay's River, Musquodoboit, Sheet Harbour, and Maitland, on arrival of Train from Halifax.

THE MOST CENTRAL HOTEL IN THE CITY

Albion Hotel,

JAMES GRANT, Proprietor.
22 SACKVILLE ST., HALIFAX.
Terms Moderate.

LYONS' HOTEL,

KENTVILLE, N. S.
(Directly Opposite Railway Station.)
Extensive improvements have just been completed in this house, which is conducted on first class principles, and will be found, outside of the Queen or Halifax Hotels, equal to any in the Province. Good Sample Rooms and Livery Stables in connection. Also, Billiard Rooms.

D. McLEOD, Proprietor,
KENTVILLE, N. S.

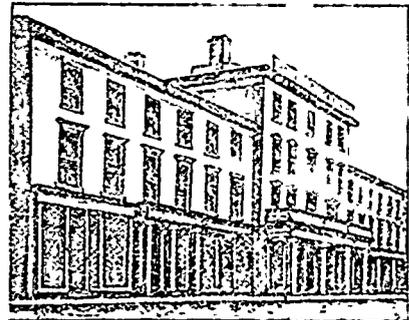
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DUNCAN BROUSSARD, - Proprietor,

HALIFAX, N. S.

ICI ON PARLE FRANCAISE.



"HOTEL DUFFERIN,"

Formerly the "Clifton Hotel," has lately been purchased by Mr. John Cox, proprietor of the "Avon Hotel," who has had the building remodelled in style of beauty and convenience equal to any hotel in the Maritime Provinces, putting in all modern improvements in the way of Electric Light, Electric Bells, heated throughout by Hot Water; Hot and Cold Water Bath rooms, elegant Parlors, beautiful Bed-rooms, in suites, fine Sitting and Reading Rooms, large and Handsome Dining room, and every convenience to make it pleasant for its guests. The cuisine will be a prominent feature of the house. Commercial men will find large and well fitted-up Sample Rooms. Also, elegant Billiard and Pool Rooms. Carriages to and from Hotel free.
WINDSOR, N. S.

EUREKA REMEDIES.

TRY THEM.

If you have any Pains or Aches, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Head or Tooth Ache, Stiff Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Chills, Lame Back, Swellings, Corns, etc., use EUREKA OIL. It will cure you.

If you have Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Kidney Disease, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, General Weakness and Debility, Biliousness, Head Ache, Nervousness, any Disease arising from Impure Blood, use EUREKA BLOOD PURIFIER.

If you have Sores of any kind, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Scald Head, Eczema, Boils and Burns, or Scalds, use the EUREKA SALVE.

Diseases of Women, arising from a low state of vitality, Weak Nerves and Impure Blood, use the BLOOD PURIFIER.

Manufactured by The Eureka Remedies Co., Port Hurford, Guysboro Co., N. S.

Nova Scotia Dye Works,
9 BLOWERS ST. HALIFAX, N. S.

B. G. STREET,
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Gentlemen's Garments Cleaned,
Steamed & Pressed at Lowest Prices

All Goods for Mourning Dyed at shortest notice

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LOTTERY.**

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
For public purposes, such as Educational Establishment and large Hall for the St. John Baptist Society of Montreal.

MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1891.
January 14, February 11, March 11, April 8,
May 13, June 10, July 8, August 12, September 9, October 14, November 11,
December 9.

ELEVENTH MONTHLY DRAWING MAY 13.

3134 Prizes Worth \$52,740.
Capital Prize worth \$15,000.

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

ASK FOR CIRCULARS

List of Prizes.

1 Prize worth	15,000	\$15,000 00
1 " "	5,000	5,000 00
1 " "	2,500	2,500 00
1 " "	1,250	1,250 00
2 Prizes "	500	1,000 00
5 " "	250	1,250 00
25 " "	50	1,250 00
100 " "	25	2,500 00
200 " "	15	3,000 00
500 " "	10	5,000 00
APPROXIMATION PRIZES		
100 " "	25	2,500 00
100 " "	15	1,500 00
100 " "	10	1,000 00
999 " "	5	4,995 00
999 " "	5	4,995 00
3134 Prize worth		\$52,740 00

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager,
81 St. James St., Montreal Canada.

NIGHT.

Come with thine unveiled worlds, O truth of night,
Come with thy calm. Adown the shallow day,
Whose splendours hid the vaster world away.
I wandered on this little plot of light,
A dreamer among dreamers. Veiled or bright,
Whether the gold shower roofed me or the grey,
I strove and fretted at life's feverish play,
And dreamed until the dream seemed infinite.

But now the gateway of the all unbars;
The passions and the cares that beat so shrill.
The giants of this petty world, disband;
On the great threshold of the night I stand,
Once more a soul self cognizant and still,
Among the wheeling multitude of stars.

-Archibald Lampman, in April Ser

REST.

Of all the sweet, sad words of life,
Whose every sound is blest,
The one most like a benison
Is that sweet love-word, Rest.
We grow so weary on life's road,
(Climbing its height so steep),
That it will blessed seem to seek
The shadow land of sleep.

Even that sweet valley of the world,
The happy land of Love,
When we have walked awhile therein
Both full of sadness prove;
And many souls pass from the vale,
Crying with hearts oppressed,
The saddest thing of life is Love,
The sweetest thing is Rest.

The fairest spots along life's road
Are where low willows weep,
And the one place for smiles should be
Where our beloved sleep.
Ah, friends! of all the boons we crave,
Few make us truly blest:
The best of all, He gives unasked
In His own time—His Rest.

-Selected.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

NOTES AND COMMENTS FROM THE CAPITAL.

What news, Lord Bardolph?

-Huron IV.

No less than three fashionable weddings have taken place within a week. The first was the Cross Gibeorne marriage, which I mentioned in my last letter; the second being that of Mr. N. C. Sparks, who, by-the-way, is the richest young man in Ottawa, and the only son of the late Nicholas Sparks, who owned the hamlet of Bytown in ante-Confederation days, and Miss Woodburn, daughter of one of the proprietors of the *Ottawa Journal*; and the third, that of Mr. Herbert Perley, son of the late member for the city in the Dominion Parliament, and Miss Forbes, of Ottawa. More of these delightful events are to take place in the near future, and the jewellers' trade is flourishing like the green bay tree.

Santley made a great hit at the Grand Opera House here on Friday evening last, and this week he is carrying Toronto by storm. They do things on a big scale in Toronto generally, and for the Philharmonic Society there to put on the boards the great oratorio of "Elijah" with Santley in the title-role was merely one of those brilliant things that progressive Torontonians delight in bringing to pass. Santley's interpretation of the part of Elijah is considered in England to touch that point beyond which excellence cannot reach, and the critics of the "Queen City" say that his rendition of the part there proves that his countrymen have not been biased in their judgment.

Sir John Ross very gallantly said at the Ladies' Military and Naval Exhibition on Monday evening last that it was the most perfect review that he had ever witnessed. Certain it is that he never saw fairer soldiers or sailors than those who ravished the eyes of all beholders on that brilliant occasion. The affair took place at the Grand Opera House, which was gaily decorated with bunting. The vice-regal box was occupied by the Governor-General and Lady Stanley and suite, and Sir John Ross; while Upper Tenor applauded from the stalls, parquette and balcony. The review was preceded by a pretty little dramatic piece called "A Morning Call," played with much ability by Mr. F. W. and Miss White, a son and daughter of the late Minister of the Interior. When the martial strains of the band of the Governor General's Foot-Guards filled the house, and the curtain rolled up on the "march past and the grand salute," the entire audience rose to its feet vociferously cheering and waving handkerchiefs in excess of applause. It was certainly a most charming spectacle, most of the crack uniforms of the service being represented. First came the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards in their gorgeous uniforms,—brass helmet with white plume, navy-blue tunic, heavily laced with gold, and narrow white silk skirt falling to the ankle,—carrying drawn swords in review order. Next, a corps of Royal Canadian Artillery in the regulation tunic and forage cap, with short skirt. Then the Governor-General's Foot-Guards, the Sixth Fusiliers of Montreal, the Forty-third Rifles, the Hospital Corps, and last, but not least, the Canadian Navy. All the gallant and feminine warriors wore the short narrow skirt, with gaiters and high-heeled shoes. The marching was done with true military precision and in excellent time, and every movement showed a large amount of care and study at the hands of the drill-instructor. As the various regiments appeared upon the stage in their characteristic dress, and took up the line of march, the Opera House vibrated with applause. When the column of amazons had been drawn up for salute, a three-year old daughter of Col. Todd, of the G.-G. F.-G., in military dress,

escorted by four juvenile representatives of the various corps, presented a magnificent bouquet of roses to Lady Stanley, accompanying the presentation with the remark piped out in baby tones:—"From the Army and Navy to Her Excellency." Then followed an exhibition of fencing by the Dragoons, field-gun drill by the Artillery, physical drill by the Foot-Guards, and bayonet-exercise by the Rifles. During the artillery drill Miss Waters (daughter of Mr. T. Waters, of the Customs Department, who formerly resided in St. John, N. B.) sang the "Song of the Regiment," from the "Red Hussar," the whole corps joining in the chorus. The precision and ease with which the ladies went through the various evolutions and drills surprised old military men, and one officer said, with great enthusiasm, that if he could exchange his company of thick-headed shop-boys for one of the lady soldiers, picked from those on the stage, he would be quite prepared to spend unending cycles of eternity within the confines of the drill-hall. The finale was the grouping of the various corps around Miss Annie Moylan, daughter of the Dominion Inspector of Penitentiaries, who made a beautiful impersonation of "Canada," enveloped in her national emblems, and supported by two of her gallant volunteers. Colored lights were then thrown on the stage, and the delighted audience rose *en masse* and cheered the magnificent tableau. Quite a handsome sum was realized by the exhibition, which goes towards the maintenance of the Children's Hospital.

We are doing well in the way of public entertainments just now. Palmer's Madison Square Co. are playing the famous comedy success, "Aunt Jack," at the Opera House this week, and the "Duff Opera Company" are billed for a short engagement next week, with that delightful little nightingale Marie Tempest in the leading roles, in "Dorothy" and the "Red Hussar." On her first visit here last month she captured all play-goers, and her return is eagerly awaited by them. In "Aunt Jack" Miss Effoliot Paget, in the title role, gives us the best presentation of refined comedy acting ever seen in this city. The play is a genuine comedy all through, and away ahead of all of its contemporaries.

As intimated in my last letter, the Government, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, have declined to disallow the Manitoba Separate Schools Act, and have left the question of its constitutionality to be determined by the courts. The same course has been pursued with respect to the Dual Language Act recently passed by the Manitoba legislature. In regard to the former enactment, which was decided to be valid by the Supreme Court of Manitoba, and has been carried thence to the Supreme Court of Canada, both the "Manitoba Act" and the British North America Act constitutes the Dominion Government a court of appeal from legislation of the province affecting the educational rights of either Catholics or Protestants; and the Minister of Justice in his report to the Governor-General in Council says "should the legal controversy result in the Manitoba Court's decision being sustained, then the time will come for the government to consider the petitions presented by and on behalf of the Roman Catholics of Manitoba for redress."

Mr. Sanford Fleming's new system for the notation of time has been endorsed by the German parliament, and in view of this fact the British Government is sending despatches to the governments of her various colonies recommending its adoption. It is probable that the Dominion parliament will be asked to legislate on the subject at the approaching session.

Much disgust is expressed in official circles at the insolent attitude of Newfoundland towards Canada in the present crisis in the history of that forlorn island colony. That the Newfoundlanders will be compelled to make amends for the recent ill treatment of Canadian fishermen there, is quite certain, but how the policy of our government will be shaped in that regard is not yet indicated. There is a rumor in Government circles at the time of writing that the Imperial Government will suspend the constitution of Newfoundland and govern it as a Crown colony again. Serve 'em right, say I.

Utawa:

DIXIE.

BOOK GOSSIP.

"The Crime of Paul Sacristan" a tale, by Arthur Campbell, is one of the latest of Lovell's Canadian Authors Series. Paul Sacristan tells his own story, which is a peculiar and horrible one. He is a young man who has been dismissed from his position for drunkenness and carelessness. He sets off on a lonely journey on foot and is lost in a snow storm, whereupon the deserted looking house, which always turns up at this point in novels, makes its appearance. Taken in after long waiting he is nursed back to strength by a beautiful girl called Elaine. He knows he is in the midst of a gang of smugglers of a desperate type, and he contrives to escape with the girl in an open boat without oars or rudder. They are tossed about on the St. Lawrence all night, and after escaping the various dangers of the river as by a miracle, they are saved and their rescuers land them at the village of Ste. Marie de Beuprie. Sacristan asks Elaine to marry him the next day—but we will not divulge what his crime was. Sufficient that it was awful; and leaves the reader perfectly abhorrent of it. The whole story is gruesome and the feeling uppermost in our minds after reading it is that Paul Sacristan is the most miserable hound we ever came across. It ought to warn young men against carelessness and drinking habits. That is the only moral we can see in it. John Lovell & Son, Montreal. Price 30cts.

How pleasant it is to find old friends crop up amongst the heterogenous mass of books for review! Such an one is Sheridan's Plays, which has recently been issued in the Camelot Series by Walter Scott, London. "The School for Scandal" is ever a favorite and in "The Rivals" Lidia Languish and Mrs. Malaprop are as amusing as ever, the latter with her "nice de-

raugement of epitaphs" taxing the resources of the English language. Besides these two plays, "The Duenna," "St. Patrick's Day," "The Critic," and "Pizarro" are included in the volume. An introduction by Rudolf Dirchs gives an interesting sketch of Sheridan and his brilliant, if somewhat frothy, career and genius. Byron said of Sheridan that he had "written the best farce, the best address and delivered the best oration ever conceived or heard in this country." Fortune smiled on him through the greater part of his life but owing to reckless extravagance he died at the age of sixty-five in poverty. Irregular living did its work in undermining his constitution. His last days and hours were inexpressibly pitiable, but the world was scarcely aware of it until afterwards. Sheridan was followed to his grave in Poet's Corner Westminster Abbey by two princes, a couple of dukes and a long list of earls, viscounts, bishops and other notable people. It is scarcely fair to judge his character by the standards of to-day. The times were principally to blame for his faults. The Camelot Series is one of the most valuable libraries issued. Books of standard and sterling worth, such as one needs in a library, are brought out monthly in a convenient form and very cheap. The April volume will be "Our Village" by Miss Mitford, with an introduction by Ernest Rhys.

The May volume of the Canterbury Post will be American Humorous Verse, selected and edited by James Barr.

Another volume by Richard Malcolm Johnston has just been issued by D. Appleton & Co., New York. "The Primes and their Neighbours," ten tales of middle Georgia, are very interesting character sketches and show that the author has a keen appreciation of the humorous side of nature. The dialect is such as is common in the south and to some people adds greatly to the charm of a story. "The experiment of Miss Sally Cash," is one of the best tales in the book. They have nearly all appeared in the magazines, but gathered together and handsomely bound in a uniform style, with "Widow Guthrie," the author's text book, they form a very desirable addition to one's book shelf. There is so much nature in these short stories, and in spite of the fact that the author in the preface says that they are imaginary we feel that they are real live people. Bound in blue and gold, \$1.50.

The Humboldt Publishing Company, New York, is issuing a new monthly series called the "Social Science Library." The initial number is an abridged and rearranged edition (8vo, 160 pp., price 25 cents,) of the late Professor Rogers' "Six Centuries of Work and Wages," with original charts and appendix by the Rev. W. D. P. Bliss and a couple of pages of introduction by Dr. Ely. By long study Professor Rogers became an opponent of the *laissez faire* school of political economy and the almost startling results of his researches are presented chronologically in the present book. According to his statements, which appear to be unimpeachable, we learn that the golden age of the English labourer—free and well-off with a recompense equivalent to but four cents a day—was during the fifteenth century, and since that time his wage condition has fallen until now he actually does not stand on equality with his fellow of the fourteenth century, a century of ignorance and serfdom. If this is true, and that it is seems almost beyond dispute, then what in the name of common sense is the use of all our self-complacency and boasted civilization, whither is this age trending, and what does the future hold? That we are slightly optimistic in these matters we admit, for we do not believe in pessimism, but, until the contrary is proven,—and the contrary seemingly has not been proven,—our author's work must stand firmly as authority. The appendix by Mr. Bliss is new and interesting, summarising the whole in a brief and masterly manner, and his charts compiled from many sources, present the subject in the most convenient way and with the greatest clearness. Other books of this series are announced; Mill on Socialism; William Morris, poet, artist, socialist; and Facts on Socialism. The publications of the Humboldt Company are for sale at Knight's bookstore.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

FOR OUR FARMERS.—The Provincial Chemical Fertilizer Company, of St. John, N. B., manufacture a special Potato phosphate which last year gave the most satisfactory results. In lands where this fertilizer was used, the potatoes were not stricken with rot or mildew, as was the case when stable manure was used. This is evidently because the fertilizer supplies to the soil food which the plants require, and being properly nourished they are healthy. This same fertilizer is also used with the greatest benefit for beets, mangels, and all vegetables requiring an early start. The company offer prizes to the farmer obtaining the best results from an acre of potatoes (their special Potato Phosphate alone being used.) The 1st prize is \$60, 2nd \$30, and 3rd \$20 in gold. A prize of \$25 is also to be awarded to the farmer obtaining the best results from one acre of Buckwheat, grown with the Imperial Superphosphate only. The conditions are as follows:—Acre to be surveyed by a competent person, and certified; owner and also a reliable neighbour must certify to quantity obtained from measured acre, to be weighed, potatoes 60 lbs. per bushel; Buckwheat 48 lbs. per bushel. Competition closes November 15th, 1891.

Wolfville has presented a busy appearance this week. The building "boom" has begun and carpenters, masons and laboring men are already at work. The streets have been full and have a lively look. Several vessels have been at our wharves and the merchants are preparing for a good spring's trade. Taken altogether it looks as though a brisk season had begun. —Acadian.

K. D. C. has proved itself of the Age. to be the Greatest Cure | Sample Package of the

Wonder Working K. D. C. | K. D. C. COMPANY, sent to any Address. | New Glasgow, N. S.

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COMMERCIAL.

In most of the wholesale departments there has been a fair increase of trade during the past week, and as the season opens the indications for future business are more favorable. Very little progress has as yet been made in the agricultural department, the ground remaining too cold for ploughing and other operations to be pushed to any advantage.

Weekly Financial Review of Henry Clews & Co., New York, April 11, 1891.—“During the past week, Wall Street has sprung into new life and activity. The beginning of April has been expected to bring an improvement in the Stock Market; but the degree of recovery has exceeded anticipations. The volume of transactions has more than doubled, and prices have advanced almost through the entire list; but the best symptom connected with the revival is that it has come not so much from mere ‘room’ influences as from an important accession of outside buying orders. The stimulus is not of the artificial kind that is sometimes manufactured by professional traders or capitalists associated with large corporations. It is mainly due to a simultaneous and natural demand coming from the public at large, and alike for transient and permanent investment. This welcome change is due to several causes. It is the first clear and decided evidence that public confidence has recovered from the shock imparted by the crisis of last fall. And in that sense it means what many have suspected, that the damage inflicted by the panic was due more to fright than to positive injury or widespread disaster. The mischief was more in the nature of a derangement of the machinery of finance than in any general unsoundness of business at large, or any such extensive insolvency as the Barings’ suspension revealed among the European credit establishments associated with South American interests. The whole trouble lay in a comparatively temporary over-creation of railroad issues and a violent hitch in our currency arrangements, while the general trade of the country was in a sound and wholesome condition. Careful observers have all along felt that when the public at large came to understand these actual limitations of the bearings of the crisis, there would be a prompt and effective recovery of confidence and a general return to normal conditions. All symptoms unite to indicate that we have now reached that turning point. This, I take to be the main explanation of the marked improvement of tone in the business of the Stock Exchange. Other causes, however, have co-operated in the same direction. The adjournment of Congress has removed the incubus of apprehension arising from the agitation of important questions that have kept the public mind in a state of prolonged tension. The shelving of free coinage of silver, the rejection of the Southern Elections bill, the settlement for a time at least of the tariff agitation, the cessation of exorbitant appropriations,—the disposal of these unsettling issues is a great relief to the business of the country and an important contribution to confidence. At the same time, the danger of monetary stringency has been greatly mitigated; for, on the one hand, the largely increased disbursements of the Government will necessitate a distribution of the immense cash balance hitherto held by the Treasury, and, on the other, the operation of the silver law will add 60 millions per year to the active circulation, in addition to the increase arising from our regular production of gold. It is also a factor of no small importance that, in the Western States generally, the Granger hostility to the railroads shows a marked abatement of its reckless hostility, and in almost every case bills of that character have been defeated. A still more direct stimulant comes from the hopeful agricultural prospects. The Winter wheat crop is unusually promising whilst the weather is favorable to the getting in of the Spring crops; and the fact that the outlook for the European wheat crop is discouraging suggests the probability of a good year for the American farmer.

While the concurrence of the foregoing favorable conditions is calculated to develop a much more confident feeling as to the future of business, it is beyond question that the current market value of securities is much below the average. It is true that the present gross earnings of the railroads show but moderate gains on those of last year; yet it is to be remembered that the traffic of 1890 was unusually large. It argues well for the general trade of the country that, in spite of the decrease in last year’s wheat and corn crops, the earnings should show any increase whatever on those of 1890. It seems, therefore, to be a reasonable assumption that the current business of the roads would warrant about an average range of prices for railroad securities; and yet their present value falls very much below the average. In view of the factors above reviewed, there appears to be a solid basis for an appreciation in the value of securities from this time forward; and the probabilities of the situation favor a steady buying movement extending up to the fall months; especially should the crop prospects continue to develop as satisfactorily as hitherto. The exports of gold still continue. Until the end of the week the shipments were of a special nature; but on Friday the rates of exchange advanced fully up to the specie-shipment point, in consequence of sales of securities for London account. The total amount of gold shipped and engaged for shipment during the week has been close upon \$4,000,000. The banks gained about \$1,000,000 currency on their exchanges with the Sub-Treasury, and lost \$600,000 net on their transactions with the interior.

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

	Week Prev.		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	April 10.	April 3.	1890	1889	1888	1891	1890	1889	1888
United States.....	178	216	157	186	162	3726	3665	3873	3362
Canada.....	37	36	35	28	39	673	608	588	606

Dry Goods.—The feeling in the dry goods trade has improved in consequence of the continued bright weather, which travellers report has had a wonderfully beneficial effect on the country business. Both cotton and

woollen goods are steady, but it is stated that the cotton combination has trouble in store for it, owing to the menacing attitude of the mills that refused to go into the combine. It is also reported that one of the Ontario opposition mills is getting too large a proportion of orders, and that an effort will be made by the combine to crush it out unless it mends its ways by conforming more to combine rates. On the other hand it is asserted that the mill referred to has made up its mind to show a determined resistance if the combine forces it into a fight.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The week has shown little that is interesting, and business has not presented any increase whatever. The remarks made a week ago regarding pig iron apply to day, and it has an easy tendency. There appears to be a strong disposition on the part of Scotch iron masters to meet the competition of American pig, especially in the west. In this connection it may be interesting to note that there is a probability of the trouble in the coke region having some effect on the prices for American iron. The advices at hand state that the makers of a leading Wisconsin brand of iron have marked up their figures, owing to the increased cost of fuel to them. In other lines there is nothing to note. The last London reports show a decline for the week of 7s. 6d. in tin, 15s. in copper, 2d. in Scotch warrants, and 3d. in No. 3 Middlesborough.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market continues very firm, prices being stronger all around. The market, though exceedingly strong, is by no means active, the advance in the west, which our dealers have had to follow, having frightened off buyers. Beerbohm’s cable reports wheat nil; French country markets 50 centimes to 1 franc dearer; weather in England cold and wet. The Chicago grain market has been dull and weaker under unfavorable foreign advices. Wheat declined 1½c, and corn ¾c. A despatch from that city says that wet weather prevailing throughout the country carried some firmness early, but the local trade were free sellers, and, although the demand for cash wheat was good, receivers offered large quantities, and the speculative enquiry being light, the market became weak and prices receded. The statement that figures never lie was negated by the French cables. Those received from public sources reported as much as a franc advance, while private advices speak of a heavy market and lower prices. How such contradiction could happen in reporting what should be accurate figures is a mystery. The outcome proved the private cables to be correct, as the later cables were weak and lower. In New York wheat was weak and declined 1c. to 1½c. In St. Louis it fell ½c. to 1½c.; at Toledo ¾c. to ¾c.; at Duluth ¾c. Only at Milwaukee was it steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market continues to rule quiet, but the prospects for an active trade soon are said to be encouraging. Holders are very firm in their views. In Liverpool lard gained 1s. 3d., and light bacon 6d., while tallow lost 3d. In Chicago the provision market was easier, and pork declined 25c., lard 15c., and short ribs 15c. The hog market in that city was slow. The market for cattle and sheep was steady.

BUTTER.—The receipts of new butter have been more liberal and sell very readily on arrival. Fresh dairy also sells well. In fact all choice goods are being quickly picked up on arrival at full figures. There has been considerable enquiry for medium qualities, but the stock of old is almost gone of anything for table use, and the inferior sorts are in little request. A letter from London says:—“It is seldom the butter market has been in the position it has been lately at this time of the year. Prices have been jumping up and down, and their last move is up, the demand having quickened under the influence of frigid meteorological conditions, while the amount on hand is very small, arrivals have been on a limited scale, and Voezly & Tonge say ‘the general scarcity’ quite phenomenal.’ Danish, with slightly increased supplies, has been in brisk demand, and they have been readily cleared on arrival, the official quotation being 6 kroner down. The market is simply bare of Normandy and Brittany, and there is practically no butter of any sort procurable under 120s., American and Canadian being *non est* here, and colonial descriptions fetching above that price, 28 lb. baskets of Brittany are quoted 120s. per cwt.; Brittany 128s.; Danish 129s. to 131s., and Normandy rolls 14s., 15s. and 16s. per dozen pounds for reds, greens and blues respectively. At Liverpool there is still some American on hand which sells at 90s. for choice, while Canadian dairies just arrived have been disposed at 90s. to 95s., ladles 70s. to 80s.”

CHEESE.—There are no new developments in the local cheese market, which continues to rule quiet. The public cable is up 1s. 6d. to 57s. 6d. A London correspondent writes:—“For American and Canadian cheese the inquiry still keeps good, and the tendency is decidedly upward, medium grades being scarce and almost impossible to obtain, the run being on the best descriptions, for which buyers are willing to pay up to 60s per cwt., holders not being in any hurry to part even at that figure. Advices from your side this week report no stock upon which to draw, but if there are any steady parcels left over of good September make that factorymen feel inclined to ship they will meet with a good reception here, as prices will invariably go higher. Stocks are very much depleted here, and English begins to have some attention paid to it at slightly better prices, but Easter-tide has imposed some degree of quietness on the market.” The *Grocer’s Journal*, in an article last week on the position of cheese, refers to the rapid strides Canadian cheese is making in the estimation of buyers here, and congratulates our Canadian cousins on the appreciation shown here of their products and the fact that they “have established their products so firmly on our markets.”

APPLES IN ENGLAND.—There were some sales in London of Nova Scotian apples last week; but though slightly better rates ruled than for the last cargoes, they were far from good, owing to the poor condition of those offered.

FRUIT.—The fruit market has presented no very noteworthy feature since our last report. In fact, aside from some little movement in currants, there

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MARJORIE DURANT.

(Continued.)

"John Gresham in the role of Cupid's messenger will be a novelty," he thought; "and how the deuce he'll play the part I don't know."

But the first afternoon he had a spare hour he resolved to drop in at the Durants'.

It was summer now, and Mrs. Durant's drawing-room was a very haven of coolness from the heat and the dust outside. It was a pretty room in itself, and had that indescribable home charm which only women of refined taste can give.

At the present moment the prettiest thing in it was Marjorie Durant herself. A slim "bit of a girl," as Dr. Gresham had called her, with golden hair which had all sorts of unexpected lights in it as the sun shone upon the small head. Her features were regular, but there was a certain piquancy about her face totally at variance with the severity of classic beauty; and her eyes were deepest, darkest blue.

Another occupant of the room was a girl a few years older than Marjorie. She was a typical art student; rough hair, pinc-nez, good nature, slang and self-possession all complete.

Miss Durell was always ready and willing to give her opinion on any and every subject; to explain the meaning of a poem by Browning, a speech of Gladstone's or the last miracle performed by the Mahatmas at Thibet.

People with any backbone voted Theo Durell "real grit," and liked her, those who did not were mostly feeble-minded folk whose opinion went for nothing. It was not very easy to win Miss Durell's friendship, but having once won it, she was a friend for life. She was small, but not insignificant. In repose she was plain; as she said herself, "even her best friends had never libelled her so far as to say she was good-looking;" but when she spoke her face lit up, so that a stranger wondered whether his first or second impression was the true one.

Mrs. Durant was tall, rather stout, and had that placid manner which so often conceals an underlying firm will. Looking at her now, one could see that when young she must have been very like Majorie, and as that young lady herself used to say: "Mother is a credit to us. It is such an advantage for a family of girls to have a nice-looking mother; she gives men an idea of what we shall grow into."

When Dr. Gresham was announced, his first feeling was one of relief at not finding what he called a whole gang of people there.

"Why, Dr. Gresham, I am pleased to see you! We were thinking you had forgotten us altogether," said Mrs. Durant.

"You must forgive me. My excuse is that I have been so busy. Not much need to ask you how you are, Miss Marjorie; you look so well."

"That proves you should never go by looks. I've been having dreadful headaches lately, all through that horrid anatomy," said Marjorie.

"Serve you right!" retorted the doctor. "Girls can learn all the drawing they want without studying bones and muscles."

"How inconsistent you are! The last time I saw you you were inveighing against the frivolity of woman, and now, when I am trying to improve my mind by solid study, still you are not satisfied," answered Marjorie demurely.

"Surely there's something to be found between 'Marshall's Anatomy' and the 'Magazin de Modes,'" growled her tormentor; "though," he added, "if the former teaches you to avoid the tight-lacing and narrow shoes recommended by the latter, I'll say no more against 'solid study.' And what have you been doing, Miss Durell?"

"Oh, I've been living for three weeks, instead of vegetating. That means I have had a run up to town."

"Nothing ever alters you London people. I believe you would rather breathe your native fogs than the purest mountain air, Theo," said Mrs. Durant.

"For a continuance, decidedly," answered Theo. "After a month or so the mountains would bore me dreadfully. But then I don't paint landscapes, so I must study people if I want to understand them."

"Yes, I suppose so," said the doctor. "Well, I have had no run up to town this year, so tell me what you did."

"Well, we worked hard. To crowd thirteen theatres, three dances, five concerts, two dinner-parties, four visits to the academy, two to the Grosvenor and the Institute, and three trips up the river into three weeks is not bad. Oh, I have forgotten the Fisheries, and, by the way, who do you think we met there?" she asked, looking at Marjorie.

Marjorie felt what was coming, and reddened with what looked like annoyance as she said impatiently:

"I never guessed anything in my life, Theo, so you may as well say at once."

"Hugh Borthwick," said Theo obediently.

For a moment no one spoke, then Marjorie said lamely:

"How is he?"

"Very well indeed. Looked rather thin, perhaps, but he is working so hard. I think he is a splendid fellow; he is so thorough," said Miss Durell.

Marjorie had been moving restlessly in her chair while Theo was speaking. Now she got up and walked to the window, while Mrs. Durant remarked:

"I believe he is a very worthy young man."

Now, if there is anything calculated to lower a man in a girl's esteem it is to hear him spoken of as a worthy young man; women being so constituted that they would rather hear the man they have honored with their love or friendship called a scamp.

But Theo and the doctor perfectly understood Mrs. Durant's tactics. Hugh was never to be spoken of harshly or unjustly, but was to be systematically cheapened, while Marjorie was to come in for a share of semi-concealed pity, such as one would have felt for Titania during her infatuation for Bottom. With a girl of strong feeling this move would have failed; but Marjorie's fancy having been caught by the difference between Hugh and other men of his age, without any deeper feelings being touched, and his absence daily lessening his influence, Mrs. Durant was succeeding in weaning her from all serious thought of him, as her annoyance at Theo's enthusiasm proved.

Miss Durell made no reply to Mrs. Durant's remark. A moment's reflection showed her that she had no right to resent anything on Borthwick's behalf, and that it would be wiser to hold her peace. But Dr. Gresham had no such scruples. It was true that from the first he had thought the whole affair great folly, and he knew very well that if Marjorie had been his own daughter he would have been grieved and angry at her affections being entangled by a man who had no prospect of making a suitable home for her; but he liked Hugh, and could not hold Marjorie blameless. Hugh's prospects were no worse now than when Marjorie had encouraged him, been pleased at his attentions, and had openly declared she loved him; in fact nothing was changed but her own fickle mind. Since she was born she had never had a day's illness or an hour's sorrow, neither had she seen anything of either the one or the other, and she was utterly unable to understand that Hugh would suffer much or for long.

Dr. Gresham knew this and could not restrain a feeling of resentment against the girl who had it in her power to blindly hurt the lad of whom he was so fond.

"Hugh Borthwick is all that, and far more," he said bluntly, answering Mrs. Durant's words, but looking at Marjorie. "He is a noble young fellow, who will go far in the right direction if no woman who cannot appreciate him spoils his life for him."

"Mother," said Marjorie, turning from the window and lowering her eyelids as her glance swept past the doctor, a sure sign she was displeased—"Mother, Mr. Damer is just coming in."

"I must go," said Theo, rising as she spoke. "I am going shopping with mother."

"Then, as we both go the same way, perhaps you will let me walk with you," said Dr. Gresham.

As they went down stairs they met on the landing a man who stood back to allow them to pass. He bowed to Miss Durell, and then endeavoured to gargonise Dr. Gresham, whom he did not know, with a stony British stare. Miss Durell acknowledged his salute somewhat frigidly, while the doctor returned the stare in kind, and in another moment he and his companion were out in the glaring sunshine.

They walked along the hot street for a little while in silence, each busy with their own thoughts.

"Well," at last said the doctor, "how do you think Hugh will take it?"

There was no need for Theo to ask what he meant, and she made no pretence of not understanding him.

"Badly, I am afraid," she said. "He is so terribly in earnest himself that he cannot think others are less so; and he has no suspicion of the truth."

"None whatever?" answered her companion. "I am sorry he ever met the heartless little flirt; she was not worth throwing away his father's good will for; and—"

"Don't!" said Theo. "I cannot hear a word against Marjorie; she may be thoughtless, but I will not believe she is heartless. I have a most conceited faith in my own intuition, and I don't believe I should have grown so fond of Marjorie if there was not a great deal more in her than appears on the surface. As yet her mind is only a sketch, which time will fill in. You must not let your fondness for Hugh make you unjust."

"I cannot help feeling angry with her when I think of that silly boy working himself to death for nothing."

"He is not working himself to death—he looks very well; and you must remember Marjorie is not bound in any way," said Theo, who wanted to be loyal to both friends and found it rather difficult.

"No," answered Dr. Gresham dryly. "That means if Borthwick married a girl in London, people would say he had behaved badly, but if Marjorie marries anyone here—that puppy who has just gone in, for instance—the same people would say she had done quite right, and it would be most unreasonable of Hugh to complain."

"If Hugh had been wise he would not have let her see how much he loved her. If you want to be remembered, put a sting into your farewell; it lasts so much longer than a kiss," said Miss Durell cynically.

"Well, she has bewitched the lad anyway, though I can't for the life of me see what either he or you find in her."

"That is because you won't see. Her bright, pretty manner was just the thing to fascinate Hugh; it afforded such a contrast to his own gloomy home. And as for me, why I have the natural admiration an ugly woman always feels for a pretty one."

"An ugly woman never honestly admires a pretty one."

Miss Durell glanced demurely at the doctor, and a queer little smile crossed her face as, purposely misinterpreting his remark, she answered:

"That was very prettily said, Dr. Gresham; but I have noticed that, however much men admire beauty of the mind, and all that, in theory, let a woman come along who has got the sunshine in her hair, and bits of sky for her eyes, and poor beauty of the mind is out of it altogether. Here is my turning. Good-bye."

And before the doctor could recover his wits, she was gone.

He stood for a moment and watched her with rather an odd sensation at his heart.

"Confound the girl!" he muttered to himself. "It's a good job I'm old enough to be her father, or I really believe I might make a fool of myself."

Meanwhile Hugh was making better progress with his money than with his love affairs. Dr. Gresham had given him a letter of introduction to a friend of his who was a partner in a firm of accountants, and who, fortunately for Hugh, was able to give him a place in the office almost immediately.

He attacked his work furiously, and was never satisfied unless he could assure himself at the end of each week that he had added to his store of knowledge in one direction or another.

If hard work could win Marjorie she would soon be won.

His diligence excited first the amusement and then the dislike of his fellow-clerks.

"Mean to make your fortune?" one asked with a sneer.

"I mean to try," said Hugh.

"Ah, better be satisfied with what you've got, and enjoy yourself while you're young. Discontent is a bad thing, my boy."

"On the contrary, discontent is a powerful lever," retorted Hugh. "If a man were born in the gutter, he would lie there all his life if it were not for discontent."

After this they thought it better to leave him alone.

The head of the firm, Mr. Sothern, might almost be termed a sleeping partner, he so rarely put in an appearance. He was an old bachelor, with the reputation of being wickedly rich and intensely disagreeable.

Hugh had been in London about eight months, when one day he was called into the principal's office to furnish some information, and Mr. Sothern happened to be there.

Hugh had not come much in contact with Mr. Sothern, and the latter was ignorant of his name until, just as he was leaving the room, Mr. Wilkinson, the other partner, called him back. Mr. Sothern looked up directly.

"Borthwick!" he said. "Is your name Borthwick? Where do you come from?"

"Daybridge," said Hugh.

"The old man drew down his eyebrows and looked intently at him for a moment.

"Is your father James Borthwick?"

"Yes," said Hugh, reddening as he spoke, for the thought crossed his mind that Mr. Sothern might have heard of something not to his father's credit.

"That will do," said the old man, and Hugh left the room vaguely disquieted.

When he was gone, Mr. Sothern learnt all he knew about Hugh, how he had been sent to them by Dr. Gresham, and his marvellous aptitude for work. Mr. Sothern made no comment on what Mr. Wilkinson told him, but a few days later Hugh was surprised at receiving an invitation to dine with him at his house in Berkeley Square. He felt a little pleasant excitement as he dressed that evening, for he thought, whatever was the cause of the interest Mr. Sothern took in him, that this invitation proved it could not be anything disagreeable.

The dinner, which was a very good one, and showed Mr. Sothern to be somewhat of a gourmand, passed very pleasantly; but it was not until late in the evening that Hugh obtained a clue, and then only a faint one, to the cause of his chief's hospitality.

He looked piercingly at him for a moment, and then said:

"You are very like your mother."

"Did you know my mother?" asked Hugh eagerly.

"Yes, years ago. Before she married," answered Mr. Sothern shortly, and abruptly turned the conversation.

And although this was only the first of many evenings Hugh spent with him, he would never allude to the subject again.

Mr. Sothern soon learned Hugh's history, the only thing which the young man slurred over being his quarrel with his father. But from previous knowledge of the elder Borthwick Mr. Sothern made a pretty shrewd guess as to its nature. He even succeeded after a time in winning Hugh's confidence about Marjorie.

"Ah!" cried the old man, rubbing his hands and beaming so amiably that he would not have been recognised in the City. "Ah, that accounts for the hard work. Women are supposed to be at the bottom of every mischief, but sometimes they are at the bottom of good as well. Nothing like having to work to win a good girl for your wife to keep a man steady. Now tell me all about her."

Hugh, nothing loth, told him the whole story from beginning to end, finishing by confessing his uneasiness about her; for when Dr. Gresham had written in answer to his appeal, he had not told him much, only that Marjorie was very well and that there was no need to trouble about her, which had not half satisfied him, as Marjorie's letters had now ceased altogether.

"Well, you were going to take your holiday next month; take it now instead, and run down to see her," said Mr. Sothern; "and when you leave the office to-morrow come straight to me here, I may have something to tell you."

After Hugh had gone Mr. Sothern sat for a long time staring into the fire. His mind was busy with the past, and old memories, half forgotten, had started into fresh life under the awakening influence of Hugh's love story.

(To be continued.)

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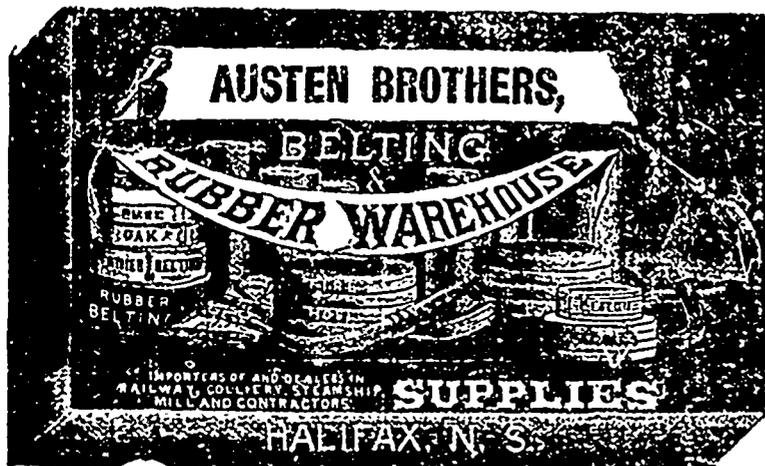
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MINING.

There has been great activity in gold mining during the past week, at least as far as taking up new ground is concerned, and the Provincial Exchequer has been largely augmented. A number of mining men have been in town, and there are rumors of some important sites, but the facts have not yet been divulged. The stamps in the old districts are busily reducing the quartz, and the gold returns in most instances are most encouraging. Let honesty be the rule, and the year 1891 will show a decided improvement over 1890, which was marred by several wild cat speculations of the most unsavory description. Much attention is being paid to conglomerate deposits, and if the results are satisfactory great additional importance will be given to our gold mining industry. The yield is now insignificant as compared with other gold producing countries, but this condition of things will not last if our large deposits of low grade ore are properly worked.

Mr. F. Mayer, of Demerara, who spent last winter in this Province perfecting himself as an amalgamator, and who was instrumental in interesting some of our mining men in the Demerara gold districts, died and was buried at St. Kitts on his way home. Mr. Colchester, M. E., was to have met him at St. Kitts, and accompany him to Demerara, but a letter just received by Mr. Pendergast conveys the sad intelligence that on Mr. Colchester's arrival at St. Kitts he found that Mr. Mayer had died suddenly and had been buried. Mr. Mayer made a host of friends while here, all of whom will be shocked to hear of his sudden demise.

CANBOW.—The Dixon mine in this district has proved to be most valuable. Mr. Dixon was in the city on Tuesday, and had with him a handsome gold bar, weighing 79 ozs.

KINGS COUNTY.—There was a rush at the Mines Office on Saturday, and some thousands of acres were taken up in Horton Township, and quite a number in the town of Wolfville proper. It is claimed that the conglomerates at the foot of Horton Mountain and in the adjacent territory have been proved to contain gold in paying quantities. From \$4 to \$20 per ton has been obtained by assay, and if these results are borne out by mill tests, a new and promising gold field has been discovered. The local excitement was intense, but it is too soon to give any information in regard to the value of the discovery. We hope, however, that the golden dreams of the finders will be fully realized.

MOOSE RIVER.—Mr. D. Touquoy brought to the city his usual monthly gold brick, weighing in this instance 56 ozs. 3 dwts. This was the clean up for March.

We are always sorry to see any of our really skilled miners leaving the Province, as good men are hard to replace. A serious loss in this respect is the departure of Mr. W. W. Boddy to his home in Prince William, York County, N. B., where he has purchased a grist mill. Mr. Boddy is a man of great practical experience in mining, and comes of a noted mining family. His work at Oldham, where he was foreman for Mr. J. E. Hardman, M. E., speaks for itself. The success of mining there is due in no small degree to Mr. Boddy, who at a critical period in the mine's history actually continued the work and discovered the eagerly looked-for pay streak after he had received orders to shut the mine down. Mr. Boddy was also a smelter, and especially skilled in the treatment and reduction of antimony ores. He carries with him to his new business the good wishes of his many mining friends, who all wish him success.

CUMBERLAND Co.—Ex Alderman Johns and Mr. G. E. Forsyth have evidently struck a good thing at or near Wallace on the Wallace River. That gold should be discovered in this section is a real surprise and tends to confirm the old adage that "gold is where you find it." The section had been noted for its freestone quarries, and no one imagined that the precious metals would be found there. Assays of the ore or alluvial have yielded most astonishing results, ranging from \$800 to \$1,000 per ton. The reports seem almost too good to be true and we await their confirmation with great interest.

The last issue of the *Mining and Mechanical Review* contains the full text of Mr. B. C. Wilson's admirable letter on "Titles to Mining Property in Nova Scotia," a paper read and discussed before the Gold Mining Association of Nova Scotia.

LAKE CATCHA.—John Anderson is rapidly putting up his new crusher which will be ten stamps instead of five as first reported. The engine, boiler and fittings ordered from E. Leonard & Sons have arrived and are of the best, as is all the machinery turned out by this well known house. The Torrence battery from Tangier has been purchased, and Mr. Anderson will soon have in operation as good a mill as there is in the Province. With two crushers in operation the Lake Catcha district is bound to give a good account of itself.

The Malaga, Boston, and Parker and Douglas Co's. mills at Molega are all running smoothly night and day, with plenty of good looking ore, and the plates are looking well.—*Gold Hunter.*

The New Glasgow Iron, Coal and Railway Company (limited) have issued \$500,000 of 3 per cent first preference shares, and we are glad to know that four-fifths of the issue is already taken up. The whole issue of ordinary shares [\$500,000] is held by the founders. In view of the amount of pro-

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ferred shares already taken up, the directors have felt themselves warranted in contracting for the furnace plant. They will also now arrange for the immediate construction of the railway and the further equipment of the iron mines, and are assured that the first furnace will be producing iron before the end of the present year. Only one furnace will be built this year, but it is the intention of the company to begin a second furnace as soon as the first is in operation. These two furnaces will embody the very best proven modern ideas for the cheap and rapid production of pig iron, and will suffice to produce an amount of pig equal to all now imported. This company holds large areas of iron ores of fine quality. They also hold two very large deposits of lime stones, both the lime and ore being tipped by their own railway, the total length of which is only about twelve miles. They also have two fine coal seams in the Marsh district, and not more than ten miles from their furnace site. In short, they are extremely well situated as regards raw material, and we confidently expect that they will, within a short time, displace the bulk of the imported pig. It certainly looks as if, unless the consumption of pig iron in Canada is increased very largely, that this company will be able to meet the entire Canadian demand for some time. The directors are; John F. Stairs, president. M. P., Halifax; Graham Fraser, vice president, (president of the Nova Scotia Steel and Forge Co.) New Glasgow; William Jacks, Glasgow, Scotland; Frank Ross, Quebec; George F. McKay, New Glasgow; J. Walter Allison, Halifax; Harvey Graham, New Glasgow. *Enterprise.*

CORREN.—The Coxbeath mines near Sydney have now been thoroughly opened up, and an immense ore body proved. The mines are the property of the Eastern Development Company, Ltd, of Boston and the prospects are that large smelting works will soon be erected in Sydney or near by.

On Friday afternoon last some interesting experiments were made at McFuridge's wharf with the new explosive, Roburite, now manufactured in Halifax by the "Canada Explosives Company Limited." The hull of the old steamer sunk in the dock was being broken up under the superintendence of Capt. Sheridan, the noted diver, and roburite was used to do the work. About six or seven pounds of roburite, in a clay jar, were placed by a diver in the hold at the stern and connected by a wire with a battery. When all was ready Capt. Sheridan fired the charge by simply touching a button and instantly a tremendous volume of water was forced into the air accompanied by broken planks, timbers and the stump of a mast. A second and smaller charge was then fired with similar results, leaving little to be seen of the hull but broken timbers; proving the tremendous power of the explosive. Roburite is destined to be largely used for wrecking purposes, as it is perfectly safe to handle. For mining purposes it is destined to meet a felt want, and when it is once in general use there will be an end to the deadly accidents that now so often occur through the use of dynamite and other explosives.

A NOVEL APPLICATION OF ELECTRICITY TO MINING.—A recent addition to the application of electricity to mining, and one which seems destined to find considerable use, is a portable device for detecting the presence and nature of a mineral where the latter is exposed in the rock or earth. This apparatus, which is intended for the use of prospectors more particularly, consists of a battery and spark coil, which are enclosed in a box, and the conductors end in two platinum points. It is evident that if these points be connected to a conducting body and the circuit ruptured a spark will be formed, the flame and color of which will give some indication of the nature of the body which the electrodes have touched. Thus, by placing the two points against a rock containing metal in a free state, its presence may be detected by merely applying one electrode and passing the other rapidly over the surface. The machine, which was invented by Mr. F. H. Brown of Chicago, will, it is said, enable a novice or "tenderfoot" to pick up lost rocks on the hills and tell instantly whether they contain mineral or not, and even the comparative quantity in a rough way. By means of this instrument, also, it is possible to find a lost "lead" in a shaft or cut by applying it to the walls. Another use to which it may be put is to the sorting of ores, the color of the flame enabling the sorter to separate the different kinds. The apparatus, which weighs about ten pounds, is arranged to be carried on the back, and can be used to explode blasts in connection with electrical primers.—*Electrical Engineer.*

Nearly all of the traffic upon the railways of Chili has been suspended because of the coal famine in that country. The price of coal on the 17th of January was \$55 a ton, and the supply almost exhausted. Unless the blockade of the coal ports is soon raised all coal-consuming industries will be compelled to suspend operations.

CANADIAN PETROLEUM.—There was an increased production of petroleum in Canada, according to the report of the Inland Revenue Department for the 12 months ending December 31st, 1890, as compared with the two previous years. The 1890 inspection shows a total of 236,768 barrels of 45 gallons each, and 44,196 cases of 20 gallons each. In 1889 the total number of barrels inspected was 220,960, and cases, 38,314; while in 1888 the number in each case was still less, there having been 217,587 barrels, and 23,928 cases were inspected.

It has been reported that large quantities of diamonds have been discovered in North Lapland.

Captain John R. Hine, of schooner *Lillian*, says: "I was suffering with inflammation of the chest, brought on by exposure at sea. Took a good supply of Puttnor's Emulsion, which perfectly cured me. It has given me a new set of lungs."

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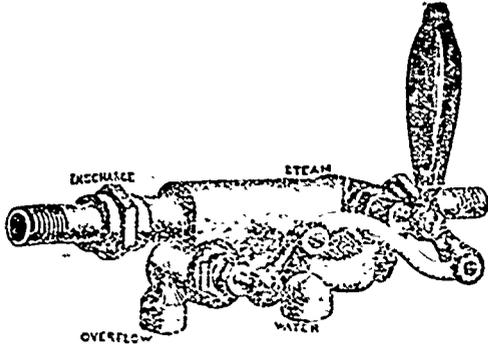
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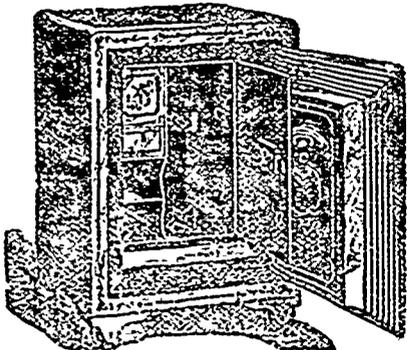
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Bismuth—The sulphide of bismuth often occurs with gold. The rare mineral mardonite, and alloy of bismuth and gold, is found in gold veins in a few places. The bismuth found in Montana contains some gold.

Calcium—Though it is generally supposed that lime does not occur with gold, it nevertheless does occur in many places, in different qualities of limestone. We have only heard of a few localities in Montana where lime occurs with gold, but the reports concerning them have not been verified.

Cobalt—Cobalt, with nickel and iron, occurs with gold at Trinity Bar, Frozen River, B. C., and in the croceaceous gold veins in Hungary and Afghanistan.

Copper—Copper and gold ores often occur together, and copper pyrites are often rich in gold.

Diamonds—These precious stones are often found in placers, and sometimes in deep gold lodes.

Feldspar—This mineral, often porphyritic in character, forms a portion of the gangue in auriferous quartz veins.

Garnets—These stones are common in gold placers on the Pacific coast, and are found in some of the gold placers in Montana.

Iridium—Iridosmine (osmiridium) occurs in the gold gravels of the Sierra Nevada, as well as in a few lodes.

Iron—This metal, in many of its forms, is a companion of gold in nearly all lodes and placers. As a sulphide (iron pyrites) it is very common.

LEAD—Metallic lead is very rare in gold veins, but lead ore is frequently found in such veins in the form of sulphide of lead or galena, sulphate of lead, arseniate of lead, phosphate of lead, etc. In Montana it is found with carbonate of lead in several of the mines near Marysville, and in the Lesser Belt Mountains, ten miles south of Neihart. Generally gold does not exist in lead ores in paying quantities, but in the old Ponobscot mine lead ore carrying 75 per cent of that metal was found worth \$5.00 a pound in gold.

Magnesia—Gold occurs in felsite magnesian slate in Newfoundland.

Manganese—Gold is said to occur in small quantities in the black manganese ores in Canada.

Mercury—Cinnabar occurs with stream gold in Borneo.

Molybdenum—This metal occurs in the Excelsior gold mine, California, in Bohemia as Molybdenite.

Nickel—See Cobalt.

Osmium—See Iridium.

Palladium—This metal is found with gold in the Minas Geraes mines in Brazil.

Platinum—This metal, with its alloys is often found with gold. Russia once coined platinum.

Ruby—Rubies are found in many places, and sometimes in veins. Some have been found in Colorado.

Sapphires—These stones are found in Montana, though they are more plentiful and of a better grade in some of the placer diggings in the vicinity of the Missouri river, about eighteen miles east of Helena. Some of these stones are very brilliant after being cut. They rank next to the diamond in hardness, and some of them are as valuable as the Oriental sapphire.

Silica—Quartz, which is composed of silica, is the most universal matrix of gold, but all quartz is not auriferous, and neither is all gold found in quartz. It is certain that a portion, at least, of what miners call "rusty" gold, is covered with a film of some silicious mineral, probably silicate of iron, which prevents its amalgamation.

Silver—Silver in some form is so universally present in gold of all qualities, varying only in proportions, that enumeration is entirely unnecessary, if not impossible. It may also be said here that silver ore always carries some gold, and that it is found with nearly all the metals which occur with gold. In lead ores silver generally exists in far greater quantities than gold.

Tellurium—This metal met with in Montana, Colorado, California, and some other parts of the world, though it is not often found in paying quantities. As far as known the richest telluride of gold ore yet discovered in the world comes from some of the veins included in the group of gold properties located near Tucker gulch, about three miles south of Helena, upon one of which claims the famous "Uncle Sam Pocket" was discovered. The great Spotted Horse mine at Maiden, Montana, is also noted for its rich tellurium ores.

Tin—Stream tin is found with placer gold in Montana, and in the Black Hills also, where cassiterite is found there in a few gold lodes.

Titanium—Menaccinite occurs in California in gold placers, and in some ledges in other countries.

Topaz—Some of these stones have been found in gold placers in Montana.

Tourmaline—This mineral occurs in some gold lodes in Australia. It has also been found associated with tin ores in Montana, somewhere in the Belt Mountains.

Tungsten—Wolfram occurs in gold lodes in Ireland and Australia. Scheelite occurs in Idaho.

Vandium—Gold is found with this mineral in Eldorado county California.

Zinc-Blende—This is found with lead in gold ores in Montana and Idaho and in other localities.

Zircon—This metal is common in fine particles in California, Siberia, Australia and other places.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. WHITE, Little Bay Mines, Nfld.,—Many thanks for your letter, to which I will soon reply. I will mail to you two numbers of the A. C. R. containing the mentioned games as soon as they can be forwarded.

SOLUTION.

Problem No. 214.—Black men, 23, 12, 18, 20, 26, king 17; white men 9, 10, 19, 25, 27, 28. White to play and win.

9	6	3—10	12—19	20—27
2—9	19	16	27	24
16	7			11

W. wins.

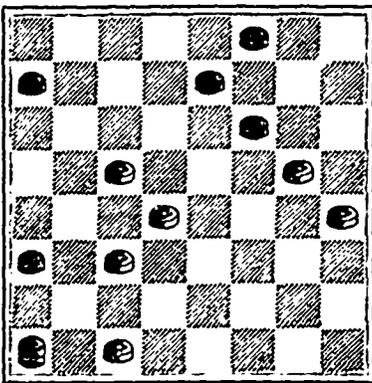
GAME No. 100—"DEFIANCE."

We take this game from the Liverpool, Eng., *Mercury* of March 28th, 1891, where it is introduced by the following remark:—"Mr. Merley, ex-champion, plays the white against a Scotch amateur."

11—15	4—8	9—13	17—21
23	19	32	27
9—14	8—11	12—19	22—25
27	23	22	17
8—11	6—9	14—17	25—21
22	18	17	13
15—22	1—5	10—17	29—25
25	9	13	6
5—14	2—9	17—22	a-25—29
29	25	24	20
11—15	15—27	13—17	
25	22	28	19

a Admitting of an artistic finish. Black should have taken the "two for two." The ending is illustrated and forms

PROBLEM No. 216.—"DEFIANCE." Black men 3, 5, 7, 11, 21, king 29.



White men 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 30. White to move and compel black to surrender on the fifth move.

Mr. T. J. Riley's problem (No. 24 in the Liverpool, Eng., *Mercury* of the 28th ult.) is almost a counterpart of that of Mr. John Armour, which appeared as No. 201 in THE CRITIC of Jan. 2nd last. We would be glad to see the "Souter" game from which Mr. Riley derived his problem. Mr. Armour's position was as follows:—Black men 29, king 8; white men 5, 10, 17. Black to play and win. Mr. Riley's position is, black men 16, 23, 28; white men 24, 32, king 25. White to play and win in four moves.

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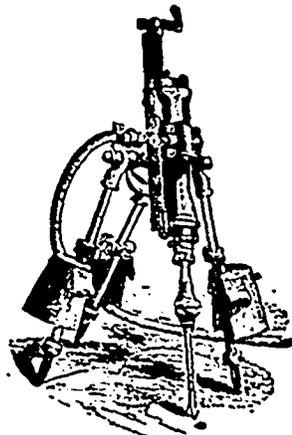
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CITY CHIMES.

Accidents will happen occasionally, and last week we had one happen. We ought to have remembered that the Orpheus concert was postponed on account of the illness of Miss Laine, but in some way or other we managed to let slip a line saying it had taken place. If our readers will forgive us we will promise not to do it again.

St. John *Progress* is invading the city on Saturday mornings now-a-days, so we may say we have four weekly papers. The *Progress* often contains more Nova Scotia news than anything else.

The Sagamore in the *Dominion Illustrated* often hits pretty sound whacks at abuses so common as to receive but scant notice. His costume for his daughter, arranged with a view to copying both the ballet girls on the stage and the society ladies in the boxes, was very amusing. The reporter was awfully shocked at the appearance of a very scantily clothed young squaw, but the Sagamore explained, "She dressed up," and the reporter's bashfulness became somewhat less.

We have actually had some warm, spring-like weather, and the dear girls in spring hats and jackets are abroad in the land. Tuesday was so warm and bright that we quite believed the prophecy in the succeeding lines from the *London Spectator*, entitled *The Darling of the Year*:—

"April, young April,
Ever fresh and dear,
'Sweet sixteen' among the mouths,
Darling of the year!
Ere your smile can flash and die,
Lo! a tear o'er takes it;
Ere the tear is fully globed,
Dainty laughter shakes it.
Loose your curls upon the wind—
That shall 'tice the swallow;
Press your lips upon the spray,
And the rose shall follow."

It is quite true, "the rose shall follow," and even the downpour of rain on Wednesday will assist it to come more quickly. Mayflowers are abloom now, and are just as sweet as ever; the pretty pussy willows are still the loveliest gray velvet in the world, rivaling anything ever made by the hand of man; and the song sparrow floods the land with melody. This, though, is out of town as a general thing, and by no means to be enjoyed in the editorial sanctum!

The Grau Opera Company have continued to delight large audiences during the week. "Erminie" was well put on and made a decided "hit." "The Chimes of Normandy," ever a bright and favorite opera, was given last evening, and will be repeated this evening and to-morrow at the matinee and evening performances. Mr. Mcuinty Walker will take a benefit next week, when a large audience ought to be present to show their appreciation of this popular comedian, who has amused us so successfully since the arrival of the company. The director of the chorus and orchestra is deserving of great praise for his skilful accompanying on the piano at the same time that he wields the conductor's baton. His work has been very favorably commented on by numbers of the patrons of the Academy.

In speaking of Miss Marie Bell's performance of "Zerlina" in "Fra Diavolo" we were surprised to hear it stated by one whose point of view was the balcony, that Miss Bell commended the opera very much by her interpretation of the bedroom scene. From the orchestra chairs on the second night of the performance of "Fra Diavolo" Miss Bell's acting did not appear to us in any way vulgar or common, but the point of view may make a difference. Doubtless the spectators in the balcony saw a good deal of low neck when Zerlina was in such a hurry to get on her stockings, but even so, in Halifax ball rooms we have frequently seen a heap sight more, as the Sagamore in the *Dominion Illustrated* puts it! Some critics aver that Zerlina need not take off her stockings, in fact, that she might go to bed with them on, but what's the odds? We were not shocked at all, and thought that Miss Bell got through the disrobing act about as modestly as it could be done.

The milliners are very busy now, and have been so for the past two or three weeks. The large teas this week have created a brisk demand for new hats, and these fascinating places on Berrington street where the process of "creating" marvels of feminine head gear are understood, have all they can manage to supply the demand. The hats are certainly marvels, if we take into consideration the fact that they have no crowns—are in fact nothing more than saucers with variously crinkled brims. The question among the ladies is how on earth they are going to wear them, and the answer is flatten your hair down on the top of the head, and dress the most of it down the back and then try and put on your hat! Very few ladies take kindly to the idea of dressing the hair at the back of the head, because, in addition to not being so becoming, it is not such a clean method of wearing it as on top of the head. Collars suffer by it and it requires to be dressed more frequently in order to keep it neat. It is a serious difficulty with ladies possessed of fine heads of hair how to keep them clean. A shampoo takes at least two hours and often longer before the hair is dry again, and in most women's lives once a fortnight is as often as this time can be spared. Therefore the busy woman especially prefers to dress her hair on the top of her head, where it is covered up from dust when out of doors. That awful spider veiling is being worn in Halifax. One sensible woman remarked with regard to snake jewelry and bugs and reptiles generally, "Why is it that women will wear as ornaments things they

would run a mile to escape from if they were alive?" Why? Echo answers why?

Rev. Dr. Burns, who has been ill, and Miss Burns, leave for England tomorrow on the advice of the Doctor's physician. It is a matter of regret that our foremost ecclesiastical men have not been enjoying the best of health this winter. Bishop Courtney is absent on this account, and now Dr. Burns has to follow the same course.

The regular monthly meeting of the Institute of Science was held in the Provincial Museum on Monday evening.

The coffee room in connection with the Sailors' home was opened on Wednesday. It is under the management of the ladies of the Seamen's Friend Society.

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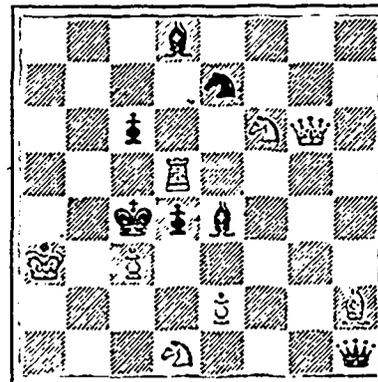
CHESS.

Correct solution of problem No. 60 received from R. H. C., Springhill

PROBLEM No. 63.

From "Crumbs from the Chess Board," by Chas. A. Gilberg, New York.

BLACK 7 pieces.



WHITE 8 pieces.

White mates in two moves.

GAME No. 63.

From the *Montreal Gazette*. Being the tenth game in the match. (Sicilian Defence.)

Blackburne. Golmayo.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1 P to K4 | P to QB4 |
| 2 Kt to QB3 | Kt to QB3 |
| 3 P to KKt3 | P to KKt3 |
| 4 B to Kt2 a | B to Kt2 |
| 5 KKt to K2 | Kt to R3 |
| 6 P to Q3 | P to Q3 |
| 7 Castles | Castles |
| 8 B to Q2 | K to R1 |
| 9 R to Kt1 | R to QKt1 |
| 10 Kt to Q5 | P to K3 |
| 11 Kt to K3 | P to B4 b |
| 12 P takes P | Kt takes P |
| 13 Kt takes Kt | R takes Kt |
| 14 Kt to B4 | R to B1 |
| 15 Q to K1 | Q to K1 |
| 16 B to QB3 | Q to B2 |
| 17 B takes B ch | K takes B |
| 18 Q to Q2 | B to Q2 |
| 19 QR to K1 | P to QR3 c |
| 20 P to Kt3 | QR to K1 |
| 21 Kt to R3 | P to R3 |
| 22 P to KB4 | B to B1 |
| 23 Kt to B2 | Q to QB2 |
| 24 Kt to Kt4 | P to K4 d |
| 25 P to B5 | P to KKt4 |
| 26 P to B6 ch | K to R1 |
| 27 Kt takes RP | B to K3 |

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| 28 Q takes KtP | P to Q4 |
| 29 P to B7 | R to K2 |
| 30 R to B5 e | B takes P |
| 31 Kt takes B ch | QR takes Kt |
| 32 Q to R6 ch | K to Kt1 |
| 33 K to Kt6 ch | R to Kt2 |
| 34 B takes P ch | Resigns |

NOTES.

By J. H. Blackburne.
a Steini z considers this the best form of attack in this opening.
b Somewhat premature, as it leaves the KP weak.
c Here Black could have equalized matters by P to K4, for if white replies with Q, B to Q5, then Black plays Kt to Q5 and obtains the advantage.
d This hastens defeat, but Kt to Q5 or P to R4 would have been equally fatal.
e The prettier way of winning, though not shorter, would have been R to K4.

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Hitherto all mining operations, however carefully managed, have been attended with frightful loss of life and damage to property, owing to the treacherously dangerous nature of the explosives used, which, being composed principally of nitro-glycerine, are liable to premature explosion from any simple causes, but the NEW EXPLOSIVE, ROBURITE, contains no nitro-glycerine, and cannot possibly be exploded under any circumstances, except by insertion into the cartridges of a specially strong detonator made for the purpose. Neither in England, Germany, Australia, South Africa, Spain, nor in any other country, has a single explosion been reported as having occurred in mixing, cartridgeing or packing ROBURITE. It may be handled and transported as ordinary goods with perfect safety. IT DOES NOT FREEZE, and is not affected by changes of temperature. It gives off no noxious fumes, and miners may enter their works immediately after shots are fired without any injury to health. It is of less specific gravity than Dynamite, but is twenty-five per cent. more powerful, besides infinitely safer, and is four times more powerful than Gunpowder. It can be transported as freight by Railways and Steamships.

One trial will convince any one of its superiority, and all proprietors of mines who value the lives of their employees must see that it is their interest to use no other explosive. The subscribers have the sole right to manufacture ROBURITE in Canada, and are prepared to furnish it at reasonable prices, together with all accessories for blasting, as Detonators, Fuses, Magnetic Blasting Machines, Electric Fuses and Wires.

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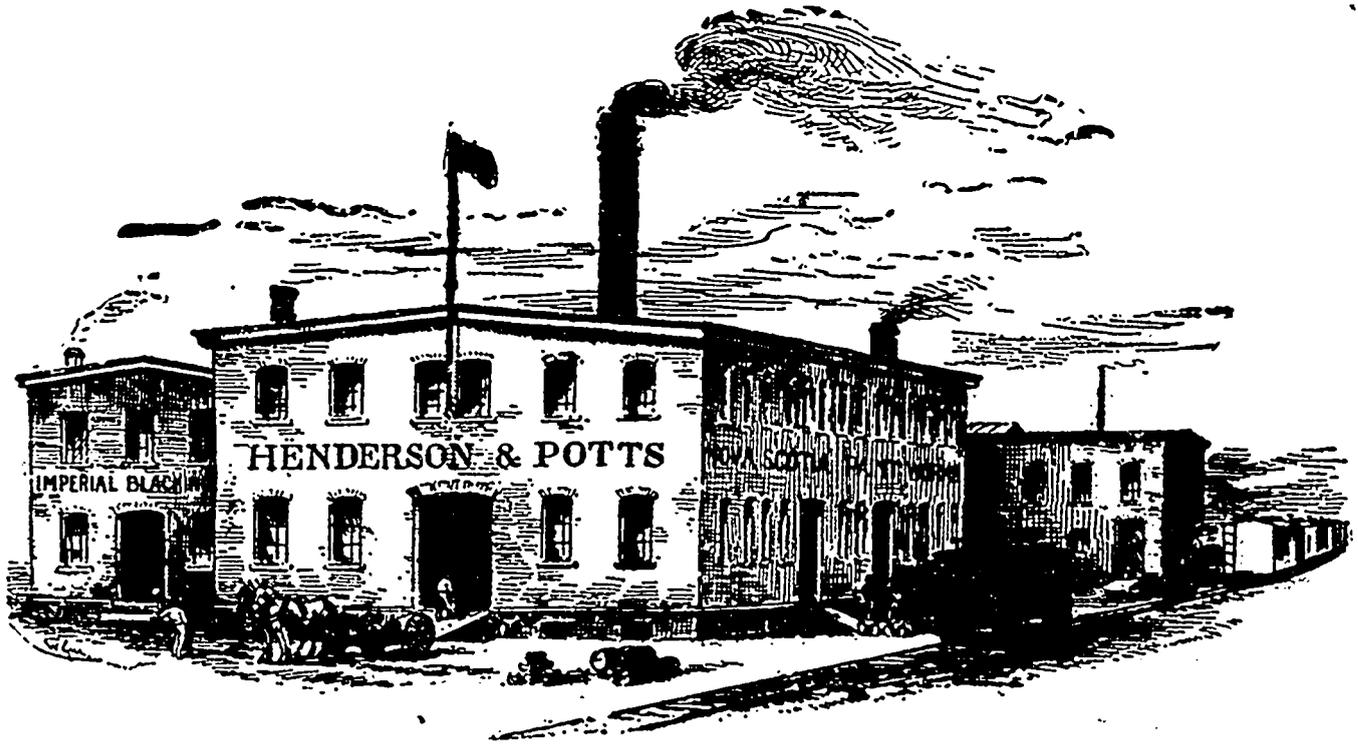
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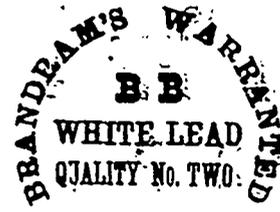
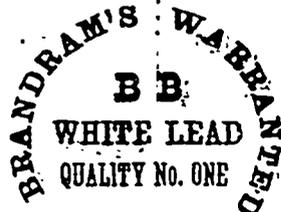
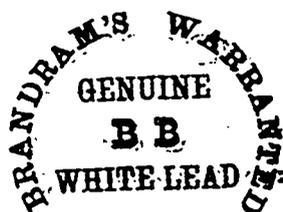
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