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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., JUNE 5, 1891.

{ VOL. 8  
No. 23 }

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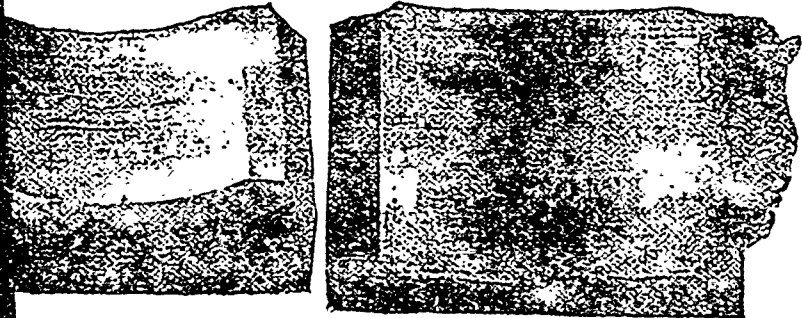
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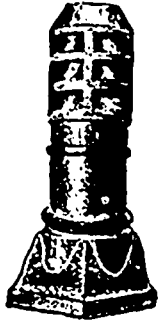
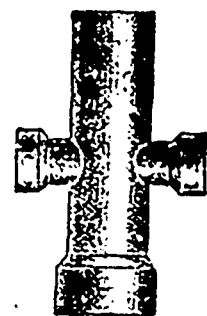
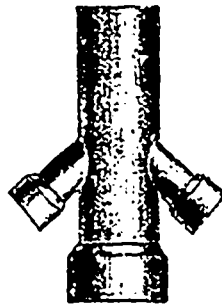
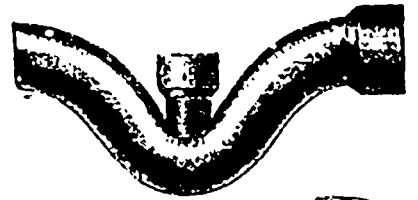
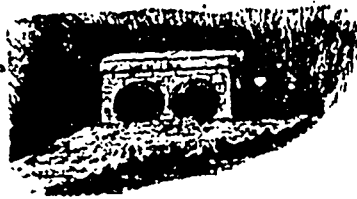
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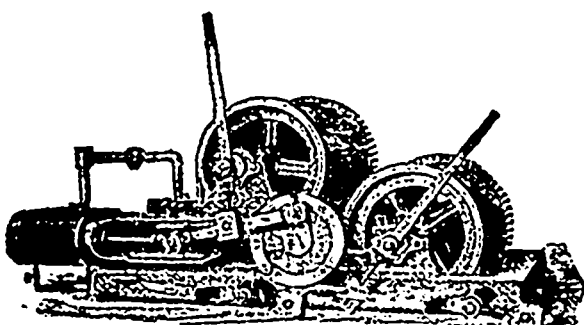
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## THE CRITIC,

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

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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.

It is with extreme regret that we learn that Canada's greatest statesman is dying. When news of Sir John Macdonald's sickness reached us we fondly hoped that his iron constitution would take him over the critical period and he would still be spared to lead his followers. All hope has since, however, been abandoned, and nothing but that wonderful constitution has delayed the end. It was always his desire that death should find him still in the field, fighting fairly in accordance with his honest opinions. When he is gone, and time has passed for both political parties to judge him impartially, his fame will be still greater than at present. Those of similar views to his own will continue their veneration, and those who now oppose him will, when the flush of recent argument has died away, look upon him as one who was without doubt great, and had the interests of his country firmly and lovingly at heart. At that future time his work will be rightly estimated by all, nor will his character suffer by the scrutiny.

The famous baccarat scandal has come to a head. The trial was commenced on Monday before Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, with distinguished counsel on both the plaintiff and defendant sides. The Prince of Wales is one of the witnesses called to testify to the general record of Sir William Gordon-Cumming for square dealing, and from the preliminary memorandum of questions proposed to be asked of His Royal Highness, it appears that the gambling adventures of the heir apparent and his satellites will have been pretty well exposed by the time the trial is over. Mrs. Wilson, the lady at whose house the alleged cheating took place, has been socially boycotted for some time, despite the efforts of the Prince of Wales on her behalf. The only way in which the lost social position can be regained is by proving a crushing case against Gordon-Cumming—and it is said that both Mrs. Wilson and her daughter are able to swear to two distinct acts of cheating, and their testimony would be corroborated by the defendants. On the other side, it is said, Gordon-Cumming will deny everything, and as he is not only a man of keen intellect, but of immense courage and nerve, his demeanor in the box, and his brilliant career as a soldier, will undoubtedly tell strongly with the Jury. Such an interest is manifested in the trial that the court room was filled with distinguished and fashionable people among which ladies predominated. The display of brilliant spring costumes was positively bewildering. Probably by the time this appears the course of the trial will have decided where the blame lies, and whether a distinguished soldier is to sustain for the rest of his life the odium of having cheated at cards in the house of his friend.

Many people laugh at the idea that pain can be felt in an amputated limb, and not a few of us have been amused by the experiences of Old Tom, in Maryatt's "Jacob Faithful," who wrapped his timber toes in flannel to keep the rheumatism away. A physician who believes in the sensation explains it as follows: "Many of the nerves that furnish communication between the brain are not injured in their activity by the amputation of the lower portion, and convey sensation as readily as ever. The brain fails to recognize the fact that the function of the nerve has changed, and that the part in which it formerly terminated exists no longer. Therefore, when a sensation is felt conveyed by a nerve that in the unmaimed body led to the foot, the feeling is the same as if the foot were still in place. If certain nerves in an amputated leg be touched the feeling is exactly the same as if the foot were touched, and the sensation of pain is felt not where it is applied, but where the mind has been in the habit of receiving communications from the nerve in question."

The teachers of Quebec High School have been instructed by letter from the local board of Protestant School Commissioners to keep a book hereafter containing a record of the sentences passed upon delinquent pupils. This book, says the *Quebec Morning Chronicle*, must contain the names of the pupils, the number of floggings administered to them, with details of the crimes committed, etc. This is certainly progressive. The citizens and parents of Quebec are highly indignant at the innovation, and are asking if they have a Squeers in their midst. Education is a good thing, and the keeping of certain records for future reference is also advantageous, but when the educationists—who appear to be yearly putting on greater authority—undertake to introduce a whipping register, and instruct teachers to keep minute records of the spirit in which the different pupils bear the infliction of the leathern strap, it is time a halt was called. Free-born citizens rebel at such a high-handed act, and the teachers themselves will probably refuse to degrade their calling by making it the excuse for compiling a criminal record from the petty misdemeanors of the children under their charge.

The opinions expressed regarding Mme. Blavatsky, the recently deceased theosophist, are startling in their variety. To some people she appeared as a complete fraud—one of the most remarkable imposters the world has ever produced. The *New York Sun* is one of the papers that represent her in this light, while on the other hand the *Tribune*, of the same city, takes her part with fervor, and says that though malice and ignorance did their worst upon her, there are abundant indications that her life work will vindicate itself, that it will endure, and that it will operate for good. Mme. Blavatsky was undoubtedly a remarkable woman, and in view of her energy in spreading her peculiar views, we can scarcely believe that she was a self acknowledged sham, "who chuckled over the credulity of her dupes." In 1875 she organized the Theosophical Society in New York, the doctrines of which are to Gautama Buddha what Neo-Platonism was to Plato. It recognizes the universal brotherhood of man, the existence of occult powers, a succession of lives and the Buddhist idea of Karma, or retribution. In America and in England there are many branches of the parent society and numerous periodicals to aid in spreading theosophical views.

The passage of the Act to carry out treaty obligations by the Legislature of Newfoundland has had the immediate effect of deciding the Imperial Government not to proceed with the Knutsford Bill. This is well, for had Britain been obliged to coerce the people of Newfoundland nothing but unpleasantness could possibly result. As it is, the situation is not too satisfactory. The feeling in St. John's is very much against the action of the Legislature, which passed the Local Coercion Bill with closed doors, and the Queen's birthday was totally disregarded in consequence of this feeling. Reports of high-handed acts by French war ships at St. George's Bay have reached here. According to these dispatches the French claim territorial possession of the waters of the Bay, and the French Admiral has forbidden Newfoundland fishermen to do any fishing whatever, and has put out patrol launches, whose crews have taken up the local fishermen's nets, seines, and traps, and have put them all ashore. Further, he would not allow traffic between American and Newfoundland fishermen in bait drawn from the waters of Bay St. George. The end of the trouble is not yet in sight, but we are of the opinion that Britain would find it advantageous to buy France off, even at a heavy price, for unless some such arrangement be arrived at there is no telling where the difficulty will end. Should Newfoundland by any possibility become annexed to the United States, it would only be a matter of time before Canada, flanked on all sides by her republican neighbors, would follow suit. That such changes could be accomplished bloodlessly is almost beyond belief; but we hope that a more satisfactory solution of the matter may be arrived at.

The hopes of the would be lady members of county councils have again been doomed. In the House of Commons on May 26th, a bill proposing to legalize the election of women as members of county councils was rejected by a vote of 75 to 52. The time is not yet.

The health of the Prince of Wales is causing considerable anxiety to his friends. The attack of grippe from which he recently suffered is said to have been very slight, and that the real trouble with the Prince is varicose veins in his legs. He continues to attend theatres and balls, but is carefully guarded from incurring too much fatigue while thus enjoying himself.

The influx of Hebrews into Great Britain, consequent upon their expulsion from Russia, is causing some alarm. They are said to be arriving in London at the rate of 500 weekly, and as they are nearly all destitute they are captured by "sweaters," and work for the lowest possible wages—barely sufficient to keep body and soul together. A long train of evils will be sure to follow this movement, and the authorities are being daily petitioned to introduce legislation to exclude destitute aliens. The Jews are having a hard time of it.

Dr. Tanier, President of the French Academy of Medicine, has just published a promise that, to the wife of every poor man in his native town of Burgundy, he will give a present of 100 francs—about \$20—for each child born to her during the year 1892. The question of population is an anxious one in France, and the worthy doctor's offer will do not a little towards making him popular, not only with the people of Burgundy, but among all who desire to see a normal increase in the number of inhabitants in France. Queen Victoria gives a bounty to every woman who has triplets born to her, but Dr. Tanier goes Her Majesty two better in offering a reward for one child. But then the population question looks after itself pretty well in Great Britain, and the Queen's bounty appears to be more in the way of a consolation than anything else.

The unequal distribution of those blessings of which a quiver full is supposed to give happiness, is the subject of a letter in *Public Opinion* from J. J. Britton, who suggests a sort of Exchange and Mart for the purpose of correcting the mistakes of nature in this respect. Mr. Britton enlarges upon the desolation of homes when there are no little ones; when the woman grows sad and fretful, morbid and irritable, and the man absorbed and selfish; when the days are lonely, and the outlook to old age and failing health dreary. The other side of the picture represents the state of affairs in thousands of the homes of the respectable poor when the supply of olive branches is over abundant, and where life becomes a hard and unceasing struggle because of the number to be provided for. He points out that the children of such people have no fair chance in the world, and as a remedy for trouble in both the childless homes and the over-crowded ones, proposes the establishment of a bureau for effecting the adoption of children. His plan is that people in need of children should select them of tender years from the families of poor people of their own class—that is the children of poor gentfolk should be taken by rich gentfolk, and so on—and that they should pay a sum of money or a small annuity to the parents for relinquishing their offspring. Mr. Britton claims that the scheme would be for the benefit of all parties, and the childless fathers and mothers who adopt the children would reap the reward of having something besides themselves to care for; the children themselves would get a fair start in life, and the parents would be relieved of the burden of supporting so many. This is a very fine scheme on paper, but we fancy that very few parents of fine character—such as are recommended in the letter—would care to sell their offspring in a cold-blooded business-like manner, no matter what their necessities might be, and most people in adopting a child would consider the payment of money to the parents rather too much of the good thing. This attempt at balancing the book of existence is much more easily said than done.

An amusing story of the Russian Censorship is told in the *Fortnightly Review* by J. E. B. Lanin. The discretionary power vested in a Censor appears to be almost unlimited—that is on the side of severity, on which he may err with impunity, but he must never stretch a point in the direction of indulgence, which would inevitably prove suicidal. This explains Mr. Lanin's experience, which he recites as follows:—"A weekly periodical which I was in the habit of receiving possessed an irresistible attraction for the Censor appointed to read it, whose education had been rather neglected in his youth. Being compelled somewhat late in life to give lessons in English grammar and literature, he was laudably desirous of acquiring, for his own satisfaction, a knowledge of the language which he was being paid to teach. He selected my periodical for his experiment, and began to read it over slowly and with difficulty, working most zealously with the dictionary for ten days at a time, while I, ignorant of his efforts, was engaged in an angry correspondence with my bookseller on the subject of the delay. Several numbers never reached me at all. Once when more than usually desirous to see the periodical, in order to read an interesting paper that had appeared therein, I applied to a Russian acquaintance who, I was aware, occasionally received a copy. On inquiry, however, he proved to be merely a borrower, not a subscriber; but he kindly promised to endeavor to procure me the number I was seeking for. He kept his word and sent me the journal, which I found, to my extreme surprise, to be my own copy, paid for by me, but read and owned by the Censor, who had lent it to the friend from whom my Russian acquaintance had borrowed it. It was only lent to

me for that one day, and I never set my eyes upon it afterwards. An official whom I consulted as to the advisability of lodging a complaint against the Censor strongly dissuaded me on the ground that I should do more harm to myself thereby than to this indomitable student of the English tongue." At the conclusion, Mr. Lanin says:—"It would be difficult to imagine a code of regulations more childishly pedantic, more wantonly irksome than the 306 paragraphs of which the Censure Laws are composed, which, comprehensive though they are, constitute but the warp of the web, the woof being made of secret instructions and galling prohibitions which would seem positively ludicrous to a Chinaman and oppressive to a Turk." And no wonder!

The rough way in which poor ex-Queen Natalie of Serbia has just been treated, recalls to mind the line—

"And weigh against a grain of sand, the glories of a throne!"

No one outside of Serbia appears to either know or care where the rights or wrongs of the quarrel lie, but the forcible expulsion from Belgrade of a Queen, who had succeeded in winning for her defence a large number of students and citizens, has awakened considerable interest everywhere. Queen Natalie is described as a handsome woman still, in spite of advancing years and incipient wrinkles; not unpleasantly stout, with a skin of dusky ivory, superb black eyes, and a splendid mane of raven hair, with which she knows how to produce a whole galaxy of picturesque effects. All these have no doubt assisted her in making herself a nuisance to her enemies in Belgrade, and in winning the chivalrous regard of the scores of young students and citizens who defended her palace a fortnight ago. The feeling in Serbia is said to be turning in Natalie's favor since her expulsion, and it is thought that important political events may follow. It is well known that Natalie is the divorced wife of ex-King Milan of Serbia and the mother of the reigning King Alexander II.

The blue book dealing with the Penitentiaries of Canada shows an increase in the number of convicts for the year ending June 30th, 1890, of 56 over the preceding year, the total number in all the Penitentiaries being 1,251. In the course of the last fiscal year 1889-90, 431 convicts were sentenced to penal service in all the Penitentiaries, as compared with 434 in 1888-89. The number discharged in 1889-90 was 348, as compared with 333 in 1888-89. The increase last year was 45 less than the record on June 30th, 1889, which was 101. It is 51 more than on June 30th, 1886, when the total number was 1,200, and 67 less than on June 30th, 1879, when our convicts numbered 1,318. It can be seen from these totals, at different periods within the last eleven years, that year by year there has been a fluctuation in the criminal population, which has seldom varied any year in the direction of either increase or decrease more than fifty. Taken at its highest rate since 1879, the percentage of convict criminals is slight—about one in 4,000, assuming the population of the Dominion to be 5,000,000. The increases are distributed as follows.—32 in Ontario, 20 in Quebec, 12 in the Maritime Provinces, and 7 in Manitoba. To British Columbia is due the credit of showing a decrease in the criminal register of 15. The female convicts in the whole Dominion numbered but 22, 21 of whom are in Kingston Penitentiary, from Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, and one in the British Columbia Penitentiary. The women of Manitoba can still exult in the fact that since the establishing of the Penitentiary at the Old Stone Fort, near Selkirk, in 1871, to the present time, not one of them has worn the convict's garb. We are glad to notice that a separate penal prison, intended for the isolation of evil-disposed and habitual criminals, when necessary, will probably be ready within a year. The Inspector strongly recommends that an opportunity be afforded to some one connected with the Department of Justice to acquire the knowledge and experience, in other countries, requisite for the successful operation of the separate system. This separate prison is to be situated in Kingston, and the capacity (108 cells) will, it is hoped, accommodate not only the bad and untractable characters under sentence in Kingston Penitentiary, but that all such in the other institutions can be provided for. The necessity for more severe laws in relation to those who make crime habitual is referred to. The fear of long terms of imprisonment would appear to be the greatest deterrent to the man who would like to lead a criminal life. The need of a new female prison is strongly urged, the present one at Kingston being unsuitable in many ways, and open to serious objections. We regret to observe that several boys, between the ages of 10 and 16, are inmates of Dorchester Penitentiary. Surely no better argument than this is required for the establishment of a Reformatory in New Brunswick. With the exception of two, all the boys belong to that Province, and we can but repeat the words of the report:—"It is lamentable, nay more, it is shameful, that the Judges are compelled to consign mere children in many cases to a penitentiary, where they must become contaminated by contact with hardened criminals—no matter how closely looked after—because there is no more fitting institution for their reception." It is gratifying, on the other hand, to find that the Warden had suits of grey clothes made for two little boys—brothers—and sent them to the parish school, which they attend regularly. They are described as fine little fellows, doing well. It is also gratifying in these criminal statistics to observe that in the report of every penitentiary the conduct of the prisoners is spoken of as being meritorious, except in a few cases. Penitentiaries are sad necessities in our present state of civilization, but we hope the day will come when they shall find their usefulness departed.

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## CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

## DE MINIMIS.

So small are her feet the glassy shoe  
Of Cinderella would hold the two.

So light are her hands, they could untie  
The spider's tremulous tapestry.

And her heart is both so light and small  
That it is hardly a heart at all.

REFINED BOSTON ENGLISH. A young Boston schoolgirl who wanted to say that the family's dog was panting exclaimed: "Oh, mamma! See how Fido is trousering!"

Employer—"James, here is a letter for you, from the dead letter office." James (in agony)—"Then it's from my son. He's bin sick for weeks, and I've been expectin' this every day."

A Sad View of It.—Gilhooly—"This world is full of misery. The happiest man is the one that is never born." Hostetter McGinnis—"Yes, but there isn't one in a million that has such streak of luck."

## QUITE SO.

Some people never will be rich,  
Because they're always stewing  
And fussing over something which  
Some other fellow's doing.

"Do brutes have a language?" asked the president of the Midville Literary Circle at a recent meeting.

"Do they?" replied the secretary: "you ought to hear my husband when he loses his collar button."

WILLING TO OBLIGE.—Mr. John E. Gett (at an amateur musicale)—What's he singing?

Miss Van Clef—"Let Me Like a Soldier Die."

Mr. Gett—"If I had my gun with me, he should be gratified."

The Squire—"It's no use for you to deny your guilt, Johnson. The chickens were actually found in your coat tail pockets."

Br'er Johnsing (stoutly)—"I kain't help dat, sar. Hain't it pooty tough to hold a poo' niggah responsible fo' what's goin' on behind his back."

TOO KIND.—Mrs. Fairweather (to Mr. Newcomer): "Dear Mr. Newcomer, we hear so much of the beauty of your daughter Gwendolin. When is she to make her *debut*, and dazzle society?" Mr. Newcomer (whose classical memories are somewhat confused): "Now, Mrs. Fairweather, you are really too kind. Gwendolin is a pretty girl, but she is not an Adonis."

"Do you think, Meissonier," said Corot one day, "that Millet has gone to heaven?"

"No, Mon Dieu, no."

"And why not, pray?"

"If Millet were in heaven the coloring of the skies would not so frequently be atrocious."

"That new reporter spells 'victuals' 'v-i-t-a-l-s,'" said the intelligent compositor. "Yes, he's fresh; make 'r right and dump 'r in here—want to get to press in just three minutes," responded the foreman. And this was what the public read when the paper was issued: "The Verdict of the Coroner's Jury was that the deceased came to his death from the effect of a gunshot wound in the victuals."

A SHARE IN A JEWEL.—There is a story told of a French savant who was shown a priceless jewel by a great duke.

"Thank you, my lord duke," said the man of sciences, "for allowing me to share with you the possession of so great a treasure."

"In what way?" said the duke.

"Why, your grace can do no more than look at it, and you have allowed me to do the same."

## WHAT SHALL IT PROFIT?

If I lay waste and wither up with doubt  
The blessed fields of heaven where once my faith  
Possessed itself serenely safe from death;  
If I deny the things past finding out;  
Or if I orphan my own soul of One  
That seemed a Father, and make void the place  
Within me where He dwelt in power and grace,  
What do I gain, that am myself undone?

The collections of beetles, butterflies and other animals made by Emin Pasha in Central Africa, continue to form the subject of papers and articles published by various specialists in the London serials. Among them is one by Mr. Butler, giving a list of eighty butterflies collected by Emin in the interior of Africa. It appears that most of them are identical with forms previously known from South Africa, only very few seeming to occur on the eastern coast of the continent.

There are some patent medicines that are more marvelous than a dozen doctor's prescriptions, but they're not those that profess to cure *everything*.

Everybody, now and then, feels "run down," "played out." They've the will, but no power to generate vitality. They're not sick enough to call a doctor, but just too sick to be well. That's where the right kind of a patent medicine comes in, and does for a dollar what the doctor wouldn't do for less than five or ten. We put in our claim for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

We claim it to be an unequalled remedy to purify the blood and invigorate the liver. We claim it to be lasting in its effects, creating an appetite, purifying the blood, and preventing Bilious, Typhoid and Malarial fevers if taken in time. The time to take it is when you first feel the signs of *acourness* and *weakness*. The time to take it, on general principles, is NOW.

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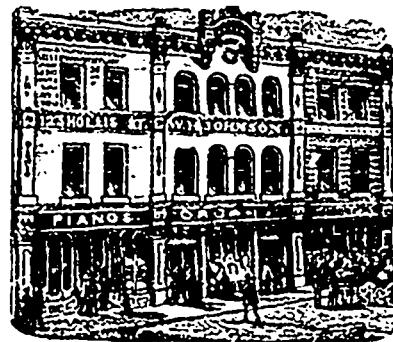
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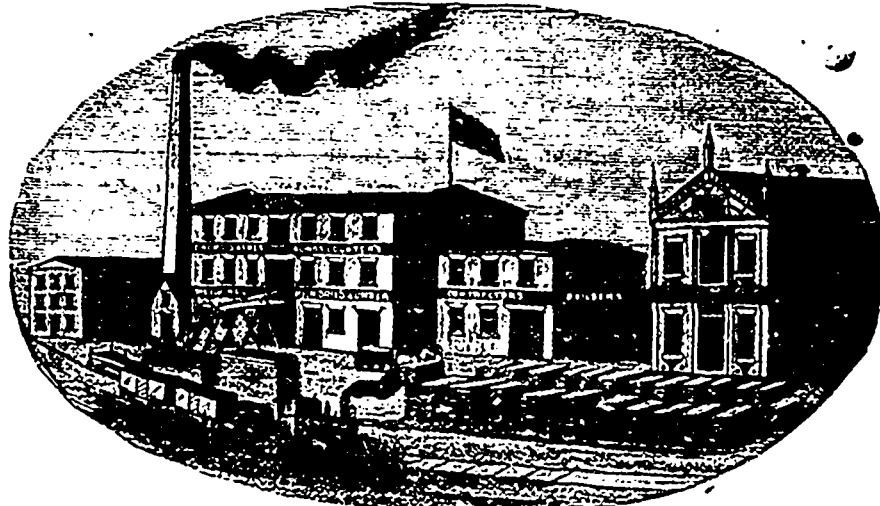
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Send for Estimates.

## PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

DOMINION.—The one absorbing topic of the past week has been the fatal illness of Sir John Macdonald.

He met parliament with health shattered by the work and exposure of the late election, but his indomitable will kept him at his post, and enabled him to face difficulties and overcome obstacles that few men would have had the nerve to meet in his exhausted condition.

The strain however, proved too great and the grand old chieftain was stricken down, but with a tenacity of life that is remarkable, still hovers at this writing between life and death. A sorrowing country still hopes against hope that he may yet be spared, but while he may linger along for some days the only outcome is death. He has had his wish and will die in harness, but his name will ever live as the wisest, the most patriotic, and the best loved statesman that Canada has yet produced.

In consequence of Sir John's illness the Government has been virtually at a standstill, and in Parliament nothing of importance has transpired. Friday there was no session, as it was Corpus Christi, and when in session most of the time of the Opposition has been taken up with virulent attacks on Sir Charles Tupper.

Straws show which way the wind blows, and it would appear from these attacks that Sir Charles is recognized as the ablest leader after Sir John, and that the Opposition fear that he may be selected to lead the Government.

Speculations are already rife as to who will be Sir John's successor, and Mr. Abbott, leader of the Senate, and Sir John Thompson are both spoken of. Remembering Sir John Macdonald's own statement, we opine that Sir Charles will yet be Premier, but it is possible that for a time a temporary leader will be appointed.

The Opposition are vigorous and united, and there is no denying the fact that Sir John Macdonald's death will produce a crisis in the affairs of the Conservative party the outcome of which it is hard to foretell.

The Tarte-McGreovy scandal is being investigated by the committee, and while nothing particularly new has been elicited, the statements made by Mr. Tarte have been in the main confirmed, and enough has been shown to prove that Mr. McGreovy at least has been engaged in very questionable transactions. Sir Hector Langevin's position has been greatly weakened by the charges, and while they have not yet been proved, they have had the effect of reducing his chances for the Premiership to such an extent that his name is scarcely mentioned in that connection, although by seniority he is entitled to the office.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The new fishery cruiser *Agnes Macdonald* sailed on Tuesday.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, Provincial Secretary, left Halifax on Tuesday for England via Quebec.

Rev. Thomas Fowler was inducted into the charge of St. Matthew's Church last evening.

The closing exercises of the educational institutions at Sackville, N. B., and at Wolfville, N. S., took place this week.

Miss McGarry was announced to give an entertainment in Truro last evening under the auspices of Truro Academy.

The Seventeenth General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada begins in Kingston, Ont., on June 10th.

The Royal Society of Canada, which met in Montreal last week, elected Abbe Lassalle President. The next meeting is to be held in Toronto.

The contract for building the \$6,000 brick building for the Bank of Nova Scotia branch at Yarmouth, has been awarded to Rhodes, Curry & Co., of Amherst.

The young man Staples, who got so entangled in Amherst, has been caught and placed under arrest on the charges of seduction and breach of promise. There is great excitement in Amherst.

The valedictory at Mount Allison was delivered by Miss Beharrel, the first lady who has ever been valedictorian of her class in Canada. She had attained the highest average in the class for four years.

The death of Sir Antoine Dorion, Chief Justice of Quebec, on Sunday morning, from the same disease with which Sir John Macdonald is afflicted, was a great shock to the politicians and judiciary of the city.

The coming attraction this month is the Redpath Concert Co., who appear at Orpheus Hall on the 16th and 17th inst. The company consists of artists of merit, and are highly spoken of by American exchanges.

The "missing link" will be the missing link no more in a few days. The rails were connected with the rails of the Western Counties railway on Wednesday, and in about ten days the road will be open for traffic.

The Halifax Board of Trade at its meeting on Wednesday discussed the subject of railway extension, with the result that it expressed itself in favor of accepting \$350,000 from the Dominion Government for the property to be appropriated for railway terminal facilities between North and Cornwallis Streets.

A seizure of Canadian cattle on board the steamer *Lake Huron* was made at Liverpool last week, on the ground that pleuro-pneumonia existed among the animals. After killing an animal and examining its lungs, it was decided that there was not a trace of the disease, and the cargo was consequently released.

The Rev. Dr. McGlynn will deliver lectures on "The Labor Problem" and "Religion and Equal Rights," in Orpheus Hall, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week. No doubt large and interested audiences will be present.

The list of Queen's birthday honors, so far as Canada is concerned, is very short. Sir George Stephen has been created a peer. He is the first Colonist so honored. Sir John Ross, Commander of the Forces, Halifax, received a G. C. B., and Mr. Ferguson, President of the Canada Company, has been made a knight.

A sad accident happened at Londonderry, on Thursday afternoon of last week, whereby Mr. F. C. Borradaile, son of Mr. Borradaile, of the Inland Revenue Department of this city, lost his life. The accident occurred through some boys starting a car which was on an incline; the car knocked the unfortunate young man down and inflicted fatal injuries.

The officials of the Board of Works waited upon City Engineer Keating on Tuesday afternoon, and presented him with a gold watch, chain and locket. The latter was handsomely engraved with the following inscription:—"From the Board of Works Officials, Halifax, 1891," and the reverse side bore the monogram "E. H. K." Mr. Keating is leaving the city to take a position in Duluth, Minn., and the presentation was a genuine surprise to him. He expressed his thanks and appreciation in a feeling and suitable reply.

An unknown man was found on Monday morning on the C. P. R. track, near South Bay, N. B. The body was mangled beyond recognition, and nothing was found to identify him. He is supposed to be from Calais, Me. He is a stranger, and was seen on the track on Sunday evening walking towards St. John. When the section men came along on a trolley, the man lay down on the track with the apparent intention of having the car go over him. It was stopped in time. It is believed that he accomplished his designs on his life when the Boston train went out.

On Saturday morning last the sad news that Sir John A. Macdonald was ill was published all over the Dominion. The fact was announced in the House on Friday evening, and shortly afterwards an adjournment was made. So serious was the Premier's condition that the end was expected at any moment, but owing to his splendid constitution he has lingered for several days. Up to the time of going to press, the bulletins announced his condition as weaker. Before this appears, death may have ended the Premier's sufferings. Sir John has been waited on with the most touching devotion by Lady Macdonald.

A set of drawing instruments has been awarded to Mr. Kenneth Fairbanks, as first prize for mechanical drawing in the Victoria School of Art and Design. Mr. B. A. Romans won the second prize, also a set of drawing instruments; and the drawing of Mr. Douglas was considered to be third in excellence. Mr. F. A. Creighton and Mr. W. Morrison, in the junior class, were given honorable mention. The judges were Dr. Murphy, Provincial Engineer, Mr. West and Mr. Harris. They expressed themselves as very much pleased with the work for competition. The prizes were presented to the School by Mr. Bayere, of this city.

Something really seems to be doing in the Bering Sea seal matter now. A bill has been introduced in the British House of Commons to close Bering Sea for the period of a year. This action is resented by sealers, who cabled a protest to Sir Charles Tupper on Monday. The Act will be too late to prevent any seals being taken this season, but it will prevent a profitable season's work. The last thing Canadian sealers thought of, was having their operations stopped by the British Government. Getting "a move on" of this sort is not what they expected, but as it is probably only a preliminary of definite arbitration proceedings, when the case will be finally settled, they will have to hold their peace, and wait until the clouds roll by.

The Government of the United States has asked Capt. C. A. Curtis, of Madison, Wis., to go to St. Lawrence Island, in Bering Sea, to take charge of a station about to be established there and begin the breeding of reindeer for the Esquimaux to use instead of dogs. It is the purpose of the Government to import reindeer from Siberia to the Island, and a number of Siberians with them, to teach the natives how to raise and care for the animals. A reindeer park will be established, and as soon as the animals are obtained in sufficient numbers some of them will be taken to Alaska and distributed among the people, and thus the dogs now used for sledging in the United States Arctic possessions will be displaced by the deer.

A new industry for women is putting lisle thread feet in the legs of silk stockings, and a New York girl, a consignor at the New York Woman's Exchange, makes \$15 a week at it.

It is conceded that the champion belt for self control should go to the young lady of St. Joseph, Mo.: who lay perfectly quiet in bed and watched a couple of burglars carry off her jewelry and false hair.

Thomas A. Edison, the famous electrician and inventor, is preparing to astonish the world by the exhibit he will make at the World's Fair in 1893. "I shall have two or three things to show" said he recently "which I think will both surprise and please the visitors to the electrical department of the Exposition, which, by the way, I am fully convinced will be a great success. Two of these inventions are not yet ready to be described, or even characterized. The third, however, is so nearly perfected, that I do not hesitate to say something about it. I hope to be able by the invention to throw upon a canvas a perfect picture of anybody, and reproduce his words. The invention will do for the eye what the phonograph has done for the voice, and reproduce the voice as well, in fact, more clearly. I have already perfected the invention so far as to be able to picture a prize fight—the two men, the ring, the intensely interested faces of those surround-

ing it—and you can hear the sound of the blows, the cheers of encouragement and the yells of disappointment. And when this invention shall have been perfected," said Mr. Edison, with the trace of enthusiasm's glow in his face, "a man will be able to sit in his library at home, and, having electrical connection with the theatre, see reproduced on his wall or a piece of canvas the actors, and hear anything they say. This invention will be called the 'Kinetograph.' The first half of the word signifies 'motion,' and the last 'write,' and both together mean the portrayal of motion. The invention combines photography and phonography." Mr. Edison occupied nearly an acre with his exhibit at the Paris Exposition. As he wishes to show at Chicago all that he exhibited at Paris, and numerous other things besides, he is desirous of being accorded a greater space in 1893. The electrical exhibit is expected to be the wonder of the Exposition.

The financial uneasiness continues at Buenos Ayres. There has been a run on some banks.

The pope's committee of cardinals have discovered a deficit of ten million francs in the Peter's pence fund.

The City of Rome is building a circular railway which will have great strategic and defensive importance.

Mr. Gladstone is obliged to stay at Hawarden for another fortnight; his recent illness left traces in his lungs and a bad cough.

The Prince of Wales was examined in the baccarat case in London on Tuesday. The case for the plaintiff closed on that day.

The *Novoe Vremya* says that the Russian Government is about to subject Hebrew elementary schools to more stringent control.

The Czarevitch opened the first portion of the trans-Siberian Railway on June 1st and laid a memorial tablet amid a scene of great enthusiasm.

A favorite exercise among women in London now is fencing. The young Princesses of Wales are adepts in the art, and of course the aristocracy have fallen into line.

Postmaster-General Raikes, in the Imperial House of Commons, stated that all efforts to induce the United States Government to institute a parcel post with Great Britain had failed.

Nothing definite has been heard of the Chilean insurgent ship *Itata*, but it is rumored that after transferring her arms and stores to the *Esmeralda* she went direct to Melbourne, Australia.

Despatches from Chili state the insurgents contrary to their promises now threaten to bombard the city of Valparaiso. It is believed the foreign powers will interfere should the insurgents attempt to carry out their threat of bombardment.

Prime Minister Defreyne denies that a French man-of-war interfered with the bait supply of Newfoundland, and discredits the report that a French officer warned the inhabitants of St. Pierre Bay not to sell bait to United States fishermen.

Out of a population set down at 253,891,821 in British India there are no fewer than 20,938,626 widows, of whom Bombay claims 1,975,764, Madras 3,250,011, Northwest Province and Oudh 3,670,787, the Punjab 1,503,233, and Bengal 7,401,629.

The outlook for R. C. Duncan, of Washington, D. C., who is under arrest at Carnarvon, Wales, for the attempted murder of his wife, grows worse, and it is probable he will have to answer a graver charge than attempted murder. The physicians hold out but slight hopes of the woman's recovery.

Mr. Weller, an employee of the London Telephone office, while conversing over the telephone one day recently received such a shock on placing one of the receivers to his ear that he was thrown out of the telephone box. Officials state that there have been a number of similar cases recently. Experts are inquiring into the cause.

Official despatches are published which show that President Diaz and Governor Aico, of the State of Guerrero, directed the Mayor of Acapulca to aid the Government troops in repelling any attack which might be made by the Chilean insurgent vessel *Esmeralda* on Government coal barges. The *Anglo-American* says that the Government allowed the *Esmeralda* to coal.

Richard Somerset Le Poer Trench, fourth Earl of Clancarty, died suddenly on Friday last. By the Earl's death Viscount Dunlop, his eldest son, and the husband of Belle Bilton, the English hall singer, becomes Earl of Clancarty and Belle Bilton becomes Countess of Clancarty. The latter has cancelled her engagement to play as Venus on account of the death of the Earl.

Advices from Peking state that Tchong Ki Tong, who was acting first Secretary of the Chinese legations in London and in Paris, has been condemned to death. Tchong Ki Tong, it is alleged, took advantage of his official position to fleece trusting people out of immense sums of money. He was recalled to China, owing no doubt to reports of his conduct, and was there arrested and tried.

An experiment was made recently on a railway train running from Rome to Frascati with a new combustible prepared from lignite, rich deposits of which have been found in Italy. The combustible was invented by Signor Saponi, of Siena. Of the new fuel 367 kilogrammes were used, doing the work of 300 kilogrammes of coal. The discovery is expected to prove a valuable one, as it will do away with the necessity of importing coal. The new fuel makes a light smoke.

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 Seed men in the world they are sure to give satisfaction.

Captain Stairs, of African fame, goes out again in the interests of the Anglo-Belgian Katanga Company. The expedition will start from Zanzibar, and its main object is to take actual possession of the Katanga country in the name of the Congo Free State and the Katanga Company. The region is rich in auriferous copper, and includes high lands capable of great development. The route of the expedition will depend on circumstances.

Archbishop Croke said at Dublin last week: "I am greatly afraid the cause of Home Rule is lost. Within the last four months I have heard several staunch, intelligent Irishmen say that considering all that has occurred since the revelations were made in the O'Shea case, and the strange turn some of the Irish party and a certain section of our people have taken, preferring the interest of one man to the cause of the country, we have given both friends and foes to believe that we are at present utterly unfit for Home Rule."

The Parnellites hear that their chief will wed Mrs. O'Shea about the middle of June. It is not true that her daughters will remain with her; Capt. O'Shea controls the family. His son Gerald is about to be gazetted to a commission in the army. Capt. O'Shea does not, in the meantime, prohibit intercourse between mother and daughters. They reside only three miles apart at Brighton, and the Captain permits the daughters to visit their mother frequently, but after her marriage with Parnell is effected, all relations will cease.

A bill to regulate the cattle traffic on the Atlantic has been introduced in the Imperial House of Commons. The bill is a short and simple one and mainly proposes to enable the Board of Agriculture to impose regulations on the cattle traffic, giving effect to the recommendations of the Committee which recently investigated the matter. The steamship companies are organizing to oppose the bill, as the measure will involve an extensive alteration of the internal fitting of vessels in the cattle carrying trade. The Government does not expect to pass the bill this session of Parliament.

The Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords have been hearing evidence in the claim made by Randall Mowbray Thomas Berkeley, commonly known as Viscount Dursley, to the Earldom of Berkeley, in opposition to Baron Fitzhardinge, Francis William Fitzhardinge Berkeley. Counsel on behalf of Baron Fitzhardinge said that the 5th Earl of Berkeley tried to seduce a servant girl named Mary Cole, and that failing in this attempt he secretly married her and then conspired with the chaplain who performed the ceremony to destroy the proof of the marriage. The claim depends upon whether the fifth Earl of Berkeley did or did not marry Mary Cole previous to the birth of her oldest son. Great interest is taken in the case, all the available space in the hall where the hearing took place being occupied by people curious to hear the evidence. Among those present were a number of peeresses.

## A Great Event

In one's life is the discovery of a remedy for some long-standing malady. The poison of Scrofula is in your blood. You inherited it from your ancestors. Will you transmit it to your offspring? In the great majority of cases, both Consumption and Catarrh originate in Scrofula. It is supposed to be the primary source of many other derangements of the body. Begin at once to cleanse your blood with the standard alternative,

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"For several months I was troubled with scrofulous eruptions over the whole body. My appetite was bad, and my system so prostrated that I was unable to work. After trying several remedies in vain, I resolved to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and did so with such good effect that less than one bottle

### Restored My Health

and strength. The rapidity of the cure astonished me, as I expected the process to be long and tedious."—Frederico Martz Fernandes, Villa Nova de Gaya, Portugal.

"For many years I was a sufferer from scrofula, until about three years ago, when I began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, since which the disease has entirely disappeared. A little child of mine, who was troubled with the same complaint, has also been cured by this medicine."—H. Brandt, Avoca, Nebr.

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Light and Flaky,  
PURE AND WHOLESOME,  
WHEN MADE WITH  
WOODILL'S  
German Baking  
Powder

If YOU WISH  
to Advertise  
Anything  
Anywhere  
at Any time

WRITE TO  
GEO. P. ROWELL & Co.  
No. 10 Spruce Street,  
NEW YORK.



JUST ARRIVED PER SCIR. "ALICE MAUD" 200 TONS CHESTNUT COAL.

Also, ex Store: Stove, Egg & Furnace Sizes Hard Coal.

Also, SYDNEY "RESERVE" Now landing ex "Florence Abbot." For sale by GEORGE E. BOAK & CO., WEST INDIA WHARF.

PUTTNER'S IS THE BEST TAKE NO OTHER EMULSION

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.

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

DUNCAN BROUSSARD, - Proprietor, HALIFAX, N. S. 101 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.

Church's Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Rose Dentifrice to Preserve the Teeth. Instant Headache Cure. Tar and Wild Cherry for Coughs & Colds. Iron and Quinine Wine Tonic. Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla with Iodides.

This last preparation has held the continued approval of the best physicians, and it is expressly put up to meet the popular need for a Blood Purifier without being related to the many secret nostrums and quack medicines of the day, of unknown composition and generally of little medicinal value. It is an excellent Skin and Blood Remedy. The above preparations are prepared by and sold at the LONDON DRUG STORE, 117 Hollis Street, J. GODFREY SMITH, Dispensing Chemist, proprietor, Agent for Lawrence's Assorted Pebble Spectacles, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Mirrors, Magnifying Glasses. Night Dispenser on the Premises Telephone Call 163

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

B. G. STREET, Dyer and Cleanser.

Gentlemen's Garments Cleaned, Steamed & Pressed at Lowest Prices. All Goods for Mourning Dyed at shortest notice. REPAIRING DONE ON THE PREMISES. Parcels sent for and delivered

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.

BI-MONTHLY DRAWINGS IN 1891

7 and 17 June, 1 and 15 July, 5 and 19 August, 2 and 16 September, 7 and 21 October, 4 and 18 November, 2 and 16 December.

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

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

ASK FOR CIRCULARS

List of Prizes table with columns for prize amount and number of winners.

3134 Prizes worth.....\$52,740 00 S. E. LEFFEVRE, Manager, 81 St. James St., Montreal Canada

WHICH?

Oh, which were best, and who would dare to choose Between the friend who holds you as his life, Counting all effort worthless if his strife Win from you no fond word, content to lose All else but you; or him you know no ruse Of time can part your soul from, and no knife Of fate discover, though all tongues be rife With tales of slander his fair fame to bruise?

Oh, which were best—to give or to receive? To love or to be loved? To take away, Or stand with gifts of love before the gate Of one beloved? Ah, curious heart, believe All love wins love, and choice were foolish play In this. These two are one or soon or late.

-Oscar Fay Adams

THE OLD LOVE.

Soft is the light on the summer sea, When the sun in the west is low And the billows sigh to the shells that lie In the sunset's mellow glow; But the beauty gleams in vain, And the tints that wax and wane And the song of the surge At the ocean's verge Seems naught but a dirge, For O!

My thoughts fly far, 'neath the evening star To my love in the long ago.

The wind comes up from the sighing sea, And the sea-bird's wing of snow Fades from my sight in the clasp of night, Like joy in the arms of woo; And I dream by the billows blue Of a heart that was real and true. And I vow by the tide, Though fate may divide My faith shall abide, And grow;

And my heart ever turn while the bright stars burn To my love in the long ago.

-Samuel Minturn Peck.

BOOK GOSSIP.

A number of books have gathered on our table, and it is quite time our readers had the benefit of our views regarding them. From D. Appleton & Co., New York, we have received "The Iron Game," by H. Keenan, author of "Trajan," who is also thought to be the author of "The Money-Makers," published anonymously. A realistic feature of the social complications which arose during the Civil War in the United States is given in "The Iron Game," the plot of the story turning on the relations of two young fellows, each siding with his own section and each being in love with the other fellow's sister. The attempt to disgrace the young northern hero leads an interest which is successfully sustained, and the contrasts in the Northern and Southern character are well portrayed. The book will prove interesting to all who have not sated themselves with the literature of the war.

"Stories of Old New Spain," by Thomas A. Janvier (D. Appleton & Co.) In this number of the Town and Country Library we find a number of short stories of Mexican life about the time of the first railway building in that country. They are unique, life-like and romantic, but nearly all tragic in their issue. The style in which they are written is unexceptionable, and after reading one of the tales the desire to read another strengthens. There is no flattery in these pages for the characters of the American engineers and mining prospectors who over-ran the country, but the fact that nearly every one of these precious fellows managed to get mixed up in a love affair with a Mexican girl speaks well for their attractiveness to those dusky beauties. We have a vague recollection of having read two or three of the stories before, but cannot remember where. They are decidedly out of the ordinary, and the spicing of thrilling incident helps to make them interesting reading.

From Sergol & Co., Chicago, comes Olive Schroiner's latest volume, "Dreams." It has been out for some weeks, and perhaps many of our readers may have already had the pleasure of reading it. We will, however, advise all who have not done so, and who can appreciate beautiful writing, to get the book without delay and peruse the several "dreams" of which the following, entitled "Life's Gifts," is the shortest.—"I saw a woman sleeping. In her sleep she dreamt Life stood before her and held in each hand a gift—in the one Love, in the other Freedom. And she said to the woman, 'choose!' And the woman waited long; and she said, 'Freedom.' And Life said, 'Thou hast well chosen. If thou hadst said 'Love,' I would have given thee that thou didst ask for; and I would have gone from thee, and returned to thee no more. Now, the day will come when I shall return. In that day I shall bear both gifts in one hand.' I heard the woman laugh in her sleep."

The author of "The Story of an African Farm" did not quite exhaust herself by the effort, and we hope to have many more books by her as the years roll on.

"Good-Bye," by John Strange Winter, author of "Bootie's Baby" and so many other charming little military stories, is one of the sweetest, saddest tales we have read for many a day. The plot is so simple that to give any description of the story would be to spoil it for the reader. There is nothing of the military in the book, but the writer's style is recognizable all through. Few novel readers need to have John Strange Winter's books recommended to them, they are always favorites, and this one will prove no exception, unless, of course, it falls into the hands of some one who hates sad stories—and it is very sad. Published by John Lovell & Son, Montreal. Price 25 cents.

## WOMEN AS PHYSICIANS.

During twenty-three years of association with women students and practitioners, writes Dr. Phcebo J. B. Wait, in *The Ladies' Home Journal*, I have known of but few failures. On the contrary, I know of many who have achieved fortunes, and who are enjoying a lucrative practice.

Prejudice! Yes, there is prejudice against them. But it is the same prejudice that does not allow women to have political suffrage; the same that objects to women being anything but housekeepers or butterflies. There is no foundation for it whatever, and it will pass away in time. I find that foreigners, Germans especially, who have been accustomed to midwives in their own country, take most kindly to female practitioners. It is the American people that stick to the old exploded theory of woman's inability to own and manage property, to buy and sell, or to follow a learned profession. During the last quarter-century thirty-eight medical colleges have been opened to women, and seven others are exclusively for women. In the West they are more liberal than in the East. There are to-day upwards of three thousand women practitioners, where twenty-five years ago there were but a score!

It is argued that women dislike the sight of blood. Of course they do. So do men. When I commenced the study of medicine I was fully convinced that women would not make good surgeons. But a long experience has reversed that conviction. Many of them undoubtedly possess the nerve to perform any surgical operation. They do their work in a masterly manner, and without flinching. The theory that woman's nervous temperament and sympathetic nature militates against her in this connection is absolutely false.

## SUCCESS AND FAILURES AMONG ADVERTISERS.

Recent statistics, according to Bradstreet's Commercial Directory, show that in all lines of industrial life more than four fifths, or over eighty-two, per cent of all who failed in business in the United States last year were brought to that condition primarily because of lack of equipment, either natural or acquired, mental or financial, or through lack of special education in their respective lines of trade.

It is clear and plainly evident that poor and superficial preparations for business life is the one great weakness of our present industrial training—the broadest of all avenues leading to failure. It is this lack of proper equipment which causes certain advertisers to fail, while others gradually work their way to eminent success and great wealth. The great study with the advertiser, therefore, should be how to start right, how to go on right how to constantly keep fully equipped.

Advertising is a science. What would be thought of a young man or youth who developed a genius for mathematics, who said, "I will not study arithmetic or algebra, or geometry. I will not give time to the teaching of the professors and masters of that great science, but I will work out all for myself, arriving at better methods, through the power of my own intellect and genius." However great his natural ability he could not progress far in a lifetime. But if he availed himself of the knowledge left to all as a heritage—treasure accumulated by thousands of great minds in the years and ages past—then might he become great in the profound science, and possibly renowned through some advance or improvement or simplifying of method.

The same holds true in the science of advertising; the man who becomes great in it must possess genius of a certain description; and he must ever be a student—first, to secure the wisdom of the past and present; second, to keep in the van, to be a leader in the rapid march of progress.

As the ordinary youth readily learns enough of mathematics to very well serve the purpose of ordinary business life, so may the ordinary advertiser succeed moderately well with the same half careless study and the same lack of genius.

Hard, patient work accomplishes much. In one sense industry and research are the parents of genius. Thus, advertisers without much genius, who study the science moderately, succeed fairly, while those who have natural genius in a high degree, but who will not work to learn from others, almost invariably fail. But great success is the result of the happy union of natural genius and careful patient study and investigation.

PRINTER'S INK, published weekly, at \$2 a year, by George P. Rowell & Co., New York.

This little magazine is an educator; it teaches the science of advertising. From an editorial standpoint it is able. Its contributors are, in the main, the most successful advertisers and advertising experts. Its advertisers are very largely the ablest advertising agencies and the liveliest and most valuable advertising mediums. Its proprietor, the strong, leading advertising agency, of whom that progressive, thoughtful student and teacher of the science of advertising, Mr. George P. Rowell, is the head. The reader is constantly brought in contact with many of the brightest and ablest minds who are interested in advertising. Such interchange of thought means constant progress.

It is an exchange for the promotion of the science of advertising through bringing together, in free discussion, the ablest minds. As a publication calculated to successfully educate and develop the advertiser, it stands entirely unequalled and unrivalled in this or any other country. Issued weekly, its teaching and influence are continuous on the reader, thus are men guided and developed almost without realizing it. This continuous education means continuous progress for the great field of advertisers. Do not understand me as saying that all wisdom in the art is to be found in this magazine, but I do say that more is to be found there than in any other single channel in the world. The chart is a little thing, but on it much of the safety of the mariner depends. *Printer's Ink* is the chart or guide to whom many advertisers already owe much of their safety and success.

For twenty years I have constantly advertised. Successful at the start, through the value of an original, popular idea, I was weak enough to fancy that I know something about advertising. The loss of over one hundred thousand dollars in 1872 made a profound impression on me, to the effect that I know nothing about it. I went to work to try to learn the art, and by constant endeavor and study, I have been able to hold a place in the ranks of success.

Could I have had at that time such a magazine, such an exchange of thought, such a teacher and educator as *Printer's Ink*, I think I should have saved over one hundred thousand dollars in 1872. I also believe I should have made more money, and with less worry and care, as the years rolled by.

The reader doubtless infers that I would pay a very high price for *Printer's Ink* if necessary. I would pay one thousand dollars a year for it, if it could not be secured for less, simply because I believe it to be worth more than that sum to me in my business.

The successful lawyer studies the *Law Reporter*, the successful physician and surgeon the *Medical and Surgical Review*, and the successful advertiser *Printer's Ink*.

Mistake not, reader. This article is not intended to flatter, and does not flatter. Flattery imitates as nearly as possible the form of honest, deserved merit, and the one is only too frequently taken for the other. Happy are those whose keen perceptions enable them to clearly distinguish the true and substantial from the false and hollow. E. C. ALLEN.

## INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A. ROBB & SONS IN BETTER SHAPE THAN EVER.—Messrs. A. Robb & Sons have got their crane in the foundry working satisfactorily now, which will enable them to do all kinds of heavy casting with greater facility. They have just received another large shipment of the celebrated Hallside steel boiler plates, and their intention for the future is not only to make a specialty of these and the Dalzell plates, which are considered to be the best two brands, but they are planning to carry a heavy stock of plates of standard sizes for their Monarch patent boilers, as well as stationary boilers, and so far as possible are trying to carry stock sizes of boilers on hand, ready for prompt shipment. The engine and boiler sent to Moncton some time ago to run a large brick business has been put in place by the owners, and will be running in a day or two. The boiler sent for a woollen mill in Antigonish has also been put in place, and it, with the new Hercules engine, will also be running in a few days. The firm have of late sold a number of boilers for cheese factories in Antigonish County and Cape Breton, and they are now busy on a large engine and boiler which is to be shipped in a few days for a large saw mill in Shelburne. They also have about ready for shipment a monarch boiler which they have exchanged for a Leonard engine and boiler taken out by a firm up north. Messrs. Robb expect another engine lathe from Boston this week for their engine department, in which they now have 5 or 6 hands employed, and expect within a short time to have several of their new automatic engines for electric light purposes ready to put on the market, and if we may judge of the success of their engines from those in use already in the electric light station here, we may bespeak for them a large and ready sale. Our representative noticed in their sales room one of the large Roger's saw filers ready for shipment, and on enquiry we understand that the firm have several contracts for hot-water heating and the fitting up of bath rooms, for which they will use the Daisy boiler and Safford radiator. They are also introducing a new watchman's clock, the price of which will bring it within reach of every mill and factory owner.—*Exchange*.

"We have recently gone into the manufacturing of copper and brass for electrical purposes," said Mr. Fairman, President of the Dominion Wire Manufacturing Company, of Montreal. "You see," he continued, "we discovered in the blue book for 1889 that over 250 tons of copper wire was annually imported from the States to this country, and we thought there was an opening for us in the drawing of copper wire. The prospects were that the business would be small to begin with, but in a few years would grow considerably larger. In anticipation of this trade we entered into communication with the largest copper mill in the States, and made arrangements by which they agreed to roll down the pure lake copper bars into rods for us at a reasonable figure, and also to assist in building a mill here. This was carried out. We were obliged to add a large wing, 150 feet by 60 feet, to our works at Lachine; also to put down expensive furnaces and machinery, costing, when completed, over \$35,000. This plant and machinery, we fear, possesses greater productive capacity than the requirements of the country demand, producing 10 tons per day of pure electric copper wire, which means about 3,000 tons yearly, while the consumption of Canada to-day is not more than 400 tons annually. This being the case, we can only run our furnaces two days in the week, and then let them cool down. Were it possible to keep running all the time, we should be able to turn out the wire as cheaply, or even cheaper, than it is made in the States. Experienced men from there, to whom we have submitted samples for inspection, give testimony that it is of superior quality. Our mill is the first ever established in the Dominion for the manufacturing of copper wire. This is, as I said, a new branch for us. But, in addition, we manufacture all kinds of steel and iron wire, also barbed wire for fencing, brass wire, hay-bale ties and brass and steel wood screws."

Mr. Fairman then gave some interesting information about his works at Lachine, in which it came out that the Company employs about 350 men, and has a monthly pay roll of over \$10,000. The cost bill is a heavy item, as payment for over 5,000 tons of coal is sent to Nova Scotia each year.—*Toronto Empire*.

## COMMERCIAL.

As to the general condition of trade nothing new has been noticed during the week, and business has moved along in rather a quiet way without any large movement in any particular line. In fact, speaking in general terms, business is somewhat more restricted than it was last season, but not unnaturally so, while there are some features to be considered in this connection that are worthy of note. Sugar and its uncertainty is prominent in this respect, and there is good reason for believing that, when the uncertainty about the duty is removed, a good active movement will ensue which will lead to other movements in allied lines.

A favorable feature in the situation is the fact of small stocks being held in most lines. This applies also to heavy materials in connection with which some improvement may already be noted.

A contemporary states that "a quantity of hickory wood is being shipped from Ridgetown, Ont., and neighborhood, direct to Germany, to be manufactured into rifle-stock for the army. The timber sells for \$16 per thousand, and the freight charges to its destination amount to \$5 more." We are not told what price it brings in Germany, but, possibly, some of our lumbermen may scent out a profit in following the lead of their western brethren.

Remittances during the past week have shown considerable improvement, although, in some instances, they have fallen below expectations. There is a good demand for money, but borrowers have to pay full rates of interest, and to give undoubted collateral. Bankers are as cautious as ever, and it is reported that, in some instances, good customers have suffered through not being able to obtain the full amount of credit needed. It is also reported that the paper offered for discount is being closely scrutinized, which shows that the banks are pursuing a very cautious policy. The *London Times* in commenting upon the wholesomely deterrent effect of the failure of the Portuguese loans, has the following upon the gold movement:—"It appears that, in order to satisfy the urgent demands of the Portuguese Government, the members of the syndicate made arrangements, before asking for public subscriptions to the tobacco loan, for having bills of exchange drawn on various foreign banking and financial institutions in France, Belgium and Holland. These bills were sent over to London to certain foreign banks, endorsed by them, and discounted in that market. This accounts for some of the many mysterious withdrawals of gold for other foreign places than Lisbon, and the gradual depletion of our stock for a period ranging over a year past and more. The violent fluctuations in certain foreign stocks recently are no doubt rightly attributable to the operations of the syndicate in question, whose object has been to recoup the losses they had sustained in their contract with the Portuguese Government."

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.—NEW YORK, MAY 29, 1891.—"The course of business on the stock exchange still turns almost entirely on the exports of gold. As foreshadowed in my last advices, the shipments have materially declined, having been about \$4,600,000 for the week, compared with \$7,000,000 last week, and although there is a sharp demand for bills, the probability is that we are almost at the end of the movement. At the moment there are considerable payments being made against the recent specially large imports of raw sugar, incident to the repeal of the duty upon this article, the receipts of which since March 1st exceed those for the same period of last year by 100,000 tons valued at \$7,500,000. The factor determining the future course of the foreign exchanges, however, is less whether there is still outstanding any important floating indebtedness against this country, than what Europe is likely to do under the increase of money that now rests in its great banks? Within the past two months we have sent close upon fifty millions of gold to Europe; and although the bank returns do not show exactly where it all rests, yet such a large and sudden accession to cash reserves cannot fail to strengthen confidence in the foreign money markets and produce an expansion of lending ability. Our earlier shipments of gold went principally to Russia; but, within the past two weeks, the Bank of England has increased its gold by \$17,500,000, and the Bank of France by \$5,000,000, besides \$2,750,000 in silver. These facts show that the requirements of Russia were satisfied some time ago; and our subsequent exports have gone mainly towards recouping the banks of other countries for their contributions to Russia's wants. The effect of these cash gains by the Bank of England is apparent in a rise in the reserve from 33.98 per cent on the 21st inst. to 40.60 per cent on the 28th, while the London rate for money in the open market is now 3 per cent against 5 per cent two weeks ago. This wide divergence between the present bank rate and the open market quotation foreshadows an early return to a 4 per cent rate by the Bank of England. There is a difference of 2½ per cent between the current market rate at London and what is paid for short time loans at New York; and under those circumstances London bankers are likely to allow balances to rest here for employment rather than demand their remittance in gold and thereby force the rate of interest still lower. The situation has thus reached a stage at which it is both protective and profitable to discourage further remittances of gold from New York.

The probability of London financiers taking this course is strengthened by the fact that Russia may be expected to soon disburse her accumulated gold in the payment of Imperial loans now maturing; and there is a strong motive for her taking that course as a means of promoting the confidence that is needful to prepare the way for the loan which the Czar's Government has contracted for with the Rothschild syndicate. We have therefore the double fact that the European markets are already re-acting sharply towards ease, and that this tendency will be soon reinforced by the redistribution of the gold Russia has accumulated in transient hoard.

Under these circumstances, it becomes not so much a question whether Europe will want more of our gold, but rather whether it may not find it necessary to encourage the reflux of our money in order to find use for it."

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

	Week		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date			
	May 29.	Prev. week.	1890	1889	1888	1891	1890	1889	1888
United States.....	234	200	140	110	135	5039	4767	5041	4511
Canada.....	26	45	12	19	18	878	780	771	809

**DRY GOODS**—The weather of the past week has been very good, and has much facilitated the sale of summer fabrics. Travellers have sent in some orders for fall goods, but in many cases their principals declare that the amount of business that they have sent in has not been sufficient to cover the costs of travelling. This proves conclusively that the best country houses have abandoned the custom of selecting their fall goods such a long time in advance of actual requirements, when they can procure them at much shorter notice. It seems that the Dominion Cotton Company is not going to have its own way yet. We hear of several instances where it had to make concessions from its original terms rather than allow orders for goods to pass over to the outside mills. Prices are, on the whole, fairly well maintained both on cotton and woollen goods. The city retail trade has considerably improved since our last report—doubtless owing to the warmer and pleasanter weather that we have enjoyed.

**IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS**—There has been no great change locally in pig iron, but there are some curious irregularities in values, although, speaking in a general way, the market is firm. Warrants continue to show the same stiff tone and there is no evidence that the groups of London speculators who have been engineering the squeeze have lost their grip of the market, for a recent quotation is 54s. 6d.—about the highest point this year. Makers' brands, however, do not stiffen proportionally. In fact there is little change as compared with a week ago, but some lines are slightly firmer. Actual business on spot has been fair. Bar Iron has been quiet in the week under review and beyond some odd jobbing sales in domestic market there is nothing to note. Imported bar remains firm but the business done is not worth noting, for only an odd sale crops up now and then. Sheet iron, hoops and bands, etc., are unchanged. There is nothing very particular to note in connection with Canada plates, but a steady business is doing all the time. Supplies of tin plates continue limited and there is no change in the position, while business for forward delivery does not reveal any change of note. But little is doing in copper and there is no change in prices under a quiet trade. Lead remains quiet.

**BREADSTUFFS**—The local flour market does not exhibit anything new and business remains dull, while prices, though not quotably altered, have an easy tendency. Beerbohm's cable quotes wheat quiet, corn nil. French country markets firm. German duties reduced 3s. per quarter. The Chicago wheat market has shown more strength and advanced ¼c. to 1½c. Corn was easy. Oats were active and firm. In New York wheat was strong and advanced ¼c. to 1½c. In St. Louis it gained ¼c. to 1½c. At Toledo and Duluth it was quiet but stronger. At the moment there is every reason to believe that the world's wheat supply will be ample to meet consumptive requirements between now and the commencement of the new cereal year. Dornbusch, the great European authority, says there is every indication that India is in a position to send plenty of wheat to Europe. Bombay will probably export about 5,000,000 bushels in the present month, as up to the 9th inst. about 1,600,000 bushels had been shipped, mostly to the Continent. The receipts at Calcutta are assuming large proportions. This year the harvest was early, and dealers are pushing forward supplies to meet European demand, and to secure a range of prices which has not been reached for many a year. The Punjab and districts that send their produce through Karachi are later than more southerly provinces, and it will be at least six weeks before Karachi can begin to ship largely. The same authority says that the sales of cargoes to arrive, recently reported, are with few exceptions resales by one French house to another, apparently with the object of keeping up their courage, or else the transactions are published, in order to arouse U. K. buyers, who prefer to look on for the present, knowing that U. K. requirements for the rest of the cereal year need cause no undue anxiety.

**BUTTER**—The butter market was dull and easy for creamery under a gradually increasing supply, and prices are sagging off every day, and may go still lower before bottom is reached. Nice, new, freshly-arrived butter has been offered at 18c. this week, and refused, as the buyer and seller would not come together. In fact we are within the mark in saying that about 16c. is all that even the best butter will fetch here in wholesale lots. A London letter says:—"Supplies of butter continue to come in more plentifully, and quotations have been gradually reducing throughout the week, the weather having been extremely hot for several days, and buyers undesirable of doing more than supplying their immediate wants. There was an attempt on the part of holders early in the week to raise prices, but though this was partially successful, rates sagged again, and the level of the recent heavy fall is about maintained, Danish being the only description fairly claiming an advance, the present quotation of 9Ss. to 10½s., being about 4s. up. The Danish official quotation was sent down yesterday 5 Kroner, and Dutch is 1½ guilder lower in Holland, Irish being also quoted some shillings down. At the beginning of the week there was a rally in Brittany, which now, however, moves in the same groove with other descriptions. There is no American or Canadian butter on the market."

**CHEESE**—The market has been quiet, and prices are working off the top for business. Enquiry does not appear to be very active just yet, but it is likely that a slight concession from the present basis might induce the accomplishment of a fair amount of business. In London a late report says:—"The boom in Canadian cheese seems on the point of breaking, prices having reached about top level, and purchases being made with caution. No break in prices, however, is reported, old rates being maintained, while some holders are confident of realizing even better figures for their steadily diminishing stocks, what is offering below the extreme values being easy of disposal; new fodder arrived in small quantity, having cleared at from 53c.



## THE YOUNG SQUIRE'S RETURN.

(Continued.)

"And what do you offer now, Roderick Warstone?" said the girl, pausing as she spoke, and confronting her companion with a quiet but piercing gaze, before which his eyes for a moment fell.

"Leave Longhill at once, Mabel, with me," he burst out. "I know very well that, although my own master, and that no one can legally control me, many difficulties would be cast in my way if it were known that I was about to marry—in England, at any rate. We will cross to the continent; we can be there in a day. The chaplain at one of the British embassies is an intimate friend of my own, and he will join us, so that nothing can prevent Longhill Manor from having the most beautiful mistress in the country."

"Roderick!" said Mabel, and there were both pathos and reproach in the emphasis with which she uttered the word. "Roderick!"

"It is true, I swear!" exclaimed Warstone. "Before to-morrow's sun has set we shall see the bright waves of the Channel, and a long vista of joy and happiness will be opened to us. Nay, Mabel—"

He sought to take the girl's hand, but she drew back, still confronting him with the same quiet, yet searching gaze.

"You cannot slight this appeal," he continued. "I will arrange everything; you have but to listen and—"

"I have listened too long," said Mabel, interrupting him. "Not so much on account of what is past, as that I mean it to be the last time—the last time, Roderick. I see on the slope of the next meadow my father coming towards us. Should he find you here now, your scheme may have a rougher conclusion than you expected."

"By Jove! you are right!" exclaimed the young man. "For a few hours, then, I postpone my plans. I must leave you; but I will be at the Mill Farm Copse each evening at nine o'clock until I see you. Farewell."

With this he plunged through a gap in the hedge, and was immediately lost to sight.

It was destined that Roderick Warstone should, on this evening, still further discuss some matrimonial projects. At the Manor, after a few guests who had dined there had taken their early departure, and father and son were left alone, the former assumed an air of importance, and "ahemmed" once or twice in a grave and impressive manner, as his son could well remember his being wont to do in times past, and at once knew that some weighty discussion was near.

He did not change from his cool, self-possessed manner, but drew a decanter to him, filled his glass, selected a cigar from his case with unusual care, and then, leaning back in his chair, awaited the conversation with far greater appearance of coolness than did his father.

"I am glad we are alone to-night, Roderick," began the old gentleman, "as it gives me an opportunity to discuss the subject I hinted at in my letters. Let me see, Roderick; you are twenty-five—no, twenty-six years old, and as poor George is gone, I really think you ought to see about getting married. You have no—no engagement, or—or preference, I presume?"

"Not the slightest," returned his son, with the utmost coolness; he was poisoning a glass filled with wine between his eye and the lamp as he spoke, and a much keener observer than the old Squire could not have detected the trembling of a muscle.

"I am glad to hear it, Roderick," pursued his father; "for in that case, as the proposal or suggestion I am about to make is so eminently advantageous, I cannot doubt your agreeing with me. You remember Matilda Jermyn?"

"Of course I do; a pretty, meek looking little girl with light hair," replied his son, with the same nonchalance as before.

"Humph!" ejaculated the Squire. "I daresay she is meek, and she certainly has light hair, but you would hardly have thus described the belle of the country—which Tilly Jermyn undoubtedly is—had you seen her within the last year or two. She has grown into the most beautiful girl I ever seen; she is a sort of third cousin to us, you know, and so is supposed to like you; and she will have thirty thousand pounds on the day she is married."

"By Jupiter!" exclaimed the young man, looking up with a little more animation than he had previously exhibited. "What a combination of attractions. I have generally noticed that the pretty girls have no money, and the fortunes are, consequently, linked with the ugly ones. I am glad Miss Matilda is an exception."

Mr. Warstone frowned slightly, as if this remark was not quite to his taste, but took no further notice of it.

"Why I introduced the subject to-night," he said, "is because I know that your cousin will be a guest of Dr. Hadley, at Wrentham, for a few days, and I have written to say that I shall call to-morrow, when I wish you to ride over with me."

"To-morrow!" exclaimed his son.

"Yes, to-morrow, Roderick," he continued; "why not to-morrow as well as any other day?"

"Ah, just so," assented his son, who in the brief pause had recovered his nonchalance—"why not, indeed! To-morrow, by all means. I was taken a trifle aback by the amazing promptness of your action, that was all To-morrow be it."

In the consultation which followed Roderick bore his part with a show of interest sufficient to satisfy his father, despite his uttering a few cynical remarks, which the Squire regretfully felt he must not cavil at, as all the young men whom he now met seemed to cultivate the same unpleasant,

flippant style. And, after all, the grand object of the discussion was achieved; he had made the proposal, his son had accepted it, and he had no doubt of the result now. It had always been his aim to secure Miss Jermyn for the heir of Longhill Manor, and he could not but feel that the tall, handsome, gay Roderick was more calculated to win a young girl than had been his retiring and somewhat ascetic elder brother.

Mr. Roderick's reflections were of a different character, but were serious enough to detain him while he finished a fresh cigar after his father had retired.

"Upon my word," so his meditations ran, "on the whole it is a very good job that Mabel did not quite assent to go off to-morrow. Lucky accident, too, that of her father coming up, or she would have agreed; I know well enough what such airs are worth. It is very odd, but a fact, nevertheless, that I took a dislike to that highly respectable rustic—Mr. Banks, Binns, Burn, or whatever his name is—the moment I saw him, before I had the slightest idea that we were likely to have a difference in some rather important matters. Yet, after all, I hope the matrimonial project will not be long delayed, for I fear I have a little startled my excellent governor by the few items I have already mentioned in connection with my finances, and I must tell him a good deal more soon, or some others will do so. If, however, it is known that I am about to marry a girl with real, actual ready money, no tied-up estates, or anything of that kind, they will be quiet for a good while."

In this manner, with the natural variations which arise in a train of thought, he occupied himself a long time, until the servants who were sitting up on his account wondered audibly, and with very strong "seasoning" to their language, when he really did mean to go to bed.

Roderick made up his mind on this point at last, rose from his chair, and stretched himself with a great yawn, but had scarcely begun the process when his whole aspect suddenly changed, his arms dropped, a stern, yet alarmed expression came over his features, and he sprang to the window opposite which he was standing, the glass doors of which descended to the floor.

He threw these open with a force which threatened to shiver the glass, and knowing the spot well, with a spring cleared the parapet of the balcony and reached the lawn. He stepped quickly to the right and to the left, looking closely into the shadowed space under the balcony, then hurrying to a door, opened it with his private key, and in answer to his shrill whistle the house-dog came bounding out, followed by a servant who had heard the sound.

"Hi! there, Pluto!" exclaimed Roderick, "go for them!" and the dog tore round and round the lawn in silence, save for a low growl, but nothing was found.

After a few minutes Roderick turned to the servant and said:

"Take him in, Thomas; I thought I saw some one on the lawn."

The servant obeyed, and after a pause his master followed him, as he could not re-enter the dining-room by the way he had left it.

"If it were a delusion," he muttered, "it was the strangest—the only one I ever had. I had drunk no wine to speak of, and why I should imagine a face at the window, if none were there—and that face too—is more than I can understand."

### CHAPTER III.

Swivel Dick—this being the flattering *sobriquet* of Roderick's agent—was in request early in the morning to convey a note to Miss Rayford, and although he received no particular directions as to the mode in which it should be handed to her, yet the man proved his fitness for such an errand by delivering it when she was alone, and by taking such a homeward route that no one would suppose he had been to the farm. He was in time to communicate the success of his mission to his master before the latter set out with his father for Wrentham.

Here they arrived in good time, and Roderick found that Miss Jermyn fully justified his father's encomiums, and—the other inducements being borne in mind—never felt more anxious to render himself agreeable to any young lady. There was reason for supposing that he did make himself agreeable to this particular young lady, as they chatted together, laughed together, and recalled memories of early times; in this last matter Miss Jermyn may not have drawn upon her imagination for her facts, but Roderick had his misgivings. He related several incidents which covertly conveyed the idea of his always having been attached to Miss Jermyn, incidents quite romantic in their character, but which had no existence even in his own mind, until he invented them upon the spur of the moment, and the lady professed to have a perfect remembrance of them all.

They walked together when the party went to see the Wrentham cottagers' flower show, and, for what may be considered a first interview, they progressed fairly towards a respectable flirtation. So the day was a very successful one for Roderick, as he had highly gratified his father, made an undoubted impression on the young heiress, and raised his own spirits to the pitch which such good fortune commanded.

There was only one slight ripple in this tide of success, and even that was but a fancy, a ridiculous delusion. He told himself so a hundred times over, yet the fancy, absurd as it was, haunted him a good deal. What he fancied was that while he was walking with Miss Jermyn through the High Street of Wrentham, a face looked on him from one of the narrow alleys which are as surely to be found in old country towns as they are in London itself, and the impression left on him by the momentary glance was that this face was the face he had seen at his window on the previous night.

He so palpably started as to attract the attention of Miss Jermyn, who

looked wonderingly at him, and, indeed, the shock was so decided and unpleasant that he was within a hair's breadth of dropping the lady's arm and dashing up the alley before he recovered himself. He pooh-poohed the incident, and told himself that it was absurd to think of it a second time, but other and better men before Roderick Warstone have found it one thing to decide that some subject ought not to be thought of, but quite another to dismiss it from their minds.

"I wish that Swivel Dick was here," he thought; "he would put the thing beyond doubt in five minutes."

However, as Dick was not there, whatever doubt surrounded the incident was perforce allowed to remain.

The next two or three days were busy ones with Roderick, for he twice went over to Wrentham, yet found time to call each day at Mr. Rayford's in the hope of seeing Mabel alone. Although he failed in this, there was a troubled look about the girl, which his experienced judgment decided was a favorable symptom, as it showed the conflict in her mind which was certain to take place before she could resolve on the desperate step she was doubtless considering.

Miss Jermyn left Wrentham, having promised with Mrs. Hadley to spend a few days at the Manor later in the season, but as this was a good way ahead there was an interval which might be utilized and would be sufficient for Roderick's plans. There must be an excuse made to his father for his absence, if Mabel consented to leave the village with him; but the Squire was pleased with him, and not likely to be very critical. Besides, he thought—with a smile which did not improve the expression of his countenance—he had often found excuses which passed very well in positions not less difficult than the present.

Such reflections as these were in Mr. Roderick Warstone's mind as he strolled towards the village, hoping for some incident to throw Mabel in his way, if but for a minute, so that he could propose an appointment for the evening. She might at the time refuse to meet him—that was very likely; but he would keep tryst, and if his knowledge of the feminine mind was worth anything, so would she. At any rate it would be a good test, and—further consideration of the matter was prevented by his unexpectedly meeting Mr. Rayford himself, face to face. The old yeoman was pleased at meeting Roderick, who was more than equally pleased at seeing him, as now he would be almost certain to find Mabel alone—so he thought.

Roderick wrung the farmer's hand with an unlooked-for cordiality, and began a conversation which showed the deep interest he took in the operations on the latter's land, thus still more completely propitiating Mr. Rayford.

"I don't know, though, how I shall go on next year," said the yeoman, "for I shall lose my right hand very soon."

"Ah, indeed!" ejaculated Roderick, assuming all the interest which such an announcement demanded. "Who is—how is that?"

"Why, of course I mean Mabel," returned the farmer with a smile. "An old fellow like me must not expect to keep young people about him for ever; and as Wilfrid Burn, of the Mill Farm, and she have been sweethearts for pretty nigh two years, he has settled to take a new mistress to the old home in a few weeks. They will be asked for the first time on Sunday."

It was quite as well for Roderick that the fulness of the farmer's heart caused him to be somewhat garrulous, and to take such an interest in his own speech as to prevent his noticing a wild change in his companion's face which might have startled him. By a tremendous effort the young man controlled himself, but he was deadly pale, while to his own ears his voice had a harsh unnatural hoarseness as he spoke.

"How long has this been arranged?" he asked.

"Only this very week," returned Rayford, "and Mabel is so unwilling to leave her old father that we were obliged to say 'yes' for her. Young Wilfrid was quite willing to do that, you may be sure," he added with a laugh.

Roderick tried to echo the laugh, and said:

"I must take an opportunity of congratulating Mr. Burn when I find these tidings generally known. He is a fortunate man. I must bid you good-morning, Mr. Rayford, for I see a servant coming after me to say that a gentleman whom I expect has arrived."

With this he disappeared, but not in the direction of Mr. Rayford's dwelling, for he felt he was in no mood for an interview with the farmer's daughter at that moment; while Rayford went cheerfully on his way, pleased with the interest which the young Squire evidently took in his farm and his family.

This was the day on which Miss Rayford paid her weekly visit to the old servant, and on this occasion, uncouth as she always seemed, there was a strangeness in her manner which almost frightened the girl. Not but that she was as loving and devoted as ever; with all her uncouthness that trait was never absent; but there was a meaning in her eye and a solemnity in her voice which might have been the warning of coming death, and much impressed Mabel. She concealed this feeling as far as possible, and after her usual stay left, but as she was going old Hepzibah called her back and said:

"Didst ever ha' thee fortune told, Miss Mabel?"

"No," said her astonished visitor.

"Then do'ee go and have un' told to-night," continued the old woman. "Vind one of the wise volk, cross her hand wi' rale gould, and thee won't be sorry vor't."

Mabel smiled at old Hep's words, and left her, but felt—as almost every girl would have felt—disturbed by the strange manner and language of her pensioner.

(To be continued.)



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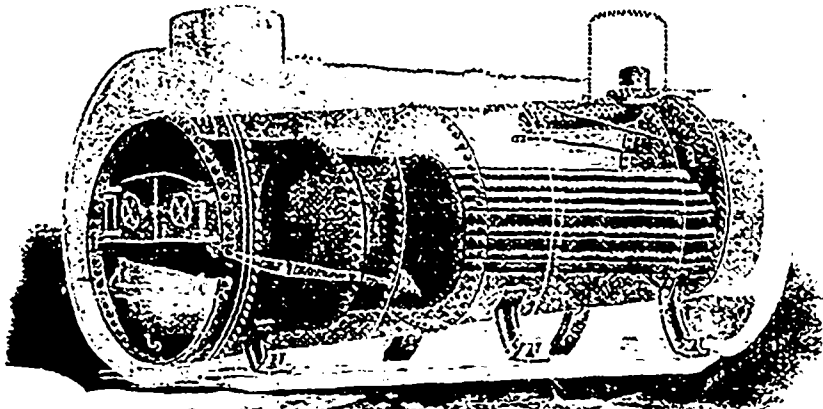
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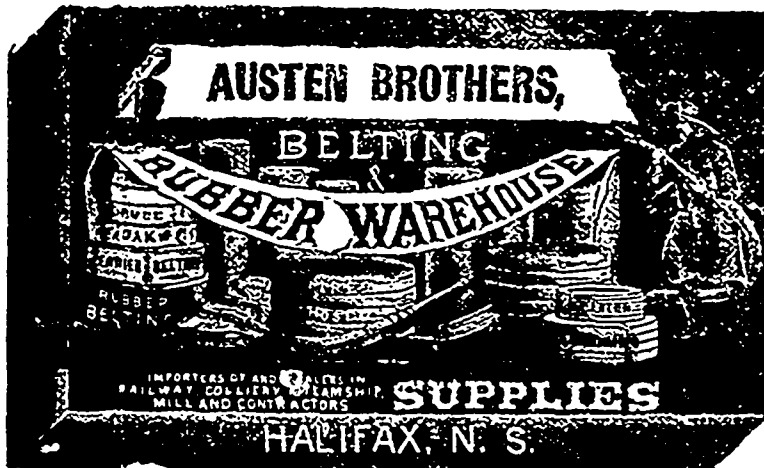
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## MINING.

**MONTAGUE.**—The Annand Mine at Montague is a wonderful property and is now yielding large quantities of fine gold.

On Friday last from one shot in No. 4 shaft at a depth of 215 feet, over 50 ozs of gold were dislodged. We have seen these samples, and while they do not exceed in richness the quartz usually obtained they are equally as good and completely refute the theory that this mine would not continue to yield as greater depth was reached. Old miners who have worked in all parts of the world pronounce the Annand Mine the richest in fine gold that they have ever seen, and the quartz which is really cemented together with gold fully bears them out.

Such a mine in any other part of the world would cause a tremendous sensation, but the public here have become so used to the large yield from the Annand that it now causes little remark.

Manager McQuarrie always keeps the work of the mine well ahead, and there will soon be good reports from No. 3 shaft.

A correspondent of the *Stellarton Journal* thus writes of the iron trade in Pictou County:—"A meeting of 'Leslie's' Iron Co was held, but what transpired I have not heard. Bartlett's company, or rather the parties in London who are engineering or buying Bartlett's claims, are also moving, and it looks as if the iron trade of Pictou was bound, in the near future, to be one of much magnitude. That is, however, if reciprocity is obtained. Unless we have reciprocity I do not see where the profit will be in going into the manufacture of iron. If 70,000 tons of pig is all that is required to meet the present needs of Canada, then one company with two furnaces is able to supply that. The other two companies, if they start, will have to export, and that means the facing of an import duty. In order to give our iron trade a chance to develop and expand, we should have reciprocity. In this connection I may say that Mr. Obalski, the official engineer of the Province of Quebec, says the chief obstacle to the development of the iron trade is the fiscal policy of the Government. There is no home market. And what is true of Quebec is true also of Nova Scotia."

**OLDHAM.**—Mr. J. E. Hardman continues his extensive improvements on the properties managed by him, and in his case the surface works are abundantly justified by the immense amount of ore opened up and ready to be extracted in the mine.

**CARIBOU.**—The Dixon and Wright properties are being vigorously worked, and the prospects are of the best.

**TANGIER.**—There seems to be little doing in this old and well known district.

**MOOSELANDS.**—The Mooselands Company continue their development work and are meeting with encouraging results.

**WALLACE RIVER.**—Considerable work has been done on the alluvial deposits in this region, and we are awaiting the results of the tests of the material.

**COAL MINING ITEMS.**—Mr. John McIntosh is making very satisfactory progress with the Foord pit arches. The south one is all but finished and the north side one will be completed in a week or two. The 'bottom' when the work is finished, will present a better appearance than before the explosion. The place has been widened. Formerly between the cage and the wall of the arch there was scarcely room for a person to pass. Now there is a space of some five feet, which will ensure safety and greater freedom to the workmen when requiring to pass the cage. Everything is being done in a substantial manner and with a view to permanency.

The fan which formerly did service at the McBean pit, Thorburn, is to be removed to Stellarton. Whether it will be placed at the Foord pit or at the English slope has not yet been determined upon. The probability is it will be placed at the latter.—*The Journal*.

*Extracts from Mines Report.*

**Montague.**—Operations have progressed quietly in this district during the past year; the quartz averaging about as high as in the year 1889. Returns were received from the Annand, Kaye and Rose Mills. The largest yield was 362 ounces from 120 tons crushed in the Annand Mill.

**Caribou.**—The returns show 1560 ounces from 6591 tons against 1906 ounces from 7338 tons in 1889. Returns were received from the Lakelode, Dixon, Touquoy, Caffroy, and the Moose River Gold Mining Company Mills. The returns from the Dixon Mill show an average of over an ounce. Mr. Touquoy crushed a large amount of surface ground and dump stuff.

**Waverley.**—The Lake View Mining Company, having completed their new mill, commenced crushing in the fall. It is expected that they will handle in this mill a large amount of quartz, as extensive blocks of ore ground have been won. A new company will operate the Gue and Wilson properties. A concentration and chlorination plant has been put up here to treat ores, tailings, etc.

**Lake Catcha.**—The returns from this mine were good for the first part of the year, but there was little done during the fall.

**Fifteen Mile Stream.**—The operations of the New Egerton Company, under Mr. James A. Fraser, have been successfully carried on during the past year. The Stanley Company also worked steadily. The returns show 5017 tons crushed, yielding 2305 ounces, compared with 786 ounces from 1116 tons in 1889.

**Salmon River.**—The approaching completion of the new and powerful mill at this mine will enable an increased output to be obtained next year. The returns show 6415 tons crushed, and a yield of 2070 ounces, averaging 6 dwts., 10 grs., against 7633 tons and 2032 ounces during the year 1889. The uniformity of the yield of large amounts of quartz in this mine is worthy of notice. Up to date this mine has yielded 35,270 ounces from 79,456, tons of quartz.

At Killag crushing has commenced, the December returns of the Kileag Company being 51 ounces from 45 tons. At other points in Halifax County there is little new to report.

The Western Gold Mines were visited by Mr. Madden, Deputy Inspector, who reported that they are worked with proper regard to the safety of the men employed. I append a memo. of his visits:

The returns show:—

	Tons.	Ozs.	Dwt.	Gr.
Brookfield .....	2500	1613	5	0
Malaga.....	6798	3809	18	12
Whiteburn.....	960	810	0	0

There was a large attendance of members at the monthly meeting of the Nova Scotia Gold Miners' Association held at the Halifax hotel on Wednesday last. It is reported that considerable routine business was transacted, and that the association had under discussion a proposition to petition the Dominion Government to order a survey by the geological department of the mineral grounds of this Province. The meeting did not, however, commit itself to any resolution on the subject, and it will shortly be brought up again for action. The association will hold its quarterly meeting on July 4th at Waverley.

**Onyx.—Something About Its Working and Its Use in House Decoration.**

Onyx is coming into general use for decorative purposes. With the formation of a syndicate to work the Mexican mines and with the discovery of onyx in other places, its use has extended until it is becoming one of the most fashionable decorations in New York. Onyx is a peculiar formation caused by drippings mixed with mineral and earthy substances under heat and pressure. This is not an exact geological definition of it, but it tells what it is. Onyx is usually discovered in caves or other natural openings, and in a mineral neighborhood. The most beautiful kind of onyx is formed by various kinds of minerals running through it in streaks and tints.

Onyx is the same improvement over fine marble that marble is over ordinary stone. It also costs as much more. These are two reasons why people who are putting up fine houses in this town are beginning to use it. It differs from marble in taking on a higher degree of polish, in being harder, with a greater reflection, a firmer grain, more refined and delicate tints and prettier streaks. Streaked marble is not popular, because it is usually not streaked in a way to add to its decorative effect. In onyx the delicate green fern, reddish and brown streaks, appear beautifully on an ivory background.

Onyx is got out in as large blocks as it can be quarried. The quarrying has to be done with wedges and saws, as it cannot be blasted or dug out with safety. The grain and streaks are so delicate that a blast might spoil thousands of dollars' worth. One cave of onyx was ruined by the use of powder. The man who owned the cave started to get out the onyx by the slow process of saws and wedges. He got out several car loads, when the thought struck him that he could take all the onyx out of the cave at one blast. So he put his men to work and drilled through the cave, arranging his blast so that it would have \$40,000 or \$50,000 worth of onyx to be shipped at once. The drill holes were charged and the blast was exploded. None of the onyx was fit for use except in mosaics and such work. There was not a sound bit four feet long in the cave. This taught the other onyx miners a lesson, and no shocks and blasts or detonations are allowed in the cave or in the neighborhood, for fear that the onyx may be cracked or that some small cracks may be enlarged.

Onyx is worth in the rough from \$3 to \$15 per cubic foot. The price is not steady, as it depends on the demand and the length and shape of the block got out, as well as the appearance of the onyx. The market for onyx is something like the market for meerschaum, only less regular. A man who buys a block of onyx takes it to some extent on speculation. He does not know how it will saw and polish. There may be cracks inside of it which he does not see, and the grain and streaks on the outside may not be carried through.

The onyx in its rough state looks like other stalactites and stalagmites, though it might be taken for marble by any one not in the business. It is worked much as marble is, by sawing and polishing, except that more care has to be exercised and that the polishing is more difficult. When it is worked up it will sell for \$1 to \$5 a square foot, according to its appearance and size.

Some dealers make onyx up in mantels, but even though an onyx mantel is costly, the dealers do not like to make it up in that shape, as they say that it vulgarizes the onyx and will end in cheapening it. Onyx is beautiful for tables, mirrors, and panels. There are only four or five dealers in it now in New York, but when the new syndicate begins shipping here steadily, onyx will be pushed. It is no more rare now than the finer marble used to be.

**RAISED UP:—**This is to certify that for years I had been a sufferer from dyspepsia and for the past six months ending the middle of May, 1890, I was bed-fast, when I commenced taking K. D. C. which I am happy to say so far restored me to health that I am now able to attend to my household duties. To any suffering from this disease I would heartily recommend K. D. C.

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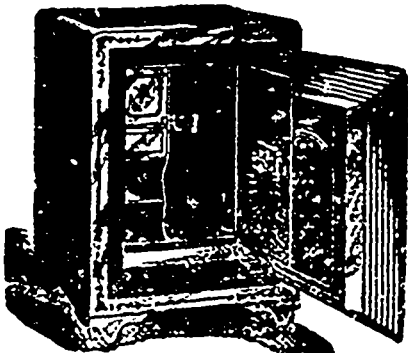
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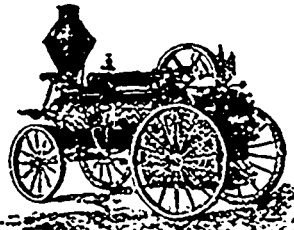
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## MINING.

GOLD MINERS' ASSOCIATION OF NOVA SCOTIA.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LAW AND LEGISLATION.

(Continued.)

We conceive it has a duty to perform in this matter, having taken the money of both parties, as much from the grantee of the land as if there was no mine in the land, and as much from the miner as if it had not already been paid for the surface, full price in both cases; but whatever interest it might have in the reversion of a lease, or a grant, would hardly be affected by any question of damages between the two contestants, always assuming the statutable mode of arbitration to be legal and constitutionally.

Any form or class of lease is subject to forfeiture, and inasmuch as forfeiture affects title, it is suggested that instead of forfeiture, some other penalty, perhaps money damages, be inserted in the Act by way of amendment, or that any case of forfeiture may be commuted or condoned, by payment of money within a reasonable time. We need not draw upon our imagination for examples of the dangers to titles lurking in the clauses which make forfeiture the penalty for entering and working without settling damages.

There is another aspect to this question of titles that is of unspeakable importance to the gold miner. It is the conversion of our leasehold titles into fees, so that instead of our present insecurity, we may have, under proper conditions, titles that shall be, when once fully acquired, permanent, perpetual, undefeasible and unforfeitable.

To our mind this is the most vital question we can touch. Its consummation would do more to bring prosperity to our mines by causing the reopening of old mines, the investment of fresh capital, and the prospecting of new districts, than any other legislation that could be devised. It would give our mines the same encouragement as is given in other countries, and place our titles on an even footing with theirs. Other things being equal, the money of investors will be placed in a country where it will secure a good and permanent title as against one where the whole investment is liable to be lost by the title being defeated. The risks of mining are great enough underground, and miners ought not to be compelled to take additional risks through bad titles. As a matter of abstract justice, the miner has as good a right to be made secure and undisturbed in his possessions underground as the farmer has to the land he tills in the sunlight overhead.

As before shown, once a grant of land is made no further payments are demanded, but on the other hand the miner must keep on paying his royalties to the end of time, with no diminution as he progresses towards the centre of the earth. Why a tax like this should be kept and put on an industry so precious and so costly to prosecute, especially costly when deep ground is reached, is one of those inscrutable things "no fellow can find out," and we do not believe this system of royalties on gold can be defended on any sound economic grounds in a new country like this, whose natural resources stand so much in need of capital from without, and where no reciprocal benefits or countervailing advantages by way of rewards or bounties are ever given or offered to the miner.

Large payments of royalties were made formerly in the palmy days of their prosperity by the Goldenville mines. Afterwards they were all shut down on reaching, for this Province, great depths. We might have expected the Government to offer assistance from royalty moneys to the miner who would undertake to incur the cost of powerful and expensive machinery for deep work, but no such assistance has ever been forthcoming, and those mines are still shut down. The Dufferin mine has paid large sums of money in for royalties—probably not less than \$12,000 to \$14,000 since the mine was started. For all this money the proprietors have not one solitary material thing to show, nor is there any guarantee, nor even hope, that if their quartz should be exhausted to-morrow Government would advance a single dollar to help render their vast and valuable plant again productive.

We contend that such a condition of things is wrong, and in every sense unsuited to the spirit of modern methods.

Run down the whole gamut of our established industries and you find that the tendency of the times is to give bounties, subsidies and bonuses, in short to deal liberally with capital in order to attract it to development of resources, expansion of industries and support of the population.

Railways and steamships are subsidised by Government. The factory is bonused by Municipalities. Certain industries, discriminated against by Foreign Governments, are encouraged by Government bounties at home. But our Government so far from giving bounties, taxes its own miners by a perpetual tax. Only mining is taxed and that by a direct tax on production not capable of being distributed infinitesimally over the great consuming public, as are customs and excise duties, but the tax is imposed so that it must remain fixedly, helplessly and relentlessly where it is placed, and be borne alone by that class that is singled out for the distinguished but invidious privilege of carrying it, and is a strong example, almost the only one, of a thing that will stay where it is put.

As an association of miners, jealous and eager for the standing and permanence of our favorite pursuit, we protest against the continuation of leases and royalties.

We suggest that the mode followed in the Canadian North-West be adopted in its general lines by the Legislature of this Province. The proposed changes would, after the lapse of a certain time spent in development, work being done virtually under license, periodically renewed for a time, not exceeding say five years, fees being paid at each renewal, and the expenditure of a fixed annual sum in developing, permit the holder of the claim to buy the reserved gold mining rights absolutely for a reasonable sum.

(To be Continued.)

**DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS**

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

"AVARD," Great Shomogue, N. B.—Your letter is at hand. Would reply by mail, but have not been favored with your name and address.

"ALPHA," Ottawa—Hill's Synopsis has been unfortunately mislaid. I will either return you the money or, if you will wait a week or two longer, I will try to get you a copy.

**SOLUTIONS.**

**PROBLEM 222.**—The position was: black men 12, 21, king 29; white man 30, kings 22 and 27; white to play and win.

27	24	30	26	18	23	16	19
12-16	21-25	29-25	23-16				
1-24	20	22	18	23	16	20	11
16-19	25-30	30-23	w. wins.				

**VAR. I.**

24	27	20-24	26	31	31	26
a-16-20	22	26	24-28	white		
27	32	29-25	wins.			
a	If 16-19,	then 27	23.			

**PROBLEM 223.**—The position was: black men 14, 17, 18, king 27; white kings 10, 13, 16; black to play and win.  
27-24, 13 15, 24-20, 10 17, 20-18, and black wins.

**GAME 105.**—"The Doctor."

Recently played between Messrs. Granville (black) and Hamilton (white.)

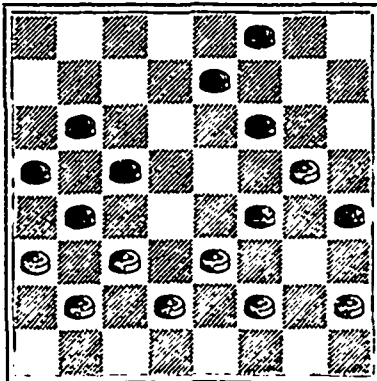
11-15	4-8	16-20	17-22
23 19	25 22	19 16	26 17
8-11	8-11	12-19	13-22
22 17	29 25	23 16	23 16
9-13	2-7	10-15	14-34
17 14	22 18	27 23	
10-17	6-10	15-19	
19 10	18 9	31 27	black
7-14	5-14	5-9	wins.
24 19	25 22	1-22 18	
11-16	1-5	7-10	
27 23	32 27	16 7	

**VAR. I.**

At this point 30 25 bring us to the position which forms what we offer as:

**PROBLEM 225.**

Black men 3, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 17, 19, 20.



White men 16, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28.

Black to play. What result?



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Net Assets over	.....	1,000,000
Net Surplus for Policy-holders over	.....	125,000
Increase for the year 1899 over the year 1889 are:		
Increase in Premium Income	.....	\$48,922
Increase in Interest Income	.....	15,215
Increase in Assets	.....	291,189
Increase in Surplus	.....	56,878
Increase in Insurance in force	.....	1,007,692
Decrease in Expense Ratio. Decrease in Death Rate.		

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CITY CHIMES.

When music is poured forth in such an abundance upon us as during the last few weeks, and withal of such quality, we cannot refrain from once more referring to the fact that we are proud of our musicians. Miss Laine's third and last song recital drew, as we were sure it would, a large and fashionable audience. Music-lovers are numerous enough in Halifax to give their favorite a good send off; and although Miss Laine did not make this her last appearance, the fact that it was the concluding one of her own particular concerts lent an especial interest to the occasion. As the date of the concert is over a week old, it will be useless for us to say much about the programme. Suffice it to say that Miss Laine did herself full justice in her eighteen songs, and perfectly charmed her audience. The Leipzig Trio, it is unnecessary to state, acquitted themselves perfectly, with a capital P. Miss Laine was the recipient of two beautiful bouquets. Altogether the evening was one of very great enjoyment, marred only by the thought that before long the sweet singer will be no more heard in our midst.

The ladies of Dartmouth—not to mention the gentlemen—enjoy the reputation of being adepts in the art of giving enjoyable and successful entertainments of various kinds, whether musical, dramatic, or a mixture of good things. The King's Daughters of that bright town are at present preparing for a number of tableaux and other interesting things, which are to take place in the Reform Club Hall at an early date. The ladies and gentlemen who are taking part have had considerable experience in the art of pleasing an audience, and the affair is a sure success. Friends in Halifax should not miss the opportunity of crossing the harbor for the benefit of the King's Daughters, who are very sweet and affable princesses, and do no end of good with the means at their disposal.

The summer's crop of weddings has about begun to be gathered. Several of these happy events have taken place within the last week or so, and strings of fligs, with the suggestive white wreath suspended from the middle, have not been uncommon over our streets. The one across Hollis street, from Murdoch's Nephews' establishment, during the early part of this week, was in honor of the marriage of Mr. John Doull Miller, son of William Miller, of Murdoch's Nephews, and Miss Elinor Shepard, daughter of Augustus Shepard, of New York. The wedding took place at the First Presbyterian Church, Plainfield, New Jersey. The happy couple are expected to visit Halifax while on their honeymoon.

For summer weather Monday was decidedly a failure. The appearance of summer was all right, but the temperature belied the pretty green of the trees and grass. Tuesday was a little better, and perhaps now we may fairly consider ourselves entitled to existence minus flannels and overcoats. The old law, "never change a rag or a clout until April be in and out," ought to read May for this latitude, for the weather scarcely ever admits of light clothing for more than a few hours at a time during the merry month. The verse from the school reader used by very young children suits us exactly—

"Oh, summer, sweet summer, glide slowly away,  
For I love in your warmth and your sunshine to play."

The best way to spend the summer months is to go to the country and enjoy the abundant beauties of nature, and carefully avoid working between meals. Unfortunately, this brilliant idea is difficult to carry out, and the editorial sanctum continues to be embellished by our presence.

The seventh—and last for this season—subscription concert of the Orpheus Club with Ladies' Auxiliary and Orchestra, assisted by Miss Louise Laine, Miss Anna Mack and Herr Doering, was given in Orpheus Hall on Tuesday evening. It was a grand finale to the season's work, which on the whole has been an improvement over former years, and the lovers of good music were well satisfied. The playing of the orchestra shows marked improvement, and it has become one of the most valuable features of the Club's many excellencies. The opening number by the orchestra, a Scotch overture, was warmly encored, and the 8th number, "Dream on the Ocean," was also beautifully rendered. The chorus singing was particularly fine, "Sally in Our Alley," "The Brooklet," "The Shepherd Danced," "Black-Eyed Susan" and the splendid concerted parts of "Fair Ellen" drawing forth rounds of applause. "The Shepherd Danced" received an encore, and although it was very pretty, we would rather have given that distinction to "The Brooklet," which was a perfect little gem. Miss Laine never gave her listeners greater pleasure than in her rendition of "Tell Me My Heart." It is a beautiful song, and exhibits to perfection the flexibility of the singer's voice. She received well merited encores for her three numbers, and as a response to the last one gave an exquisitely beautiful "Good-bye" song, which the audience felt to be an expression of the veritable farewell Miss Laine will soon say to Halifax. A bouquet was presented to Miss Laine after her first number, "When All the World is Young, Lads," a selection which she sang with great feeling. A now soloist always awakes great interest, and Miss Anna Mack having been spoken of as something wonderful in that line, the audience was all agog to hear her. We confess to being somewhat disappointed in the new singer, but as we take into consideration the fact that very few sopranos, or mezzo sopranos, can sing after Miss Laine and hold their own, we will not say much about it. Herr Doering's cello obligato to Miss Mack's song, "Heaven Hath Shed a Tear," was in itself a gem. Miss Mack received an encore for both her songs, and was presented with a bouquet. Her voice is very powerful, and some of her notes are sweet, but there is something about her pronunciation and accent that mars her singing. This was more noticeable in the first song than in the last, and the pretty little piece which she gave in response to the second encore was better suited to Miss Mack's voice than either of the numbers on the

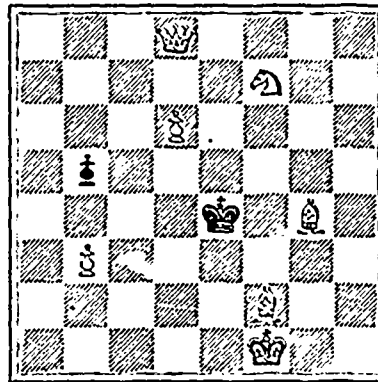
programme. For grandeur of sound and effect the "Fair Ellen," by the Club, Ladies' Auxiliary and orchestra, with Miss Laine and Mr. Gillis as soloists, is ahead of anything yet given us in Orpheus Hall. We are glad to see the Club repeating successful and popular pieces—once is not nearly enough for the beauty of a composition to be thoroughly appreciated by the people. The programme contained the names of the ladies and gentlemen of the Club Auxiliary and orchestra, etc., and was accompanied by a circular announcing several matters of interest.

The ladies say the shops are very enticing this spring, and the dress goods were never prettier before. Certainly a great variety of dainty looking pale colored materials are to be seen for gowns and blouses—the latter are to be just as fashionable if not more so than ever—and belts and girdles of every variety are displayed. Among the most fetching materials for blouses we have heard spoken of, are the silk gauzes or muslins of various shades to be seen in the window of a Granville Street store, and the cream cashmeres with pale pink or blue silk stripes in them at G. M. Smith's. These, and all sorts of ordinary prints and cottons, and the ever pretty white lawns and muslins are the favorites for blouses, which are absolutely indispensable to the wardrobe of a well dressed woman now-a-days. On every warm day we observe that dozens of girls are wearing them, and they certainly are pretty and look comfortable and easy.

CHIESS.

Solution of problems No. 65, 66, 67, 69 correctly solved by C. W. L. viz, Q to K2, Q to B7, Q to Q2, Q to QK16.

PROBLEM No. 70.  
From Mail, Dublin.  
By C. Planck, London.  
BLACK 2 pieces.



WHITE 7 pieces.  
White to play and mate in 2 moves.

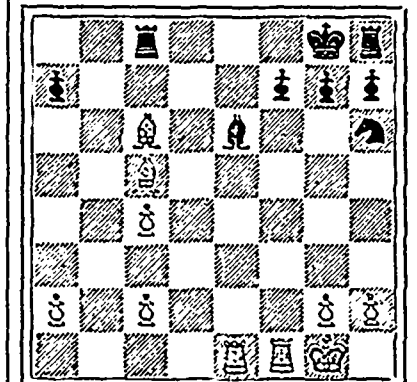
GAME No. 71.  
Scotch Gambit.

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| WHITE.          | BLACK           |
| C. Golmayo.     | J. Blackburne.  |
| 1 P to K4       | P to K4         |
| 2 Kt to KB3     | Kt to QB3       |
| 3 P to Q4       | P takes P       |
| 4 Kt takes P    | Kt to B3        |
| 5 Kt to QB3     | B to K15        |
| 6 Kt takes Kt   | KtP takes Kt    |
| 7 Q to Q4       | Q to K2         |
| 8 P to B3       | P to Q4         |
| 9 B to KK15     | P to B4         |
| 10 B to K15 ch  | K to B1 a       |
| 11 Q to Q3 b    | P takes P       |
| 12 P takes P    | B takes Kt ch c |
| 13 P takes B    | B to K12 c      |
| 14 Castle KR d  | Q takes P       |
| 15 Q to R3      | Q to KK15       |
| 16 Q takes Q    | Kt takes Q      |
| 17 QR to K1     | B to Q4         |
| 18 P to KR3     | Kt to R3 e      |
| 19 B to K7 ch   | K to K1         |
| 20 B takes P    | P to QB3        |
| 21 P to B4 f    | B to K3         |
| 22 B takes P i  | R to B1         |
| 23 R takes B!   | P takes R       |
| 24 B to Q7      | R takes B       |
| 25 B takes P ch | Kt to B2        |
| 26 R takes Kt   | R to K4         |
| 27 R to B6 ch   | R takes B       |
| 28 R takes R    | K to B2         |
| 29 R to QR6     | R to R1         |
| 30 K to B2      | K to K2         |
| 31 K to K3      | K to Q2         |
| 32 K to Q4      | K to B2         |
| 33 K to B5      | K to K2         |
| 34 R to K6      | R to B1 ch      |
| 35 K to Q5      | R to B2         |
| 36 P to B5      | P to K13        |

- |                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 37 P to K14     | P to QR4    |
| 38 P to QR4     | K to R2     |
| 39 P to B4      | Kt to K12 g |
| 40 P to K15     | R to B2     |
| 41 P to R4      | R to B5 h   |
| 42 P to B6 ch i | K to K13    |
| 43 P to B7 ch   | K to K12    |
| 44 R to K8      | K takes P   |
| 45 R to K7 ch   | K to K13    |
| 46 R takes P    | K to R3     |
| 47 R to KK17    | R to B4 ch  |
| 48 K to K4 j    | Resigns     |

NOTES.

- a If B to Q2 11, B takes B ch, winning a pawn.
- b Strange to say, Mr. Blackburne declares that this move was entirely new to him, and led him into a well-conceived trap. The older moves Q to Q2 and Q to B2 are pronounced inferior by Salvioli, Steinitz and the Handbuck.
- c With these moves Black leaves the beaten track. Unfavorable is Q takes P ch. 13, Q takes Q, Kt takes Q; 14, B to B6, Kt takes Kt; 15, B takes R, Kt to K6 ch; 16, P to B3.
- d White has now a Morphy-like game, presenting glorious opportunities for attack.
- e If Kt to B3 19, R takes Kt, P takes R; 20, B to R6 ch, K to K1; 21, R to K3 and wins.
- f A splendid calculation; diagram of the ensuing position:  
White to make his 23rd move.  
BLACK 9 pieces,—Blackburne.



- WHITE 10 pieces,—Golmayo.
- g Black takes his quasia like a good patient.
- h And it must have been a tonic, for he now makes some desperately ingenious efforts to save the game.
- i The snare was laid in 42, R to K7 ch, K to R3; 43, R takes P, R to Q5 ch, and Black has at least a chance of drawing.
- j Again, if K to B6 Black checks at QB4.
- March 5, Blackburne won the match by 5 to 3 and 2 draws.—*Baltimore News*.

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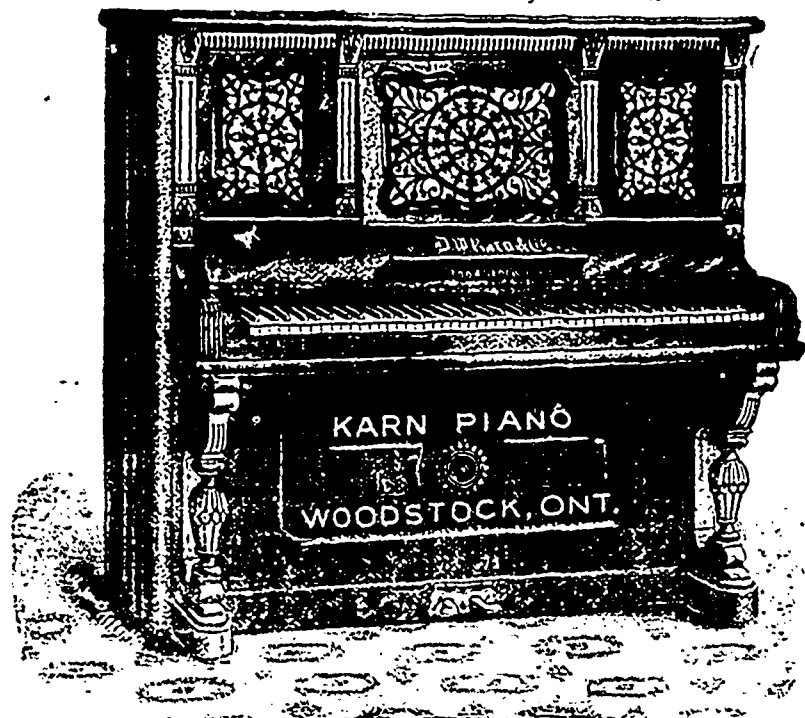
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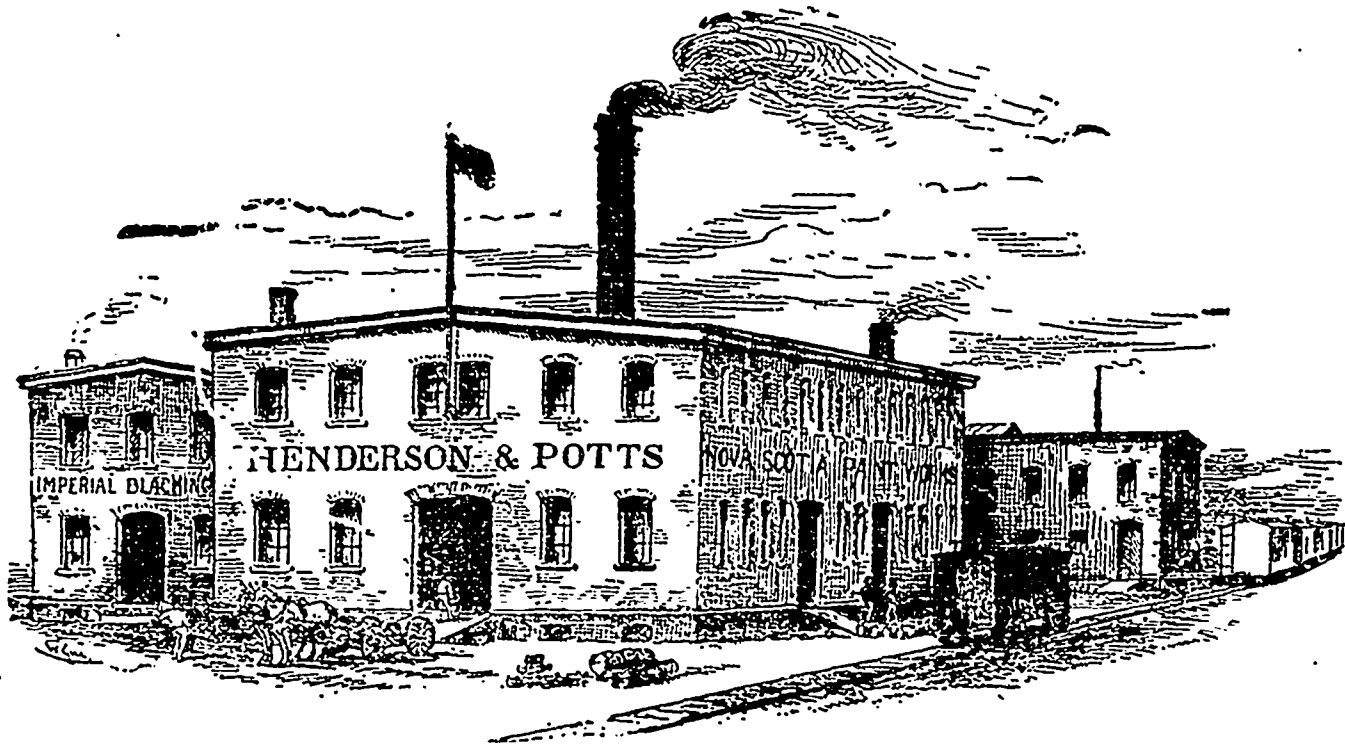
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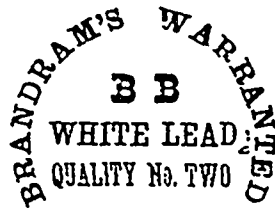
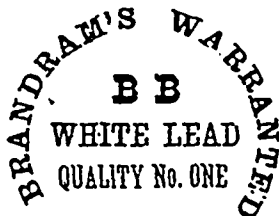
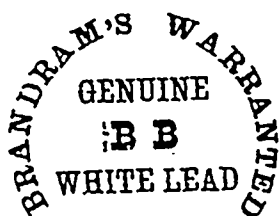
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