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THE CRITIC.

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.



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HALIFAX, N. S., MARCH 21, 1890.

{ VOL 7
No. 12 }

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FLOWERS, FEATHERS AND ORNAMENTS.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

Another weather-prophet has discovered that this winter has been like that of 1815 16, which preceded the famous year in which there was no summer. We venture to think the analogy will not be found to hold good.

An utterly absurd amount of fuss is being made about, and importance attached to, the delay in filling the vacant judgeship. By the way, thinking of the style of controversy of which this is a specimen, though not especially apropos to it, might we not venture to suggest to our political controversialists that the absolute elimination from all such discussions of the very unpalatable word "lie," might be attended with very great advantage and tend to lessen the vulgar acerbity which at present unhappily distinguishes them.

We are indebted to the *King's College Record* for its endorsement of our idea (in our issue of the 21st ult) of what a Dominion Federal Flag should be something like. We are hence encouraged—without prejudice to any who may see their way to a better suggestion—to again briefly sketch the outline. Our idea is to drop all attempt to typify Provinces, which only results in an incomprehensible muddle, and to seek simplicity and visibility. With this view we suggested a red St. George's Cross on a white ground; with a blue shield over the centre of the cross charged with a beaver (yellow), semi surrounded by a maple-wreath, surmounted by a crown, probably also yellow.

The action of the Dominion Government in procuring superior varieties of seed barley, and the preliminary experiments to be made this season by hundreds of farmers in consequence, may, and we hope will, prove to be steps of great importance to Canadian Agriculturists. The prices at which two-rowed barley from the Continent of Europe is selling in England warrant the anticipation of a most profitable market for Canadian raised grain, if it ever, (of which we should think there is little doubt) be raised in Canada of the qualities required for malting in Great Britain. Barley of this standard, it is stated, commands nearly and in some cases quite twice the price of the cheap barleys used for grinding only. This is a matter which should occupy the attention of every Canadian farmer.

THE CRITIC,

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

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

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

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

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

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

The *Electrical Review* is authority for the following interesting statement: A number of experiments made in Italy have proved that an agreeable "bouquet" may be imparted to wine by subjecting it for a certain time to the passage of an electrical current; and that wines which are not easily transportable may by this process be rendered capable, without detrimental consequences, of undergoing long land and sea journeys. It has been pertinently suggested that the electric current may vitalize into increased strength the bouquet inherent in the fruit.

We learn incidentally from an excellent American Publication, *Our Dumb Animals*, that the people of Massachusetts are to be asked to enact a law that will make it a criminal offence for any man, woman or child in that State to throw a crumb of bread to a city sparrow. We do not vouch for the accuracy of this piece of information, but, if it be true, it is another and a striking example of the tendency to crude inquisitorial legislation interfering with personal action in the most petty, vexatious and unwarrantable manner, which seems to be the most serious and growing mischief of the day.

The savage potentate who rules the State of Dahomey in Africa has, it seems, come in collision with the power of France. Dahomey and Ashantee, two of the most powerful native kingdoms of East Africa, have long been celebrated for the blood thirsty absolutism of their kings. The fearful wholesale sacrifices of human life at the funerals of their monarchs and on other great public occasions have long been matter of horrid general knowledge. The king of Ashantee had his lesson some years ago at the hands of Lord Wolseley, and it will behoove the interest of humanity that the potentate of Dahomey should be as effectually brought to book by France.

There is it appears a possibility of an outbreak of war between Russia and China. The Chinese are swarming over the northern frontier into provinces which were once within the Empire, but have since been taken over by Russia, and the Russian naval station on the Pacific Ocean, Vladivostok, will be endangered if the movement is not checked. Once before the Russians sought to take over a Chinese province in the south-west, but the numbers of the Chinese proved overwhelming and Russia was forced to retire. A war in Asia would be serious for Russia, inasmuch as it would weaken her for war, or even for resistance to German and Austrian designs in Europe.

Nothing can be more satisfactory than the present relations of the Militia of Halifax with the Imperial Forces, who are untiring in affording every assistance in their power to our citizen soldiery whenever occasion serves. An instance of this good feeling occurred on Friday last. The Royal Artillery were already short-handed by the strength of one battery which had left, and another was to leave on Saturday. A very heavy gun was to be mounted for the use of the H. B. G. A., and the R. A. determined it should be done though they had to impress men not usually employed on that kind of work, and who had all to prepare for leaving on Saturday morning. This service (an arduous one) was rendered in the most cheerful and pleasant manner, and, with other instances, forms a marked contrast to the cool relations which existed under commands previous to that of Sir John Ross, and with former D. A. G's. of Militia.

Despite the combined influences of Portugedom and Buerdom the influx of British people into the Transvaal republic is so extensive that it seems far from improbable that that territory may again fall under British rule. Among other British pro-consuls who have proved themselves weak-kneed as to the extension of British rule, and who were sustained by a still weaker Colonial department of the Imperial Government, Sir Hercules Robinson, otherwise an able colonial ruler, committed himself to the fatal dictum that England had no interests beyond the Limpopo River. Such ideas are ruinous to British prestige. England ought to occupy all she can in unsettled and unclaimed countries, for her rule is on the whole in the broadest interests of humanity, and it is to be hoped that the spur of French and German competition for the waste spaces of the earth will prove an effective stimulus to the assertion of her right of colonization wherever there is scope for the extension of her power.

We are sorry that Sir Edwin Arnold, whose *Light of Asia* is replete with tenderness for all sentient beings, should have allowed himself in addressing a Japanese audience to extol far beyond any deserts possibly attributable to him, the man who is at this moment the chief prop of vivisectional cruelty in Europe—M. Pasteur. In a fine address, delivered to the Japanese Educational Society, Sir Edwin said:—"The famous Frenchman has already practically abolished the silkworm disease, splenic fever, and hydrophobia, and we seem to know, or to be upon the point of knowing, through the microscope, the bacillus or seed-form of cholera, of consumption, and of malaria." So far from abolishing hydrophobia M. Pasteur's nostrums have not only inaugurated a needless panic about it all over Europe, but have probably actually promoted the disease among dogs by the vexatious muzzlings, and other restrictions and persecutions to which the poor animals have been subjected through it. M. Pasteur's necrology of over 160 persons inoculated by him, most of whom were probably bitten by animals not rabid at all, has just been added to by two cases in which the Pastourian inoculations were followed by death, while uninoculated persons bitten by the same dog still live. We firmly believe that the inoculations are themselves dangerous to life. How many cases of hydrophobia do we hear of in Canada, where fortunately M. Pasteur's treatment and professions are but little thought about and where dogs are allowed to live in tolerable peace from terrified faddists?

If we may judge by the report of the Committee of the Pan-American Conference on Customs Union, that redoubtable Congress has achieved but very negative results. It takes the ground that the establishment of a Customs Union as generally understood would require not only a partial sacrifice of the national sovereignty of the American nations other than the U. S., but more radical changes in their respective constitutions than they are willing to accept. It expresses the opinion that the principle of unrestricted reciprocity is acceptable, and that its adoption might bring about results as favorable as those obtained by free trade among the different States of the American Union, but that a Customs Union on this basis is impracticable as a continental system at present. The report contents itself, therefore, with recommending to such governments as may desire partial reciprocity to make commercial treaties with one or more other American countries upon such a basis as may be acceptable in each case. The spirit of negation could scarcely be more palpably displayed.

In some respects Ontario may be said to be in advance of the Maritime Provinces, but in the essential of religious and even general toleration the great province is distinctly behind. In no instance has the tendency to a factiousness inimical to the best interest of the Dominion, and to an excitability on some inter-provincial points been more deplorably manifested than in the coarse and discourteous spirit in which the generous and graceful proposal of M. Mercier on behalf of the Toronto University has been received by certain Ontario newspapers and some of their correspondents. To say nothing of the exceeding bad taste of questioning the motives of M. Mercier's action, which was well calculated to assuage the rising bitterness of race and religious differences, it may be feared that if this spirit of unkindness be not speedily curbed and rebuked by the public opinion of the Province the prospect of the humiliation of a refusal of their generously professed aid may operate with the people of Quebec to the increase of the acrimony which M. Mercier's liberal action would probably have done much to mitigate.

We have alluded more than once to the expediency of the institution throughout the Dominion of Cadet Corps in the Public Schools. Montreal is achieving a great success in this line, and a very promising corps existed in the London, Ont., high school ten years ago, and is doubtless still flourishing. We believe there are similar organizations in Toronto, at all events the university furnishes a company to the Queen's Own, though of course this is scarcely a school cadet corps. New South Wales, it appears, has carried out the idea with great energy. The system is nearing completion, and promises to be exceedingly beneficial. New regulations provide for the establishment of cadet corps in connection with all the public schools throughout the Colony, and senior corps of infantry and artillery are also to be formed, so as to continue the training of lads after leaving school until they are old enough to join the militia. The cadets in all cases are to be provided with improved weapons, and there is also a proposal being considered for the formation of cavalry corps in the back country districts, where in large numbers of cases the boys ride to and from school every day.

In view of a proposed legislation on the sawdust question it may be as well that lumber mill owners should set themselves to seriously consider the various purposes of manufacture for which it has been for some time past stated that that article may be utilized. Scientific investigations in this direction should be promoted in every possible way, and it especially behooves mill owners to direct their attention to their furtherance. Every now and again some new means of utility is made known. The latest is the statement that the town of Deseronto, Ont., is to be lighted by an excellent gas manufactured from sawdust instead of coal. We learn from the *Chronicle* that the sawdust is "conducted into retorts, where by means of heat the volatile matter is driven off, and the wood converted into charcoal. The gas, after being purified is much like that procured from bituminous coal. Two tons of dry sawdust yield 20,000 cubic feet of gas. As a gas producer sawdust is said to be superior to coal, and requires a very simple and inexpensive plant. If this is the case, it may afford a desirable way of disposing of the sawdust nuisance which has caused such interminable controversy."

In an article contributed by the W. C. T. U. of Windsor to the *Windsor Tribune*, occur the following remarks:—"Two incidents lie, with the full force of a slowly mending public opinion, against the newspaper of to-day both weekly and daily. One is the exposure, indelicate to indecency, of family griefs and disgraces; the other, an utter disregard of truth in the publication of these details. Why should the newspaper bring to our breakfast and tea-tables items of gossip which, if brought and collected by a neighbor, all our neighborly instincts would break forth in scornful rebuke? And why should we tolerate a mendacious statement of such news in the daily journal when we should turn the gossiping liar out of doors? Think on these things." The writer goes on to say that the newspaper may not alone be to blame, and that it may be that conscientious thought once aroused the guns will be turned upon our own selves. Do we not enjoy some of these indelicacies ourselves? Do we not search for these tid bits as for sweet morsels ourselves? Do we not even sometimes actually feel more virtuous and respectable ourselves because our neighbor has been detected in some malfeasance, or the notably philanthropic woman of our church or society has suffered a sorrowful reminder that 'charity begins at home?' And then go deeper where lurks just that love of 'honorable mention' and courting of public praise, that makes newspapers dare to be familiar—this, too, is profitable for us, before we cast stones at them. The newspaper knows us better than we think; and we are more responsible for some of their sins than we have yet attempted to calculate." It strikes us that there is much food for thought in these sentences.

GUIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES

Ma. J Muller on a winter day,
Hastored to the wafinee.

She little dreamed that there she'd
The Judge in just a seat behind.

She and the Judge, so it was said,
Were very shortly to be wed.

He greeted her with kindly smile,
And gaily chatted they awhile.

But soon the play in front was on
When lo! the Judge's smile was gone.

In patience for a while he sat,
Hid from the stage behind her hat.

Then muttered he a fearful word,
Which Maud in fear and trembling heard.

He hastened from the place away;
They have not spoken since that day.

And Maud, now of his love bereft,
Regrets that she is badly left.

And often sighs, "it might have been!
I'll never wear that hat again."

The slow thinker can at least claim that there is plenty of wait to his mind.

The pessimist is the man who will insist on turning his coat inside out if the lining happens to be shabby.

No man should boast that he does not care for public opinion until he can fall on the streets and pick himself up without looking round to see if any one saw him fall.

First Burglar.—"Cracker, I think we ought to have a motto. A feller can work so much better with a motto to chirk him up." Second Burglar— "Yes, I think so, too. How would this do, 'Fake things as you find 'em'."

When the editor proposed and was accepted he said: "I should be glad if you would give me a kiss." She hesitated, and he added; "Not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith." She could not resist that.

A New York dealer gives away a novel with every bar of soap he sells. If the novel was written by one of the new school of female authors, and the soap possesses strong disinfectant properties, the combination is all right, and the dealer's scheme deserves commendation.

"Salem! Salem!" called out the conductor, as a train rolled into the station the other day. "What!" said an old lady, turning to the judge, "is this the place where they hung witches?" "Yes, yes," replied the judge, with a twinkle in his eye, "but be calm, madam, they don't do it now."

Going down the Chesapeake Bay on an excursion when the wind was fresh and the white caps tumultuous, Judge Hall, of North Carolina, became terribly seasick. "My dear Hall," said Chief Justice Waite, who was one of the party, and who was as comfortable as an old sea dog, "can I do anything for you? Just suggest what you wish." "I wish," groaned the seasick jurist, "that your Honor would overrule this motion."

Miss Boston (visiting in the East End)—"Ethel, dear, when did you get that lovely Saliva dog?"

Ethel—"Oh, it was a present. It is a pure-blooded Spitz. But what an odd name you called it."

Miss Boston—"Why, we always call them that in Boston. Spitz is such a horrid name, you know."

Henry VIII. differed from other men as a suitor. He married his wives and axed them afterwards.

We parted in silence, we parted by night,
On the bank of a beautiful river;
No sound but a gurgle, as out of my sight
Swift she sank with scarcely a shiver.
The nightingale warbled, the stars sweetly shone,
And, though she will rise again never,
No sorrow was shown for the life that had flown,
For the cat is silent forever.

FIGHT BETWEEN A SNAKE AND A DOG—A terrier owned by a native gentleman in India while running about the compound, was darted at by a large cobra snake, which however, missed its aim, when the dog succeeded in getting hold of it by the hood, at once running off home with it, putting the occupants of the house into a terrible fright. The dog then commenced shaking the snake, and released its hold to get a second grip at it; but this time it unfortunately caught it below the hood; thus giving the snake a chance to give it a bite on the lower lip. This so infuriated the dog that it tightened its grip and severed the snake in two. The snake's bite, however, did its work; for the brave little dog frothed from the mouth and died in a few minutes.

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Messrs Johnson and McCoy have been re-nominated as Liberal candidates for Shelburne County.

Yarmouth has again voted against incorporation by a majority of 22, the vote being 204 for and 226 against.

The New Brunswick Legislature opened on the 13th inst. A. S. White was chosen speaker without opposition.

We have to acknowledge a copy of the *Toronto Merchant*, apparently an excellent journal of commerce and finance.

Louis Rubeinstein complains bitterly of his harsh treatment by the Russian authorities because of his being by descent a Polish Jew.

The snow-fall on Wednesday night was quite a surprise. Many people had quite given up all thoughts of another sleigh drive this winter.

R. J. Birchell, accused of the murder of F. C. Benwell, at Princetown Ont., has been committed for trial, all the evidence having been taken.

The *Paris Temps* confirms the announcement that a modus vivendi has been established between France and Great Britain regarding the Newfoundland fisheries.

Mr. F. A. Lawrence and Geo. Clark will again be Liberal candidates for Colchester, and Mr. Otto Weeks and Mr. James A. Fraser have been re-nominated for Guysboro.

Mr. H. L. Morrow has been nominated as Liberal-Conservative candidate for Guysborough County to take the place of the late Mr. Hartshorne. Mr. A. F. Cameron, of Sherbrooke, is the other Liberal-Conservative standard bearer.

Out of 91,000 persons who, according to the report of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, settled in Canada in 1889, 31,000 were Canadians who had for a time settled in the United States, but had found Canada to be the best country after all.

Alex. Shaw, secretary and treasurer of the Canada Jute company, was arrested at Montreal, on Monday, for embezzling \$10,000 of the company's funds. The fraud covers several years. Experts are still examining the book for other frauds. Shaw is an officer in the Victoria Rifles.

The following appointments to the H. B. G. A., are gazetted:—To be lieutenant, 2nd Lieutenant Harry MacNab Wylde, R. S. A., vice Lancelot John Bland resigned. To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally, Hastings Wainwright Freeman, gentleman, vice H. M. Wylde promoted.

The seventh annual meeting of the N. S. Dairymen's association opened in Y. M. C. A. Hall on Tuesday. A large number of members were present and the president, A. B. Black, of Amherst, occupied the chair. Several interesting papers have been read and discussed.

Falling rocks are causing consternation in that part of Champlain street, Quebec, near the place where the rock slide crushed forty-five people to death. A few days ago a huge boulder came down the cliff and it is feared that another extensive slide may take place owing to the heavy rains.

The last issue of the *Dominion Illustrated* contains, in addition to other interesting views, portraits of eminent Canadians, &c., some particularly interesting views in and information concerning the Island of Newfoundland. This excellent publication continues its high character in every branch.

The death occurred on Friday last of Mr. Henry Peters, the well-known contractor, builder and real estate owner. Mr. Peters suffered from heart disease, but his death was unexpected. He was 67 years of age. His estate is valued at \$150,000, a large portion of which is left to Catholic Charities.

Ontario had 14,551 marriages last year. Of the persons married 10,057 were Methodists, 5,713 Presbyterians, 5,209 Episcopalians and 4,033 Roman Catholics. The list includes 9 girls of 14 years and 25 of 15 years. Two boys of 17 and 7 at 18 years were married, one of the latter to a bride of 14. The oldest bridegroom was 84 and the most mature bride 72. The former took to himself a wife of 17.

Great preparations are being made for celebrating the centenary of King's College in June next. Professors and students are entering into the work with a spirit of enthusiasm, and will endeavor to make the occasion worthy of the oldest college in the Maritime Provinces. A vigorous canvass has been commenced for funds, and the sum of \$1,132.20 has been obtained. Halifax, which is yet to be canvassed, it is expected with other places will bring the amount up to \$2,000.

A petition is being circulated in Moncton, praying that the Senate and Commons of Canada do not pass any bill in regard to the observance of the Sabbath, or Lord's day, or any other ecclesiastical institution or rite, nor to favor the adoption of any legislation that would conflict with the rights of conscience. The petition is being largely signed, and is promoted by the Seventh-day believers, that is, those who believe that Saturday, and not Sunday, is the day that should be observed as the Sabbath.

The new City Hall building is now completed and ready to be handed over to the city. A description of the building would require more space than we can devote to it, but we can only say that it is a handsome edifice, well and substantially built, and Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co., of Amherst, are to be congratulated on the satisfactory completion of their work. The building is heated with hot water throughout, Gurney's apparatus being used, and the radiators are quite ornamental. The price was \$79,450, and extras amounted to \$3,672.81.

A scrimmage occurred in the Poores' Asylum on Tuesday afternoon, which resulted in the death of an old and sick man named George Arliss. A man named Daly was insulting to Arliss and they fought, with the result that Arliss died in a few minutes. Coroner T. R. Almon held an inquest upon the body on Wednesday, but it was adjourned, pending a post mortem by city medical officer Treueman. Daly has been taken in charge pending the verdict. Such a disgraceful scene would seem to indicate a lamentable lack of discipline and oversight on the part of those in authority.

The women of Atchison, Kansas, have nominated a full ticket for the school board.

A girl in West Virginia has made enough money by trapping muskrats to buy a gold watch.

Clubs have increased rapidly in New York, and it is estimated that they now have an active membership of 100,000. Every club has an ambition to get a building on Fifth Avenue.

As suggestive of the large Scandinavian population in the Western States, the Minneapolis directory shows that there are in that city 2,000 Ole Olesous, 1,910 Erick Ericksens, 1,215 Nels Nelsons and 1,011 John Johnsons.

The death of the only grandson of Abraham Lincoln has drawn attention to the strange fact that the lines of so many great Americans have become extinct. There are no direct male descendants of Washington, Monroe, Madison, Jackson, or Webster.

It is reported that the greatest sensation ever known in Fredericksburg, Va., is about to be developed. The parties affected are said to be officials of Safford County, and detectives have discovered alleged frauds of over \$2,000,000 and have been shadowing the accused parties at the instigation of a prominent northern man.

A Petaluma, Cal., merchant found in his papers recently a note of hand given in January, 1860. The face of it called for \$200, with three per cent. a month interest, compounded monthly if not paid. He got a number of sharp accountants to figure the present value of the note with interest. The startling result was \$8,997,337.90.

Judge McConnell on Friday last signed a bill of exceptions in the Cronin case. The document will be taken at once to the Supreme Court, where Lawyer Forrest will apply for supersedeas. The effect of the supersedeas, if obtained, will be to return Coughlin, Burke and O'Sullivan from penitentiary labor and discipline pending further proceedings.

The U. S. Government printing office is now engaged in filling one of the largest orders in its history. This is for 18,000,000 blanks for the use of the 40,000 enumerators of the 11th census, who will begin work in May. It will take 15,000 reams of paper, and 20 presses will have to be worked 22 hours each day for six weeks before the order will have been completed.

By an ordinance passed last Friday, all Chinese residents of San Francisco are required to move their residences and places of business, within sixty days, to a certain section of the southern part of the city. Most of the Chinese are now located near the business centre of the city, and they number about 60,000. It is expected that efforts will be made to nullify the ordinance, but it has been pronounced constitutional.

It is said by experts in the West that probably the most laborious as well as the most regular mining for gems is done by the ants in Arizona and Colorado. Either because the ants want the pebbles as an outer covering for their hills or because they object to them inside they frequently make about their dwellings a glittering spread of stones of all sorts, among them amethysts, topazes, and other valuable jewels.

There are 2,000 shirtmakers on strike in New York. Many are women and they demand a uniform rate of pay in all the shops. They also want the bosses to provide machines for them to operate. The shirtmakers do not intend to work more than ten hours a day, and are determined not to work fourteen as they have in the past. Many of the bosses have conceded the terms demanded, but others are holding out. The pleatmakers have joined the shirtmakers out of sympathy and say they will stand by their co-workers to the end.

In an election riot in Huanta, Peru, over 100 persons were massacred. The Berlin labor conference commenced last Saturday. The proceedings are to be private.

Conservatives in England have started a fund to recoup the *Times* for its outlay against the Parnellites.

The expediency of a penny postage for the whole British Empire and America is being considered in England.

In the recent election at Stoke-upon-Trent, the poll resulted in the return of Gower, the Gladstonian candidate.

The Pope will appoint a metropolitan of Tokio and four suffragan bishops, the Japanese Government consenting.

The will of the late poet Browning, which has just been probated, bequeaths an estate valued at £17,000 to his son.

Advices from Cabul give news of a serious insurrection in Afghanistan against the authority of Abdurrahman Khan, the Ameer.

Owing to incessant rains the river has overflowed and inundated the town of Brisbane, Australia. The damage is estimated at £300,000.

Advices from Teheran state that the influenza is raging there with great severity and increasing virulence. A daily average of seventy deaths from the disease is reported. Several members of the Shah's family are prostrated with the malady.

Canon Wescott has been appointed to the See of Durham in the room of the late Bishop Lightfoot. The appointment is regarded as an eminently fitting one.

The Queen has announced her intention to visit Drury Lane Theatre during the Carl Rosa opera season. It will be her first visit to a theatre since the Prince Consort's death in 1861.

100,000 British miners are on strike. Many owners are conceding the terms proposed, by which the men receive an advance of 5 per cent. in wages now, and a similar advance in July.

The Moraa Mine, in Glamorganshire, Wales, is again on fire, and the mine will be flooded. The bodies of 43 victims of the late disaster have been taken out, but it is impossible to get others.

Prince Bismarck's resignation is reported to have been accepted on Monday by the Emperor. The whole Prussian ministry resigned at the same time, but this latter is elsewhere said to be a mere formality.

The Austrian Government has granted the demand of the Bishops for the exclusion of old Catholics from the Roman Catholic Church. The decree obliges old Catholics to constitute a separate religious society.

A wealthy citizen of Osaka, Japan, who is the owner of a rich copper mine, has celebrated in a rather peculiar manner the 200th anniversary of the mine coming into the possession of his family. On that occasion each of his 300 or more employees received as a memento of the occasion a swallow-tail coat.

The Empress Eugenie has taken to writing poetry. It is said that her work exhibits remarkable talent. The Empress Eugenie is editing letters of her late husband and son for publication. The sale of the book will be devoted to the fund for the relief of the widows of the soldiers who fell in the war of 1870.

Sir George Trevelyan moved in the House of Commons that parliament henceforth rise in the beginning of July and that business be met by a winter session. He contended that the house ought to have two sessions yearly and arrange to give the best part of the summer to recess. The motion was rejected 173 to 169.

General Von Caprivi (if that be the correct name) has been appointed Chancellor in place of Prince Bismarck, and Herr Von Radowitz, German Ambassador at Constantinople, or Count Von Hatzfeldt, Ambassador in London, are each named as probable successors to Count Herbert Bismarck as Imperial Foreign Minister.

The action of Buchanan in hoisting the British flag in the Shire district has caused great excitement in Lisbon. The government has made a formal protest to Lord Salisbury. Feeling runs so high that it is feared an attack may be made upon the British legation. Troops have been placed there to prevent a hostile demonstration. The cabinet was specially summoned to consider the situation.

It will not be long before all the waste water-power in the land will be converted into electrical energy, and conveyed anywhere to a point of from ten to one hundred miles on a small copper wire, in armaments of from ten to five hundred horse-power. The cost of construction per mile would not exceed \$6,000. Long distance distribution has already been practically successful in the Western States, but more particularly in Switzerland.

The poet and editor, Sir Edwin Arnold, as readers of his letters to his paper know, is charmed with Japan and its people, but few of his friends would care to believe that he would give up Europe for Cathay. Nevertheless, an attache of the *Telegraph* says that it is believed in that office that Arnold will take up his residence and spend the rest of his days in Japan. Sir Edwin is an orientalist by disposition and temperament, and the hurly-burly of the practical world has always jarred upon his sensitive moral organization.

One of the most interesting of modern archaeological discoveries is reported from Canterbury, where on opening an ancient tomb in the south wall of the cathedral the remains of Cardinal Langton, who bore a big part in the struggle for Magna Charta and died in 1228, were found undisturbed in a stone coffin. Not only were the features distinguishable, but a very beautiful and unique collection of episcopal vestments with ring, staff, mitre, chalice, and paten was obtained, which has been placed among the treasures of the cathedral library.

The new Brazilian marriage law makes civil marriage obligatory. Any marriage not made before civil powers is null and void. The parties have to pay to the judge \$1 and to the clerk 50 cents if the marriage is performed at his office, and double that if in a private house, besides the cost of carriage or travelling expenses. Relatives of the first and second degrees, girls under 14 and boys under 16 years of age are prohibited from marrying. Widows may not marry until ten months after the decease of their husbands. Civil marriages may be preceded or followed by religious services.

The keel-plates of a new first-class English protected cruiser, to be called the *Coutour*, were laid a few weeks ago in one of the English shipyards. She is said to be an improvement on the *Mersey* class. She will be 360 feet in length, or sixty feet longer than the *Mersey*, and have a displacement of 7,250 tons. Her engines will develop a horse-power of 12,000 under forced draft, and 7,500 under natural draft, giving her an estimated speed of twenty and eighteen knots respectively. She is to have a coal capacity to steam 10,000 knots at a ten-knot speed, and 2,800 knots at a speed of eighteen knots. Her protective deck will be carried from end to end, will have a thickness of five inches of steel, and there will be other novel devices for protecting the guns and their crews. The armament, exclusive of machine-guns and torpedoes, will consist of two 9-inch guns, ten 6-inch, and a dozen six-pounder quick-firing guns.

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No matter from what cause it arises.

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At 2 o'clock, p.m.
PRIZES VALUE, \$50,000.
Capital Prize—1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00

LIST OF PRIZES.

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

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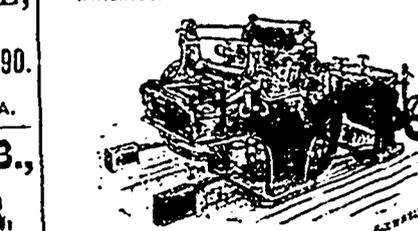
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THE NIGHT SKY.O deep of Heaven, 'tis thou alone art boundless,
'Tis thou alone our balance shall not weigh,
'Tis thou alone our fathom-line finds soundless,
Whose infinite our finite must obey.
Through thy blue realms and down thy starry reaches
Thought voyages forth beyond thy furthest fire,
And, homing from no sighted shore-line, teaches
Thee measureless as is the soul's desire.O deep of Heaven, no beam of Pleiad ranging
Eternity shall bridge thy gulf of spheres.
The ceaseless hum that fills thy sleep unchanging
Is rain of the innumerable years.
Our worlds, our suns, our ages, these but stream
Through thine abiding like a dateless dream.—Charles G. D. Roberts in *New York Independent*.**ORIGIN OF MASONRY.**

Upon the base of the "Cleopatra needle," which Egypt has given to America, are certain mysterious characters which so closely resemble the emblems of Freemasonry that prodigious stir has been caused among Masons in England as to the real character of the inscriptions. If they could be shown to be truly Masonic they would establish the great antiquity of the order which is so boastful of its age and descent.

Among Masonic scholars the widest differences of opinion exist as to the age of the institution, some dating it back to the time of Solomon, or even remoter time, and others ascribing its genesis to the period which comes within the range of "ancient history." Still, there seems to be a prevalent opinion that however ancient the institution may have been, and whatever traces of it can be discovered in remote times, the Masonry of to-day is a re-constructed and modernised system.

An eminent Masonic authority (Colonel Thomas Picton), who takes this view of it, says that the origin of modern Masonry can be attributed to Lord Bacon. In the *New Atlantis* there is a description of Solomon and his house, and it is there said that the king set apart different days for prosecuting the arts and sciences. The *New Atlantis* was excessively popular among the learned men of Bacon's day, and they tried to establish a society, taking Solomon as an exponent of wisdom. It was encouraged by the court of James I, and his successor, Charles I, until the revolution broke out. Then the royalists, after the death of Charles I, re-organized their society for religious and political motives—the religion for the re-establishment of the Church, the politics for the restoration of the monarchy. Next they invented what is called the legend of the third degree. Hiram Abiff was the murdered monarch. Hiram, the King of Tyre, was the King of France. Solomon was the church. Hiram's three assassins were the three kingdoms, England, Scotland and Ireland.

The Masons of that day, who were the conspirators—the Jacobites—were necessarily a secret society. They called themselves, as the Masons of the European continent do to the present day, the Sons of the Widow, inasmuch as the King had been beheaded and his son had not been recognised. After the Restoration, the leading men of the movement formed the Royal Society, which exists to the present day, and they openly continued the work of the house of Solomon. The Jacobites in France continued their benevolent organization. In England, immediately after the Restoration, a number of those who had been previously affiliated conjoined with a guild of so-called operative Masons, a body of freemen of London, meeting in Mason's Lane. They then became free and accepted Masons.

In 1717 there appeared to be four lodges in London. They met in the Apple Tree Tavern, placed the oldest Mason in the chair, and proceeded to organize a grand lodge, electing Sir Christopher Wren Grand Master. From that body originated all the Masonic lodges at present known to be in existence.—*Notes and Queries*.**A MINUTE.**

Why is our hour divided into sixty minutes, each minute into sixty seconds, etc? Simply and solely because in Babylonia there existed, by the side of the decimal system of notation, another system, the sexagesimal, which counted by sixties. Why that number should have been chosen is clear enough, and it speaks well for the practical sense of those ancient Babylonian merchants. There is no number which has so many divisors as sixty. The Babylonians divided the sun's daily journey into twenty-four parasangs, or 720 stadia. Each parasang or hour was sub-divided into sixty minutes. A parasang is about a German mile, and Babylonian astronomers compared the progress made by the sun during one hour at the time of the equinox to the progress made by a good walker during the same time, both accomplishing one parasang. The whole course of the sun during the twenty-four equinoctial hours was fixed at twenty-four parasangs, 720 stadia or 360 degrees.

This system was handed on to the Greeks, and Hipparchus, the Greek philosopher, who lived about 150 B. C., introduced the Babylonian hour into Europe. Ptolemy, who wrote about 150 A. D., and whose name still lives in that of Ptolemaic system of astronomy, gave still wider currency to the Babylonian way of reckoning time. It was carried along on the quiet traditional knowledge through the Middle Ages, and, strange to say, it sailed down safely over the Niagara at the French Revolution. For the French, when revolutionizing weights, measures, coins, and dates, and subjecting all to the decimal system of reckoning, were induced by some unexplained motive to respect our clocks and watches, and allowed our dials to remain sexagesimal, that is, Babylonian, each hour consisting of sixty minutes.

Here you see again the wonderful coherence of the world, and how what

we call knowledge is the result of an unbroken tradition of a teaching descending from father to son. Not more than about a hundred arms would reach from us to the builders of the palaces of Babylon, and enable us to shake hands with the founders of the oldest pyramids and to thank them for what they have done for us.—*Max Muller in the Fortnightly Review.*

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The business of Mr. Henry Parkman, Carriage and Sleigh Manufacturer, of Windsor, had so increased that a few months ago he purchased a lot and erected thereon a new factory 30x55 ft. and three storeys high in a most desirable location both for customers and shipping. The first floor contains a show room 30x35, a work shop 20x35, and an office. Single and double seated covered wagons, phaetons, sleighs and toboggans are on exhibition. They are in every way fine specimens of the carriage builder's art. On the second floor front there is a show room 25x35, a trimming room 15x18, and a stock room 15x17. The upper floor contains a paint shop 35x25, and a varnishing room (which is lathed and plastered) 15x35. The paint shop contains a floor especially constructed for washing vehicles on. It is perfectly tight and provided with pipes to carry off the water. There is a large open space in each floor through which vehicles are raised or lowered to any floor desired. The arrangements throughout seem excellent. In the rear of the factory there is a blacksmith shop, also owned by Mr. Parkman, where the iron work required in the construction of the different vehicles is produced by competent workmen.

The Amherst Boot & Shoe Manufacturing Company report that they have to work at full blast to keep pace in any degree with their season's orders. Their goods have, from their reliability, found much favor round the Western Shore and in Cape Breton, in which districts their trade is fast increasing, and where their new "Fish Boot" is more and more enquired for. The Company has recently erected a new warehouse of three storeys, and has carried out other additions and increased facilities. They employ over 200 hands, and anticipate a large additional trade next season in their new lines. The Company's operations indicate a high standard of enterprise.

The Oxford Furnishing Company have commenced work on their factory. Mr. Treen, the manager, will start in a few days for the United States to purchase machinery.

There is a good prospect of a boom in building here this summer. Oxford to the front is the motto of its citizens.

The Oxford Manufacturing Company are sending tweeds to British Columbia. Evidently those Columbians know a good thing when they see it.

The Eureka manufacture have employed fifty men all winter, and have a large stock of handsome furniture for the spring trade.—*Chignecto Post.*

Messrs. E. Leonard & Sons, of London, Ontario, Manufacturers of Engines and Boilers, have a branch of their establishment for the Maritime Provinces at 62 Water St., St. John, N. B., where they are represented by Mr. Geo. H. Evans. Their specialties are portable and stationary saw mills, automatic compound engines for electric lighting and other purposes where economy of fuel is an object. They keep a number of millwrights employed in putting in operation mills supplied by them with machinery. Mr. Evans says that business has been good during the past year, and that the firm find their machinery steadily growing in favor in these Provinces.

An Austrian sculptor, Frederick Beer, has discovered a process for dissolving marble and then moulding it like metals. The new product costs little more than plaster, and is especially well adapted to the ornamentation of houses.

It is reported that a gigantic English syndicate will shortly purchase the organ manufactory of Bell & Co., Guolph, Ont. This is one of the largest establishments of the kind in Canada, and the price is said to \$750,000, Mr. Bell retaining an interest in the business.

Maritime trade between Canadian ports should be confined exclusively to vessels built in Canada.

No vessel built elsewhere than in Canada should be allowed to carry either freight or passengers between Canadian ports.

Canada can never hope for a successful merchant marine until the maritime commerce of Canada is carried on in Canadian-built vessels.

Canadian ship builders can never hope to build up a Canadian ship-building industry by preventing the establishment in Canada of works for the manufacture of materials to be used in ship-building.—*Canadian Manufacturer.*

Merchants and others are urged by a contemporary to be on the lookout for a new \$5 counterfeit bill, a United States Treasury note the series of 1880, bearing a Jackson vignette, and a large red seal. Its discovery has just been made known by the U. S. secret service.

Mr. William Holmes, Amherst, N. S., is making extensive alterations and improvements in his carriage factory. The buildings include one 100x32 feet and another 90x90, both three stories high.—*Canadian Manufacturer.*

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CARPENTER & BUILDER.

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D. C. EDWARDS,

Halifax, N. S., September 20th, 1889.

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F. W. GREEN,
MANAGER FOR MARITIME PROVINCES,
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PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

DOMINION.—Canadian prowess as exhibited in the now famous battle of Lundy's Lane and elsewhere, is to be memorialized, and the men who shed their blood in the defence of this our common country, are to have their names and the record of their deeds monumentally handed down to posterity. Such an appropriation of public money will be endorsed by every man who knows what it is to feel the thrill of patriotism. The Winnipeggers are pegging away at the government for a guarantee on the bonds of the Hudson's Bay Railway Company, and it looks now as though this old time outlet for North-West furs will ere long be the outlet for North-West grain. Churchill on the Hudson's Bay is only 300 miles from Winnipeg, and should the railway be built and prove to be feasible, Churchill may yet become the Odessa of Canada. Those who indulge in the cruel pastime of shooting pigeons in or out of galleries, have had a narrow escape from having their amusement placed under the ban of the law, but for some reason, not quite clear to an onlooker, the bill prohibiting pigeon-shooting has been withdrawn for this session. The government's policy of distributing favors has been severely criticised by the opposition, as being more in the interests of party than of the country. The criticism was severe in its language, but it was so general in its assertions that no real definite grievance could be vouched for. The patronage of the government in the form of public buildings, breakwaters, etc., should not be used as rewards for political support. The matter of the tariff charges on the I. C. Railway has been the subject of discussion, and it is generally conceded that these charges are in many particulars higher than they should be. Mr. Boulton, in his seven league boots, is endeavoring to make great strides towards Imperial Federation. He proposes that Canada should be represented in the Imperial Privy Council, and that we also have a representative in the commons. Mr. Boulton's resolution, embodying the above proposals, drew forth some of the best speaking talent in the house in support of unity, but as was to be expected the hobgoblin of Commercial Union reared its spectral visage to remind the house of the short-lived idea which involved Imperial disintegration. Mr. Boulton's resolution was after a brief debate withdrawn. In dealing with the item in supply of steamship subsidies, Mr. Jones took occasion to again express his disapproval of subsidizing steamships, adhering to his belief that the trade should be done by sailing vessels. Then followed a breeze, in which Baird, Blake and Weldon (Albert) took a leading part. Mr. Jones' antiquated views were torn in shreds by Mr. Weldon, who expressed surprise that a man of average intelligence should at this time of day hold such views as those held by Mr. Jones, but as he said, the commercial classes are alive to the advantages of rapid transit, and the sailing vessel policy found no favor in their eyes. Every tub should sit upon its own bottom, but it appears that the manufacturers of these useful articles are sitting upon the government for the unfair competition of prison made tubs, which are sold under their bottom prices. This question of the employment of prison labor is a vexed one, and cannot be settled in a moment, but the prices at which prison made articles are sold should not cut under those of other dealers, for the country has to pay for the keep of the prisoner, and it is only fair that the country should get the benefit of his labor as well as the profits of it. At the present rate of increase in the importations of fresh meat, our farmers will have no home market for their beef. This will affect the prices of hay and roots and be a serious drawback to our agricultural community. The matter is engaging the attention of parliament, and is likely to be dealt with this session. The Ontario people are urging the government to have the canals deepened, so as to enable ships of a greater tonnage to take advantage of these artificial water ways. Our representatives should second this movement as, to us, deepened canals mean an expanding coal trade. Every man is innocent until he is proved guilty, and hence the reference of Mr. Rykert's case to the committee of privileges and elections is satisfactory, as we may now hope that the matter will be sifted to the bottom. Mr. Rykert is accused of using his position as a member of the House of Commons to line his own and his friends' pockets. He denies the accusation, and the committee are to be the judges between the accuser and accused. Mr. Eisenhaur, of Lunenburg, is contending for an increase in the fishing bounty upon the ground that a large bounty is now granted to the manufacturers of pig iron. The relation between these two bounties is not quite clear, and the policy of bounties would have to be carried to an impracticable point of exactness, if the bounty of the Government has to be in ratio to the bounty of nature. The question as to whether the federal or provincial governments had the power of creating Q.C.'s. was brought up incidentally in parliament, and Sir John Thompson stated that as the case of Lenoir vs. Ritchie had for the time being settled this point, it would be useless to now discuss the matter. The Grand Trunk people have introduced a bill which bears material evidence of their desire to purchase the Temiscouata railway. This railway with a short line from Edmunston to Moncton will give the G. T. R. a direct approach to the port of Halifax.

PROVINCIAL.—There is no mistaking the provincial secretary's financial statements, they are always clear, concise and complete. The statement shows the expenditure of the past year to have been in excess of the revenue. This deficit is wiped out by the credit to profit and loss at the close of 1888. The revenue of the province for the past year was in round numbers \$668,000, while the expenditure was \$714,000. There has been expended on capital account during 1889, \$514,000, making the gross debt of the province according to the latest returns, \$1,973,292.45. As an offset to this Mr. Fielding stated that the province had the sums owing by railway corporations and by municipalities, as well as the amount standing to the credit of Nova Scotia at Ottawa, making the net debt to date \$628,627.06. Mr. Fielding stated that our public roads and bridges and railways would necessitate the borrowing of more money, and he thought that the state of the province warranted this policy. A bill authorizing the government to borrow \$300,000 on account of roads and bridges has been submitted to

the legislature and will doubtless become law. The only question is as to the method of expending this money. The government claim that the work should be done under provincial supervision, while the opposition urge that the Municipal Councils should have the exclusive control of the roads and road expenditure. The Town of Pictou has voted to exempt a biscuit factory from taxation and the company running the est. 'lishmont is obtaining an act of incorporation. When the bill came up for discussion the free-traders who are opposed to any town bonusing or exempting from taxation industrial establishments, seized upon the opportunity and came within an ace of defeating the measure, but as the people of Pictou had expressed their approval of the bill, some free-traders gave it their support, and this accounts for its passage. The Commissioner of Works and Mines, in referring to the receipts of the Mines Department, gave it as his opinion that these receipts would continue to increase year by year, and that within a few years they would reach a quarter of a million dollars. If this be true who could wish for the separation of Church and State. Froebel's Kindergarten system, which is now so popular in the United States, is beginning to be appreciated in Nova Scotia, and the legislature has been asked to sanction a bill, giving to incorporated towns the power of establishing Kindergarten schools. If a Halifax boy becomes unmanageable at his home, or breaks the laws of the land, he is sent to either the Protestant or Catholic Industrial school, where he is taught how to behave himself. These reformatories have done excellent work for the youth of our city, and it is now proposed to so extend their scope as to allow the municipalities and incorporated towns of the province to take advantage of their training for boys who would be otherwise lodged in the County Jail.

COMMERCIAL.

No material alteration in the general position of trade has been witnessed during the past week. Business has moved along quietly on the lines that we have already outlined, but there has been no special feature to mention.

The recent unfavorable weather has had a dampening effect on some lines, and the movement in connection with the spring opening of millinery and fancy dry goods having been about worked out business is rather quiet. A little is noted in boots and shoes in the way of pushing ahead orders which were delayed to see how payments would turn out. Taken on the whole, indications point to a quiet volume of trade this spring—rather under the average—but still a steady, quiet movement with a cautious policy actuating everybody, and a universal desire that traders will see the advisability of reforming their methods at as early a date as is practicable.

The following are the business changes in this Province during the past week:—Red Walton Marble Co., Walton, dissolved; Jas. Murray, store, Durham, selling out by auction.

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

	Week Prev.		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	March 14, week	1889	1889	1888	1887	1890	1889	1888	1887
United States.....	209	215	195	141	200	2967	3143	2626	2736
Canada.....	41	48	42	32	31	479	476	464	303

DRY GOODS.—There has been no important change in the position since our last report. The tone has been rather quiet than otherwise. The weather of late has been adverse to business in this line. Houses still anticipate fair prospects on the whole, and if their hopes are verified a fair volume of trade should be transacted. Cotton manufacturers report that orders seem favorable—all things considered. The Upper Province cotton men held a convention in Montreal on the 13th instant, when they decided to defer a reduction in gray cottons, and to mark up the finer grades of goods slightly.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—There has been no break to the monotony of the situation, and nothing has occurred lately that would tend that way. Buyers and sellers are both at the moment indifferent, in view of the uncertainty regarding the tariff. The effect is that no business for future delivery is doing, and very little in a local way. Cable advices give no evidence of a change for the better in the foreign markets. Late quotations were 50s. 5d. for Scotch warrants, and 49s. 10d. for Middleborough. An English firm is reported to have sold a considerable lot of steel rails not long ago for a Mexican railroad at 128s. per ton, to be delivered at New Orleans, when the general quotation was 140s. f. o. b. at works, and a similar difference is said to be frequent between present selling rates and "nominal" quotations. In other words, the foreign markets would appear to be softer below the surface than above, and outward appearances are the reverse of flattering.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market has been unchanged, though a fair and steady jobbing trade has transpired. There has been nothing very particular to note, but the general tone continues firm. English cables report wheat and corn both inactive but steady. At Chicago there has been a noticeable advance in wheat, as much as two cents on some options.

PROVISIONS.—The local market continues firm with only a few sales. Dressed hogs are firm but quiet. The trading is small owing to so much wet weather. The only change in the Liverpool provision market has been a further advance of 3d. in lard which is now at 33s. Other goods are steady and quiet with little doing. At Chicago the May option in pork advanced 20c. and the June 7½c.—going to \$10.47½ May and \$10.35 June. Hogs advanced another 5 cents. The cattle market was active and prices were steady.

BUTTER.—Trade remains dull and nothing except really choice commands anything like a ready sale. The market, on the whole, being a purely jobbing one with the probability of concessions on the lower grades of stock.

CHEESE.—The cheese market remains firm and unchanged with nothing particular to mention. With regard to prices we cannot cite any actual change but holders talk very firm.

FRUIT.—The feature of the market this week has been an increased activity in dried fruits, the movement in which—particularly raisins—has been considerable, and the market on the whole for both green and dried, although quiet, has been essentially steady with a fair average movement. The continued activity in raisins in New York has at last had some effect on the Canadian markets, and the position on this article is very strong with prices firmer and the likelihood of further advances. This was evidenced in New York a few days ago, when 10,000 boxes of Valencias were sold at 5c. in bond. Currants are strong, and the tendency of the market seems to favor even a further advance. Advices from Greece indicate a favorable condition of affairs, stocks being reduced and prices firm. France and America active, 16s. 6d. f. o. b. being paid at Patras, while England advises a rising market with renewed activity on Australian account. An English firm dealing in Canadian and American apples reports as follows:—“We last addressed you in this form under date of February 15th, since when 23,000 bbl. apples have arrived on our market, and the signs of frost then noticed having been repeated, our buyers this last week have operated very cautiously, and prices show a distinct decline upon rates of a fortnight ago. The bulk of the stock is from Maine, and Canadians sell fairly well, although many parcels are of a very poor quality. Any sound Baldwins sold yesterday, ex-Peruvian, at from 20s. to 23s. per bbl. Canadian fruit is in small compass, but what there is is very good and commands the high price quoted below. The premier brand this season appears to be the M. H. Peterson, and, although several lots landed very wasty, buyers compete very keenly for them, and as a consequence prices realized show a very high average. From New York some Michigan Russets sold at 19s., landing in only fair condition. We quote:—Canadian—Baldwins, 18s. to 27s. 6d.; Greenings, 17s. to 18s. 3d.; Spies, 18s. to 24s. 6d.; Sug. Russets, 19s.; Rox. Russets, 19s. 6d. to 24s.; Gold Russets, 20s. to 28s. 6d.; Ben. Davis, 18s. to 25s. 6d.; Wagoners, 27s.; Phoenix, 23s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. Americans—Baldwins (Maine,) 16s. to 22s.; Ben. Davis, 20s. 6d. to 24s. 6d.; Greenings, 20s. 6d.”

SUGAR.—A good, steady trade has developed in sugars and the refineries have advanced prices ½c. to ¾c. since our last report. It is stated that a further advance is confidently expected, owing to the fact that the refineries are not willing to make contracts for sugars ahead nor for large lots for short delivery.

TEA.—Only a fair jobbing trade has been done in teas here this week. New York is looking for and buying from Montreal a middling class of Japans at about 17c. to 20c., while the latter is buying lower grades in New York quite freely.

COFFEE.—The trade in coffee during the week has been light. The market is very firm and prices rule high owing to shortage of good grades. According to the New York estimate the world's supply of coffee shows a decrease of 192,000 bags, while a decrease of only 90,000 bags was expected. Mild coffees advanced 1c. in New York last week owing to short supplies.

FISH OILS.—Our Montreal correspondent reports as follows:—“The market is quiet and unchanged. Steam refined seal 50c. to 52c. Cod oil quiet. Newfoundland at 37c. to 38c., Halifax 32½c. to 34c. Newfoundland cod liver oil 45c. to 50c.” The Montreal *Trade Bulletin* writing of the falling off in the price of cod oil says:—“Some idea may be formed of the shrinkage in the price of cod oil during the past eighteen months, by the fact that a round lot of No. 1 Newfoundland oil has been offered in this market within the past few days at 35c., which about eighteen months ago cost 53c., a clear depreciation of 18c. per gallon or 33 per cent. At the time the above purchase was made at 53c. it was considered a good one, with the chances apparently in favor of still higher prices. Large quantities of cheaper mineral oils however came upon the market about the same time, and were largely used as substitutes for cod oil, owing to their cheapness and the fact that they answered the purpose of the genuine fish oil for manufacturing, &c. fairly well; and from the time that mineral oils were generally introduced into this market, the consumption of cod oil commenced rapidly to decrease and its value to diminish. The loss on the above oil it is estimated will be fully 23c. per gallon when carrying charges are added.”

FISH.—There is little or nothing to remark regarding our local fish market. Receipts and shipments are practically nil. Bankers are beginning to fit out and to otherwise prepare for their summer's work, but nothing of any consequence can be expected to be effected within a month or six weeks from this date. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, March 18—“Since our last we have to note a decided weak feeling in the fish market, and prices generally have dropped considerably, owing to the mild and unfavorable weather and the very limited demand, along with larger stocks on hand than were anticipated by most dealers; consequently the market is in a demoralized state, and the prospects are that some holders will lose heavily. Green cod, which was scarce and in active demand some few weeks ago, and advanced considerably on account of the estimated light supply, has taken a sharp drop of late, owing to a great many country houses returning their stock to the shippers, which, they say, is on account of the sudden change in the observances of Lent, in consequence of which two or three houses are now well stocked up with as much as 150 to 200 barrels each. No. 1 are now being offered at \$5 in single barrels, and round lots at lower prices. It is also reported that several houses are well stocked up with lake trout, which have declined in value to some extent. Choice No. 1. B.C. salmon are held at \$10.50 to \$11 in small lots, while 1888 crop are offering at \$8. Labrador herrings have sold in a jobbing way at \$3.50 to \$3.70, with round lots offered at \$2.75 to \$3. Dry cod are unchanged at \$4.50, and boneless cod at 6c. to 6½c.” Gloucester, Mass., March 18—“We quote New Georges codfish at \$5.75 a qtl. for large, and small at \$4.25; Bank \$4 to \$4.37 for large, and \$4 for small; late caught hand line Western Bank \$5; Shore \$5 and \$4 for large and small. Cured cusk at \$3.25 per qtl; hake, \$2.50; haddock, \$3; heavy salted pollock, \$2, and English cured do., \$3 per qtl. Labrador horring \$5.25 bbl.; med. split \$4.50; extra No. 1 do. \$7.00;

Newfoundland do. \$5; Nova Scotia do. \$5 to \$6.75; Eastport \$4; split Shore \$4.25; round do., \$3.57; round Eastport, \$3.25; pickled codfish \$7.50; haddock \$6; halibut heads \$3; sounds \$13; tongues and sounds \$11.50; tongues \$11; alewives \$4; trout \$15; California salmon \$15.50; Halifax do. \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16; shad \$12.” Reports from West Indian and South American markets are dull, uninterested and unchanged.

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CARRIAGE & LIGHT HARNESS to Order a specialty.

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

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

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.		BREADSTUFFS.	
SUGARS.		Flour seems to have a struggle to maintain the 15c. advance referred to in our last issue. Some millers are decidedly firm on the advance, others who attempted to creep up to 15c. seem glad to get 10c. and go on, while here and there a straggling one, being forced to realize, was compelled to accept the pittance of 5c. advance. All parties West, however, agree upon one main fact, that we have seen our lowest priced flour, and that the markets must steadily improve. Cornmeal unchanged. Oatmeal maintains the advance. The same with mill feeds and oats.	
Cut Leaf	7½ to 8	Flour	High Grade Patents..... 5.00 to 5.15
Granulated.....	7¼ to 7½	Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	4.65 to 4.70
Circle A.....	6½	Straight Grade.....	4.40 to 4.45
White Extra C.....	6¼	Superior Extras.....	4.40 to 4.45
Extra Yellow C.....	5¾ to 5½	Good Seconds.....	4.10 to 4.15
Yellow C.....	5¼ to 5½	Graham Flour.....	4.00 to 4.25
TEA.		American Supr. Extras, in bond.	4.15 to 4.25
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19	American 90 per cent, in bond.	4.50 to 4.60
“ Fair.....	20 to 23	American Patents, Pillsbury, 's Best	6.48
“ Good.....	25 to 29	Oatmeal.....	4.00 to 4.10
“ Choice.....	31 to 33	“ Rolled.....	4.10 to 4.20
“ Extra Choice.....	36 to 36	Cornmeal, duty paid.....	2.70 to 2.80
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39	“ Rolled, Boston.....	2.10 to 2.15
MOLASSES.		Wheat Bran, per ton.....	16.00 to 16.25
Barbadoes.....	38 to 40	Shorts.....	18.50 to 19.00
Demerara.....	40 to 44	Middlings.....	20.00 to 22.00
Diamond N.....	44	Cracked Corn including bags.....	26.00 to 26.50
Porto Rico.....	37 to 38	Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	35.00
Cienfuegos.....	36	Moulce.....	24.00
Trinidad.....	37 to 38	Split Peas.....	3.75 to 4.00
Antigua.....	37 to 38	White Beans, per bushel.....	1.65
Tobacco, Black.....	38 to 44	Pot Barley, per barrel.....	4.30 to 4.50
“ Bright.....	42 to 58	Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	38 to 40
BISCUITS.		P. E. I. Oats.....	38 to 40
Pilot Bread.....	3.15	Hay per ton.....	11.50
Boston and Thin Family.....	6½	J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head of Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.	
Soda.....	6½	FISH FROM VESSELS.	
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7½	MACKEREL—	
Fancy.....	8 to 15	Extra..... 11.00	
PROVISIONS.		No. 1..... 13.00	
Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	10.25 to 10.50	“ 2 large..... 12.00	
“ Am. Plate.....	10.75 to 11.25	“ 2..... 11.50	
“ Ex. Plate.....	11.50 to 11.75	“ 3 large..... 11.50	
Pork, Mess, American.....	14.50 to 15.00	“ 3..... 11.50	
“ American, clear.....	15.50 to 16.00	HERRING.	
“ P. E. I. Mess.....	14.00 to 14.50	No. 1 Shore, July..... 3.25 to 3.50	
“ P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	13.50 to 14.00	No. 1 August, Round..... 2.50	
“ Prime Mess.....	11.00 to 11.50	“ September..... 2.50	
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	11 to 12	Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl..... 3.00 to 3.25	
American.....	10 to 11	Bay of Islands, Split..... none	
Hams, P. E. I. green.....	8 to 9	“ Round..... none	
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.		ALEWIVES, per bbl..... 3.00 to 3.25	
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.		CODFISH.	
HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.		Hard Shore..... 4.25 to 4.40	
Apples, No. 1, per bbl.....	3.50 to 4.00	Bank..... 3.25 to 3.50	
Oranges, Jamaica, per bbl., repacked.....	8.00	Bay..... 3.50 to 3.75	
Lemons, per case.....	5.50 to 6.50	SALMON, No. 1..... 18.00 to 19.00	
Coconuts, new, per 100.....	8.00	HADDOCK, per qtl..... 2.25	
Onions, American, per lb.....	4c.	HAKE..... 2.00	
Dates, boxes, new.....	5½ to 6	CUSH..... 1.50	
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	7	POLLOCK..... 1.50	
Figs, Elme, 6 lb boxes per lb.....	11	HAKE SOUNDS, per lb..... 12½	
“ small boxes.....	10 to 13	Cod Oil A..... 26	
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags, new.....	5½ to 6		
Foxberries.....	6.00		
Cranberries, per bbl.....	13.00		
C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.			
BUTTER AND CHEESE.			
Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	23		
“ in Small Tubs.....	22 to 23		
“ Good, in large tubs.....	20		
“ Store Packed & oversalted.....	14		
Canadian Township.....	10 to 20		
“ Western.....	17		
Cheese, Canadian.....	10		
“ Antigonish.....	10½		

UNDER FALSE COLOURS.

(Continued.)

Leslie was lying back in an arm-chair with Hugh on her knee, and Charley was kneeling on the floor with his elbows on her lap, and both children were looking up into her face with intense eagerness. She was evidently telling them a story. A slight noise in the direction of the door made her start and pause in her narrative.

"There is some one at the door, Charley!" she said. "Go and see who it is."

Charley sprang up, and Jack came forward into the firelight.

"Don't let me interrupt the story," he said. "I am sorry I made a noise; I was becoming deeply interested."

"Why, it's Jack!" exclaimed Hugh and Charley.

"I thought you knew that," returned Jack. "You were talking about me, weren't you, Miss Danvers?"

"Oh, no," replied Leslie, smiling ironically; "the hero of my story was only Jack the Giant-Killer!"

"Do go on, Miss Danvers!" pleaded Hugh eagerly.

"Yes, do go on!" echoed Jack Stanley, who wanted an opportunity for studying her face.

"Where did I get to?" asked Leslie.

"Jack had just got inside the room in the Castle," prompted Charley.

"Exactly," said Jack. "Here he is, you see, Charley; I just came in at the right time. Now, Miss Danvers, what comes next, please?"

"He walked across the room," said Leslie, inventing another ending to the tale, "and stumbled awkwardly over the feet of the giant who was lying asleep in front of the fire. The giant awoke with a start, and, seeing Jack standing shivering with fright before him, asked him what he wanted in his house. Jack, instead of answering, began to look about wildly for some door by which to escape. 'Do you know,' asked the giant, 'that it is exceedingly rude to intrude into other people's rooms without an invitation?' Jack did not answer; but his teeth chattered with fright. However, the giant was very good natured. 'Perhaps, little boy, they don't teach manners in your school?' he said. 'Please, sir, I don't go to school,' gasped Jack, beginning to cry. 'Then the sooner you do go the better for you,' observed the giant; and, rising to his immense height, he took up Jack as you would a kitten, between his finger and thumb, and, opening the window, dropped him out into the garden beneath. There—don't you think he was very justly punished for his impertinence?"

Leslie spoke to the little boys; but Jack Stanley had the sense to see that the ending of the story was invented for his benefit, and felt decidedly ill at ease. There was a dead silence after Leslie ceased speaking; then Hugh remarked meditatively—

"There is no big giant to take up our Jack and throw him out of the window, is there?"

"You have come rather late, Mr. Stanley, if you wish to talk to Hugh and Charley," said Leslie; "it is just their bedtime."

"May I come and see them to-morrow?" he asked quite humbly.

"I dare say they would be very pleased if you would come and play with them," replied Leslie carelessly.

"I don't know what to make of her," thought Jack Stanley, as he sauntered down the corridor. "She is quite different from what I expected. She has a most bewitching face, and a way of looking at a fellow by which one can't help seeing what she means. I know she thought it awful impudence on my part going in there. I rather wish I hadn't gone."

The next evening Mrs. Stanley asked Leslie to come down to dinner, as they were expecting a few friends. Leslie felt it would be impossible to refuse; so she accepted the invitation, and went down-stairs dressed in one of her simplest black dinner-dresses. Black suited her to perfection; and, as she entered the drawing-room, smiling at some thought, Captain Stanley, the only occupant of the room, started in amazement. His brother had raved about her beauty, and had resented rather hotly his speaking of her contemptuously as "only a governess"; and now, as she came towards him, buttoning her long gloves and evidently unaware of his presence, he felt as if he had really done her an injury in sneering at her. He was standing with his back to the fire, and, as Leslie approached, she raised her eyes, and, meeting his, bowed slightly.

"Miss Danvers, I believe?" observed the Captain, gravely returning her salutation.

"Yes," said Leslie; "and you are——" "I am Claude Stanley."

"Ah, Mr. Stanley's eldest son! I thought I must be the first down," she continued easily; "I generally am."

Her soft dark eyes had a wonderful effect upon Captain Stanley; and he soon found himself talking to the despised governess in the easy courteous way in which he usually talked to the few women whom he considered worth his notice. He was recalled to himself by the entrance of Mrs. Stanley; and, as she began conversing with Leslie more as a friend than a guest, Captain Stanley suddenly became more rigid and dignified than ever, and wondered how his step-mother could talk to a dependant in that way.

Leslie was taken in to dinner by a rather foolish young ensign who proved most uninteresting; so she had plenty of time to observe her neighbors. On the other side of her was a tall, dark, handsome young man, who, she subsequently learned, was staying in the house. Opposite to her, farther down the table, was a man whose face she thought she knew. Whenever she turned her eyes in his direction, he was looking at her with a strange questioning expression, as though he thought that he recognized her. She had met him at an "At home" in the preceding spring, though she did not remember him.

On rejoining the ladies in the drawing-room, he took the first opportunity of obtaining an introduction to her.

"I want you to explain a mystery for me, Miss Danvers," he said after the formal introduction, "Mr. East—Miss Danvers," had given him a right to address her. "While I was sitting at dinner, I was congratulating myself upon being so fortunate as to meet Miss Capel again. I asked for an introduction, and learn that you are not Miss Capel at all!"

"I happen to know Miss Capel very well," Leslie answered, laughing. "I believe we are considered alike."

"The resemblance is most remarkable," said Mr. East, only half persuaded. "Certainly I met Miss Capel only once, some months back; but I should never have believed it possible that I could be mistaken."

She saw he only half believed her; so she turned the conversation, and chatted about indifferent subjects, careful not to betray herself by word or sign, for she had experienced a serious shock at being so nearly found out.

Very soon there was a request for music; and a young lady, after some hesitation, consented to sing, Mrs. Stanley asked Leslie to play her accompaniment. Leslie rose at once and moved towards the piano. As she did so, the tall dark man who had sat next to her at dinner crossed the room and opened the piano. Captain Stanley, who was sitting close by, stared at him in amazement. The young Guardsman had not thought it worth while to show common civility to a governess. Perhaps he felt rather foolish; for Graham Lynn was, he knew, superior to him in every way.

Before the song was ended, Leslie perceived that an argument was going on between Mrs. Stanley and Captain Lynn. As she struck the final chord of the accompaniment, her mistress, under cover of a murmur of thanks, came over to her and said—

"Would you mind accompanying Captain Lynn's violin, Miss Danvers?" Then, without waiting for Leslie's assent, she added, "Let me introduce you. Captain Lynn—Miss Danvers."

Leslie raised her eyes for a moment to Captain Lynn's face as she acknowledged the introduction. It was a handsome face and an attractive one, with dark eyes, good features, and a mouth and chin which told of a will as inflexible as iron. Leslie took an unreasonable fancy to him.

"I don't like to trouble you, Miss Danvers," he said. "It is hardly fair to ask you to play without even looking over the music first."

"I dare say the difficulty will not prove insurmountable," replied Leslie, taking the music that he handed to her. She was soon reassured on that point; for she found a piece she knew among those he had selected, and it happened to be a favorite of his.

Captain Lynn was a thorough musician; and Leslie had never heard the violin played so well before. He seemed to throw his heart into the stirring passionate notes which thrilled the audience and held them spell-bound and silent until the end. Leslie forgot the drawing-room, the people, everything except the music. She seemed to be in a new and beautiful world where she had never been before. She was playing splendidly herself, and yet she scarcely saw or thought of the notes before her. As the last chords died away, she sighed as she came back from dreamland, and looked up to find Captain Lynn's eyes full of a new strange light which she knew was reflected in her own. He murmured a fervent "Thank you!" and during the enthusiastic applause which followed the moment of dead silence after the conclusion of the piece, Leslie sought to hide her emotion by taking up a photograph album. She was trembling, and the influence of the exquisite music was still upon her; she could not laugh and talk again directly. But she was not left long in peace, for every one was eager to hear her sing. She hesitated for a few moments. Could she trust her voice? Then she remembered that she was not Miss Capel, but a governess, who must not have whims and fancies. So she went back to the piano and sang "Olivia." Her sweet contralto voice was perfectly trained, and she was not in the least nervous. The words and the clear notes of Leslie's song rang in the ears of more than one listener all through the night.

The next morning Mrs. Stanley sent for Leslie, and asked her if she would spend Christmas at her house as a guest, as she was expecting several visitors in the coming week who would stay until New Year's Day. She wanted Leslie to take the part of daughter of the house and help her to entertain them. Leslie at first refused, for she was anxious to go home; but Mrs. Stanley pleaded so hard that at last the sham governess said she would write to "her friends," and perhaps they would let her put off her visit.

"Oh, Miss Danvers," said Mrs. Stanley, as she was leaving the room, "I forgot to tell you that Captain Lynn wants you to play some accompaniments for him! He is practising in the small drawing-room."

Leslie went thither at once, and found the Captain not practising, but standing by the fire, evidently waiting for her.

"Good morning, Miss Danvers," he said holding out his hand. "It is good of you to come. I was afraid it would be asking too much of you."

"I don't mind at all," replied Leslie. "Shall we begin at once?"

"If you don't mind. But, if you have anything else to do——"

"I have nothing else to do just now."

Leslie sat down at the piano and struck a few chords mechanically. She could not help wondering if he would have asked her to play for him had he known who she really was. Did he think a governess was at everybody's beck and call? Under the influence of the music however all her ungenerous thoughts were forgotten. His playing had a strange influence over her, which she felt was dangerous; so at the end of the third piece she rose abruptly and went over to the fire.

"I have tired you!" exclaimed Lynn, much concerned. "Why, you are trembling!"

"I am not tired," declared Leslie, "only——only——" She stopped; and Captain Lynn, seeing her embarrassment, changed the subject.

"Shall you be here for the concert on New Year's Eve?" he inquired.

"I cannot be sure," Leslie answered, recovering her self-possession. "I had promised a friend of mine that I would spend Christmas with her; but Mrs. Stanley has made me consent to put off my visit until New Year's Day. I must see what Miss Capel says about it."

"Miss Capel, did you say?"—"Yes. Do you know her?"

"You don't mean the Miss Capel, the heiress, the beauty, who created such a sensation in the fashionable world last spring?"

"I suppose I do," said Leslie, laughing. "My Miss Capel is an heiress certainly, and some people call her beautiful."

"Don't you call her beautiful?"

"I know her face so well," returned Leslie, without a blush or a smile, "that I am scarcely a fair judge."

"You have known her long?"—"All my life."

"I have heard people say she is the luckiest girl in England—young, beautiful, accomplished, very rich, and entirely her own mistress."

"And yet," said Leslie, looking dreamily into the fire, "Miss Capel, with all her wealth, beauty and accomplishments, is not nearly so light-hearted as Beryl Danvers who earns her own living."

She raised her eyes to his face with a sunny smile. Capt. Lynn felt strangely thrilled, and Leslie saw his eyes flash with eager passionate longing, and she turned away blushing hotly.

Both were silent, and in that silence they heard voices in the hall.

"She has the sweetest, loveliest face I have ever seen!" declared Jack Stanley warmly.

Then Captain Stanley replied, in a cold and sneering tone—

"I think we have had enough of this doll-faced nursery-governess. Mrs. Stanley had better engage a fascinating housemaid; perhaps you might divide your affections between the two, and so be saved from the disgrace of marrying either of them."

Captain Lynn's cheeks burned with indignation. He glanced swiftly at Leslie to see if she had heard the insulting words, and then strode towards the door to take vengeance on the offender. Before he could reach it however, Leslie laid her hand upon his arm. He stopped at once and, looking down into her face, saw that she was smiling, though her color was somewhat heightened.

"Please do not do anything foolish, Captain Lynn," she said. "A man is at liberty to say what he likes about his mother's servants!"

She laughed; but he saw her lip curl contemptuously. He strode up and down the room furiously. Leslie's voice sounded cold and distant to him in his indignant wrath.

"I must ask you not to mention what we have just overheard, either to Captain Stanley or to any one else," she said. "It would do no good."

"Of course I will do nothing against your wishes," he answered, pausing beside her, as she stood, tall and calm, with an air of proud quiet dignity that became her well; "but I should like to make Stanley apologize to you on his knees!" He spoke in anger, but he really meant what he said.

"And if he did apologize, what would be gained?"

"Some slight satisfaction—I should have humiliated him to the dust!"

"And made an enemy of a friend, put me in a most awkward position, and almost forced me to leave the house; and after all you would not have made Captain Stanley change his opinion—and that opinion is nothing to you, and certainly nothing to me!"

"Nor to any one else except himself," added Captain Lynn.

Leslie almost forgot her dignity, and nearly laughed outright.

"You must promise me that your manner towards Captain Stanley will be exactly the same as before," she pleaded. "Let this make no difference."

"I cannot promise. He has insulted a lady, and so shown himself to be no gentlemen."

"He has done nothing of the kind. He has simply expressed his opinion that a governess is on a level with a housemaid. Well, if he thinks so, what does it matter? Anyway, he did not express that opinion to you; and, if he had done so, pardon me, you are not the proper person to avenge my wrongs."

"No, I am not," he replied bitterly; "thank you for reminding me of that fact."

Leslie turned to go; but, seeing that he looked hurt, and feeling that she had been very ungracious, she yielded a little, and said softly—

"Thank you all the same for your generous championship!"

Then, before he had time to answer she was gone.

"She is a little witch!" he said, smiling to himself. "She can turn and twist a fellow about by a single word. But what a miserable cad that fellow Stanley is!"

The Christmas holidays had begun, and Leslie became a guest in the house where she had hitherto been only a dependant. She was thrown daily, almost hourly, into the society of Captain Lynn and Claude and Jack Stanley. Jack was delighted. His brother stared at first; then his astonishment changed into disgust; but he speedily relapsed into indifference, and from indifference still more speedily into another state of mind altogether. He was cross and sulky when he heard Captain Lynn and Leslie practising in the small drawing-room, and wondered why he had ever invited "the confounded puppy" to spend his leave with him. He wished Miss Nelson would not always get an attack of neuralgia just at dinner-time, so that she remained up-stairs and his father took Miss Danvers into dinner.

Seeing and speaking to Leslie "on equal terms," as he expressed it, Jack Stanley fell over head and ears in love with her. Claude had ceased to sneer at the governess; and Graham Lynn always spoke of her with the greatest respect when he spoke of her at all—which was very seldom; for he preferred to think of her, not caring to analyse his feelings.

(To be Concluded.)

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CITY CHIMES.

The Orpheus Club's minstrel performances, to take place at the Academy of Music next Monday and Tuesday evenings, promise to be something good. The performers who will take part are all well known, and it is promised that the jokes shall be new—it is never a recommendation that they should be well known. Mr. Sobieski will give a whistling solo with harpette accompaniment which will be a novelty, and those who heard that gentleman's performance at the 66th's smoking concert will be glad to hear him again. An amusing burlesque, "Our Mash Caught," will be the concluding piece, and it is said to be full of fun and comical situations. An entertainment of this class always draws a full house, and we are safe in predicting a crush for the two performances.

Society promises to be gay after Easter, many dances and other amusements being talked of already, and of course the ladies are taking a great interest in the spring styles of dresses and millinery. It is said that the season is to be a lace, flower and ribbon one, so hats and bonnets will probably be prettier than ever.

The Halifax friends of the Rev. Dr. Holt, late rector of St. Paul's church, will be glad to hear that he now has charge of an important parish in Kent, England.

The weather last week was execrable, and on Monday it was scarcely better than it had been for the previous five days, so the sons of old Ireland had to celebrate the anniversary of their patron Saint through very dirty walking. The Charitable Irish Society procession was rather smaller than usual, but they made a good appearance, and the two bands, the 63rd and 66th, enlivened the route with music. The young Irishmen's procession in the evening was better attended, and they were viewed by crowds as they marched through the principal streets. They called upon several prominent citizens and were favored with speeches. The banquet of the Charitable Irish Society at the Halifax Hotel in the evening was most successful, a large number of guests being present, and a very pleasant evening was spent. The toast list and menu were tastefully got up, being printed and tied with green as a memento of the occasion.

The St. Patrick's H. C. T. A. & B. Society Minstrels have drawn very large audiences at their performances during the week, and their success has been well deserved, as taken all through no better performance has ever been given in Halifax. The stage setting of the opening *olio* was very artistic, and the end men convulsed the audience with laughter by their local and other hits and comic songs. Mr. B. Heenan's "McCarthy's Fancy Ball," was repeatedly encored, while the Grand Finale—"Listen to his tale of Woe," by Mr. M. Higgins and company, reflected great credit on the former, who not only sang and acted to perfection but composed the words of the song. There are some fine voices in the troupe and the patriotic and pathetic songs were well rendered and in some instances encored. Popular selections by the band, the artistic clog dancing of the Big Four, and the concluding original burlesque on Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, entitled "Pat Malone and Fritz Von Blim," made a most enjoyable programme. The burlesque is worthy of more than passing notice from the complete success with which Mr. M. Higgins acted his dual character, a success which was heightened by the very strong support furnished by the balance of the troupe.

The citizens of the town across the water are humming with indignation over the announcement in the daily papers that after the end of this month commutation tickets will be abolished on the ferry and a fare of three cents a trip demanded from each individual on crossing, or 100 tickets may be purchased for \$2.50, making the rate per trip two and a half cents. (Other rates are arranged on a scale in proportion. This arrangement will be duly appreciated by people whose business or pleasure requires that they should cross the harbor but seldom, but for those persons who are obliged to cross once, twice or thrice a day, the matter is quite serious, to say nothing of the inconvenience of always carrying tickets, or having to stop and buy them. A worthy citizen of Dartmouth remarked a few days since that if the commutation tickets are done away with, there would be a "resurrection." That there will soon be another ferry provided is now certain, for the vote at the public meeting on Tuesday evening was unanimous for it. The old company may make a death-bed repentance, but it looks as if its doom is sealed.

The concert given at Orpheus Hall last Friday evening in aid of the building fund of the Sailors' Home, was one of the most successful amateur performances ever given in the city. Mrs. Siemens was of course the attraction of the evening, and her rich full contralto enchanted her hearers. If precedence can be given to any particular song, perhaps she pleased most when singing "Les Rameaux," being accompanied by Mr. Hugh McD Henry on his sweet-toned violin. Much regret is felt that Mrs. Peacock made her first and possibly her last appearance that evening, her playing was much appreciated, as was also that of our own well known pianiste, Miss E. Burns. Miss E. Black's soft sweet notes sounded well in her selections, "Last Night," and "The Cradle Song." Prof. Currie was unfortunately unable to sing, one always misses something good when he happens to be absent. Mr. Norman kindly sang a tasteful selection. Mr. C. E. Dodwell of Montreal, sang "Lue Heifen Keller," and also "More and More," he received an encore to his first song, to which he kindly responded. Capt. W. H. Smith, R. N. R., gave two selected readings with his usual jolly humor. Mrs. Siemens was presented with a dainty bouquet of roses tied with satin ribbons. In response to encores her rendering of "Annie Laurie," that sweet old song, was very touching. We understand quite a goodly sum will be handed over to the Directors of the Sailors' Home.

MINING.

Spring is now upon us, and we may soon expect to hear of considerable activity in mining. Prospectors for gold are preparing for work as soon as the ice and snow disappear, as the very successful results of last year's work have given new impetus to the business, and it is generally felt that the rewards of careful work are larger than can be obtained from any other employment. While a prospector's life is a hard one in many respects, it has all the charms of active out door exercise and perfect independence. In season hunting and fishing may supplement his more arduous labors, supplying the most tempting food to his larder and giving a never-failing pleasure to the prospector, who is the Prince of sportsmen, gold hunting if anything being keener sport than fishing or shooting. But, prospecting aside, the regular working mines are all doing well, and, unless something impossible to foresee happens, the year 1890 will see a large increase of the gold yield of the Province.

The case of Putnam vs. Hardman and Taylor has been before the Supreme Court during the past week.

In the matter of the order for the sale of the mine it was ordered that the sale be postponed until May 3rd next, that the Baker and other mines be pumped out for inspection by intending purchasers, and a further postponement of sale be granted if proved necessary. The argument of the appeal from the first decision of Judge Weatherbe in favor of the plaintiff occupied some days, and was finally concluded, the court reserving its decision.

CARIBOU.—Mr. D. Touquoy was in the city with his February gold brick, weighing in this instance 51 ounces 11 dwts.

ERRATA.—The belt of leads in the Goldenville district, referred to in our last issue, is 30 feet wide—not 3 feet as stated.

SOUTH UNIACKE.—The Withrow Mine continues its large yield, and now the adjoining Thompson Mine is rapidly being developed, and gives promise of proving very rich. The yield from this district this year should prove very large.

The financial returns from the Worke and Mines Department were presented to the Legislative Council on Wednesday week last, and while being debated the Hon. Mr. Fraser "let the cat out of the bag" by giving a lot of information which is usually not obtainable until the report of the Department of Mines is laid before the House. The Hon. gentleman said: "A comparative statement for the years 1888 and 1889 would show that the amount of gold raised in 1888 was 22,407 ounces; in 1889, 26,155; quartz crushed in 1888, 22,280 tons; in 1889, 36,178; iron ore raised 1888, 44,611 tons; in 1889, 45,907 tons; coal mined in 1888, 1,776,128 tons; in 1889, 1,756,279 tons; coke made in 1888, 28,809 tons; in 1889, 35,565 tons; gypsum quarried in 1888, 125,800 tons; in 1889, 147,344 tons; limestone, 15,448 tons in 1888, and 19,000 tons in 1889." The yield of gold, 26,155 ounces, proves that 1889 was the second highest year in the annals of the Province in the amount of gold produced, the highest being 1867, when the total was 27,314 ozs. In comparing the amount of quartz crushed in 1889, 36,178 tons, with that of 1888, 22,280 tons, it will be seen that some 14,000 tons more quartz were crushed in 1889, and in comparing the yield of the two years—1888, 22,407 ounces, 1889, 27,314 ounces—there will be found an increased yield of 4,907 ounces, a most substantial gain. In iron, coke, gypsum and limestone there is an increase in the output and only a slight decrease in coal, the returns as a whole showing that the mining industries of the Province are in a very healthy condition.

COMPARISON OF REVENUE RECEIVED FROM GOLD FOR YEARS 1888 AND 1889.

	1888.	1889.	Increase 1889.
Prospecting Licenses.....	\$9571.49	\$16358.08	\$5786.59
Rents.....	4720 50	6055.00	1334.60
Gold Royalty.....	8612.41	9959.25	1346.84
	\$22904.40	\$31372.33	\$8467.93

Increase of gold receipts for 1889 over 1888 \$8467.93.

W. H. BROWNE,
Accountant Department Public Works and Mines.

SOUTH UNIACKE.—The returns from the ——— Eastville Mill, Thompson Mine, for February were 71 ounces from ten tons crushed. The sworn returns show that 4 tons yielded 53 ounces, as previously announced in THE CRITIC.

MONTAGUE.—The Annand Mine returns for February 140½ ounces from 76 tons crushed.

The Rose Mill is shut down for the present undergoing extensive alterations and repairs.

CARIBOU.—The Truro Gold Mining Company, now at work at Caribou with a gem of a five-stamp mill from the Truro Foundry and Machine Company, have had good success in their initial crushings in this well-known gold area. Messrs. Clish, McMullon, Dr. McKay and W. G. Fraser returned to Truro from this mine on Saturday last bringing a brick of some seventeen ounces—the result of a few days' crushing—and with a yield of a little over a half ounce per ton. The six owners of this property, all citizens of

Truro, are highly delighted with the result, and will energetically continue the development of this rich area. Mr. George Irvin, of Salmon River, Halifax County, is in charge, and he is a practical minor of good reputation, and under his supervision the continued successful development of this property is confidently expected. The company have some 500 cords of wood on hand for steaming purposes, and everything b... quite a boom in gold mining in this one of the best areas in the Canadian district.—*Chronicle*.

MINERAL AT BLACK RIVER.—During the past few days the Messrs. Kilcup & White have been prospecting on the Blair property on Black River Mountain, and have discovered what promises to be a rich find of Graphite or Plumbago. The vein on which they are now operating, so far as uncovered, show a width of from 15 feet to 20 feet between two walls of stone. They have sunk a shaft some 15 feet and find no diminution in quantity or quality of the mineral. They have two barrels now ready for shipment and if the analysis proves to be equal to expectations, active operations will be commenced at an early day. Specimens of the mineral may be seen at this office.—*Acadian, Wolfville*.

The proprietors of the Britain Mine at Upper Woodstock received two assays last week. One gave 103 ozs. silver to a ton with traces of gold; the other gave 110 ozs. silver and 1.50 worth of gold to the ton.—*Chignecto Post*.

MOLEGA.—The Molega Mine, under the able management of Mr. McGuire, is holding its own against all comers.

Mr. Harlow, manager of the Caledonia Mine, has his new mill completed. It is compact, neat and apparently a good one. We hope to hear of handsome yields from this mine in future.

The Parker-Douglas Mine looks well, and work is being pushed extensively and systematically under the supervision of "Roric."

Mr. G. Parker of Philadelphia, president of the last two named mines, has been here for the last few weeks looking after the interest of his Cos., and giving an impetus to mine owners by his progressive policy. There is room for a few more men of Mr. P's stamp.

Mr. Ballou, of the Boston G. M. Co., has made a new departure in his mining operations. Hitherto the work of mining was done on what is generally termed Co. account, but finding that it was not progressing as favorably as he thought it should, he decided upon letting a contract for sinking and sloping, and wisely accepted Mr. J. McBain's tender, who is now directing and pushing the work with very pleasing and commendable success.

PLEASANT RIVER.—Mr. John Lobness claims to have found a valuable lead, 10 or 12 inches, showing good sights.—*Gold Hunter*.

The important intelligence of the finding of coal in Kent, G. B., is confirmed. The coal is reported to be of good quality and at a depth well within the practical mining limit, while the indications are that it is in paying quantities, though further exploration will be necessary before the thickness and number of the seams can be ascertained. The announcement has rekindled hopes of the existence of coal in the neighborhood of Harwich in Suffolk, where rocks of the lower carboniferous period were found by well-boring many years ago. As one discovery in the present state of science and abundance of capital so often leads to others it may be hoped that this anticipation also may be shortly realized. Some sacrifice of some of the most beautiful scenery in England will result, but the material benefit of a find of coal in the south is above every other consideration.



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Solution to Problem No 10, Kt to QB3 check Solved by C. W. L.

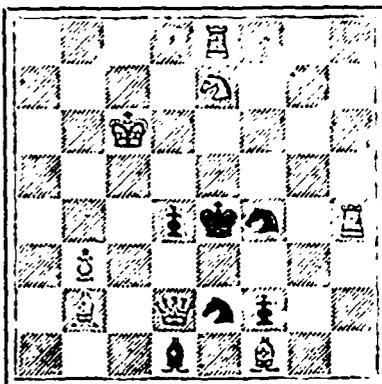
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. H. C.—Springhill. Glad to have you try again.

PROBLEM No. 12.

From *Illustrated London News*.
By Carlslake W. Wood.

BLACK 6 pieces.



WHITE 8 pieces.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

Game played at the Toronto Chess Club by Mr. A. T. Davison, Toronto, and Mr. J. G. Ascher, Montreal, February 28th, 1890.

From the Week.

SCOTCH GAMBIT.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| WHITE | BLACK |
| Davison | Ascher |
| 1 P to K4 | P to K4 |
| 2 Kt to KB3 | Kt to QB3 |
| 3 P to Q4 | P takes P |
| 4 P to K5 | P to Q4 a |
| 5 P takes P en pas | B takes P |
| 6 B to QB4 | Kt to B3 |
| 7 QKt to Q2 | Castles |
| 8 Castles | B to KKt5 |
| 9 P to KR3 | B to R4 |
| 10 P to KKt4 | B to Kt3 |
| 11 Kt to R4 | Kt to K4 |
| 12 P to KB4 | Kt takes B |
| 13 Kt takes Kt | Kt to K5 |
| 14 Q to K1 | P to KB4 |
| 15 QKt takes B | P takes Kt |
| 16 P takes P | B to R4 |
| 17 Kt to B3 | P to Q4 b |
| 18 Kt takes P | Q to Kt3 |
| 19 B to K3 | QR to Q1 |
| 20 K to R2 | Q to Kt3 |
| 21 Kt to K6 | B to Kt5 |
| 22 P to KR4 | R takes P c |
| 23 Kt takes R | R to KR4 |
| 24 B to B2 d | Q takes P ch |
| 25 K to Kt1 | B to B6 |
| 26 Kt takes P | Q to Kt5 ch |
| 27 B to Kt3 | R to B4 |
| 28 K to R2 | Kt to Kt4 e |
| 29 P takes Kt | Q to R4 ch |
| 30 B to R4 | R to B2 |
| 31 Q to K8 ch | R to B1 |
| 31 Q takes Q and Black resigns. | |

NOTES.

- a We prefer B to B4.
- b B takes Kt is better.
- c Bad.
- d Good.
- e R to R4 is better.

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DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS.

PROBLEM 157.—The position was: Black men 2, 10, 14, 23, king 22; white men 21, 28, 30, kings 3, 11 black to play and white to win. Up to date no correct solutions have been received.

- | | | | |
|------|-------|--------|-------|
| 2-6 | 28-24 | 23--27 | 15-22 |
| 3-7 | 14-18 | 11-15 | 32-2 |
| 6-9 | 2-6 | 27-32 | 9-18 |
| 7-2 | 10-14 | 30-25 | 28-19 |
| 9-13 | 6-9 | 22-29 | 21-17 |
- white wins.

PROBLEM 151.—The position was: Black men 3, 7, kings 14, 15; white men 12, 20, kings 4, 6; black to play. What result?

- | | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|-----------|
| 7-11 | 11-15 | 18-22 | 18-23 |
| * 6-2 | 8-11 | 16-11 | 20-16 |
| 1-15 | -18-14 | -9-15 | -18 drawn |
| 4-8* | 11-16 | 11-15 | |

* The only moves to force a draw. When we first published this position we thought that there was a black win, but after fuller study we find that white may force a draw. We shall be pleased if any of our critical experts can show any unsoundness in the above play.

VAR. I.

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|--------------|
| 15-19 | 11-15 | 15-18 | 3-10 |
| 4-8 | 8-11 | * 2-7 | 11-15 drawn. |

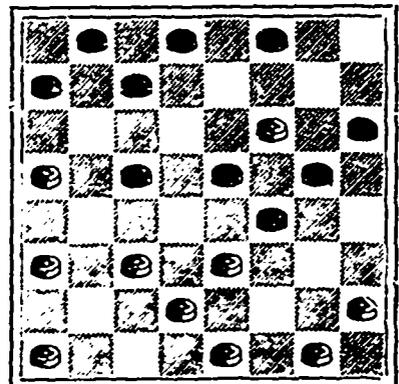
GAME XLVIII.

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 11-16 | 10-19 | 11-16 | 9-14 |
| 22-17 | 25-22 | 25-22 | 17-13 |
| 16-19 | 8-11 | 8-12 | 10-15 |
| 23-16 | 30-25 | 18-15 | 27-23 |
| 12-19 | 4-8 | 7-10 | |
| 24-15 | 22-18 | 15-11 | |

which brings us to

PROBLEM No. 159.

End game between Messrs. P. O'Hearn and W. Forsyth. Black men (O'Hearn) 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19.



White men (Forsyth) 11, 13, 21, 22, 23, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32. Black to move and win.

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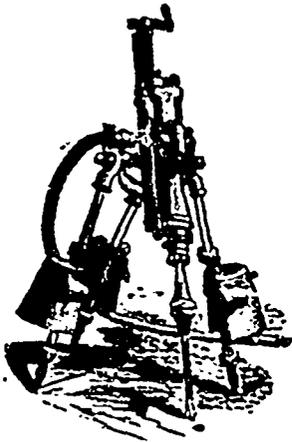
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[FOR THE CRITIC.]

LETTER TO COUSIN CARYL.

Dear Cousin Caryl,—If anything were needed to prove the poverty of mind of any poor body that does routine work day in and day out, here it is: A Leicester seamstress, for recreation, has counted the number of stitches in a plain hand-made ekirt. She finds there are 20,649.

Would you not like above all things to set that poor, tired soul down in an earthly Elysium for a time, say of creature comfort and luxury added? Just think what a good time she would have with flowers and music, Turkish baths and horseback riding, pretty gowns and delicious luncheons (not to mention appetizing dinners), books, and attention from both men and women who found her captivating, and—but not to continue, since already you think this a queer medley of pleasures. But is it not true that we often forget how delightful many of the accessories in our lives, to which we have grown accustomed and unappreciative, would be to lives starved for all these very things.

Yes, we might share very many of our blessings, and do not. It is all very well to talk complacently of Christian resignation in the state to which one has been called, if we act in accordance with the Christian virtue of loving our neighbor as ourselves. There are, to be sure, a great many people who would find no pleasure in many of our joys, but just as surely there are others hungry for the joys we have got to think an old story. I have a deep-seated conviction that this very Leicester seamstress would have enjoyed using the concert tickets that I could not use last week, and thoughtlessly did not give to anybody who could. And she would enjoy so much I fancy, if not she then there are those who would, going into your sunny library of an afternoon. You would pay her for the whole day of course, because she could not afford to lose the time, but would tell her there were pictures and books and an open fire, and that perhaps she would find them companions for a time. Oh, what a good time she would have! She would not read Kant—at least I hope not. I think she would like to see the magazines; she would laugh over Du Maurier's jokes and be charmed with some of the illustrated stories of travel, or bits of real life in the guise of fiction, the kind she would find in your house, pure in style, but with a manly hero to woo the womanly heroine and love her with undying devotion.

Yes, I'm as firm a believer as ever that though some lives are sweetened into insipidity, more are soured and hardened into very unlovely—unlovely and unloved—existences.

Sorosis celebrates her 22nd birthday with her annual dinner at Delmonico's next week, of which doubtless I shall find something to tell you when I get back, if it's only that Delmonico has devised some new way of serving ices. Last year the sherbert that preceded the game was served in the hearts of roses, an expensive conception. Little paper cups simulating roses being covered with petals and very naturalistic in design, are pretty receptacles for ices by the way.

But I had a moral—I always have, you say. Oh, yes, it was this: Sorosis embodies all that is best in the scheme of club life. In Boston every woman is said to belong to 25 societies and to have her name on the waiting list of 19 others. But that is not true. Still this is the place, par excellence, of associations, and no one can think up here of any opening for another one, but I feel safe in commending to you the cultivation of this idea of club life. You are in no danger of spending all your substance in club dues and fines for a long time to come.

Seriously, co-operation is the motto of the times, and you must not fall behind the age. Particularly in small places concerted action can do much to improve the mental, moral, physical and spiritual tone of the individual and of the community. A reading club, a club for study and genuine mental culture, a village improvement society of both men and women, a book club to which each one of a certain number subscribes so much per annum, and has—for the price of one magazine—the reading of a dozen, not to mention many of the new books. This is a capital plan, this of a book club. We have over 35 members each of whom pays \$3 yearly, less than what one magazine would cost. This sum of \$105 buys a great many leading American and English periodicals (at clubbing rates) and a good many books. Each member has a certain number at a time for a certain number of days; then she sends these along to the next member and receives others. At the end of a year the matter on hand is auctioned off to the members.

Well then besides the church society there are openings for all sorts of organizations for special objects, philanthropic and reformatory. But my idea just now is to emphasize the need women have to come together for personal intercourse in a more intimate way than the impersonal social happenings can ever give. The mere act of uniting in a band those avowedly of honest, earnest purpose, with a view to getting larger views of life and of themselves, is a long step in the right direction.

Have you ever eaten raised squash biscuits? Then you have something to live for. I'll send you a recipe for them this minute. Stir together one pint of dry strained squash, a half cup of butter, a pinch of salt, a half cup of sugar, a half teaspoonful of soda, a half cup of yeast and flour enough to make stiff. These must be raised over night. For breakfast squash "goms," mix two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a half teaspoonful of salt in 2½ cups of flour; add a tablespoonful of sugar, one cup of milk, one egg and one teaspoonful of butter. By these two recipes New England breakfast rolls may be made—rolls which are worthy the soil from which the squashes sprung.

Here is a beauty recipe, one of Mrs. Jenness Miller's. Women who wish to preserve the slimness and contour of their figure must begin by learning to stand well. That is explained to mean the throwing forward and upward of the chest, the flattening of the back, with the shoulder

blades held in their proper places, and the definite curving in the small of the back, thus throwing the whole weight of the body upon the hips. No other woman holds herself so well as the aristocratic English woman. Much of their beauty lies in their proud carriage, the delicate erectness of their figures and the fine poise of their heads.

The same aristocratic carriage is within the reach of any American girl who takes the pains to have it; it is only the question of a few years of eternal vigilance, never relaxing her watchfulness over herself, and, sitting or standing, always preserving her erectness and poise, the result being that at the end of that time it has become second nature to her, and she never afterwards loses it. This, in a great measure, preserves the figure, because it keeps the muscles firm and well strung, and prevents the sinking down of the flesh around the waist and hips, so common in women over 30, and which is perfectly easy to escape. Another thing to avoid is a bad habit of going upstairs, which most women do, bent forward with the chest contracted, which, as well as an indolent, slouchy manner of walking, is injurious to the heart and lungs.

Yours devotedly,

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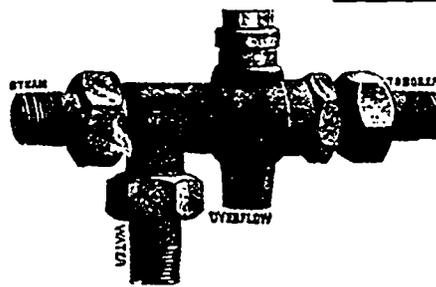
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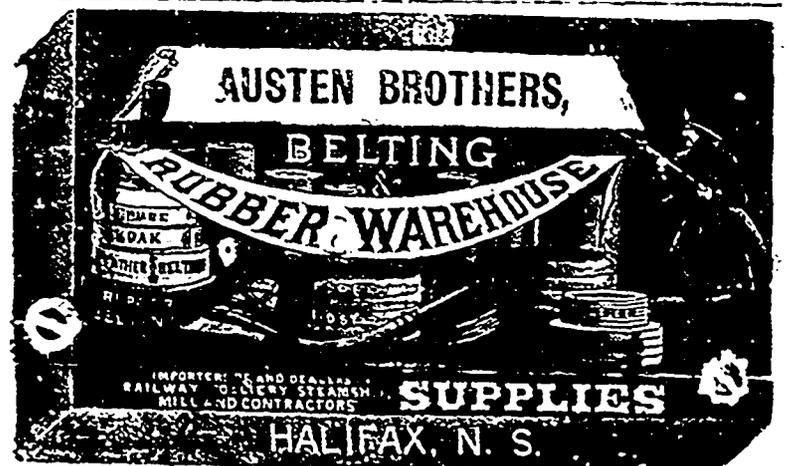
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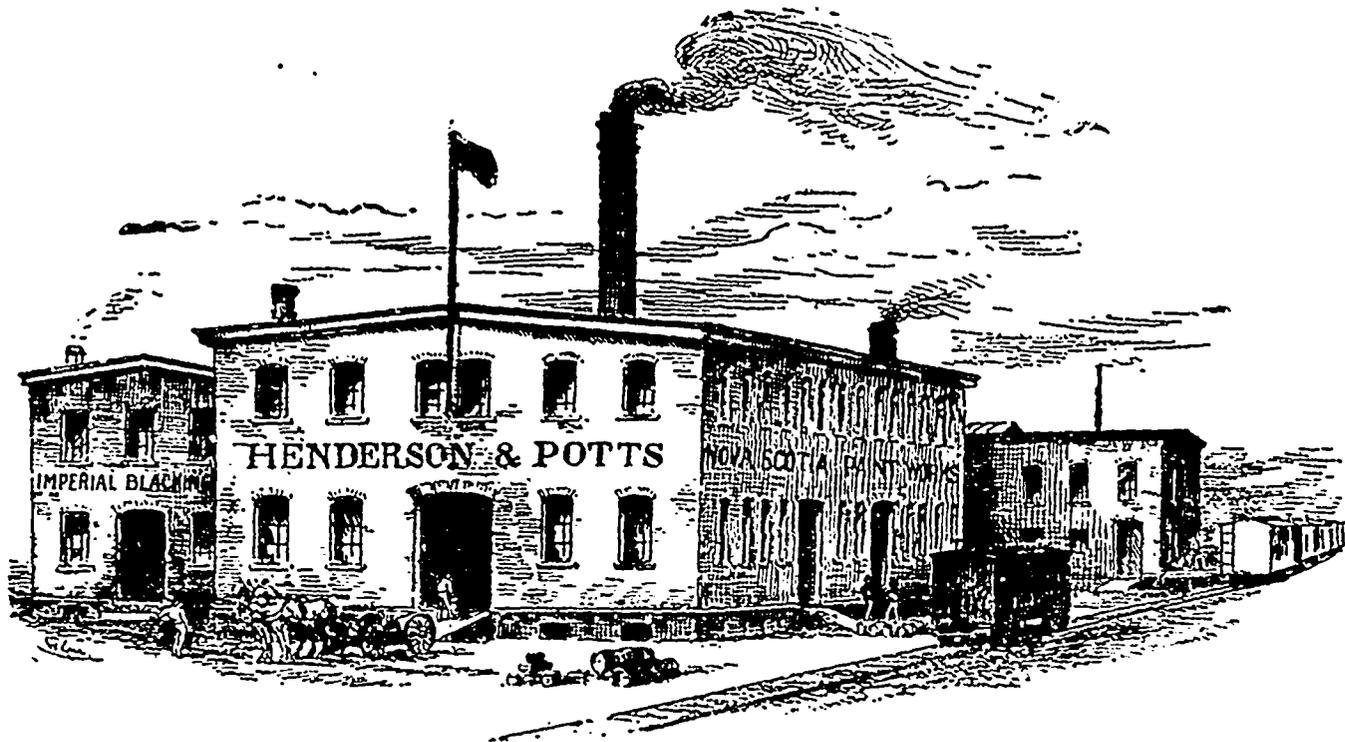
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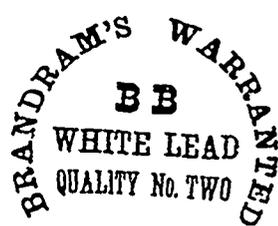
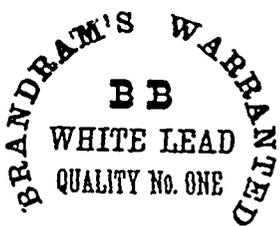
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