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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., APRIL 10, 1891.

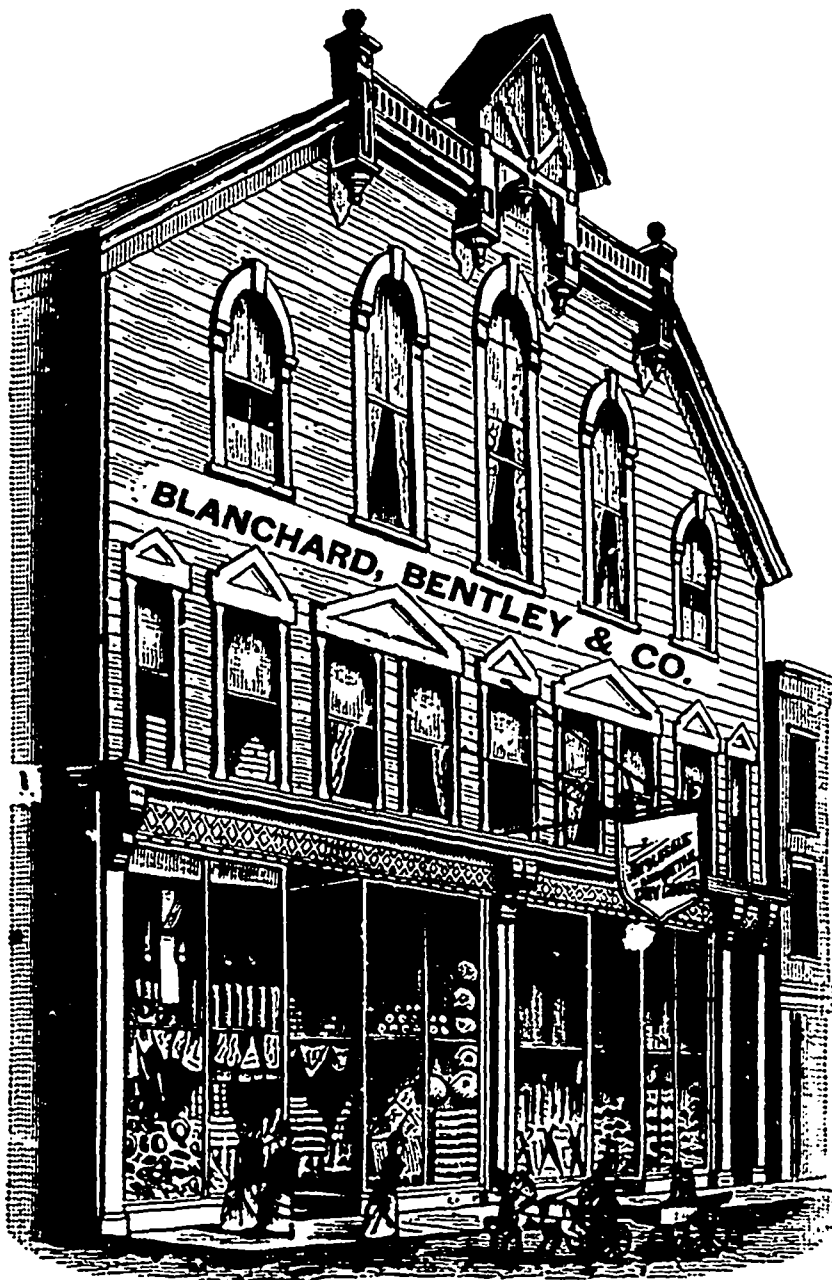
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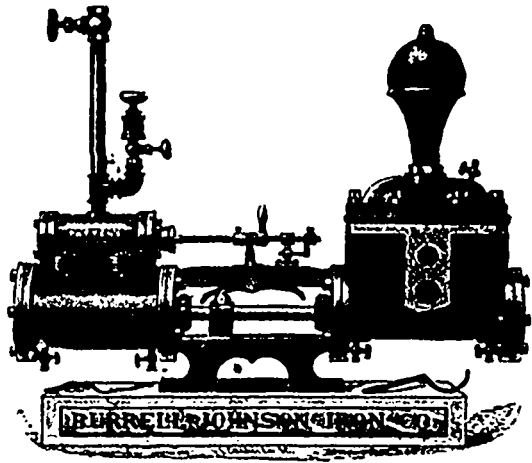
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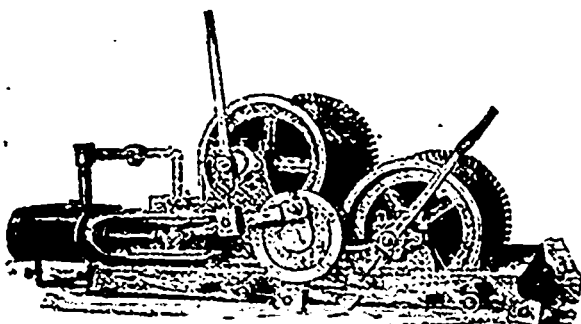
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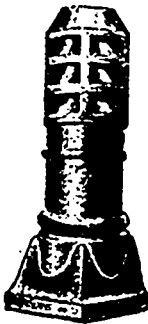
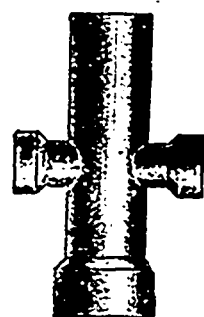
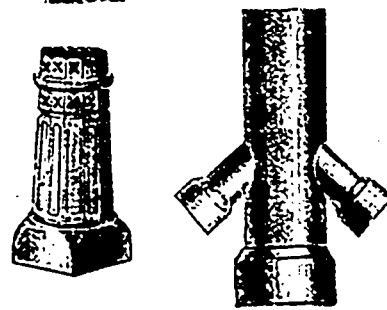
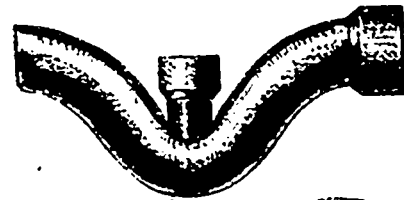
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The editor of THE CRITIC is responsible for the views expressed in Editorial Notes and Articles, and for such only; but the editor is not to be understood as endorsing the sentiments expressed in the articles contributed to this journal. Our readers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

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Since the paragraph on the next page, relating to the couple who committed suicide at Newport, was in print, a feeling that our sympathy has been wasted has prevailed with us. There is reason to believe that the story is merely a fabrication with not a shadow of truth in it. Nova Scotian papers do not give it currency, but New Brunswick and Upper Province papers have it among their telegrams. We regret having wasted our sympathy, but still more our space!

Public attention has been drawn off from complications on this side of the water to India and the trouble at Manipur, in the Province of Assam. The fight, of which we gave a brief notice last week, originated in a dispute between the Maharajah of Manipur and his brother, a powerful chieftain. The dispute assumed a serious aspect, and the Maharajah took refuge in the British residency, leaving the State in an extremely disordered condition. Chief Commissioner John W. Quinton, who was dispatched to try and restore order, met with resistance from the Maharajah's brother and was taken prisoner. Some natives of Manipur who arrived at Rangoon report that the Commissioner and the party of officers accompanying him were killed on the first day of fighting. Four hundred and seventy Ghoorkas are reported killed, and it is believed that a detachment of 200 soldiers of the Bengal infantry and 80 Ghoorkas, who were marching from Shillong to Manipur, to reinstate the troops there were also massacred. The population of Assam is estimated at 5,000,000, and the tribes are well armed. They will probably give the British a good deal of trouble before they are subdued. A great blunder was committed by Commissioner Quinton in proceeding with an insufficient force to treat with the enemy. The Ghoorkas under his command defended the place as long as the ammunition lasted; then they fought their way out and escaped across the hills. The Manipurs then shelled the residency. Captain Thomas Boileau, who lost his life with the six other officers, is a first cousin of Captain Boileau of the Royal Artillery, now on this station. It is pointed out that the residency was provided with Martini rifles, while Quinton's escort were armed with Snider rifles. It was on this account that the ammunition gave out, the supply of cartridges at Manipur being of no use for the Snider rifles. It is well for all concerned that England has on the spot a man of such statesmanlike ability as Lord Lansdowne, who, immediately on learning the serious state of affairs, called an emergency meeting of his council. Every effort is being made to quell the revolt, and troops have been forwarded. Lord Lansdowne assures the Government at home that he will speedily restore order in the disturbed districts.

By private letters from Chili we learn that men who indulge in revolutionary talk in Valparaiso are flogged for it. Such a degrading punishment ought to teach them to hold their tongues, even if they do not side with the Government.

American papers are engaged in making atrocious puns on Baron Fava's name. One smart journal says:—"We must now settle our difficulty with Italy without fear or Fava." The recalled Minister is expected to sail for Rome to-morrow.

The federation of the Australian Colonies, under the title Commonwealth of Australia, will probably come to pass before a great while. The constitution, when adopted, will likely be ratified by Britain, and the Marquis of Lorne is spoken of as the first Governor-General. A proposition that the Governor-General should be elected by the people by a popular vote was defeated in the federation convention at Sydney 35 to 3. The chief representative of the Queen will be appointed, as in Canada, by the Queen herself. The Australia Colonies will probably never have reason to regret joining all their interests in one. Scattered Colonies are like single sticks, easily broken, but gathered together they form a strong combination. The "Commonwealth of Australia" sounds well for the Island continent, and is probably as good a name as could be selected.

The ingenious Mr. Ignatius Donnelly umquhile amused the world with his portentous Shaksperian theories. Another crank not long since published his sincere conviction of the non-rotundity of the earth. Another entertained an unorthodox hypothesis about the moon. Yet another maintained the existence of a huge aperture at the North Pole, which might be a "facilis descensus avari" but for the difficulty of getting at the entrance. Were we to lend ear to all who exercise small brains on little specialties we might die of starvation, for there is scarcely anything on earth we should venture to eat or drink. Yet again there is the monidealist, whose sole idea of virtue is a teapot, and there has been a species whom it gratified to believe, or pretend to believe, that there could be no such human phenomenon as a centenarian. With these several and multifarious idiots' history, science, observation and experience go for naught. Of course there is abundant testimony, from Jenkins and old Parr downwards, to the attainment of a century of age, and if the anti-centennial cranks had any perceptions of analogy the development of many animals might suggest a not improbable hypothesis that the age of virility bears to the duration of life a proportion of something like one-fifth. If, therefore, twenty be taken as the period of adolescence, why should not man live to a hundred? As a matter of fact modern conditions are so perceptibly lengthening the average of human life that the scriptural superstition of three-score and ten is fast dying out. Peers, Statesmen, Generals and Admirals, afford striking and extremely numerous instances of longevity, and to-morrow the most remarkable among them completes his hundredth year.

Admiral-of-the-Fleet Sir Provo William Parry Wallis, G.C.B., was born at Halifax on the 12th April, 1791. For many years this venerable officer stood second only on the list to the late Sir George Sartorius, who was a Midshipman at Trafalgar, and died in 1885 at the age, if we remember rightly, of 94. Sir George was a Captain of 1814. Sir Provo Wallis was five years his junior, his commission as Captain (equal to Colonel in the Army) dating the 12th August, 1819—seventy-two years since! The next oldest Naval officer is (retired) Admiral Sir Wm. Fanshaw Martin, Bart., G.C.B., "Rear Admiral of the United Kingdom," an honorary distinction which will cease with Sir William's life, as did that of "Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom" with the late Sir Michael Seymour. Sir W. F. Martin is in his 90th year, and his Captain's rank dates from 1824—67 years ago! There are ten years between him and the next senior retired Admiral, the Hon. Geo. Grey. But Sir Provo Wallis enjoys—besides that of his great age—the now almost unique distinction of survival of the wars of 1814-15. The venerable George Keppel, Earl of-Albermarle, who, at the age of 15 was an Ensign at Waterloo, died last month in his 92nd year. Men got commissions early in those days. Sir Provo Wallis is, however, further distinguished by his identification in no secondary degree with the memorable frigate-action, which, after several reverses, due to inequality of force, re-established the prestige of British seamen. Captain Broke, as everyone knows, was disabled by severe wounds. The First-Lieutenant of the *Shannon* was accidentally shot, and it devolved on Wallis, who was second, to take into his native port the victorious *Shannon* and the conquered *Chesapeake*. To this day, according to old accounts, Halifax has never seen the like excitement. So far as we are aware, Sir Provo, who is specially retained at the head of the Active List, still enjoys wonderful health for his advanced age.

It appears to pay from a worldly point of view to be a heretic. The Rev. Howard MacQueary, who was recently denounced as a heretic by the Episcopalians, has been offered a Unitarian pulpit at a salary of \$5,000.

Sir Provo Wallis, G. C. B., will complete his 100th year on Sunday next. A piece of plate, to be suitably engraved, has been made in London for presentation to the veteran Admiral on behalf of some of his Halifax friends.

It is said that the Government of the United States will introduce the reindeer of the domesticated Siberian variety into Alaska before the close of the present year. The natives living along the Arctic coast of Alaska are said to be in a state of starvation owing to the gradual diminution of the means of subsistence there, and it is thought that by the propagation of the reindeer a constant supply of food may be obtained for the Alaskans. The reindeer is valuable for many purposes. The large Siberian variety is ridden by the Tungusians, who also use it for draught, and who value it for its speed, endurance, and particular adaptation to travelling on snow. Reindeer meat is delicious, and the milk of the herds is preferred to cow's milk. Clothing that is almost impervious to the cold is made of the skin; and, in fact, there is hardly any part of the animal that is not available to some useful purpose.

Dancing is a never failing subject of controversy among the members of certain denominations, and the question, May Christians dance? appears as far from settlement as ever. *The Methodist*, St. John, says: "Our answer is a clear, strong, unqualified No! Under no circumstances ought they to do so," while in the *Canadian Presbyterian*, Toronto, "A Christian who dances" cites scripture again and again to prove that it is an innocent and proper amusement. It appears to us ridiculous for anyone to be dictated to in a matter of this sort. If a person cannot reconcile his or her conscience to dancing, or finds it does mental or moral harm, it is well in such a case to resolutely abstain from it, but if, on the contrary, it is found a healthful, enjoyable exercise, the scruples of others need make no difference to one whose conscience is clear and whose mind is pure. Doctors differ, and so do Christians, and the "Christian who dances" has just as good arguments for dancing as anyone could have for not doing so. At any rate it is not reasonable to suppose that the numbers of people who "trip the light fantastic toe" (by the way, did Milton disapprove of it?) will be greatly reduced by the indignation of those who abstain.

The final dethronement of Mr. Parnell is now evidently only a matter of time. Following the defeat of his candidate in Kilkenny, the election at North Sligo on April 2nd resulted in the return of Collery, McCarthyite, by a majority of 780 votes. Besides these decisive verdicts, the people of Northwest Cork have spoken against Parnell. On the same day as the North Sligo election there was an election for poor law guardians in Northwest Cork, in which the McCarthyite candidates were elected two to one. This in a constituency heretofore regarded as a Parnellite stronghold. Mr. Parnell does not dare resign his seat and try conclusions with Mr. Healy in face of these defeats. It is evident that it is no love of Ireland which actuates this leader whose following has grown small by degrees during the past four months; but rather a selfish desire to brazen out the matter, and keep himself at all costs in a position to which he has forfeited all moral right, not only by the part he played in the O'Shea matter, but by resorting to lies and tricks in purely political concerns. If Parnell had valued the interests of Ireland he would have resigned long ago, leaving his party to the guidance of their chosen leader, instead of creating a split which has given the Conservatives the opening they desire, and will be sure to make use of. It is even whispered that there is an arrangement between Parnell and the Conservatives that he shall put a candidate in the field in every contest in order to divide the vote, but it is almost too much to believe.

Some little time ago we were trying to discover who Osman Digna, the Dervish leader is, but were unsuccessful until a few days ago, when we came across the following account in an exchange. Whether it is reliable or not we cannot say:—"According to Dr. Schweinfurth, the famous African explorer, and others, the life of Osman Digna, the Dervish leader who is now fighting the Egyptians in the Soudan, is one of romantic interest. It is said he is in reality French born, his father being a certain Joseph Nisbet, who failed in business and then betook himself with wife and child—the latter being the alleged Osman Digna—to Egypt, where he soon after died. The widow married within a few months a Mahomedan merchant, who, having no children of his own, took a fancy to young George, his stepson, and entered him at the Cairo military school as Osman Digna, Jr. In 1860 the family moved to the Suakim, where Osman Digna the elder rapidly accumulated a fortune in slave trading. At his death the adopted son succeeded to the estate, adding rapidly to the wealth of the family. It was not long, however, before the slave trade being abolished, his wealth decreased. Actuated by revenge, Osman collected a force and attacked Sinkat in August, 1883, suffering defeat. This lost him prestige and his following fell away to 75 men. Two months afterward, however, he gained quite a victory over the Egyptian troops, and regaining favor by more successes, he made himself in a short time practically master of eastern Soudan. He is described as a man of herculean stature, with eyes of piercing blackness, shaggy eyebrows and an immense beard. He has lost his left arm in battle and contents himself with as few as three wives, who, however, are daughters of the chiefs of the most important and powerful Arab tribes of the Soudan."

We learn from the *Kingston News* that Major Drennan has undertaken to give one of a set of four silver challenge cups to be competed for by messenger pigeons trained to connect Kingston with Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec. This is a good example and will probably incite others to support the objects aimed at by the Dominion Messenger Pigeon Association. Lord Stanley is patron of the association, and all the Lieut-Governors of the Provinces, as well as the Ministers of the Federal Government are, we believe, vice-patrons. As regard Kingston, it is proposed that one cup shall be for competition for flights in either direction between each of the four named cities and Kingston, and that the cups be assigned at the close of each season to the care of the respective mayors of the winning cities, until won three years in succession by an individual loft owner, when absolute property in the cup so won shall pass to him.

A sad case of double suicide occurred at Newport, near Windsor, during the last week of March. Mrs. Madeline Duval, the pretty young wife of Lucian Duval, drowned herself in the river, and after the body was found a search was instituted for her husband. He was discovered wandering in the woods in a half demented condition, and it was suspected that he was responsible for his wife's death. A watch was set upon him, but during the funeral ceremonies he escaped and hung himself. A letter was found in his pocket stating that ever since his marriage he had been endeavoring to ascertain who his wife's parents were, she being an adopted child; and about a week before had made the awful discovery that his wife was his own sister. It appeared that the mother and father had separated, the latter going to Prince Edward Island, taking the son with him. After the separation the daughter, Madeline, was born. The mother, too proud to ask help of the father, never told him of the birth. The girl was adopted and brought to Newport, where Duval married her. Being religious they were overcome with horror at the discovery. Mrs. Duval evidently became insane and committed suicide, and remorse drove Duval to the same end. They were buried together on Easter Sunday. No sadder case than this has ever occurred, so far as we are aware, in our Province. It is an unusual and terrible tragedy.

Major-General Cameron, Commandant of the Royal Military College, Kingston, contributes a very interesting paper on messenger pigeons to the annual report of the Marine Department. In view of the fact that a pigeon loft is established at the marine wharf in this city, and that many people without proper study of the subject have laughed at the idea of pigeons proving useful as messengers, we have given the matter some thought and have concluded that for our part we shall be glad to see the experiments with the birds continued. Mr. Andrew Downs, the well-known naturalist, has had charge of the birds since August last, and his report (included in appendix No. 21 of the report of the Marine Department) speaks most favorably of them. The chief object of training pigeons in this city is to establish a means of communication with Sable Island. There are now a number of young birds ready for trial. Mr. Downs will take them some distance from the city and liberate them, increasing the distance gradually until they are reliable homers and fit for practical purposes. Before this appears the birds may possibly have received their first trial. Major-General Cameron is an enthusiast on his subject, and his paper is full of records of what messenger pigeons have done in the past, as well as much valuable information regarding the varieties of birds. The *Carrier* is not, as many people imagine, the bird used for practical purposes. It may claim to be a distinct species, but the variety of pigeon used in messenger service is undistinguishable by untrained sight from the ordinary house pigeon. Of course the homing faculty, with great powers of wing and endurance are highly developed in such birds, which are known in German as *brieftauben*, letter pigeons; in French as *voyageurs*, travellers, and in English as travellers, couriers, homing and messenger pigeons. The speed of reliable messenger pigeons is frequently a mile in sixty seconds, and a flight of over six hundred miles has been known to have been made in one day. This speaks volumes for the ability of pigeons to be of use and is enough to awaken enthusiasm in any one. Birds find their way over the sea for distances little short of those which it can accomplish over land in a continuous flight. There is reliable evidence of their conveying news from 320 miles outside of Sandy Hook. Dr. Johnson, one of the leading authorities on the subject in the United States, is of the opinion that 450 miles may be regarded as the limit of reliance on the birds' power from seaward. One gramme, equal to 15,432 grains or .032 oz. avoirdupois is the weight which the French—during the siege of Paris by the Germans—considered might be carried by pigeons without effecting their flight. The message is written on thin paper and inserted in a turkey quill which is tied to the pigeon's tail. By the aid of photography messages of great length, reduced in size may be sent. It will thus be seen that despite steamboats, railways, telegraphs and telephones there are cases where pigeons can be of use, and we believe that Sable Island is a case in point. It lies 96 miles off Nova Scotia, and as everyone knows, is of great danger to mariners. By the use of pigeons news of a wreck on the Island could be received in Halifax within a few hours, and if relief were required it could be at once dispatched, thus providing with little cost a means of communication almost as good as a cable. The birds remember their homes for at least six months and may be relied upon to fly to them. In concluding this article Major-General Cameron says: "Who can estimate the mitigation of anxiety that pigeons might have afforded to the passengers of the *City of Paris* in her recent accident? at what slight cost this relief might have been supplied. Why should not all transatlantic steamers carry birds with them to announce the approach to either coast?"



CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

ENGLISH CHANNEL TELEPHONE.

Said her Majesty, "Hello!  
Am I speaking to Carnot?"  
As she pressed the cold receiver to her ear.  
"Vot dat you say?" the phono replied;  
"Who that was who has just triot  
To make me through this rubber tube to hear?"  
"Please repeat that," said the Queen;  
"I can't make out what you mean,  
Repeat and say it slower if you please."  
"Hello! Vat? Hello! Hello!  
Londairo! Encore! J'Comprend no!"  
Quoth this first of telephones beneath the seas.

"What noise was that I heard in the parlor last night, Maria?"  
"It was William breaking his engagement."

ANOTHER WAY OF PUTTING IT.—"Oh, that's all in your eye," remarked Mrs. Bleecker in reply to her Boston friend's statement.

"No," replied Miss Emerson, "I do not regard it as an optical illusion."

Citizen.—"Mr. Greatmann, I heard a curious debate the other evening. The subject was, 'Can a politician be a Christian?' What is your opinion?"  
Mr. Greatmann (local statesman).—"Ho kin, but he'll git licked."

Hotel Clerk.—"I can give you a pleasant room on the top floor, sir, but you will have to pass the servants' quarters to get to it."

Guest.—"Oh, that's all right. I expect to piss 'em quarters to get anything."

Cramped Quarters.—Sauso—"Something was running through my mind a few moments ago—"

Rodd—"I suppose it was running for fear it might be asked to stay in such cramped quarters."

IN THE CAVE OF THE WINDS.—Queen June (entering).—"Give me a fierce North wind, will you, that will send Aeneas shinning up the icy south pole until he drops off into immeasurable space!" Aeolus (pulling his forelock).—"Awfully sorry, marm—although you bee's the cap'n's wife. But Col. Boreas have got to a G. A. R. meetin', marm, an' we hain't got no northern wind to spare!"

Where a Hen Lays.—Not long since a New Hampshire committeeman was examining an infant school class. "Can any little girl or boy give the definition of the word 'average'?" he asked.

For some time no one replied, but finally a little girl hesitatingly replied: "It is a thing a hen lays an egg on sir."

"No, that's not right."

"Yes, sir; my book says so;" and she trotted up to her questioner and pointed to this sentence in her reading book: "A hen lays an egg every day on an average."

Plantation Philosophy.—It ain't allus de man dat says dat he doan know nuthin' dat is smart. I once knowed er pusson ter say dat he didn't hab no sense, an' dinged ef he did.

Love will do er great deal in dis yere life, but you got ter mix it wid er little meat an' bread of you wants ter make yo' home happy

It may be alright fur us all ter wush fur old age, but it is better ter live well cwo year den ter live bad fifty.

Dar has been many er smart man dat wuz er thief, but I has knowd folks dat wuz to ignunt ter be honest.

WINE AND WATER.—One of our living Bishops, well known for his good sense and rare wit, was staying at the house of a country gentleman who posed as an ardent total abstainer. During dinner on the first day of the Bishop's visit, there being nothing to drink on the table besides syrups and mineral waters, the host, turning towards his reverend guest, said in an undertone: "My lord, you will find some wine in your bedroom." The Bishop, with characteristic taste, briefly acknowledged this curious concession, and partook of the refreshment placed before him. Some short while after this, the Bishop received his teetotaler friend with becoming hospitality at the palace on a return visit. During dinner his Lordship quietly remarked to his guest: "Mr. So-and-So, you will find some water in your bed-room."

SOME FUNNY NEWSPAPER BULLS.—There were some good newspaper bulls during the session—all of the genuine Irish breed. Mr. Donald Sullivan introduced to the House one from an Irish paper. It was in the form of an advertisement for a laborer and a boy, and concluded thus: "With grazing for two goats; both Protestants." An Irishman writing in the Times on the late Baron Dowse concluded his eulogium: "A great Irishman has passed away. God grant that many as great, and who shall as wisely love their country, may follow him." A Dublin paper heard that "the health of Mr. Parnell has latterly taken a very serious turn, and that fears of his recovery are entertained by his friends." Several English papers quoted this without detecting the bull. A Cork paper, in describing an interval of peace in a stormy public meeting, said: "For some time a great calm raged."

The poets sing, in dainty rhymes,  
Of summer days and sunny climes,  
Of beauteous maidens, passing fair,  
With witching eyes and waving hair,  
Till, near the end, you reapt to see—  
'Tis but an "ad" for P. F. P.

That is, Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the infallible and guaranteed remedy for all kinds of female weakness, which cures the ailments of the feeble, "run-down" and debilitated women, and restores them to youthfulness and beauty once more. The price of this royal remedy, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, is but \$1.00 a bottle, and money refunded in every case if it doesn't give satisfaction. See guarantee on bottle-wrappe.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS NOW COMPLETE!  
IMMENSE ASSORTMENT  
SCOTCH TWEEDS

Suitings and Trouserings, Worsted and Fancy Coatings.

BEST VALUE FOR MONEY.

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

CLAYTON & SONS.

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

Harness and Saddlery Hardware Store, at  
KELLY'S, 33 and 35 Buckingham Street,  
SELLING AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.

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

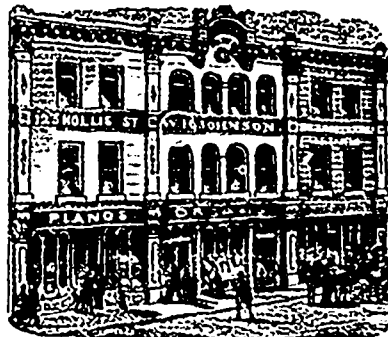
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Manufacturers and Builders. | 1,000,000 FEET LUMBER KEPT IN STOCK.



Walnut, Cherry, Ash, Birch, Beech, Pine and Whitewood House Finish, Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Wood Mouldings, &c. "CABINET TRIM FINISH" for Dwellings, Drug Stores, Offices, &c. SCHOOLS, OFFICE, CHURCH and HOUSE FURNITURE, &c. Bricks, Lime, Cement, Calcined Plaster, &c. Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Builders' Materials.  
Send for Estimates.

## PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

April and Easter and the close of the session of the Provincial Parliament are all clearly associated, but this year the association is disrupted; April alone remaining true to itself, while Easter backs away into March, and the Legislators begin, instead of end their labors in this month. This may not be amiss, as the long and inviting spring days, and the desire of the members to return to their homes in time to participate in the spring business, may check frothiness, and tend to make the debates short, sharp and decisive. Hon. M. J. Power has again been elected Speaker of the House of Assembly. At the opening of the Legislature, His Honor Lieut-Governor Daly was pleased to make the customary speech; in which after referring to the pleasure that it gave him to meet the members of both branches of the Legislature, His Honor spoke briefly of the visit of Lord Stanley to this Province, referred to the mineral wealth of Nova Scotia, deplored the strike at Springhill, regretted the terrible accident at same place, hinted that more money would be expended upon roads and bridges, gave the mining schools certificates of competency, suggested the enlargement of the Victoria General Hospital, stated that the Dominion Government would be asked to refund to the Province, all monies expended upon certain railways by the Province, foreshadowed a change in the franchise act, indicated a proposed saving on interest account, and finally intimated that some changes would be made in the towns' incorporation act.

The Address in reply to the Lieut-Governor's Speech is always more or less a formal affair, and is in fact the speech itself with variations. The adoption of the Address was moved by Mr. McKinnon of Inverness, and seconded by Mr. Comeau, the member for Digby, who is credited with being the most youthful member in the House. Mr. Cahan, member for Shelburne, who has been elected leader of the Opposition, took up the speech, clause by clause, word by word, and letter by letter; and judging by his remarks, and his keen criticism, Premier Fielding will find in him a foeman worthy of his steel. The Hon. Provincial Secretary in closing the debate, complimented the mover and seconder of the address, and then good-humoredly disposed of Mr. Cahan's criticism, by declaring that Mr. Cahan's remarks were out of order and his statements irrelevant to the matter in hand.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The steamer *Halifax* has resumed her regular trips to the Hub

An investigation into the Militia difficulties was held in Halifax this week.

Sir Alexander Galt has declined to enter the Cabinet on account of ill health.

The wife of Patrick Murphy, Fredericton, committed suicide by hanging herself with her handkerchief on Monday.

McPherson, liberal, has been elected in Cape Breton, Chisholm, liberal, in Antigonish, and Drysdale, liberal, in Hants.

The *Bellerophon* is expected to arrive here early in June. The warships *Pelican*, *Emerald* and *Partridge* are expected on April 14th.

About 150 Salvation Army soldiers, sent by General Booth, are expected to pass through Halifax on their way to the Northwest to day or tomorrow.

Winnipeg is to have an electric street railway replacing the horses used in the present system. The civic census places the population of Winnipeg at 27,000.

The Postmaster general's annual report for 1890 shows a deficit of \$717,080. The total revenue was \$3,223,614 while the expenditure reached \$3,940,695.

It is announced that Sir John Thompson will move to refer the McGreevy scandal to the committee on privileges and elections so soon as Parliament meets.

A bill has been passed in the N. B. Legislative Assembly to abolish the Legislative Council. It remains to be seen whether the Council will vote itself out of existence.

Captain James Hubble, of the schooner *British Queen*, fell into the harbor between the schooner *E. W. Forrest*, and Levi Harts wharf on Wednesday morning at 2 o'clock and was drowned.

The Halifax CRITIC has been enlarged to twenty pages. An interesting feature of THE CRITIC is its mining news and articles on kindred subjects of local and provincial interest.—*Eastern Echo*.

McMillan's New Brunswick and P.E. Island, Agricultural and Nautical Almanac for 1891 is out. All business men will find it a useful adjunct to their library of reference. For sale by all booksellers.

Sir Charles Tupper has been in Washington, returned to Ottawa and is off to Washington again, accompanied by the ministers of Justice and Finance. Something ought to be the outcome of the Washington negotiations.

Gentlemen looking for new summer ties, scarfs, bows, four in hands etc, will do well to examine the stock of F. C. Elliot, opposite the Halifax club. He has in stock the newest shades in Dent's and Found's gloves, making the largest and best stock of gentlemen's furnishing goods ever shown in this city.

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

The people of Bay St. George have cabled to Lord Knutsford that they will loyally accept the decision of the arbitrators regarding French rights in Newfoundland. The bad feeling against Britain seems to be active only in St. John's.

A member of the Cabinet is authority for the statement that the Dominion Government has agreed to defray all expenses incurred in connection with the litigation now pending in the courts for the purpose of determining whether the bill abolishing separate schools in Manitoba is constitutional.

The enforcement of the Newfoundland bait laws against Canadian vessels, while permitting American vessels to purchase bait, is most unfair, and shows a spirit very antagonistic to Canada. The prospect of Newfoundland ever becoming a part of the Dominion has dwindled away to a vanishing point.

Minister Tupper says that in preventing Canadian fishing vessels obtaining bait in their waters the Newfoundlanders are guilty of a gross breach of faith towards the Imperial government, as the latter only allows the Newfoundland act to go into effect on condition that it should not be enforced against Canadians.

Sir Charles Tupper made an attack upon the G. T. Railway Company for its action in the late election campaign. A telegram recently received states that the directors of the G. T. R. company have endorsed the action of Sir Henry Tyler and manager Sergeant and condemned Sir Charles' attack upon the company.

At a meeting of the ratepayers of Dartmouth on Thursday evening of last week, the proposal to grant \$2,500 to complete the new Greenvale School was postponed for four months. The money will, therefore, not be forthcoming. Great discontent is expressed with the school house, which is faulty in many particulars.

One of the pupils of the Collegiate School, at Windsor, was accidentally shot on Saturday last. He was out fishing, and feeling a bite he dropped his gun, which he had in his hand. It discharged its contents into his leg, and he shortly afterwards bled to death. The youth's name was Radden, and he was about 18 years of age.

The French steamer *Cachar* arrived in port on Thursday of last week in a disabled condition, having broken her rudder. She was steered in by the steamer *Clintonia*, Capt. Bullman, from Savannah for Bremen, with a cargo of cotton. The *Cachar* is at Pickford and Black's wharf where she will probably receive a new rudder without entering the dry dock. A cofferdam will be used.

The proprietors of the great Tantramar marsh at Sackville, contemplate to tide about 1,000 acres this summer. It is proposed to dig three canals from different starting points. The probable cost is estimated all the way from \$10,000 to \$30,000, but if it cost the highest estimate, \$30 per acre, it would then be a profitable undertaking as considerable of the marsh is now producing a very inferior crop of hay.

The trade and labor associations of Halifax have appointed a committee of seven, six from the trade and one from the labor association to select and report upon a site for a building to be used for association purposes. They have formerly been meeting at 200 Barrington street, but as they have funds on hand sufficient to erect a building with hall and committee room for themselves they have decided to do so. Should a suitable site be chosen there will probably be a couple of shops on the ground floor. The committee appointed has full power to make contracts and transact all the business in connection with the building and they intend to push the matter at once.

A CREDIT TO CANADIAN JOURNALISM.—Those persons who have not seen the *Dominion Illustrated* since it has been so much enlarged and improved should secure a sample copy at once. Both from the literary and artistic point of view the *Illustrated* is a credit to Canadian journalism. The prize competition which has been inaugurated with the double purpose of conferring benefit on readers and publishers, consists in finding in current numbers of the journal the answers to thirty-six questions, six of which are published every month. The prizes aggregate over \$3,000 in value. They are 100 in all, the lowest being valued at \$5. The first is \$750 in gold. On receipt of 12 cents in stamps the publishers (the Sabiston Litho. & Pub. Co., Montreal), will send to any address a sample copy with full particulars.

The following are a few of the nice things that have been said about THE CRITIC recently:—

The Halifax CRITIC has been enlarged to twenty pages, and otherwise improved. Nothing slow about THE CRITIC.—*Gold Hunter*.

HAS BEEN ENLARGED.—The Halifax CRITIC has been enlarged to 20 pages. THE CRITIC is *par excellence*, the paper for those who are interested in mining industries of the Provinces.—*British American Citizen, Boston*.

The Halifax CRITIC now comes to us as a twenty-page paper. The matter of THE CRITIC is always good, and it is one among those of our exchanges which are always carefully perused.—*St. Croix Courier*.

THE CRITIC has been enlarged and otherwise improved of late, and with the other improvements which the Company intend making in the future, will place it among the leading papers of the Dominion. We wish the Company success in their enterprise, and hope it may receive the financial encouragement which is due to its efforts.—*Bridgetown Enterprise*.

The Halifax CRITIC, one of our most welcome exchanges, has been enlarged to twenty pages, and otherwise improved. It is a high class paper, free from "cheap and nasty" literature, and must prove valuable to the miner, the manufacturer, the merchant, and to the general reader. We wish it continued prosperity.—*Summerside Journal*.

Rioting at the Pittsburg, Pa. coal mines resulted in the death of several men,

The United States is sending the *Charleston* to Honolulu to look after American interests.

The attempt to enlist American Indians as regular soldiers is said at Washington to be, so far, a failure.

In the New York Methodist Conference East a resolution to admit women to the General Conference has been defeated, 152 to 56.

Phineas T. Barnum, the great showman, died peacefully at his home in Bridgeport, Conn., on Tuesday. He had been ill for some weeks.

United States \$2 silver certificates have been extensively counterfeited recently. The bogus notes are said to be almost impossible of detection.

Sugar was admitted free into the United States on April 1st. There is in consequence an avalanche of sweet stuff let loose on the country and the price has dropped.

Italy seems inclined to go more slowly in the New Orleans massacre matter. War would be unpleasant for both parties. The recall of Baron Fava does not necessarily imply an outbreak of hostilities.

The ravages of the gripe in Chicago are frightful. A regular panic has set in, and statistics show that Chicagoans are dying at the rate of one every five minutes. The deaths last week reached the unprecedented figure of 1,200. This disease is almost as fatal as cholera. In Halifax many people have been and are still affected with it, but it is not so fatal a nature as the Chicago and Pittsburg variety of gripe.

The April *St. Nicholas* opens with a delightful illustrated sketch by Mrs. Foote, "The Gates on Grandfather's Farm,"—reminiscences of a New England farm, suggested by the associations with its old gateways. Mr. Welles gives us further autographs from his remarkable collection, especially a complete set of the Presidents' signatures, and a charming letter from Thackeray, hitherto unpublished. There is a peculiar sort of fanciful story by Tudor Jenks, amusingly illustrated by E. B. Bensell, and a story for the little folks, called "Charlie's Shadows and their Shadow House," by Mattie E. Pettus, which is well fitted for reading aloud. The verse is excellent. Katherine S. Alcorn gives us a poetic parallel for the Hare and Tortoise fable, called "The Little Foot-page," for which Birch has drawn the graceful pictures; Margaret Johnson in "The Merrythought" is as cleverly humorous as usual, and poetry of a less purely amusing type is well represented by Richard E. Burton, Helen Gray Cone, Katherine Pyle, Valentine Adams and others. The two serials, "Toby Trafford," and "The Boy Settlers," are steadily growing in interest, while Elâe's Visit to Cloudland" is concluded by an instalment fully illustrated by amusing drawings. The frontispiece is an engraving by T. Johnson, from Adriaen Hanneman's beautiful portrait of a child, and is a fitting introduction to this beautifully illustrated number.

An attempt on the Czar's life was made on Monday, but it was unsuccessful.

The health of Prince Albert Victor, heir presumptive to the British crown, is causing anxiety.

It is officially announced that the assassins of Minister Butchell, of Bulgaria have been arrested.

A protest has been entered against the election of the McCarthyite candidate, Mr. Coltery, in North Sligo.

General Booth, of the Salvation Army is reported to be seriously ill. His condition is pronounced critical.

Lady Zetland and Miss Balfour have been warmly received in Ireland. They are making a tour of the Achill Islands.

It is announced that the German Government has definitely resolved to withdraw the embargo placed upon American pork.

The tide of Irish emigration is unabated. The prospect is that in the next three months the number of emigrants will equal that of 1890.

The baccarat scandal has forced the Cabinet to postpone its request to Parliament for a grant to the Prince of Wales to enable him to pay his debts.

Sharp fighting with rebellious natives continues in British India. The Miranzas rising is extending. Yesterday the 29th regiment lost nine men killed and four wounded.

The north of England iron masters have given notice of a 12½ per cent. reduction of wages, alleging that the cost of production exceeds the market price five shillings per ton.

Hon. James Fitzjames Stephen, justice of the queen's bench division of the high court of justice, whose mind is alleged to be impaired, was to retire from the bench on Wednesday.

The Russian government will take no diplomatic steps to prevent the reappointment of Prince Ferdinand as Viceroy of East Rornalia, but will decline to recognize the Prince in any capacity.

In consequence of Russia's massing of troops on the Grecian and Silician frontiers, the German government has decided to strengthen the eastern frontier garrisons. Things are looking very war-like in Europe.

There has been more fighting in Manipur, India. Another British officer has been killed. It is presumed that this officer is either Lieut Grant, who commanded the British force which recently captured Fort Thabot, near Manipur, or Capt Presgrave, who was in command of the detachment of British troops sent to Lieut. Grant's relief.

A startling report is abroad that Mr. Parnell has been privately married since the O'Shea divorce case and that the lady is Mrs. O'Shea's eldest daughter. Mr. Parnell's friends regard the story as a stupid canard, yet stranger things have happened than this. It would be remarkable if Mr. Parnell should be able to clear his name after all.

**FOR DYSPEPSIA,  
Ayer's Sarsaparilla**

Is an effective remedy, as numerous testimonials conclusively prove. "For two years I was a constant sufferer from dyspepsia and liver complaint. I doctored a long time and the medicines prescribed, in nearly every case, only aggravated the disease. An apothecary advised me to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I did so, and was cured at a cost of \$5. Since that time it has been my family medicine, and sickness has become a stranger to our household. I believe it to be the best medicine on earth." — P. F. McNulty, Hairman, 29 Summer St., Lowell, Mass.

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Is a certain cure, when the complaint originates in impoverished blood. "I was a great sufferer from a low condition of the blood and general debility. My body was so reduced that I was unfit for work. Nothing that I did for the complaint helped me so much as Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a few bottles of which restored me to health and strength. I take every opportunity to recommend this medicine in similar cases." — C. Lyick, 11 E. Main St., Chillicothe, Ohio.

**FOR ERUPTIONS**

And all disorders originating in impurity of the blood, such as boils, carbuncles, pimples, blotches, salt-rheum, scald head, scurvy sores, and the like, take only

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PREPARED BY  
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.  
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Our best quality of common Brick have smooth surface square edges and corners, and are almost equal to pressed or faced Brick.  
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in "Four in Hand," "Darby," Buckle Bows, Knots and Windsors.  
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in all the Latest Makes.  
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Net Assets over... 1,000,000  
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Increases for the year 1890 over the year 1889 are:  
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Increase in Surplus... 56,878  
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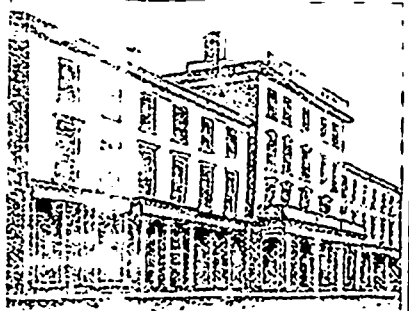
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If you have Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Kidney Disease, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, General Weakness and Debility, Biliousness, Head Ache, Nervousness, any disease arising from Impure Blood, use EUREKA BLOOD PURIFIER.

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

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

ELEVENTH MONTHLY DRAWING MAY 13.

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

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

ASK FOR CIRCULARS

**List of Prizes.**

1 Prize worth \$15,000.....	\$15,000 00
1 " " 6,000.....	6,000 00
1 " " 2,000.....	2,000 00
1 " " 1,250.....	1,250 00
2 Prizes " 50.....	1,000 00
5 " " 250.....	1,250 00
25 " " 50.....	1,250 00
100 " " 25.....	2,500 00
200 " " 15.....	3,000 00
500 " " 10.....	5,000 00
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
100 " " 25.....	2,500 00
100 " " 15.....	1,500 00
100 " " 10.....	1,000 00
999 " " 5.....	4,995 00
999 " " 2.....	4,995 00

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

LAST VERSES OF F. S. SALTUS.

Joy stood upon my threshold, mild and fair  
 With lilacs in her hair,  
 I bade her enter, as she turned to go.  
 She answered, "No."

Fortune once tarried at my porch,  
 And lit it with her torch.  
 I asked her fondly, "Have you come to stay?"  
 She answered, "Nay."

Fame, robed in spotless white, before me came.  
 I longed her kiss to claim.  
 I told her how her presence I revered--  
 She disappeared.

Love came at last. How pure! how sweet!  
 With roses at her feet,  
 I begged her all her bounty to bestow--  
 She answered, "No."

Since then, Joy, Fortune, Love, and Fame,  
 Have come my soul to claim;  
 I see them smiling everywhere--  
 But do not care.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

NOTES AND COMMENTS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The floods, which I mentioned in my last letter as likely to occur, from the early breaking up of the Rideau river, have actually come to pass; but they have not been so serious as anticipated. The residents of Jamesville have had to endure two feet of water on the ground floor of their dwellings, and the New Edinburghers have, in many instances, had to flee to the high lands back of the river front; but the river is now entirely clear of ice, and the water is slowly subsiding. At one time grave apprehension was aroused by a break in the dam at H. G.'s Back, some four miles south of the city, but, through the energy and skill of Mr. Wise, the Superintendent of the Rideau Canal, the break was promptly arrested, and the danger averted.

We are going to have our electric street railway at last. The engineers are now engaged in defining the angles and curves at the various street corners along the route, and the car sheds are in course of construction. The company have closed with the Westinghouse Electric Company for a supply of new gearless motors, and the whole electrical equipment of the railway. The cars are being built at Hamilton, Ont. The Company has adopted the over-head trolley system, for the accommodation of which the great width of our streets is admirably adapted. We are beating Montreal and Toronto in this line of urban advancement.

The "Bremner far" affair has not yet sunk into oblivion. Bremner has not yet been paid, and his solicitor has just sent a memorial to the Governor-in-Council, asking payment of the sum of \$16,000 as compensation for furs improperly confiscated by Sir Fred Middleton and others, during the late North west Rebellion.

Sir John Thompson has completed his report to the Council upon the Manitoba Separate School Abolition Act, but the tenor thereof has not been communicated to the public at the time of writing. It is expected the matter will be left to the courts.

The social event of the week was the marriage of Mr. Kinneston Cross, Barrister, of Sudbury, Ont., to Miss Gisborne, daughter of Mr. F. N. Gisborne, Superintendent of Government Telegraphs, (formerly of Sydney, C. B.) which took place this afternoon at the Elgin street Anglican church. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Edmund Wood, of Montreal, uncle of the groom. The bride was attired in a dress of embroidered India muslin, with a beautiful veil of white lace, (which had been worn by her mother at her wedding) and carried a magnificent bouquet of orchids. The bridesmaids were, Miss Penfold and Miss Hamilton of Montreal; Miss Selwyn and Miss Cross, (sister of the groom) of Ottawa. Miss Penfold and Miss Selwyn were each attired in heliotrope chaille, and carried bouquets of violets; whilst Miss Hamilton and Miss Cross wore dresses of the same material in yellow, and also carried bouquets of violets. Mr. Jennings Taylor, Mr. Lionel Gossion, Mr. Lewin, and Mr. Birbeck supported the groom. After the wedding, a reception was held at the residence of the bride's mother, 102 Lisgar street, and later the happy couple left on a wedding tour westward. The bride's presents were numerous and costly.

Sir Charles Tupper has gone to Washington to confer with the British Minister there upon the reciprocity question. Sir Charles's visit has no official significance whatever, as between the two parties to the proposed treaty, and nothing decisive is expected to result from it from an international standpoint. Nothing much can be hoped for towards the promotion of good neighborhood between the countries from an administration at Washington ruled by a man of such pronounced anti-British proclivities as Secretary Blaine; and it is to be regretted that his hostility is sought to be accentuated and strengthened by unscrupulous politicians and newspapers in Canada.

The Opposition papers report that trouble has arisen between General Herbert, the new Commander of the Militia, and the Minister of Militia, in regard to the management of the forces. The General, it is said, complains that his recommendations are not promptly carried out for political reasons, and he insists that the service shall be managed in accordance with military rules and independently of all political exigencies. The new General has manifested commendable zeal for the advancement of the service during the few months he has held office, and it is to be hoped that no differences at headquarters will deprive the Militia of so energetic and painstaking a chief.

By despatches just to hand at time of writing, I observe that the Mafia tragedy in New Orleans is likely to lead to more serious relations between the Federal Government of the United States and Italy than was at first supposed. The Italian Minister has been recalled from Washington, and

the dissatisfaction of the Italian Government at the avowed impotency of the Federal authorities to punish the lynchings, or even bring them to trial, has been plainly expressed to Secretary Blaine. The Italians seem to have a poor opinion of the Constitution of the United States, which was thus criticized by Signor D'Arco, Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, during a conference between him and the U. S. Minister on the subject: "Suppose a dozen American citizens were murdered in an Italian city and we pleaded impotence to punish the murderers because the city enjoyed an autonomous form of government, what opinion would you in the United States, and what opinion would the civilized world at large have in regard to our plea."

The *Ottawa Free Press* rather electrified its readers this evening by calmly remarking, in the course of an editorial on the *embroglio*, that "A war between Italy and the American republic would be exceedingly interesting" (!) It might be "exceedingly interesting" for the astute editor of that journal to sit upon an "eminence of philosophic calm"—like Goethe during the throes of the French Revolution, which was shaking all Europe—and "view the strife of little men" from afar, but I fancy that "Uncle Sam" would not regard the process of being taken across King Humbert's knee and soundly spanked, as a very interesting performance,—not to mention the lack of cheerfulness.

Ottawa.

DIXIE.

## BOOK GOSSIP.

"The Great Taboo," by Grant Allan, is a stirring story of adventure on the Cannibal Island of Bonpari, where two English people, Mr. Felix Thurstan and Miss Muriel Ellis, were cast by the waves. Being made "Korong" by the natives, they were not destined for immediate consumption, but were treated as Gods, being under the protection of an institution called Taboo, which ruled everything. When "Korong" was up, they were to be killed and eaten by Tu-Kila-Kila, the human God fiend of the Island, but there was one way of escape if they could only discover it. They could not be told what this way was by any of the natives, as that also was Taboo, but a parrot of unknown age, kept by the King of the Birds, who was a Frenchman who had escaped from New Caledonia and drifted upon Bonpari, disclosed the secret, which had been confided to him by an Englishman who discovered it two hundred years before. The story is intensely interesting, and must be finished before the reader can lay it down. We leave what happened to these two young people to be discovered by those who read the book, which is published in paper covers, Franklin Square Library, by Harper & Brothers, New York. Price 40 cents.

William Black's latest novel, "Stand Fast, Craig-Royston!" bears a strong family likeness to his other works, but is none the less worth reading. None of his characters is sweeter than Maisrie Bethune, who was so trim and loyal to her grandfather, and Vincent Harris is a man worth meeting. All Black's admirers—and he has probably more on this side of the water than any other novelist—will enjoy this book. Franklin Square Library, Harper & Brothers, New York. Price 50 cents.

The latest anthology on our table is "English Love Lyrics," selected and edited, with an introduction, by Percy Hulburd. It is the latest addition to the Canterbury Poets, published by Walter Scott, London. The selections begin with Sir Thomas Wyatt, who was born in 1503, and end with Byron, who died in 1824. A large extent of time is thus covered, and selections of merit from ninety-three poets are made. It is difficult to criticise a compilation of this description when we have not the knowledge of all the writers necessary to judge correctly of the comparative merit of their love poems, but we must say, after reading the earlier selections, we prefer the later. Burns and Byron are better at that sort of thing, although the songs from Shakespeare and some few others are very beautiful. We have not space for more than one quotation. There are many old songs that are familiar to us in this handy little volume, and perhaps none is sweeter than the following, by Richard Lovelace:—

## TO LUCASTA, ON GOING TO THE WARS.

Tell me not, sweet, I am unkind,  
That from the nunnery  
Of your chaste breast and quiet mind  
To war and arms I fly.

True, a new mistress now I choose,  
The first foe in the field;  
And with a stronger faith embrace  
A sword, a horse, a shield.

Yet this inconstancy is such  
As you too shall adore;  
I could not love thee, dear, so much  
Loved I not honor more!

Professor Huxley's letters to the *London Times*, which did so much to foment the interest in and discussion of Booth's scheme for relieving poverty, as set forth in his book, "Darkest England," have been collected, and together with an essay on "The Struggle for Existence in Human Society," are published by the Humboldt Publishing Co. As No. 146 of the well-known Humboldt Library of Science, Professor Huxley criticises very severely the leaders of the Salvation Army, and charges that they use the vast facilities entrusted to them for their personal aggrandizement. He censures especially "General" Booth and his family, who control a large amount of property for which they have given no surety whatever, and who occupy the principal offices in the army. An appendix gives the creed of the Salvation Army, and a list of questions that are propounded to persons who are candidates for offices therein. As these letters voice the sentiments of a large section of the people of the British Empire, they are worthy of careful perusal. For sale by Knight & Co., Halifax: Price 15 cents.

## INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

**STILL ALIVE.**—*The destroyed Foundry to be rebuilt. The remaining works booming.* We are sorry to find that by a misprint in our weekly of Saturday last it appeared that A. Robb & Son's machine shop had been burned. Far from that being the case, we are pleased to find on calling upon them this morning, that their machine shop was undisturbed, and is running full blast. Their salesroom also presents the appearance of activity and they seem determined to carry a fuller and more varied stock of supplies, etc., than ever before. Messrs. Robb had, from the appearance of the place, lost no time in removing the burnt debris. They began that work last week before the fire was all out, and the contract was given on Saturday morning for a new building which is to be utilized as a boiler shop and foundry. The contractor expects to have the building closed in this week, and the firm expect to have the boiler shop in operation and to be casting in the moulding shop next week. When asked what provision they had made for their present orders, the firm said that they intended to keep their boiler-makers at work on boilers out of doors, and that they had made arrangements to get their casting made elsewhere until they can get their foundry in operation. The Messrs. Robb do not seem entirely disheartened, notwithstanding their second serious loss within so short a time, and although the loss has been heavy this time, as well as in their former conflagration, still they seem cheerful and say that they will be able to have all their machine tools put in shape by the time the building is ready next week, and everything will then be running as it was on Thursday of last week. They also seem more anxious than ever to get at least some of their permanent buildings started at once, which we hope they will be able to do.—*Amherst Paper.*

**A NEW USE FOR SAWDUST.**—A new use for sawdust is now being made in Bridgewater. In the new Music Hall which is now being plastered here the masons are using sawdust to a large extent instead of sand. It is said to be equally as good as sand, and the fact that it can be had for the hauling of it is ample proof of its cheapness.—*Ec.*

Messrs. E. F. Wilson and E. H. Gladwin have purchased the furniture business heretofore carried on by the Chambers' Woodworking Company, and will continue it under the firm name of Wilson & Gladwin. Mr. Wilson has been for some years book-keeping for the retiring proprietors and has a thorough knowledge of the business. Mr. Gladwin has for years been well known to our citizens as head of the freight department of the I. C. R. at Truro. They are both men of good business ability and as they have a splendid business stand and a stock in trade of the best quality, we can most confidently recommend them to the public and wish them every success.—*Truro Guardian.*

In China soapstone is largely used in preserving structures built of sandstone and other stones liable to crumble from the effects of the atmosphere; and the covering with powdered soapstone in the form of paint on some of the obelisks in that country, composed of stone liable to atmospheric deterioration, "has been the means of preserving them intact for hundreds of years.

**CULTURE OF OYSTERS.**—A company for the purpose of carrying on the culture and trade in oysters, and of re-stocking the old oyster beds of the Lower St. Lawrence and creating new ones, has been formed in Quebec. The proposed company is to be called the "Compagnie Ostreocole de Quebec," and is to have a capital of \$30,000.

The factories of England, France, Germany and Holland produce about 87,000,000 pins daily.

A Canadian inventor has patented a new process for the utilization of fur clippings, which promises to work a great economic change in the fur garment trade. It is claimed that, by the use of very simple and comparatively inexpensive machinery, it is possible to take the smallest fur clippings and place them upon either cloth or felt so as to form an apparently solid piece of fur. Samples shown are calculated to deceive experts. The furs made by this process will stand, it is said, any amount of washing, dyeing, etc., and are furthermore positively waterproof. A published account of the new process says that the cost of making up pieces of this artificial fur—three feet long by two wide—in England, is 11s. 6d. for the foundation and work. An added cost, as a matter of course, is the fur clippings.

A new method of preparing wood pulp composition for mouldings is described, in which the wood pulp is mixed with bronze powders, aniline or metallic colors, so as to give a uniform color of any desired shade to the pulp.

The redwood, of which the residential portions of Pacific coast cities are chiefly built, is almost unflammable. It will burn, but will not blaze. A house may be completely gutted by fire, yet the wooden walls will stand. The wood smoulders and turns into charcoal.

**NEW MILL.**—Mr. Geo. Grant, of Hardwood Hill, returned about a month ago from British Columbia, where he was engaged in milling with his brother. In company with Messrs. Hislop & Muirhead he has purchased a portable engine and sawing machinery, and is setting up a mill at his native place. The engine was imported by Mr. Dan. McDonald, blacksmith, of this town, of whose energy and obliging manner Mr. Grant speaks in highest praise. The carriage and other fittings were furnished by the Stellarton Iron Foundry, which did the work to the entire satisfaction of the parties concerned. The new mill is now about ready for business, and will be a great accommodation to people in the vicinity.—*Pictou News.*

## COMMERCIAL.

There has been little change in the position since our last report, and it is hardly to be expected just now owing to the backwardness of the spring. April, which generally opens trade with our subordinate ports, has done so only very partially thus far, and general trade has not as yet developed to any great magnitude, and is solely restricted to meeting immediate requirements, for buyers generally are averse to operating ahead to any extent. It is true that stocks are admitted to be small, but buyers are not disposed to take any chances—and no fault can be found with this feeling. It may restrict trade, but the operations that are effected are on a sounder basis. The 4th of April, with its customary payments, was looked forward to with considerable anxiety, as, whether good or bad, it was admitted that they would furnish a fair barometer as regards the immediate future, and a very large quantity of paper had to be met. We are much pleased to say that the result was eminently satisfactory, three of our city banks reporting that not a single note was held over on that day. In the other banks the renewals asked for were materially less than it was feared would be the case.

We note that the city authorities are moving (or about to do so) in the matter of certain alleged violations of the Building Act. Two wooden buildings on Barrington Street, within the brick district, have been endowed with new stories with remarkable celerity, and before the authorities were aware that any change was in contemplation, the new stories were boarded and roofed in. One of these cases was specially noteworthy. Builder Lane had the contract to put on the new story. For about two days boards, joists, etc., were being taken to the roof of Mr. Lethbridge's building. The public and even property holders adjoining supposed that nothing more than putting in a new roof was intended. At last when all was ready Mr. Lane gave a signal when, "presto, change," a new story rose and was within five minutes roofed in. The Inspector of buildings arrived soon after, looked at the place, and decided that the work on the addition had progressed too far to give him an opportunity to interfere. Mr. Lane deserves full credit for the mingled promptness and secrecy with which he accomplished the work.

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

	Week Prev.		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	April 3.	April 3.	1890	1889	1888	1891	1890	1889	1888
United States	216	200	152	141	147	3548	3508	3687	3200
Canada	36	41	25	25	39	596	570	560	567

Weekly Financial Review of Henry Clews & Co., New York, April 4, 1891.

We have now about reached the point on which common expectation has fixed as the beginning of a recovery in the Stock Market. For some time past, the opinion has been more or less general that prices have not recovered from the decline incident to the panic to an extent corresponding to the intrinsic merit of many stocks. This feeling has given stay to prices, and has kept alive a "bull" element of some force; but it has been offset by the caution growing out of the recent crisis, and something has been constantly occurring to postpone operations for a full recovery in values.

The month of April has a traditional reputation for favoring "bull" operations. It is the time at which currency begins to flow from the interior banks to their New York agents, to rest here until the crops have been harvested and money is needed for marketing them. With a clear prospect of four months ease in money, this is always regarded as the season most favorable for a "bull" campaign; and it is not clear why the present should be an exception to the rule. It has seemed possible that this accumulation of money might be checked by a liberal exportation of gold—but the present course of the foreign exchanges discourages the expectation of large shipment, for the present at least. In some quarters, there has been an apprehension that the after effects of the financial troubles in Brazil and the Argentine Republic might force London to realize upon some of its American securities; but, on the contrary, British investors seem more disposed to buy than to sell our stocks. The serious embarrassments of certain large Italian banks have served as another sharp test of the European derangements growing out of the Argentine crisis, but have proved to have no serious consequences either in London or Paris; which has had a wholesome effect in allaying the apprehension of further trouble arising from that source. As it is now nearly six months since the suspension of the Barings revealed the alarming magnitude of the South American crisis, it seems safe to assume that all the weak spots in that quarter have been probed and that London is now safe against further disturbing consequences; which is a matter of no small consequence to the future of American investments.

So far as respects conditions at home, the outlook, if not positively encouraging, is at least free from any threatening conditions. The railroad situation is improved, if not by any general recovery of rates, yet at least by more moderate counsels among managers, by the absence of reckless "cutting," by moderate gains upon the large gross earnings of last year, and by a more considerate attitude of State Legislatures and State Commissioners in the Granger sections. Any general advance in rates is not to be expected under the present light forwarding of wheat and corn to the east; but it is a good symptom that, notwithstanding this deficiency of grain freight, rates are so steadily maintained. The movement of merchandise, however, is of healthy dimensions: so that although the grain receipts at the seaboard for January and February were ten million bushels less than for the same months of 1890, yet the general traffic of the roads has exceeded that of a year ago by about five per cent. The condition of the winter wheat crop is, for the most part unusually encouraging, and the prospects are so far good for getting in the spring crops under good conditions.

Taking the situation as a whole, therefore, there is nothing in it encouraging to selling; while the present range of prices must be regarded as falling below a fair valuation of stocks upon their intrinsic merits. With no further shocks to confidence to be expected from the after-effects of the recent financial upheaval, it seems reasonable to expect that, with the coming abundance

of money, both transient and permanent investors will be forthcoming as buyers. Railroad bonds have advanced much beyond the recovery in stocks and this disparity may be expected to produce an early advance of the latter. The tone of speculation, though still conservative, is becoming more distinctly hopeful, and the tendency of the market is perhaps best told by the caution and timidity of the "bear" side.

**DRY GOODS.**—The week has been, on the whole, a fairly satisfactory one in about all lines of dry goods. A number of sorting orders have been daily received and the city retail trade has been quite good. In woolen goods values are very firm, and in certain lines of English make stocks cannot be replaced except at an advance. Cottons have been steady, but no further rise is looked for at present.

**IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.**—Speaking in a general sense there has been little or no change in the iron market since our last report, which gives nothing special to note. In pig iron the market continues to rule very quiet, no new business being reported as yet for importations. A few sales for spring delivery have transpired, but they have been unimportant, and we have no contracts to note. Latest London cables report that there has been a reduction of 1s. in the price of Scotch warrants and of North Middlesborough. Tin advanced 7s. 6d., and copper 2s. 6d. during the week.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—The local flour market exhibits little change, business being of a steady character, but restricted solely to home requirements, while the movement to outside localities is somewhat reduced by the breaking up of country roads. The tone remains firm and there is no change in actual prices, but there is a strong upward feeling. All grades are firm with no alteration in quotations. Oatmeal continues scarce and the firm feeling is maintained. Beerbohn's cable quotes wheat higher, corn *nil*. French Country markets are strong. In Chicago the grain market was strong. Wheat opened firm and advanced  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Corn was stiff at first, but gathered strength later on and advanced  $\frac{3}{4}$ c. A telegram from that city says:—"Wheat is strong on firmer cables and maintains its firmness. Foreign houses are noticeable buyers on every indication of weakness. Shorts are covering liberally, both in July and May. The situation certainly looks very strong and we advise buying on the weak spots. Transactions in corn have been light and, except a firm undertone, the market was featureless." In New York wheat advanced  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to  $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; in St. Louis,  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 1c.; at Toledo it was strong and active advancing  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to  $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

**PROVISIONS.**—The market has been much less active than it was during the preceding week, but there has been a good demand passing for pork and dealers report a fair business at advanced prices. The firmness is continued and enhanced figures seem in no way to check the demand. There seems to be quite a strong feeling in the trade that further advances may be looked for. In lard there is a fair amount of business passing, but prices have not generally advanced, as was expected, as there is a want of unanimity among producers. The Liverpool provision market has been unchanged with the exception of tallow which advanced 6d. The Chicago provision market was steady. Pork gained 5c. and lard lost 3c. Hogs were steady and 3c. to 5c. higher. The cattle market was steady though inclined to slowness. The sheep market was lower.

**BUTTER.**—There is a good jobbing movement in a small way of the better descriptions, which command full figures, any choice dairy bringing outside figures. Under grades remain slow of sale; there is some movement in them generally, however, small quantities and at buyers' figures. Our London reporter writes: "Butter has been a brisk trade, in consequence of light arrivals and the fact that there is little in stock here, and French has advanced quite 6s. per cwt. York always seems to move in an opposite direction, and is down, but all other descriptions are firm. New York prices are prohibitory of any trade being done here, and there is probably very little American in the whole country. Australian and New Zealand have been fetching good prices, from 90s. to 100s. right up to 124s. per cwt. The Australian press is jubilant at the success their butter has met with on our markets, and the *Australian Star*, of Sydney, is so joyful that it ventures upon the statement that their butter commands about the top price in the London market. Not so, *Star*; but still a little exaggeration may be forgiven when prices have been exceptionally good, especially after the disaster that attended the setting out of the enterprise. The *Star* gives good advice to its butter merchant readers when it tells them to avoid the danger of crippling the trade which has already happened through "putting the best article above and leaving the rest rancid," as complaints have already been made of this fraudulent dodge. Last year one New South Wales company exported 200 tons and this year has sent 150 tons to English markets, while the returns for Victoria show that with the last shipment of the season 741 tons left their ports for England."

**CHEESE.**—There is no change in the cheese market to note, a small movement at full figures to local consumers being all that is passing. From London we have reported:—"Stocks of cheese here are getting low even of English, which is getting more drawn upon, and the demand for Canadian still keeps firm at the advanced price of last week, and enquiry increases instead of slackening, the run on the cheaper sorts having depleted the supply. Finest English Cheddar is in demand at prices up to 80s., and Cheshire 68s. to 72s., while some newly arrived Zealand is going off well at from 44s. to 52s. and 54s. for exceptionally good parcels."

**APPLES IN ENGLAND.**—Little has been done in apples in London, where supplies have been very light, but in the North there have been some sales whereat Canadians have realized fair prices. Russets, 30s. per barrel for good, 20s. to 27s. for ordinary; Spies and Baldwins, 25s. to 30s. and 18s. to 28s.

**FRUIT.**—The week has not shown any change of a pronounced nature except it be in connection with currants. These have been very firm both in New York and abroad and, although we cannot quote any advance here



on ruling rates it would cost pretty near the outside figure to lay them down from either primary markets or New York. Business in them has not so far been particularly noticeable, but a few job lots have changed hands. This has been the only stir there was to note on an otherwise dull fruit market. Stocks here are not heavy and, although there is some float for here, it is not considerable so that prices may be expected to continue to rule firm. Valencia raisins have presented no noteworthy feature and business in them remains quiet, a condition that seems to rule at all outside points also. A letter from a leading firm in London states that there "has been positively nothing doing and even if prices were shaded materially it is doubtful if it would have induced business." Late advices from London quote off stock at 17s. and selected at 20s. and 21s. Green fruit has been fairly active in a jobbing way and some considerable business has been done in oranges and lemons at steady prices.

TEA.—The tea market has been active during the week, considerable business having been done between houses. Low grade Japans continue to be the most enquired for. Advices from England are that the market is very firm. The Montreal *Trade Bulletin* remarks:—"Considerable discussion is going on in the trade regarding the probability of the Government putting a pretty steep duty on tea to help make up for the tariff which is looked upon as almost certain to be taken off sugar. Quite a number of orders have been given for new crop Japans, credits for which have been duly forwarded. On spot there have been further business in common to medium Japans at 15c to 17½c, one lot being reported sold at 14½c. Fine to finest grades have brought 19c to 23c, and choice to choicest 24c to 31c. In black teas the market remains steady and the few orders executed on English account have been on the basis of 8½d to 11½d, one fine lot of Congou being bought at 1s 0½d, cost and freight to Montreal. In green teas there is no change and prices remain steady."

COFFEE.—The local coffee market is extremely firm and stocks here are light. In fact the statistical position points to much higher figures if the conditions work out as expected. Some fair-sized lots have been sold at advanced prices. A Montreal report is as follows:—"Although the feeling in coffee has been somewhat quieter, a few parcels of Jamaica and Java have been placed, the former at 19½c. to 20c., and the latter at 24½c. to 25c. Rio is quiet with last business reported at 20½c. The New York market is reported by the *Commercial Bulletin* as follows:—"Coffee seems to have been rather overstrained by speculative manipulation, and now working back slowly. In general, the financial status of the trade proved very good locally, though there has been occasional complaint about interior collections. Some business consummated to-day shows slightly easier rates than heretofore quoted, but on that basis the feeling seemed to be a shade firmer, and at the close operators were speaking with a more hopeful expression regarding the chances for coming trade. Sales on spot of 1,000 bags aguas No. 7, Exchange deliveries, at 18½c.; 1,500 No. 7, to arrive, per Biela at 18½c., and 1,000 bags No. 6 afloat at 18½c. Contracts were not very active, and trading still had something of a drag, but the market held together very well, and at the close showed a gain of 5 points, Rio was pretty steady, and the European market opened comparatively firm, which, in conjunction with a belief in a reduction of the world's visible supply, had an apparent stiffening influence. The stock at Havre is reported at 235,000 bags, of which 139,000 bags are Brazilian."

SUGAR.—There is no change in the local sugar market. The demand is slightly better, but some buyers seem to have an idea that the government may at any moment remove the duties on raw sugars and, in consequence, they only buy to meet their present and pressing requirements. Canadian sugar refiners are anxiously waiting to see what steps the Government will take in order to meet the action of the United States Government in removing the duty on sugar, the change going into effect on April 1st. It is held that the authorities at Ottawa have it in their power to rescind the present duty on raw sugar by an Order in Council, and hence certain parties in the trade are expecting that an announcement may be made at any time to the effect that the looked for change has transpired. Others, however, contend that it is not probable the duty on sugar will be repealed until the House meets, and it has been decided what other article or articles will be taxed to produce the revenue hitherto collected on sugar. It is generally conceded, however, that tea will be one of the articles selected for that purpose, but as the new duty cannot be imposed except by Parliament in session, it is held that the duty on sugar will not be taken off until then, as there might be a considerable loss to the revenue if the change in the sugar tariff were made now. Still there are some in the trade who are expecting some action to be taken at once in order to prevent the smuggling of American refined into Canada that will undoubtedly take place now the United States Government has removed the duty of nearly 2c. per lb. The *Trade Bulletin* says:—"The sugar market is in an unsettled condition, owing to the uncertainty which exists regarding the duty. It seems to be generally understood that the government will make some radical change in the present tariff, which will enable Canadian sugar refiners to compete with those of the United States; but every one appears to be in the dark as to the exact line the government will take, and also the time when the change may be expected. The market is quoted steady at 6½c for granulated, and at 5½c to 5¾c for yellows. Raw sugar is very firm, and some large sales of the Cuban product have been made in New York during the past few days. Some business has also been accomplished in raw sugar on account of Canadian refiners. It is expected that the largely reduced prices in the United States will create an immensely increased consumption for refined sugar. Mr. Arthur Day, of Hammond, N. Y., writes us to the effect that retailers are offering granulated sugar 4½c per lb by the single barrel, and that it is reported to have been offered as low as 4½c. As Hammond, St. Lawrence Co., is very close to the border, it would pay to row a few barrels across to Brockville and vicinity every night until the retailers on the Canadian

side were pretty well stocked with American sugar. Something ought to be done promptly by our government in order to save our sugar trade from being captured by smugglers."

FISH OILS.—Montreal, April 8.—"In cod oil the market is firm at 38½c. to 40c. as to qualities. In regard to the seal fishery it now appears that the catch will not be as large as was at one time anticipated. The seals taken are said not to be as heavy as those taken last year by at least one-third, and it is thought by authorities in the trade, that the total catch will fall below the average. Steam refined seal oil is quoted at 47½c. to 50c., with a limited business reported. Norway cod liver oil may be quoted at 85c. to 90c."

FISH.—Nothing has transpired during the past week to in any way affect the local fish market, which continues extremely dull. The continued rough weather has prevented any extensive operations in the way of catching fish, and it also keeps bait away, so that matters are as quiet as it is possible to imagine them to be. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, April 8.—"Trade in fish, in a strictly wholesale way, is now practically over, whatever movement there is being restricted to a small jobbing movement out of second hands. There is little or no stock in first hands except Labrador salmon, sea trout, cod, etc., all other leading lines being cleared up. Prices on salmon and sea trout remain unchanged." Gloucester, Mass., April 8.—"New Georges codfish at \$6.25 a qtl. for large, and small at \$5.50; Bank \$6.00 for large and \$5.25 for small; Shore \$6.00 and \$5.00 for large and small. Dry Bank \$6, medium \$5.25. French codfish \$6 per qtl. Phillips Beach codfish \$7 per qtl. Cured cusk \$5 per qtl.; hake, \$3; haddock \$4; heavy salted pollock \$2.50 and English cured do. \$3 per qtl. Labrador herring \$6 bbl; med. split \$6; Nfld. do. \$5.50; Nova Scotia do. \$6.50; Eastport \$4; split Shore \$4.25; round do. \$4.50; round Eastport \$4; pickled codfish \$7.25; haddock \$6; halibut heads \$3.50; sounds \$13; tongues and sounds \$12; tongues \$11; alewives \$3.50; trout \$14; California salmon \$14; Halifax do. \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.		BREADSTUFFS.			
SUGARS.					
Cut Loaf.....	7½ to 8	We have to record that there is still further advance in all kinds of Breadstuffs since our last issue. You will notice that we have considerably altered our quotations, and as we are Bears instead of Bulls, our quotations may be regarded as the outside limit of the market. Some of our neighbours, who believe that we have only begun to see the advance, hold their ideas much more firmly.			
Granulated.....	6½ to 6¾				
Circle A.....	6¾				
White Extra C.....	6¾				
Standard.....	5½ to 5¾				
Extra Yellow C.....	5¾ to 5¾				
Yellow C.....	5¾ to 5¾				
TEA.					
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19				
Fair.....	20 to 23				
Good.....	25 to 29				
Choice.....	31 to 33				
Extra Choice.....	35 to 36				
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39				
MOLASSES.					
Barbadoes.....	33 to 31	Flour.			
Demerara.....	35 to 38				
Diamond N.....	48				
Porto Rico.....	31 to 35				
Cienfuegos.....	31				
Trinidad.....	31 to 33				
Antigua.....	32 to 33				
Tobacco, Black.....	38 to 44				
Bright.....	42 to 58				
BISCUITS.					
Pilot Bread.....	3.25	Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	6.70 to 6.75		
Boston and Thin Family.....	6¾	High Grade Patents.....	5.75 to 6.10		
Soda.....	6¾	Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	5.60 to 5.70		
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7¾	Straight Grade.....	5.20 to 5.40		
Fancy.....	8 to 15	Superior Extras.....	5.30 to 5.39		
HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.					
Apples, per bbl., N. S.....	2.00 to 4.50	Good Seconds.....	4.85 to 5.00		
Oranges, Valencia, per case.....	5.10	Graham Flour.....	3.25 to 5.50		
Lemons, per case.....	5.10	Oatmeal.....	6.40 to 6.70		
Cocoanuts, new, per 100.....	5.00	Rolled.....	35.00 to 6.75		
Onions, American, per lb.....	4	Kiln Dried Cornmeal.....	4.60 to 4.10		
Canadian.....	3½	In Bond.....	3.25		
Dates, boxes, new.....	3½	Rolled Wheat.....	5.20		
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	7	Wheat Bran, per ton.....	21.00 to 23.20		
Figs, Elvira, 5 lb boxes per lb., new.....	12	Shorts.....	28.00 to 27.00		
small boxes.....	11 to 13	Middlings.....	27.50 to 25.50		
Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	10	Cracked Corn " including bags.....	42.00		
Grapes, per keg.....	none	Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	35.00 to 40.00		
C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.					
FISH.					
MACKEREL—		No arrivals during close of Navigation.			
Extra.....	8.00 to 10.00	FISH.			
No. 1.....	16.00				
2 large.....	16.00				
2.....	14.00				
3 large, Reamed.....	12.50				
3, Reamed.....	12.50				
3 large, Plain.....	12.00				
3 1/2 lb.....	10.00				
Small.....	7.50				
SALMON.					
No. 1, P. E. I. ....	19.00	PROVISIONS.			
No. 2, P. E. I. ....	16.00				
No. 3, P. E. I. ....	14.00				
Small.....	12.00				
CONPISH.					
Hard C. I. ....	5.25 to 5.50			Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	14.50 to 15.00
Western Shore.....	4.75 to 5.00			Am. Plate.....	13.25 to 13.75
Bank.....	3.00 to 3.25			Ex. Plate.....	14.25 to 14.75
Bay.....	none			Pork, Mess, American.....	18.00 to 18.70
Newfoundland.....	none			American, clear.....	18.50 to 19.00
Haddock.....	4.00	P. E. I. Mess.....	15.50 to 16.00		
Bank C. I. ....	3.75	P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	14.50 to 15.00		
Hard & Western.....	3.25 to 3.50	Prime Mess.....	11.50 to 11.00		
HAWK.....	none	Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	12		
POLOCK.....	3.49	American.....	11 to 12		
HAWK SOUNDS, per lb.....	12½	Hams, P. E. I., green.....	none		
COB OIL, per gal.....	3c.	Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.			
BUTTER AND CHEESE					
NOVA SCOTIA CHOICE FRESH PRINTS.....					
in Small Tubs.....					
Good, in large tubs, new.....					
"    "    "    old.....					
Store Packed & over-salted.....					
CANADIAN TOWNSHIP.....					
Western.....					
"    "    old.....					
CHEESE, CANADIAN.....					
Antigonish.....					
SALT.					
Factory filled.....					
Fine Liverpool, bag, from store.....					
Liverpool, P. E. I. ....					
Adapt.....					
Callis.....					
Turks Island.....					
Lisbon.....					
Coarse W. I. ....					
Trapani.....					

## MARJORIE DURANT.

## CHAPTER I.

It was dreary in Daybridge town, where the pavements were covered with a greasy compound, sticky in some places, and slippery in others; and where the air was a mixture of smoke, chemical fumes, fog, and drizzle; but the streets were lively when compared with the high-road skirting the common. It was not far enough away to be beyond the black pall of smoke which overhung the town, and the keen north wind swept over the common, driving wayfarers along the unsheltered road as unceremoniously as it drove the fog and rain.

The path was made with furnace refuse, and the rain had turned this into wet, black grit, which crackled unpleasantly under the feet of a man who was walking towards the town. He seemed unconscious of the weather, and walked steadily on with his gaze fixed a long way ahead, rather as if he were looking into the future than at anything in the actual world around him. So deep was he in thought that he did not notice a private hansom, which came bowling along at a smart pace, until its occupant had hailed him several times.

"Hi, Bothwick! Bothwick, I say! Why on earth don't you pull up, Watson? Bothwick!"

The young man came out of his dream with a start as the cab stopped by the side of the path.

"Why, doctor, is that you?"

"Of course it is," said the new-comer testily. "What on earth are you doing here a day like this?"

"I've been for a walk," answered the young man.

"Oh! It's a nice afternoon for a walk. Something up, I suppose. You had better jump in, and tell me all about it over a bit of dinner."

The young man scrambled into the hansom, and as soon as it had started, the doctor became absorbed in a note-book which he held in his hand. Bothwick understood his friend's ways, and knew that he was expected to hold his tongue until the doctor was ready to give him his attention.

When the cab reached the town the driver turned down a long street of good sized houses, redolent of middle-class respectability, and stopped at a door to which was affixed a brass plate, bearing the inscription, "Dr. Gresham, Surgeon."

Bothwick was hurried into the house, relieved of his overcoat, and shown into a room where there was a good fire, while Dr. Gresham went to the surgery to give instructions to his assistant. By the time he returned dinner was ready, and the doctor would not hear a word of his friend's story until that was finished, but kept up a perpetual flow of small talk, which won the younger man from his gloomy thoughts in spite of himself.

At last the table was cleared, and the doctor, having filled Bothwick's glass, said:

"Now, go ahead, youngster."

"I've done it," answered the youngster tersely. "Left home for good and all."

"For good? That remains to be seen. How did it come about?"

"My father and I quarrelled this morning, and I thought it best to cut the whole thing there and then."

"What did you quarrel about?"

Bothwick hesitated for a moment, and then said with a tinge of embarrassment in his tone:

"About the usual thing, but if you don't mind I would rather not go into particulars."

Dr. Gresham nodded gravely as he answered:

"I understand. A case you did not approve of. Well, now, Hugh, I am going to give you some advice—you won't take it, of course, but it is my duty to give it to you nevertheless. Go back to your father and make it up with him. If you cut yourself adrift it will be forever, Mr. Bothwick will do nothing for you outside the business, I suppose?"

"Absolutely nothing."

"Then, my lad, go back. Smother your prejudices and make the best of it."

"No, sir; I will never go back. It is a dishonest business, and I will have nothing more to do with it."

"Stuff! You talk like that because your father deals with hundreds instead of thousands. One man is called a financier and the other a money-lender, but where is the difference except in the name?"

"If a thing is not honest it must be dishonest," said Hugh doggedly. "I cannot live out of the necessities of my fellow-creatures."

"Necessities be hanged! What else do I live by, if you come to that? People don't pay me five shillings a visit just for the pleasure of my society; they send for me when they can't do without me, and people go to Mr. Bothwick when they can't do without him."

Hugh played impatiently with his wineglass. He knew Dr. Gresham was arguing quite against his own convictions.

"People come to you to be healed," he said; "in the other case——" an eloquent shrug finished his sentence.

Probably Dr. Gresham knew rather more of the estimation in which Mr. Bothwick was held than did his own son. It was undeniable that he belonged to the vampire tribe, and such names as "Old Sixty per Cent.," "Shylock," and others of an uncomplimentary nature were freely bandied about whenever Bothwick senior was mentioned. He had given his son a good education, sending him to a first-class school near London and afterwards to Germany. The lad spent all his holidays away, so that on coming home at the age of eighteen everything was strange to him.

His mother had died when he was a baby, broken-hearted at her husband's disgrace; for Mr. Bothwick was the son of a clergyman, and had gradually drifted from bad to worse; till at last after narrowly escaping imprisonment for a disreputable money transaction in connection with a bill, his family cast him off and disowned him altogether. He then left London, and after drifting for some time finally settled at Daybridge.

Of all this Hugh knew nothing. He had seen so little of his parents that the family history was a sealed book to him. Finding his home so uncongenial he was thrown entirely upon his own resources. He read much and thought much, girding at his life every day, and making several ineffectual struggles to escape. The sight of the people who came to his father's office was intolerable to him.

Who ever they were, and whether the sum obtained was small or large, the end was nearly always the same. The feeling of horror and disgust which Hugh experienced when the full knowledge of his father's business dawned upon him baffled description, and by the frequency of his remonstrances, his father saw the mistake he had made in preparing him for the post he intended him to occupy. Still, he would not alter his plans.

"If you leave me I have done with you for ever," he said. "I will neither give you nor leave you a shilling."

Dr. Gresham knew this, and while he secretly sympathized with the young fellow, he always tried to make him more contented with his lot. Now, however, at the age of twenty-two he had done what he had so often threatened, and the doctor did not know what to say to him.

"If his father meant to make a swindler of him he should not have given him the education and companionship of gentlemen," he thought angrily.

"Marjorie Durant is at the bottom of this, I suppose," he said after a pause.

"You will do me the justice to own I always objected to the business before I knew Marjorie," said Hugh quickly.

"Oh yes. But, nevertheless, it is she who has put the finishing stroke. May I enquire if you propose to marry Miss Durant on absolutely nothing a year, and whether she has consented to this wise arrangement?" asked the doctor sarcastically.

Bothwick reddened.

"No," he answered; "I don't propose to do that; but she would not marry me with twenty thousand a year earned in my father's office. Mr. Durant has no objection to me personally, but has a very strong one to my present occupation. As soon as I have a yearly income of four hundred pounds he will give me Marjorie."

He spoke with such hope, such trust and confidence, that the doctor had not the heart to laugh, as was his first impulse, though he knew the sooner Hugh was shaken out of his dream the better it would be for him.

"Four hundred a year! How do you imagine you can earn that? Hugh, can't you see that Mr. Durant was letting you down softly!—that such a proposition was really a refusal? You are too old to waste time in studying for a profession, even if you had the money to live while you were doing so, and you have neither capital nor experience with which to start any business. You paint very well; you can rattle off a few verses when you are in the mood; you waltz like an Austrian, and have a very fair baritone voice; but none of these accomplishments have any marketable value. Nothing remains but a clerkship, which means seventy-five pounds a year to begin with. My lad, my lad, you are throwing away your chances for a dream. How long do you suppose Marjorie Durant will wait for you? And do you think it right to ask her to do so?"

"I don't ask her. She is not bound in any way. It would not be right for me to wish it. But for all that, she knows how I shall work to win her; and she loves me and will wait," said Bothwick.

"I doubt it," said his host bluntly. "I have known her longer than you have, and I am an older man and have had more experience of men and women, and I say that Marjorie will soon forget you when she ceases to see you, and you will find one day that you have quarrelled with your bread-and-butter for the sake of a shadow."

"You may understand people in general, but you don't understand Marjorie," answered Marjorie's lover. "She is as far above all insincerity as——"

"As the angels? Don't say it, there's a good fellow, it has been said so often before," interrupted the doctor, while he thought: "Ah, these young people, with their faith and trust in human nature, and their hopes and enthusiasm! What a pity it cannot last. I don't say Miss Durant is not in earnest now," he said out loud, "or hint that she does not mean every word she says; but what is the good of that if she is equally sincere in the opposite direction this day month. Give it up, lad; stick to your father; throw away your dreams as stuff that will only burden you in your race; and presently marry some woman with more balance than this little butterfly. If you want to get on in the world you must be practical and commonplace."

"But I don't think I do want to get on in the world," answered Bothwick, smiling; "not in the way you mean. If I can earn enough to make a comfortable home for Marjorie I don't want anything more."

Dr. Gresham threw up his hands in despair.

"You young idiot!" he cried.

Hugh laughed.

"Ah, doctor!" he said, "that little bit of a girl's bright eyes hold all my world, and your commonplace young woman with more balance would frighten me to death. I want to win the girl I love for my wife, and not have one chosen for me by circumstances. I want my own place in the world, and to stand upright on my own feet. I want to hold out a helping hand to my fellows, and not to give them a push when they are already rolling down hill. I want to keep before me some of the bright and good



things of life, not to have the worst side of human nature held to my eyes till everything else is blotted out."

Dr. Gresham ran his fingers through his hair, making it stand on end, while looking the picture of puzzled irritation. When Hugh stopped for want of breath his host ree and poked the fire savagely, as if he felt that things were wrong somewhere, and that lump of coal might be responsible for the muddle.

"On what terms did you leave your father?" he asked, as he put the poker down.

"I told him plainly that he should have brought me up differently if he intended me to follow his business; that I could not do so now, and if he would not help me I must strike out for myself, sink or swim. I thanked him for what he had done for me in the past, then I wanted to shake hands with him, but he swore at me, so I came away. Poor father! It is rough on him in one way, but he has no right to mar my life."

"None whatever!" burst out the doctor, feeling he had done all that duty required of him, and that now he was at liberty to speak his own sentiments. "Now, what are your plans?"

"I have written to a man I know in London to hire a room for me, and we shall chum together. I have plenty of money to last for several months if necessary while I am looking out for something. I shall leave here to-morrow evening, after I have seen Marjorie again."

The doctor frowned at the mention of Marjorie.

"Well, well, since you are determined, why it is no use wasting more time in argument, so I suppose I had better do what I can to help you. Only, whatever happens, always remember I warned you against putting faith in a woman, and advised you to stick to your father and the making of money."

"All right," said Hugh; "I will remember that you made great preparations for the chance of saying 'I told you so.'"

CHAPTER II.

Mr. Durant was a highly-respected solicitor in Draybridge Urbane, suave, courteous to everyone, he was one of those men who never make an enemy, not even of the humblest person, "for you never know whether it may be in their power one day to retaliate," he used to say; "and a pin will kill a man if thrust in the right place."

When Marjorie, the fourth daughter, announced her intention of marrying Hugh Borthwick as soon as he could keep her without being dependent upon his father, there was great consternation in the family. Hugh had gone to Mr. Durant at his office, and that gentleman had hardly presence of mind enough to remember his own maxim, and to keep from ordering the young man out. However, he controlled himself and said he was much astonished, which he really was, but must see his daughter before saying anything one way or the other, with which Hugh found himself politely bowed out.

That evening Mr. and Mrs. Durant took counsel together, and decided that nothing would be so foolish as to make martyrs of the young people.

"Tell him that if he can make four hundred a year away from his disreputable old father we will give our consent," said Mrs. Durant, "and put him upon his honor not to ask Marjorie to make any promises until he is in a fair way to fulfill our conditions."

"All right," said her husband; "but what about Marjorie?"

"I can manage her so long as she has no reason to think herself a victim; then she would be as obstinate as a mule. Although there must be no engagement, they may write friendly letters occasionally—that will satisfy Marjorie; and if anyone eligible comes forward who is tolerably good-looking and amusing, I don't suppose I shall have any difficulty with her."

"Eligibles so rarely are good-looking and amusing. Now look at this fellow: personally he is everything one could desire, but he hasn't a penny, and is saddled with an objectionable father into the bargain," grumbled Mr. Durant. "And if nobody else does turn up?"

"In that case, if Hugh Borthwick can keep her comfortably, why she can fall back upon him. I like the young fellow, and people with eight daughters to marry must not be too ready at saying no," answered Mrs. Durant dryly.

In happy ignorance of this conversation, Hugh and Marjorie were quite satisfied with the arrangement, and gave the required pledge without hesitation.

Hugh had first met Marjorie at a studio where they attended a painting-class. A friendship founded on the interest they took in their work sprang up between them, and shortly after they were introduced to each other in an orthodox manner at the house of a mutual friend. Friendship ripened into love; on Borthwick's side of a deep, earnest nature. Mrs. Durant was wise. Had she violently opposed Hugh's suit Marjorie would have imagined herself a persecuted heroine, and, by dint of posing as one to injudicious friends, would have ended by being as devoted to Hugh as Hugh was to her. As it was, Marjorie continued to be more in love with her own pretty person than with anyone else, and as she and Hugh could even write to each other without any difficulty, why the whole affair became dreadfully commonplace; indeed, after a few months she began to think that a lover in London is not much use when one is living in Draybridge. She had also made some charming new friends, and her letters to Hugh grew fewer and shorter. This being the case Hugh took it into his head that Marjorie was not well, or was being cruelly treated for his sake, and as he was bound to abstain from writing love letters, he screwed up his courage to ask Dr. Gresham to see Marjorie, and give him a full and faithful report of how things were going with her.

A smile broke over the doctor's face as he read his favourite's petition.

(To be continued.)

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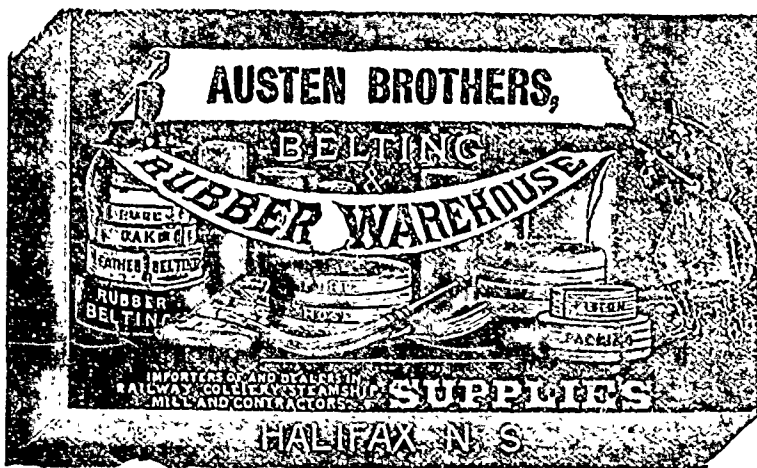
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## MINING.

The following are the official gold returns so far received at the Mines Office for the months of January, February and March:—

District.	Mill.	Tons. Qtz. Crushed.			Ozs. Gold.		
		Jan.	Feb.	March.	Jan.	Feb.	March.
Sherbrooke.....	Sundry .....	65	....	83	13	....	28
Oldham .....	Concord .....	38	26	....	1	1½	....
do. ....	Oldham .....	101	....	....	105	....	....
*Caribou.....	D. Touquoy. ....	....	193	....	....	72½	....
" .....	Moose River Co. 17	42	....	....	6½	10½	....
Uniacke.....	Phoenix.....	85	120	....	20½	21½	....
South Uniacke....	Withrow .....	110	70	55	77	38	30
" .....	Eastville .....	8	....	5	51	....	41
Lake Catcha .....	Oxford .....	....	223	....	....	25	....
15 Mile Stream...New Egerton...360	....	....	358	....	227	232	....
Stormont.....	Rockland .....	18	36½	....	12½	30½	....
Renfrew .....	Fres Claim.....	31	....	....	4	....	....
Wine Harbor .....	McNaughton ...225	....	....	....	106½	....	....
†Central Rawdon...Central Rawdon 75	....	....	130	....	54	154	....
Killag.....	Killag.....	8	7½	....	11½	7½	....
East Rawdon.....	Rawdon Min.Co....	....	110	....	....	23½	....
Malaga.....	Boston Co.....	293	....	....	250½	....	....
" .....	Parker-Douglass 277	....	165	....	104	125½	....
January.....	15 tons quartz.	....	....	....	....	....	....
" .....	60 " alluvial.	....	....	....	....	....	....
March.....	30 " quartz.	....	....	....	....	....	....
" .....	100 " alluvial.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Quartz and surface stuff.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

The gold mining outlook continues to brighten, and we hear of several new finds of reported great value. The particulars are withheld for the present, but we hope soon to lay them before our readers.

The Gold Miners' Association have prepared a long list of proposed amendments to the Mining Act, which is published in the *Canadian Mining Review* for March. We will print them later on.

The Queens County Mine, Whiteburn, after fourteen days run, with ten stamps, yielded this week one hundred and fifty ounces. This mine is again coming to the front as a gold producer. When Supt. Puttner gets the three shafts to work hoisting from the North Lead, he will be able to supply a large body of ore. The mill is now working very fine, and Mr. Parker believes the best plant is by far the cheapest in the long run. The ore in the deepest shaft is now showing up good. On Wednesday more than two hundred fine sights came up in one tub. We hope Mr. Parker will have good reason to be pleased with his mining investments in this County yet.

Work at the Parker & Douglas Co, Molega, is being pushed as fast as "Rorie" can see his way clear. The ore is improving on the South Lead, and some very fine specimens were seen this week. The plates show an improvement over last month. All who understand mines and mining that have been to see this property and fine plant say they are believers in the P. & D. as being a great mine.

Mr. Parker left for Gay's River on Friday to clean up his mill there. We hope he will find a large brick awaiting him. Gay's River is thought to be the making of one of the most profitable mines in North America.—*Gold Hunter.*

The *Cleveland Iron Trade Review* publishes the following letter, which was addressed to it:—

Cleveland, Ohio, March 18th, 1891.

Mr. S. J. Ritchie, formerly an officer of the Canadian Copper Company, has ceased to hold any connection with the company as a director, officer, or stockholder, and he does not represent the company in any capacity whatever. It has recently come to the knowledge of the company that Mr. Ritchie has assumed a position of hostility to it, that he threatens it with malicious law-suits and interference with its business. All persons having any business with the company will oblige us by paying no attention to any correspondence or interview of Mr. Ritchie. The Company will, through its proper officers, attend to its affairs and the performance of all its contracts.

By order of the President. THE CANADIAN COPPER CO.

By H. P. McIntosh, Sec'y.-Treas.

Regarding which our Cleveland contemporary says:—The Canadian Copper Company, as is well known, is the possessor of valuable nickel-copper deposits and smelting plant at Sudbury, Ontario, special attention to which was recently brought by reason of the appropriation by the United States Government of \$100,000 for the purpose of experimenting in the manufacture of nickel steel for armor plate, with a view to contracting with the Canadian company for a large amount of the nickel ore. Mr. Ritchie (who is an Ohio man,) is widely known throughout the United States and Canada not less as a promoter of heavy mining enterprises than as a diplomat acquainted in all the higher official circles at Ottawa and Washington. Next to Erastus Wiman, we presume, no American business man is better known throughout Canada. It was he that organized the Anglo-American Iron Company to operate iron mines at Coe Hill, Ontario, and the Central Ontario Railroad, to carry the product to market. The ores proved to be refractory for use in the blast furnace, but we see it stated that Mr. Ritchie is at out to erect a plant with which to treat them preparatory for the market. Whether he retains his interest in the Coe Hill enterprise, and what the causes are that led up to the severing of his connection with the Canadian Copper Company, we are not advised.—*Canadian Manufacturer.*

**THE EDISON ELECTRIC PERCUSSION DRILL.**—The Edison Electric Company gave an exhibition of the Electric Percussion Drill, on Friday last, in Quincy, which was attended by a large number of quarry owners from different quarries in Massachusetts, as well as by a large number of mine owners from Boston and Canada.

The result of the exhibition was very satisfactory indeed, and the general opinion expressed by parties well versed in such matters was, that the Electric Percussion Drill is far ahead of the Steam or Compressed Air Drill. Two steam drills, working in the same quarry, gave an excellent chance for comparison.

Although the stone in Quincy is exceptionally hard, the Electric Percussion Drill was able to drill a hole 1½ inch in diameter, at an average rate of 2½ inches per minute, with an expenditure of power less than 4 horse power, delivered to the generator. At one time the rate of drilling was as high as four inches per minute.

Among the special features brought out by this exhibition were the extreme ease with which the power could be transmitted to the drill from the generating station, and the simplicity of the machine itself.

The wires were taken from the edge of the quarry direct to the place where the drill was at work, without any further intermediate supports being needed. The distance along the wires was 350 feet; the vertical distance between the drill and the edge of the quarry 100 feet.

For the purpose of exhibiting the ease with which the machine could be taken to pieces, and the defective parts replaced by others held in reserve, the drill was several times opened and entirely taken apart; the time required for this being less than three-quarters of an hour.

It must be borne in mind that to do the same thing with a steam or compressed air drill, would require a very much longer time, owing to the fact that the different parts have to fit well together, and the joints have to be well packed. In case of accident to the last mentioned drills, they would have to be repaired by a competent mechanic, and it would be some time before they can again be used; whereas, with the electric drill, it was shown that any accident to one or the other of its parts could be remedied within three-quarters of an hour by simply taking out a defective part and dropping in another one held in reserve, as the parts of the Electric Percussion Drill are made according to standard sizes and are interchangeable.

The Edison General Electric Company is the only company which has an electric drill perfected in all details and upon the market, although several other companies have been for some time past and still are at work upon the problem. The field for this apparatus is enormous, and the Edison Co. already have orders on hand for a great many plants, and are at present rapidly increasing their force upon this class of work.—*The Financial and Mining Record.*

The February gold product both of South African and Indian fields shows improvements upon the latest previous returns.

**BOUNDARIES OF MINING CLAIM.**—Plaintiff and defendant owned adjoining mining lots. Defendant mined a quantity of ore on the side of his lot next to plaintiff; a corrected survey of the whole tract showed that the land from which this ore was taken was within the true lines of plaintiff's lot, and he brought forcible entry and detainer against defendant. The evidence showed that when the parties went into possession the lots were marked by stakes, and that defendant's operations had been confined to his own lot as originally staked off. These stakes were, as a matter of law, monuments which must prevail over the courses and distances of the subsequently corrected survey.

*Jones vs. Poundstone, Supreme Court of Missouri, 144 S. W. Rep., 824.*

A special from Victoria, B. C., tells of a very rich mine in that country. Mr. E. E. Bell, one of the owners of the Bonanza quartz mine, Cayoosh Creek, Lilooet, has arrived from Clinton. He brings news of a rich strike in the Bonanza. He brought with him several pieces of ore which are studded with gold. The government assayer gives results of an assay as follows: No. 1 slide vein, 9,360 ozs., equal to \$193,461. Broken rock and dust from drill holes, 640 1-6 ounces, or \$13,235.67 to the ton. It is unquestionably the richest find of gold quartz that has ever been reported in British Columbia. The owners of the mine had an offer to bond for \$30,000 the day before the news of the strike came, but on the arrival of samples they stopped all negotiations. The company, under present prospects, will await further development before they put any price upon the property.

**IS IT ANOTHER FRAUD?**—We are constantly receiving enquiries from all parts of the country asking, "Is this true?" "Will you do what you claim?" or "Is this another humbug?" We are not basing our claim for public patronage upon new and unestablished articles for which there is little or no evidence of value—but upon old standards of merit, one of which has been in use over eighty years. Generation after generation of families in the last four-score years have vouched for it. We ask no one to take our word as a guaranty of value—we have many letters on file in our office from people who have used and sold our goods in years gone by, telling of results as wonderful as any known. We should take pride in showing them to any one interested. That simple remedy, Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, has probably saved more lives and afforded more relief to the suffering than any other known remedy. It is used and recommended by all classes of people—the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the educated and the ignorant. All who become acquainted with it, experimentally, are amazed at its wonderful power, and are loud in its praise ever after. It is marvellous how many different complaints it will cure or relieve. Its strong point lies in the fact that it acts quickly and effectually. This whole page would not suffice to enumerate one-quarter of the diseases and ailments—the broken, splintered and mutilated limbs; bent and stiffened limbs; jama, bruises, old sores, ugly cuts, burns, scalds, etc., which this Anodyne Liniment will positively alleviate or cure. What is the trifling cost of a bottle or a half-dozen of this Anodyne, compared with the worth of a human life. Lose not a moment, but let every family be supplied. It is used as much internally as externally, many do not know this. No matter how well you know this medicine it will pay you to send to I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., for a pamphlet, free, telling how to use the liniment economically. A tea-spoonful properly used will often do more good than half a bottle as some people use it.

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**CONTRACT FOR NEW BUILDING LET MARCH 28TH.**

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# Gold Mining Supplies!

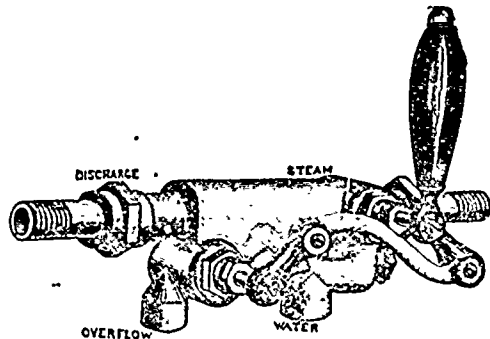
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Improved Electric Light Engines, Automatic and Plain Slide Valve, Horizontal and Upright Engines and Stationary and Portable Boilers for Stamp Mill, Saw Mill, and all other purposes; Steam Pumps, High and Low Water Alarms and Centrifugal Pumps, Water Wheels, Portable and Stationary Circular Saw Mills, Lath Machines, Shingle Machines, Cylinder Saws, Heading Turners, Planing Machines, Circular Saws and Arbors, Belting, etc.

All Machinery best of its class.

Write for Prices, stating what you wish. ADDRESS

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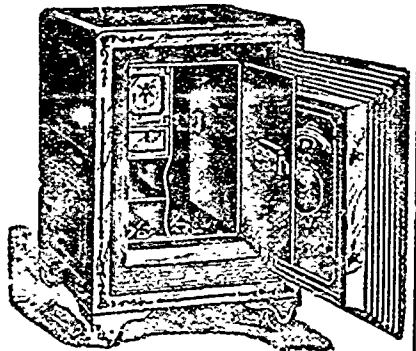
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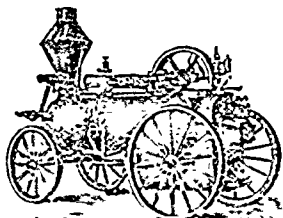
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For Catalogue C and prices.

## MINING.

**COAL TRADE PROSPECTS.**—Early in the season the generally expressed opinion was that the market for coal this season would be exceptionally brisk. The elections intervening somewhat disturbed the prospect, and though the election smoke has in a manner lifted, there is still a haze remaining. Manufacturers are still, to a certain extent, undecided. At any rate, they are in no great hurry to place their orders. Enough, however, is now known to warrant the belief that the trade will be fully as good as last year, especially the Quebec trade. The prices realized for C. B. coals are a trifle better than last year, but still nothing to brag about. The C. B. operators' first care evidently is to sell a large quantity, price being a secondary consideration. This may not be altogether a commendable practice, but it has the merit of being popular. Freight rates seemingly are a good deal easier, but as a good deal depends upon the class of boats chartered, it may not be prudent to assert that the decline is so great as those not acquainted with the trade might be led to assume. The sales of C. B. coals to date are largely in excess of sales to same date last year, while the sales of Pictou coals are very much less. The cheaper rate at which C. B. coals are sold accounts for this. The G. T. R. took last year 12,500 tons of Pictou coal, while this year they take 40,000 from Cape Breton, and none from Pictou. The C. P. R. takes only 5,000 tons from Pictou, against 10,000 tons last year. The rolling mills, however, still favor Pictou coal and will likely purchase largely. So far as we have been able to learn, the following orders have been placed:—

International, Glace Bay and Old Bridgeport (same agents).....	90,000
General Mining Association.....	60,000
Caledonia.....	55,000
Reserve.....	45,000
G. Wrie.....	45,000

Cape Breton.....	295,000
International, Pictou.....	26,000

Total.....	321,000
Same time last year.....	231,000

**THE GARDNER MINE**—This mine, which has been idle for a number of years, is about ready to start operations. Late last fall a new company took hold of the property. The mine was full of water, and it was surmised that the underground workings would be in a more or less shattered condition. However, the company were bound to make a spoon or spoil a horn, and set to work in right good earnest. Mr. J. T. Burchell, who had previous experience at the Ontario mine, superintended operations, and that he pushed things forward with a will is evidenced by the fact that the pit is so far free of water, and been put in such ship-shape condition, that hoisting coal for the market will begin this week. The coal will be banked. All the coal used for raising steam at the works has been taken from the pit for some time back. We have in a previous article referred to the high character of the coal. It is a first class article suited for steam or domestic purposes. On the north side of the pit the seam is four feet thick, and on the south four feet eight. It is possible the long wall system of working may be adopted. So far, that system has proved an unqualified success at the Jiggins Mines, Cumberland Co. More coal can be cut per man per day, and there is much less waste. A ready market should readily be had for all the product of the Gardner, which we make no doubt will ere long take a leading place among the Cape Breton collieries. A pump, which was submerged in the mine from the time it was abandoned, years ago, is now doing good work pumping the water. We wish the company the success they deserve, and think they have been fortunate in securing the services of so painstaking, pushing and yet prudent a superintendent as Mr. J. T. Burchell.—*The Stellarton Journal.*

Notice is given that application will be made to parliament for an act to incorporate "the Montreal coal and elevating company," for the purpose of erecting wharves, warehouses and elevators at certain ports of the Dominion for unloading and warehousing coal.

Work has been resumed on the "Crow's Nest." It is not yet known if the company will continue to drive the tunnel. There is nearly three feet of crushing stuff in the east end of the tunnel. The mill was dismantled about two years ago, but the company are going to put it in working order again. There is a large quantity of ore on deck, and should it prove sufficiently rich the company intend to build a larger mill.

There is nothing new in the Sherbrooke district. Prospecting will commence as soon as the frost is out of the ground. A small amount of crushing was done during the month of March, and the results were rather better than usual.

It is always a good time to look for a revival of speculation when you find the mining markets looming up. Within the past day or two the tickers have been ticking out quotations at a lively pace. The papers are already beginning to tell of the chances for making fortunes by dealing in mining stocks. Wall street is all but ready to doff its sackcloth and ashes. The gay spring attire is at hand. In a few days life may be worth living.—*New York Exchange.*

Delicate children find a wonderful tonic and invigorator in Puttner's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites. Its pleasant taste and ready digestibility especially adapt it for their use. All the leading physicians prescribe it.



**DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS**

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

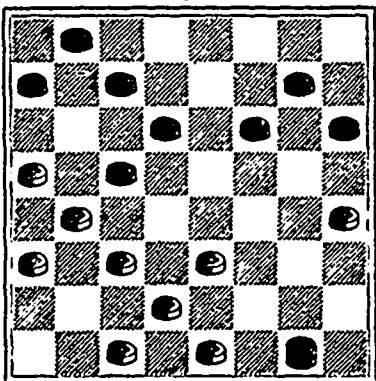
We welcome with pleasure as a visitor to our table the *American Checker Review*, formerly one of the brightest and best edited of our exchanges. It was forced to suspend publication nearly a year ago, owing to the building, plant, manuscript, etc., being destroyed by fire. Mr. James P. Reed, checker champion of America, and who also claims the championship of the world, will both edit and publish the *Review*, which is a sufficient guarantee of what its character and standing cannot fail of being. The number before us is No 6 of Vol. III, and bears date of July 31st, 1890. Mr. Reed purposes publishing all the numbers whose issuance was delayed by the misfortune suffered last year, and when he catches up to the current date to continue the monthly numbers promptly and regularly. He requests all former subscribers to send him their addresses to be entered in the new address books, so that they will receive the delayed and future numbers as soon as they are written and printed.

**SOLUTION.**

**PROBLEM 213.**—The position was: black men 3, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 19; white men 13, 17, 21, 24, 27, 28, 30, 32; black to play and draw.  
 \* 3—7 6—10 18—22 31—24  
 30 26 14 9 24 20 28 3  
 \*14—18 10—14 22—31 11—15  
 17 14 9 6 27 23  
 10—17 14—17 19—26 drawn.  
 21 14 6 2 32 27  
 \* The only moves to draw.

**PROBLEM 215.**

Black men 1, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, king 32.



White men 13, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 30, 31.

White to play; what result?

This position is from a "Glasgow" game between Messrs. Granville and Hamilton, of Halifax. It looks as if black might win easily, but the win is more apparent than real. We ask a careful study of this problem, and would like solutions from all interested.

**GAME 99.**

"DOUBLE CORNER CHOICE."

This was the second game in a match of 20 games played in May, 1890, between Messrs. Muir and Forsyth.

9—14	1—5	18—22	30—26
22 18	27 23	11 15	8 4
11—15	9—13	22—25	13—17
18 11	25 22	15 6	24 19
8—15	5—9	2—9	17—22
25 22	30 25	19 15	19 19
5—9	15—18	25—30	9—13
24 20	22 8	15 11	28 24

3—8	13—29	29—25	14—17
22 17	8 3	23 19	21 14
8—11	9—13	25—22	18—9
28 24	32 28	11 8	
9—13	7—11	4—11	drawn.
23 19	3 8	19 16	
13—22	11—15	12—19	
26 17	8 11	24 8	
6—9	15—18	22—18	
20 25	31 27	27 24	

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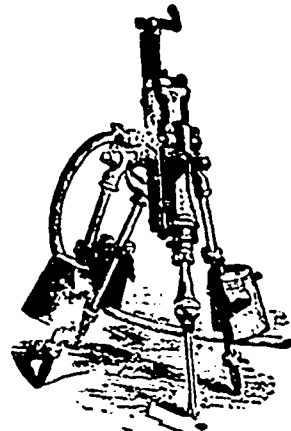
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CITY CHIMES.

A large number of society people have departed from the city for a time and in consequence things will be "slow" for their friends until their return. It is strange that the spring time should be chosen for this fitting, for once having passed through the month of March the weather begins to brighten and get warm and people who have good health are generally able to enjoy themselves—even in Halifax. We observe with regret that *Our Society* has spoken, on more than one occasion, very disrespectfully of our climate, and appears to be sceptical as to the arrival of a summer. Now, we may be prejudiced in its favor, but we wish it to be distinctly understood that we think the climate of Nova Scotia good enough for anyone, no matter where he hails from. Our summer certainly does not begin in May, but when it gets here about the middle of June nothing can be lovelier, and our autumns no one can impeach. We are here in a garrison, seaport city, and although we have unrivalled natural surroundings the true inwardness of a Nova Scotian summer and autumn can scarcely be appreciated until one goes away and spends a month or six weeks in the Annapolis Valley in the fruit season! Or if grander scenes are needed to awaken the admiration of the stranger, let him make a tour of Cape Breton or visit the interesting places on the Bay of Fundy and Minas Basin, where Blomidon and Cape Split stand as sentries that have awakened the Muse of a Longfellow, not to speak of other lesser bards. But after all, Halifax is charming, and to one who can call it "home" no other spot can equal it. The weather may not be always just as we wish it, and we are troubled with fog semi-occasionally—but even this has its good points for ladies tell us it is good for the complexion. Far be it from us then to blame what causes such a fresh glow upon the fair faces of our sisters and cousins and even our aunts. Many of the latter are living recommendations for the climate of Nova Scotia in general, and Halifax in particular. So let *Our Society* be more just in future, and remember that when it is sent to friends abroad disparaging remarks about the weather are not calculated to induce people to visit our shores. Our weather is not "quite English you know," but in our opinion it is much preferable, at any rate, to the kind they have been experiencing during the past four months in the tight little island. It is a well known fact that Canadians suffer dreadfully with cold when they visit England and are glad to get back to our own bright sunny land.

The Grau Opera Company continues to draw splendid houses and the season may be called very successful. "Fra Diavolo" was presented on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings to well pleased audiences. Miss Laurens was mis-ed sorely and we could not help wishing that she had put off her rest until some other time. Miss Maria Bell was charming as Zerlina and sang and acted in an equally acceptable manner, and Mr. Dunbar as "Fra Diavolo" deserves great praise. The part was far better suited to him than his role in the Gondoliers. His solo, "Young Agnes, beautiful flower," was exquisitely rendered and received an encore. The two bandits, Beppe and Giacomo, were as well acted as could be by Maurice Hageman and Seth M. Crano. They kept the audience in a perpetual ripple of laughter and when they read the letter from Fra Diavolo the climax of comicality was reached. We were glad, however, when Beppe retired into the background during the second rendering of the beautiful hymn to the Virgin. Burlesque was out of place among the kneeling peasants. Miss Gussie Broche as Lady Allcash was fair, and Victor de Lacey as Lord Allcash was extremely funny and brought out his "shocking, positively shocking!" with great effect. Last night "Ernimio" was the bill. It will be repeated this evening, and to-morrow evening. As this is over a popular opera no doubt the patrons of the academy will be present in force. Miss Laurens will again take part and the opera is cast to the full strength of the company. The company has decided to remain in Halifax ten days longer and will produce "The Chimes of Normandy" and "Olivette."

The Cambridge House School Magazine for February has just been laid on our table. We have scarcely had time to give it any attention owing to empty space, which has to be filled and which takes time. We found enough of that valuable commodity, however, to enable us to read Miss Stella Brown's composition on "The Morality of To-day," which is a remarkable production for one so young. Little Miss Brown must beware of seeing the soamy side of life too frequently for in spite of all that is mean and low and unworthy in the fashionable sea that surges around us, if we looked for it we will find that "good lies under and over" and that the Satan whom Milton represents as the inventor of fire-arms is the same Lucifer of whom Longfellow in the "Golden Legend" says:

It is Lucifer  
The son of Mystery,  
And since God suffers him to be,  
He too labors for some good  
By us not understood!

This quotation is from memory and we are not sure of its correctness, but the meaning is all right. There are true hearts and noble minds in the world to-day that scorn the petty meannesses of the common herd and strive to attain a goal in which money and public opinion have no part. There are other excellent articles in the magazine, which is under the editorial management of Mr. H. Bradford, assisted by a staff of five sub-editors.

The fifth subscription concert of the Orpheus Club series was given in Orpheus Hall last evening. Too late for us to write anything about it this week unfortunately.

Cards of invitation will shortly be issued for an inaugural reception on the occasion of the formal opening of the new wing of the Halifax School

for the Blind. The evening of Monday, April 27th, has been selected, and it is to be hoped that all our society folk will keep that date free.

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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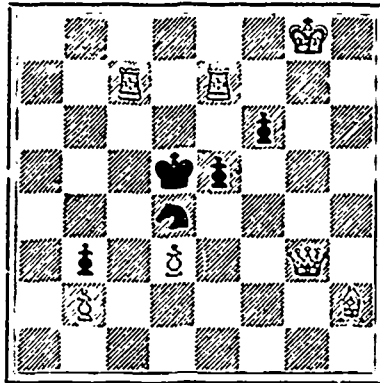
Correct solution of problem No. 59 received from R. H. C. and X

PROBLEM No. 62.

From the Montreal Gazette.

By T. Taverner, Bolton, England.

BLACK 5 pieces.



WHITE 7 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME No. 63.

Game played at Montreal in the Canadian Chess Association Tourney, January 9th, 1891, between A. T. Davison, of Toronto, and R. Short of Montreal.

TWO KNIGHTS DEFENCE.

- | WHITE.<br>Davison. | BLACK.<br>Short. |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1 P to K4          | P to K4          |
| 2 Kt to KB3        | Kt to QB3        |
| 3 B to B4          | Kt to KB3        |
| 4 P to Q4          | P takes P        |
| 5 Castles          | Kt takes P       |
| 6 R to K1          | P to Q4          |
| 7 B takes P        | Q takes B        |
| 8 Kt to QB3 a      | Q to B5 b        |
| 9 Kt takes Kt      | B to K2          |
| 10 B to B4         | Kt to Q1 c       |
| 11 Kt to K5        | Q to Kt5         |
| 12 Kt to Q3        | Q to Kt3         |
| 13 Q to R5         | Castles          |
| 14 Kt to Kt5       | B takes Kt       |
| 15 B takes B       | Kt to K3         |
| 16 B to K7 d       | R to K1          |
| 17 B to B5         | Q to Kt4         |
| 18 P to QR4        | Q to Q2          |
| 19 Kt to K5 e      | Q to Q1 f        |
| 20 Kt takes BP     | Q to B3 g        |
| 21 Kt to R6 ch     | P takes Kt       |
| 22 Q takes R ch    | Kt to B1         |
| 23 QR to Q1        | Q to B2          |
| 24 R takes P       | P to Kt3         |
| 25 B takes Kt      | Q takes B        |
| 26 R to Q8         | Q takes Q Black  |
| 27 KR takes Q      | Resigns.         |

NOTES.

- a Up to here the opening is played according to the best authorities.
- b Q to KR4 would have been better, as at QB5 she is out of play.
- c Black's position is very unpromising.
- d This Bishop becomes a thorn in Black's game.
- e The effect of Black's eighth move is now apparent. There is but one square left on which to place his Queen. If he play P-Kt3 White takes Q with Kt, and on Kt's P taking White Queen, White checks with Kt at B6, winning a dead Rook, and if

Black Kt attacks White Queen at B5 White takes Queen with Kt winning immediately. The position here is very interesting and instructive. f The only move. g QQ2 would be better, this move loses at once.—The Week.

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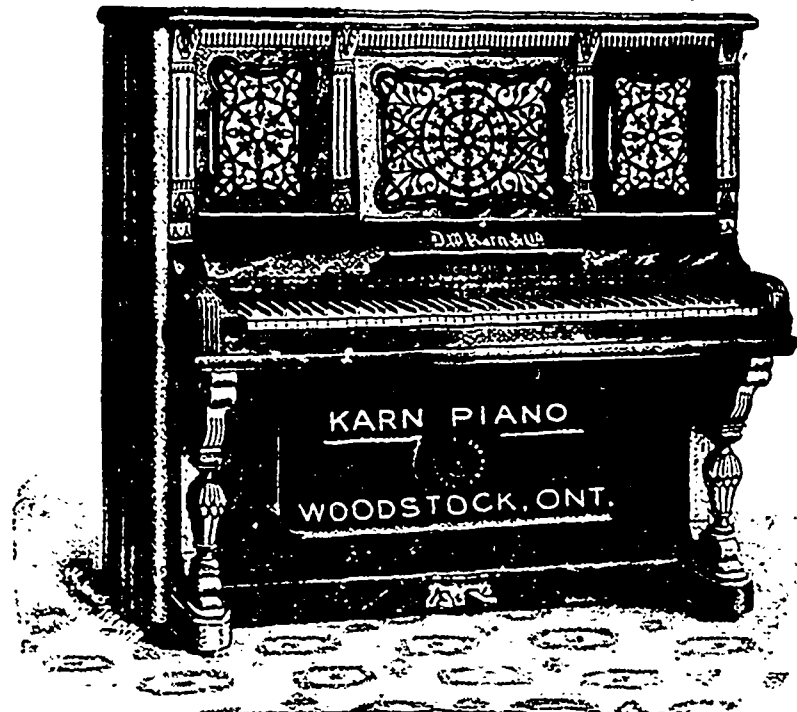
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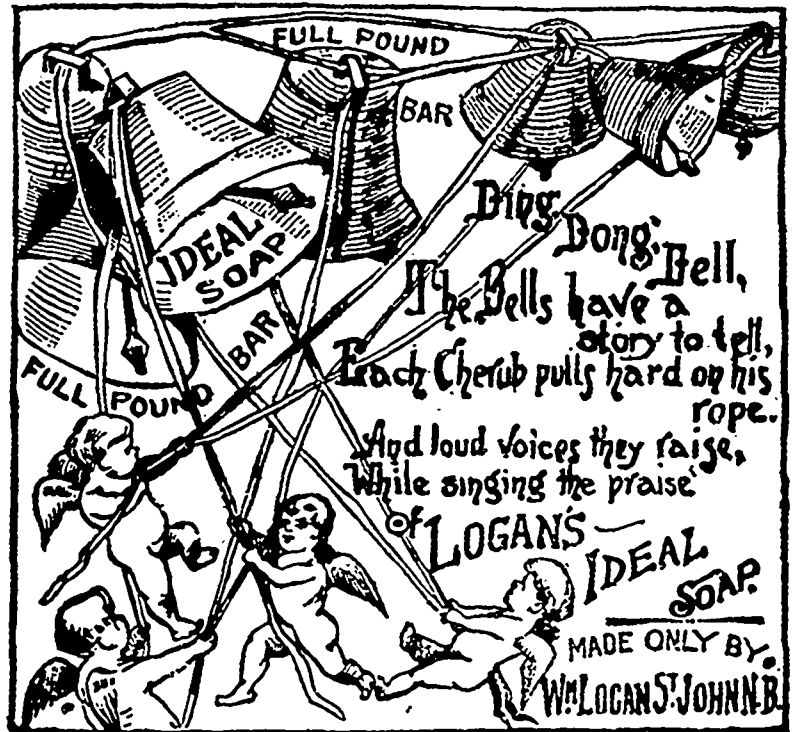
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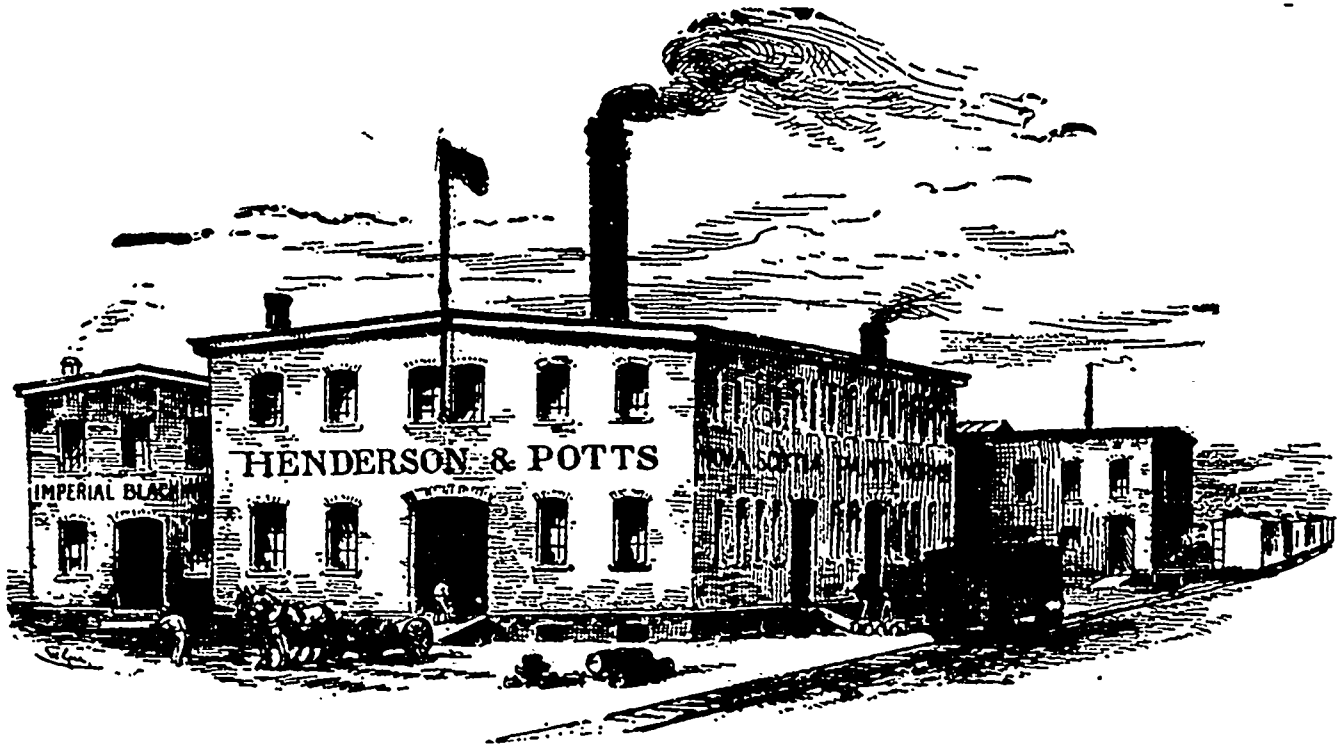
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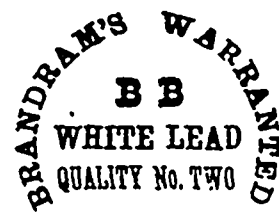
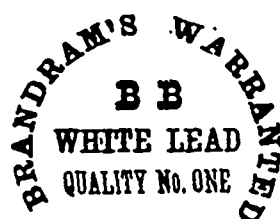
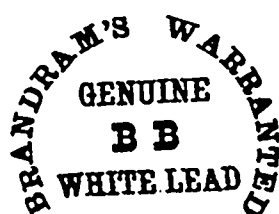
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