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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is profoundly gratifying to observe the manner in which Canadians do more than hold their own when brought in competition with their fellow-citizens of the Old Country or of Sister colonies. Application has been made to the Canadian Government by the British East Africa Company for volunteers from the Military College at Kingston to enter their service. In the Mother Country, in India and in Africa Canadian officers have met with very marked success, and everywhere there seems to be a growing demand for their services.

A feature of the programme for the future treatment of the United States' Indians is to enlist a number of young bucks for service in the ranks of the army. In some respects this plan is not altogether free from danger, but as the first proposition to form a separate regiment composed entirely of Indians is not to be acted upon, the element of danger in bringing such a large number of uncivilized and treacherous people together under arms will be avoided. It is proposed to enlist 2,000, including 600 or 700 scouts, and attach them in companies to each of the infantry and cavalry regiments serving in the West. The companies will be officered by officers specially fitted for the post by their knowledge and experience of Indians and their habits. General Miles strongly approves of this plan, which on the face of it looks very sensible. Giving young bucks employment and in fact making subjects—if the Americans will allow the term—of them, should go far towards keeping them out of mischief.

The lines of Jews in Russia have certainly not fallen to them in pleasant places. Ground down as they were, the love of fair play inherent in Britishers was aroused to the pitch of interceding with the Czar, who, the framers of the Guildhall Memorial thought must be unaware of the severities practiced upon so many of his subjects. This memorial has had, as we foresaw, an effect totally at variance with that wished for and expected by the friends of the Jews. We have before commented on the suffering state of the Hebrews in Russia, so there is no necessity for us to recapitulate the details of their persecution; suffer it to say that since the British Memorial in their behalf greater severities are being practiced, and their last state is worse than their first. It is superfluous to speculate as to the tenor of the

Lord Mayor's petition, of course it was respectful in tone and would not so much as hint that the autocrat of all the Russians was personally to blame for the abuses complained of, and yet the only reply elicited consists of a secret circular ordering Russian officials to rigorously administer the anti Semitic Laws and to supply any legal deficiencies by their own decision, harmonious with the intolerant spirit. From long ill-treatment the Jews have become physically degenerate, which fact aggravates the burdens they have to bear. And it is made plain enough by recent events that foreign interference, expressed either in the form of indignation meetings or memorials to the Czar, will do no good, and as for the Russian conscience it is well nigh quenched. In proof of the fact that the Czar is cognizant of the enormities committed in his name we give the following instance: A number of eminent Russian literary men recently addressed a declaration to the public journalists, asking them to remember that the Jews were human beings. The Government refused to allow the declaration to be published. Thereupon people exclaimed that if the Czar knew it he would rescind the order. A personal friend of the Czar recently laid the document before him with humble letters from the authors asking permission to publish it. The Czar read both papers and flung them away. There is no apparent reason, justifiable or unjustifiable, for this persecution. The Jews when well treated appear to be as good subjects as any. The conduct of Prince Dolgoroukoff, Governor of Moscow, the Czar intimated to a confidential friend, which is in flat contradiction with the anti-Jewish current, emphasizes this. Dolgoroukoff has always represented the Czar with pomp and pageantry, giving brilliant balls and dinners requiring a Fortunatus' purse. Moscow has always treated the Jews better than any other place in Russia. To them Dolgoroukoff turned for money, and the Jews embodied their gratitude in rubles, free gifts were succeeded by loans, and now the Vice-Regal Court of Moscow is overwhelmed with debt to wealthy Jews. Instead of exercising severity, Dolgoroukoff allowed the Jews to construct a bath near the cathedral. The Czar's indignation at this was boundless, which goes to show that there is little hope for the Jews while he lives.

We believe in party government, with all its defects, as the most convenient and practical means of attaining that prime desideratum—a government by the people, for the people. The system, however, not being of divine origin exactly, has its defects, and at certain crises these become apparent. It requires, for its effective working, two parties, neither so greatly the superior in strength that it can afford to ignore the other. It further requires that these two parties meet on a common ground of patriotism and devotion to their country's honor. Here they must stand united against all alien conspiracy or assault, and differ from each other only as to such considerations as do not touch the nation's autonomy. When the exigencies of political warfare carry either party beyond these safe limits, and patriotism is driven to take refuge in one of the opposing camps, then is the country in peril, and if there be yet any such thing as a loyalty not measurable in terms of dollars and cents, its flame will prove not enough for the quick sundering of party ties.

Some Boston merchants who take an interest in the Maritime Provinces intend holding a "reciprocity exposition" in Tremont Temple during five days of the second week in May next, and have issued a circular to merchants, manufacturers, miners and others announcing the fact. Messrs. Robert J. Long, 7 Broomfield Street, and Thomas F. Anderson, *Globe* Building, Boston, are prime movers in the project, and they hope to arouse the people of New England to a sense of the benefits to be derived by them from unrestricted reciprocity between Canada and the United States, could it be secured. The plan, as set out in the circular, is to divide the immense hall into seventy-five squares of eight feet each, fitted with tables and other conveniences for the untrammelled exhibition of the natural and artificial products of the Provinces. In addition to these squares will be general tables for exhibitors who do not wish as much space as is contained in the squares. Parties interested are invited to send specimens of the products of gold mines, copper mines, iron, gypsum, marble, granite, freestone and other mineral productions, wood products, consisting of ships' models, novelties in wood and other products of the forest; preserved fish of various kinds, fruits and vegetables, natural history collections, books, paintings, photographs, etc., etc. While not believing unrestricted reciprocity to be a workable idea we are in favor of greater improved trade relations between the two countries, and agree with the promoters of the scheme that the exposition will be fruitful of good in enlightening the people of New England as to the extent and variety of our resources and products. Viewing the matter in this light we would urge upon the class of people interested to take advantage of the opportunity offering to exhibit their wares in Boston.

Sir Charles Dilke was interviewed the other day by a representative of the *Gaulois*, on a subject with which the newspapers amuse themselves freely, while those responsible maintain an ominous silence in regard to it. The subject we refer to is that of a general disarmament on the part of the European Powers. Sir Charles does not consider any such step a probable, the chief obstacle being Russia's aversion to it. Having a vast territory and few railroads, Russia is obliged to keep a large army on a peace footing, to counteract the difficulties in the way of a speedy mobilization. The spectacle of Russia thus armed to the teeth is bound to keep the other powers from disarming; but the Czar being peaceably inclined, Sir Charles does not think the inevitable European conflict likely to break out in the immediate future. Sir Charles may be right in this, and we devoutly hope he is; but the great wars of modern days have been remarkable, as a rule, for their unexpectedness.

The late Archbishop of York was the first President of the Burial Reform Association. Some little time ago he wrote as follows on the aims of the Association, which commend themselves to all sensible people:—"The efforts of the Church of England Funeral and Mourning Reform Association to discourage the use of plumes and scarfs, have been successful in many cases in getting rid of those somewhat grotesque and costly emblems of grief. The recommendation of a perishable coffin, simply placed in the ground, so as to promote the rapid return of earth to earth, is not only suitable to Christian feeling, but is a matter of justice to the living. To discourage all drinking, treating and feasting at such a solemn time is also most desirable. Upon these things it may be said that the survivors are led to spend money from the idea that it is customary to spend it, and that they would not be niggardly in their grief. Our association tries to form a public opinion that would show that they are not niggardly in abridging useless expense, which interfered with the simple expression of Christian sorrow."

Considering that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing, the Czar employs an institution called the Press Censor Bureau, whose office it is to interpose between his subjects and all perilous enlightenment. The institution is kept very busy, yet Satan has found some mischief for its inky hands to do. In has expunged thirteen verses from the Koran in use among the Czar's Mohammedan subjects. To the Moslems this is sacrilege, a sacrilege which will convert them into blind fanatics, burning to avenge the insult to their faith. Such men will glory to die in such a quarrel. The Czar has vast numbers of Mohammedan subjects. The Russian Government know how such a step will be regarded in Constantinople. It would seem from the press comments that the order is generally looked upon as an official blunder. But we incline to question this opinion. Russia rarely takes a step of this kind without intending it and weighing the consequences. Is it not reasonable to suppose that Russia may be seeking occasion of strife with Mahomedanism, with its almost certain results in the shape of war with Turkey and a descent of Cossacks on the Golden Horn? For centuries Constantinople has been the goal of Russian ambitions, and it may be premised that no move touching the relations with Turkey is taken without farseeing consideration.

A serious problem has been introduced into the not too easily solved labor question by the effect on the labor market of woman's competition. The cry for equal pay for equal work has had the effect, not of raising woman's wages, but of lowering man's, and now neither sex is able to earn more than half as much as was possible a few years ago. In New York it appears that prices for making and finishing men's waistcoats are now from 17 to 25 cents, whereas ten years ago the prices were from 30 to 40 cents. Trouser-makers used to get from 30 to 45 cents a garment; to-day the average price is 20 cents. Of the jersey-makers, the woman who earns 50 cents a dozen is envied, while in the dull season she is considered lucky if her daily wages average 25 cents. Women who work on umbrellas average 50 cents a day—just half as much as they did ten years ago. This is starvation pay, but there is one class exempt from this terrible competition and danger of being driven to suicide by want. This class is composed of those who hold to what has always been woman's work, domestic service. They have comfortable homes, can always secure work, get good wages, and are able to save money. So comfortably are they off that the societies devoted to improving the condition of working women and helping them in their difficulties exclude servants from their range of work. Such is the testimony of Mrs. J. Creach, Superintendent of the Working Women's Protective Union, of New York. In the light of such experience it is almost inexplicable why the majority of women stand in their own light and avoid domestic service only to fall into the vortex of grinding toils which appears to be the lot of thousands of working woman in the great cities of America. And still the cry goes up from housekeepers everywhere "We cannot get servants."

The United States Navy Department is somewhat alarmed at the extent to which the American Navy is being manned by "foreign mercenaries." The *Boston Globe* says that "of 7,946 enlisted men only 3,668 are Americans by birth or by naturalization, and, deducting the apprentices, the American element is less than one-third. Meanwhile the greatest vigilance has to be exercised in training-schools to keep the boys from running away. Nine out of ten of the apprentice lads never re-enlist. A thousand men are wanted in the early spring, but among Americans a singular aversion seems to have grown up against accompanying the old flag on the seas. To see the big navy of the future manned chiefly by foreigners serving under temporary enlistments cannot but be somewhat humiliating to the National pride. Secretary Tracy is now receiving numerous signed petitions from the warships protesting against the conditions which leave little distinction between

the skilled and unskilled in the navy, and which tends to make efficiency of small account as promising promotion and career of honor for the man who might be induced to enlist for life. Here is certainly an opportunity to protect a growing American industry from the competition of pauper sea-fighters from abroad. Among the diversified classifications of yeomen, seamen, gunners, master-at-arms and petty officers there should be a graded system of promotion, with increased pay. And if the naval service is to be made attractive to wide awake, self-respecting young men, more considerate treatment must be strictly required from the officers, and provision made by means of a retired list for the old age of poor Jack. A navy does not consist altogether of great ships and heavy guns. Those who help float the National flag should be at least reasonably representative of the nation whose name, honor and character it assumes to defend."

A writer in the *Westminster Review*, London, gives it as his opinion that the decline of marriage at the present time is owing to the increase of culture. He does not mean that the doom word of the institution has been spoken, but that marriage is losing its popularity, as is testified by statistics. He is rather sober over the fact, and goes to work gravely to account for it. In England, Germany, France and America, intellectual and artistic culture has made great advances during the past quarter of a century, and to this fact the decadence of marriage is due. Marriage, he says, is no longer the alliance for commonplace objects of two persons of opposite sexes, with few or no mutual needs or susceptibilities in common. Culturally and aesthetically, it is the union of two beings, whose intellects, feelings, tastes and sympathies have been assiduously trained to a high point of development, and, *ipse facto*, sensitiveness. Following this he lays down the proposition that culture not only creates, it emphasizes and sensitives individuality. Thus when people are so finely tuned, a harsh or jarring note is next thing to impossible to bear, and naturally there are less marriages. Besides this marriage presents itself to many cultured and self-contained people in the guise of a luxury rather than a necessity. The writer cites the following to show that this is nothing new. "There has been in human history three especial countries and epochs, in which general culture, intellectual and aesthetic, attained a very remarkable, perhaps unexampled, degree of excellence, viz: Athens in the time of Pericles, Rome in the Augustin Age, Italy during the Renaissance. Each of these epochs was distinguished by a marked diminution of marriage among the cultured classes, thus indicating that marriage and culture are inversely related; but in all these cases culture was associated with luxury, pride and ostentation; while one of the most essential notes of genuine culture is simplicity and unaffectedness." Doubtless culture has much to do with it, but there are other cases, among which the independence of women is not the least. Now-a-days a woman who can comfortably support herself and at the same time retain her social position, is not likely to marry for a home or any other minor consideration. All things considered this "decline of marriage" points to the conclusion that only desirable marriages are likely to be consummated, and consequently there will be fewer unhappy unions. The alarming increase of divorces in France and America may not continue after a few years, when things will have settled more into shape.

In commenting upon Mr. Goldwin Smith's address on "Loyalty," which was made the other evening before the Young Men's Liberal Club of Toronto, the *Week* concludes with these words:—"None of us is bound to adopt Mr. Goldwin Smith's political views, and not many of us are likely to do so in all respects, but none of us can, without singular ingratitude, forget the great services he has rendered, and is rendering, to Canadian literature." These remarks are practically a stock utterance concerning the writer in question. Everyone who has anything to say of Canadian literature feels called upon to deliver himself in like fashion. It may be pertinent to inquire into the nature of these services which Mr. Goldwin Smith is alleged to have rendered to our literature. In fact, they are just the same services as have been rendered by other great English and American writers. To the prose literature of the day Mr. Smith has done a great service, in that he has furnished models of what English prose should be. His prose is not to be surpassed for incisiveness, simplicity and balance; and the scholarship and culture with which he temperately enriches it are possessions in which perhaps no other writer of the day is more amply endowed. By writing this he has rendered to *all* literature, Canadian among the rest, just such services as have been rendered by his compeers. To these latter, however, our gratitude is more emphatically due, in that their services to Canadian literature are offset by no accompanying injuries. Our literature owes its development to the growth of that sentiment of patriotism, that national spirit which Mr. Goldwin Smith has bent all his great ability and influence to suppress. To Goldwin Smith it owes gratitude for some excellent models of style. What does it owe him as the would-be quencher of the spirit which gives it birth, as the would-be assassin of Canadian nationality? This debt it will pay. When Canada has set beyond peradventure the aims and purposes which he has toiled to frustrate, Goldwin Smith will indeed be given a place in Canadian literature. It will not be forgotten in the annals of the Canadian people that, while we were struggling for our national existence, the hand of Goldwin Smith impeded us, and his voice was raised to encourage our enemies. It shall be written how he came among us strong in the prestige of a splendid reputation, and, calling himself a Canadian, scattered tares in our good wheat, how he prophesied failure for our undertakings, derided our aspirations, and belittled our achievements, till he could look on no Canadian success but it gave him the lie in his teeth. It is pitiful to consider what he has been to Canada, when, with his tremendous powers, he might have been so much, and have won himself the chief place in our love and esteem. As it is, the little seedling he strove to crush has grown strong and pierced his hand.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

CUPID'S MONTH.

Among the Grecian gods, of race mysterious,
There's one the poets call the god of Love;
His parentage—well, that's a point to query us
And strain our time and patience quite to prove;
Perhaps he "grewed," like Topsy, and 'twould weary us
Amid the fields of Fable now to rove.
And scour Mythology—that's always stupid—
To find a pa and ma for Chubby Cupid.

Some say that Venus was his honored mother,
Nor had he parent of the sterner sort—
A curious state of things; somehow or other,
I take but little stock in the report;
But there's one fact we cannot crush or smother
Or contradict with logic, chop or short—
The little god is still alive and kicking,
With low and shafts keen-sharpened up for sticking.

The poets pitch their tunes upon a high key
And thum their duty verse in Cupid's praise;
And weave a tale of how the pure souled Psycho
Blinded the god with Hymen's torch ablaze;
A pretty story 'tis and, husband-like, he
Ought quickly mend or skip his crooked ways—
His crooked ways? My phrase should be more marrowy—
How can a way be crooked that is arrowy?

Now all ye men, as well as maids demure,
I would advise ye keep a sharp lookout;
No policy I know will hearts insure
On accidental risks of such grave doubt;
For Cupid's wound no medicine can cure—
Its twinges are more chronic than the gout.
Beware this month, for now with truest aim
He draws his bow and bags his yearly game.

—Joseph Whitton in Leisure Hours.

It is said that beauty is only skin deep, but that seems to be deep enough to hide it in most cases.

Impatient guest—Where in the world is the waiter? Head waiter—Was he 23, sir? Impatient guest—He may have been 23 when I gave him the order, but he's 30 by this time.

Husband—"Where is my wife, Anna?" Maid—"She's just gone upstairs, sir." Husband—"Well, just give her this kiss, dear! I have to catch a train in five minutes and can't wait!"

An Advantage.—"What are you going to make of your son?" "He is going into the diplomatic service; to be sure, he will have no salary, but then, you know, he will be sure of it."

Travers—"You have actually sent a bill with my clothes. What insult! What infamy!" Tailor—"It was all our new book-keeper's fault, sir. He got you mixed up with those who pay."

Customer (at orange stand)—"How does it happen that you have no blood oranges?" Proprietor—"Run out of aniline dye. I'll have plenty of blood oranges as soon as the boy gets back from the drug store."

A well known embalmer, Dr. Vickersheimer, has produced a liquid so perfect that it can be applied successfully to game. An embalmed hare served after having been shot six weeks was recently pronounced to be as good as fresh.

Some man, remarks Kate Field—French, of course—has said that women dress to excite the envy of their own sex. This is a libel, but being epigrammatic it is like most epigrams, created by men at the expense of women long lived and easy to quote. For a woman to like pretty things is as natural as for a nightingale to sing or a sunflower to turn toward the sun. Any properly constituted woman will dress as well as she can, because "it is her nature to." There are few greater minor trials for her than to go about in old clothes.

HE HAD NO JURISDICTION.—"We will be one," said Harold to Ethel, "no matter what father says."

"We will," she murmured.

Just then the old gentleman pushed the door open, and exclaimed in tones of annoyance;

"What's this?"

"This, pa," replied Ethel, as she took her father by the coat collar, "is a sitting of the supreme court, and we don't want any disturbance from you."

A story is told of a meeting of judges in London prior to some occasion of state and of their deliberations over an address to be presented to the Queen. The writer of the first draft read it to his associates. It began with "We are all aware of our imperfections." This was severely criticized, more than one of the big wigs asserting that he was not aware that he had any imperfections. Others concurred in this view with respect to themselves, and the discussion grew more vigorous than became sedate judges until it was suggested that the sentence be amended to read: "We are all aware of each other's imperfections." Then there was a laugh, the rough draft was laid aside, and they made a fresh start.

What is lacking is truth and confidence. If there were absolute truth on the one hand and absolute confidence on the other, it wouldn't be necessary for the makers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy to back up a plain statement of fact by a \$500 guarantee. They say—"if we can't cure you (make it personal, please,) of catarrh in the head, in any form or stage, we'll pay you \$500 for your trouble in making the trial." "An advertising fake, you say. Funny, isn't it, how some people prefer sickness to health when the remedy is positive and the guarantee absolute. Wise men don't put money back of "fakes." And "faking" doesn't pay.

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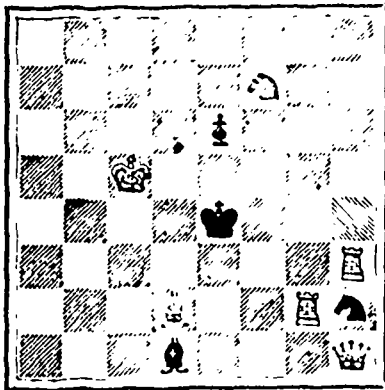
R. H. C. and V. F. D., Springhill.
Solutions correct.

PROBLEM No. 57.

By S. Loyd, New York.

From *The Week*.

BLACK 4 pieces.



WHITE 6 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME No. 58.

Steinitz Wins the Thirteenth Game.

The thirteenth game was again opened by Steinitz with 1, Kt to KB3. The English player, however, built his defence upon an entirely novel plan, and succeeded in getting the better position for the end game, as he had four connected pawns on the queen's side, while the white pawns were dissolved in groups of two. But in order to achieve this advantage, it was necessary to retard the development of his pieces. On the twenty-sixth move Gunsberg offered an ill-considered exchange of knights, in consequence of which he had to open his Kkt file. At the time of recess the general sentiment among the spectators was that the home champion would score another victory.

After the adjournment white won two pawns, but gave one up on the thirty-fifth move in order to bring matters to a crisis, which he brought about by winning a piece on the fortieth move, whereupon black immediately resigned.

Zukertort's Opening.

W. Steinitz.	I. Gunsberg.
WHITE.	BLACK
1 Kt to KB3	Kt to KB3
2 P to Q4	P to K3
3 P to K3	B to Kt5 ch a
4 P to B3 b	B to K2
5 B to K2	Castles
6 Castles	P to Q4
7 P to B4	P to QKt3
8 Kt to B3	B to Kt2
9 P takes P	P takes P
10 Kt to K5	KKt to Q2
11 P to B4	Kt takes Kt
12 BP takes Kt	P to QB3
13 B to Q2	B to R3
14 B takes B	Kt takes B
15 Q to R4	Kt to Kt sq
16 QR to B sq	P to B3
17 P takes P	B takes P
18 Kt to K2	R to K sq
19 R to KB3	Q to K2
20 QR to B sq	R to B sq
21 B to Kt4	Q to K3
22 Kt to B4	Q to K5
23 Kt to R5	Kt to Q2
24 Q to R6	Q to K sq
25 R to R3	B to Kt4
26 K to R sq d	Kt to KB3 e
27 Kt takes Kt ch	P takes Kt f
28 Q to Kt7	Q to Kt3
29 Q to Q7	K to R sq
30 B to K7 g	R to KKt sq

- 31 Q takes BP
- 32 Q takes QP
- 33 B to Kt4
- 34 Q to B7
- 35 B to B3
- 36 P to Kt4
- 37 P to Q4
- 38 R to Kt3 i
- 39 P to Q6
- 40 P to KR4
- QR to QB sq
- R to Kt2
- Q to Q6
- R to B7
- R to K2
- Q takes P
- Q to Kt3
- R to B2
- P to KR3
- Resigns.

NOTES

- a A novel departure from the usual course, P to Q4.
- b Better than to interpose either Kt or B.
- c White has the inferior position of pawns, but a good attack.
- d A very good move. Black cannot capture the pawn now because 27, Q to Q3.
- e An error. Instead of which he ought to have played P to KR3.
- f If B takes Kt then, 28, R takes B, followed by Q to Kt7.
- g Sealed by Mr. Steinitz.
- h Excellent play. This brings the game to a speedy termination.
- i Intending R takes B.

The match terminated with the nineteenth game, played on the 22nd February, when the score stood—Steinitz, 6; Gunsberg, 4; and 9 drawn games. Mr. Steinitz therefore still remains champion of the world, a position which he has held for about twenty-five years.

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German Baking Powder

CITY CHIMES.

The political meeting in the Drill Shed last Saturday evening was attended by a large number of ladies of both shades of politics. This manifestation of interest on the part of those who have no votes is significant. Although without votes, there never was a time when the women did not wield an influence almost equal in power to the exercise of the franchise. They take sides strongly and work with all their might for their convictions. Many a vote is influenced thus, and it is gratifying to see the ladies getting posted on all points connected with the coming contest, so that they will be able to exercise their prerogative intelligently. The day will probably come when women will have the full rights of citizens conferred upon them, and then we may expect a deeper interest to be taken by them in politics. Meanwhile, their attendance at political meetings certainly has an elevating influence.

Lent ruleth all things just now. There is no telling what resolutions have been formed and what solemn vows registered for this season of self-denial and mortification. A good many of them are broken already, and those who console themselves with the thought that their intentions at least were good had better remember that a certain place is said to be paved with good intentions, and govern themselves accordingly. A good many so-called self denials are a verriest humbug. People find it convenient to give up something they don't like, and also to take a needed rest after the season's gaiety, so as to be fresh and ready for the fray again after Easter. A great pity it is that Lenten righteousness takes so often a negative form. Now if every one possessing a conscience given to be more troublesome at this time than at any other would undertake to cultivate some positive virtue it would be well. Let the daughter lighten her mother's burdens to a greater extent, even if she has to stay home from church to do so; let the son and brother think what he can do towards making the home a happier place for his being in it, and in short each one look about for some work for their hands to do. A putting on of righteousness is as necessary as putting away sins, but it appears to be generally regarded as a much more difficult matter, and is consequently neglected.

We hope our lady friends have duly taken notice of the fact that the Princess of Wales has given orders that no articles trimmed with birds need be submitted for her inspection in future. The Princess has a strong influence on fashion, and it is not unlikely that her admirable action in this matter will discourage the wearing of what one woman designates as "smashed birds" on their heads. Birds are beautiful, as God made them, but when tortured into the shapes so familiar to our eyes on the heads of our lady friends, they have nothing to recommend them. Would not this Lenten season be opportune for the choking off of this fashion?

Off and on during the past two weeks good out-of-door skating has been available, and many people crossed over to Dartmouth and enjoyed the graceful exercise on the lakes. The snow unfortunately spoilt it, but as rain and general mildness are frequent occurrences, we can hope that the ice will get into condition again without our sleighing being sacrificed. As far as sleighing is concerned this has been an ideal winter. There has been just enough snow to make it perfect, without the deep banks of alleged "beautiful" in the streets. Snow in the country, such snow as we used to play in when we were children, snow that piled up in drifts and ridges, with clear cut edges curling over and showing underneath a clear blue light, is beautiful, but snow in the city, with smuts depriving it of its whiteness, is not beautiful. We find that hackneyed term altogether inadequate to the occasion.

The anniversary of St. Valentine, the genial saint of lovers, came and went, and many are the tokens exchanged on his day. It is a pretty custom, and cupids, flowers and graceful verse are suitable means of making known to an innamorata the extent of "goneness" which the lover feels, but what shall be said of the disgusting cartoons called "comic valentines?" A self-respecting saint would repudiate at once such insulting offerings. Surely St. Valentine's day can be rescued from this degradation.

The second concert of the Church of England Institute course was given last night. An attractive programme was carried out.

A very successful concert was given in the lecture room of St. Andrew's church on Tuesday evening under the auspices of the Young Peoples' Institute of the church.

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. Milno Fraser.

Churchill's foundry, at Hantsport, was totally destroyed by fire on the 11th inst.

The legislature of Prince Edward Island is summoned to meet on Thursday, March 22nd.

A reaction has set in in Toronto against Koch's lymph, and few doctors have much faith in it as a cure.

Last, but not least of the calendars we have received, is that of the Canada Printing Ink Company, of Ontario. It is very artistic.

The death of the Hon. R. D. Wilmot is announced. He was a well-known New Brunswick politician and was recently governor of that province.

The steamer Halifax sails next week for Boston en route to Jamaica on the grocers excursion.

A man named Christopher McGrain is in jail, in Toronto, charged with manslaughter. His victim was Jane Hending, his mistress.

St. John Progress is now a sixteen page paper. It has always been a favorite and this enlargement will add greatly to its popularity.

Quebec had a big fire on Saturday. It destroyed L'Canadien, L'Evenement and Cultivateur offices. Loss \$80,000, insurance \$21,000.

Sir Donald Smith will probably be elected by acclamation in Montreal West, as the Liberals have decided not to bring out a candidate.

Number 2 of The Monitor, a monthly home journal, published at St. John's, P. Q., has reached us. Subscription price fifty cents a year in advance.

Theresa Sutherland, who married Nelson B. Sutherland in Halifax some years ago and who went to Winnipeg with her husband, has returned to this city and is seeking a divorce.

The Westmoreland, N. B., local election took place on Saturday last and resulted in the return of Mr. McQueen, who supported the Blair Government, and Mr. Powell, opposition.

The legislative assembly of Ontario opened on the 12th inst. Thomas Ballantine was unanimously elected speaker. Lieut.-Governor Campbell delivered the speech from the throne on the following day.

The troopship with the regiment to relieve the West Riding will arrive here on the 2nd of March. She also brings 68 of the Grenadier Guards from Bermuda, who leave this port in the troopship for England.

A terrible boiler explosion took place in a Quebec woollen mill on Thursday of last week. Several people were instantly killed and others have died since, making in all twenty-one deaths. The financial loss is also very heavy.

A mysterious disappearance is puzzling the police of Montreal. Mr. Swenson, jeweler, who is worth about \$15,000, has been missing from his store for several days past. He was in the habit of carrying a large amount of jewelry and money on his person.

The Lyric Quartette, composed of Mrs. Percy Lear, soprano, Mrs. J. McD. Taylor, contralto, Mr. F. C. Sobieski, baritone, and Mr. O. Blois, bass, assisted by Mr. E. Phillips, tenor, gave a concert in Truro on Tuesday evening under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Sobieski and Mrs. Lear afterwards went to Pictou where they were engaged to sing.

A very melancholy accident occurred at the Grain Elevator on Friday afternoon, by which John Mitchell, a young man 29 years of age, met his death. He was employed oiling a part of the machinery on the second floor, and while leaning over two mitre cog wheels of immense proportions, which connect the cross shafting which operates the long run out to the vessel being loaded, his clothing caught and he was dragged between the cogs and crushed to death, his body being badly mangled. The remains were removed to the morgue. Mitchell was married on Thursday night of last week to a Miss Melvin, Cunard Street.

The following are some of the nominations in Ontario: East York—Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Liberal. Bothwell—Hon. David Mills, Liberal. North Norfolk—John Charlton, Liberal. Frontenac—Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick, Conservative. North Hastings—Hon. M. Bowell, Conservative. North Simcoe—Dalton McCarthy, Conservative. When the Liberals of West Durham met to nominate a candidate a letter was read from Hon. Edward Blake stating his determination to retire from public life. The announcement was received with universal regret, and in many cases the deepest sorrow. Robert Berth was nominated to contest for the riding.

We gave the nominations up to going to press last week, but as they are nearly all completed now we give the list in full:—

County.	Liberal.	Liberal-Conservative.
Guysboro	Hon. D. C. Fraser	A. Ogden
Halifax	Hon. A. G. Jones Dr. Farrell	T. E. Kenny John F. Stairs
Lunenburg	James D. Eisenhauer	C. E. Kaulback
Queens	F. G. Forbes	J. N. Freeman
Shelburne	Thos. Robertson	N. W. White
Yarmouth	T. B. Flint	
Digby	E. C. Bowers	H. L. Jones
Annapolis	Wm. C. Chipman	John B. Mills
Kings	F. W. Borden M. D.	C. R. Bill
Hants	Dr. Haley	Albert Putman
Cumberland	Capt. D. H. Howard	A. R. Dickoy
Colchester	P. McG. Archibald	W. A. Patterson
Pictou	J. A. Fraser John Yorston	Hon. C. H. Tupper John McDougall
Antigonish	Hon. Angus MacGillivray	Sir John Thompson
Inverness	Samuel Macdonell	Alex. Campbell Dr. Cameron
Victoria	Hon. Wm. Ross	John A. Macdonald
Cape Breton	Hon. G. H. Murray	David M. McKeen
	Joseph McPherson, M.P.P.	H. F. McDougall
Richmond	E. P. Flynn	D. Gillis H. N. Paint

Cumberland and Colchester have prohibition candidates also in the field. It is impossible to go through life without taking cold; but that is no reason a cough or cold should be neglected. A perfect remedy will be found in the popular medicine Oxford Cough Syrup.

Hon. Mr. Fielding has been addressing meetings in Cape Breton. The Liberal-Conservative meeting in the drill shed on Saturday evening last was attended by as many people as the building could comfortably accommodate. The best of order was maintained.

General William Tecumseh Sherman died on Saturday last. Admiral David Porter of the U. S. Navy died on Friday last.

One finds it hard to believe that Mrs. P. T. Barnum's article, "Moths of Modern Marriages," in the Ladies' Home Journal for March, is really the first she has published. Her keen comment touches the very heart of existing difficulties, and transforms an old subject into one of fresh and genuine interest. The timely suggestiveness of the article is attracting wide attention.

A fire occurred in the New York post office on Saturday last that did ten thousand dollars worth of damage, but not a letter was burnt. None of the 180 bags of foreign mail newspapers were injured except by water. In addition to the damage done to the building, three dynamos belonging to the Electric Light Company, valued at fifteen thousand dollars, were destroyed. This makes the total loss twenty-five thousand dollars. Giuseppe Migali, one of the newsboys who was burned at the post-office fire, died. Another boy was badly burned. The fire is thought to have been caused by electric light wires.

The Use Of BARGAINS

Harsh, drastic purgatives to relieve constiveness is a dangerous practice, and more liable to fasten the disease on the patient than to cure it. What is needed is a medicine that, by effectually opening the bowels, corrects the constive habit and establishes a natural daily action. Such an aperient is found in

Ayer's Pills,

which, while thorough in action, strengthen as well as stimulate the bowels and excretory organs.

"For eight years I was afflicted with constipation which at last became so bad that the doctors could do no more for me. Then I began to take Ayer's Pills, and soon the bowels became regular and natural in their movements. I am now in excellent health."
—Wm. H. DeLancey, Dorset, Ont.

"When I feel the need of a cathartic, I take Ayer's Pills, and find them to be more

Effective

than any other pill I ever took."—Mrs. B. C. Grubb, Burwellville, Va.

"For years I have been subject to constipation and nervous headaches, caused by the rangement of the liver. After taking various remedies, I have become convinced that Ayer's Pills are the best. They have never failed to relieve my bilious attacks in a short time, and I am sure my system retains its tone longer after the use of these Pills, than has been the case with any other medicine I have tried."—H. S. Sledge, W. mar, Texas.

Ayer's Pills,

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Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.



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Stages leave daily for Gay's River, Musquod-
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LYONS' HOTEL,

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(Directly Opposite Railway Station.)

Extensive improvements have just been
completed in this house, which is conducted
on the best class principles, and will be found,
outside of the Queen or Halifax Hotels, equal
to any in the Province. Good Sample Rooms
and Livery Stables in connection. Also,
Billiard Rooms.

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

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TRY THEM.

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

If you have Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Kidney
Disease, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Constipation,
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Biliousness, Head Ache, Nervousness, any Disease
arising from Impure Blood, use EUREKA
BLOOD PURIFIER.

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

Diseases of Women, arising from a low state of
vitality, Weak Nerves and Impure Blood, use the
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For public purposes, such as Educational Estab-
lishment and large Hall for the St. John
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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, Sep-
tember 9, October 14, November 11,
December 9.

NINTH MONTHLY DRAWING MARCH 11, 1891

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

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

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List of Prizes.

1 Prize worth \$15,000.....	\$15,000 00
1 " " 5,000.....	5,000 00
1 " " 2,500.....	2,500 00
1 " " 1,250.....	1,250 00
2 Prizes " 500.....	1,000 00
5 " " 250.....	1,250 00
25 " " 50.....	1,250 00
100 " " 25.....	2,500 00
200 " " 15.....	3,000 00
500 " " 10.....	5,000 00
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
100 " " 25.....	2,500 00
100 " " 15.....	1,500 00
100 " " 10.....	1,000 00
300 " " 5.....	4,350 00
999 " " 5.....	4,350 00

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

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

LUCY.

Thou perfect childhood, bud of womankind!
Thy presence is another light to me,
A shining through all my hours; and melody
Thou bringest to my ears. Thy fluent mind
Pours like warm liquid from those eyes, to find
Me thirsty for the draught. The blood of thee,
Which warms with childish touch and purity,
To mine, with love and kin, is doubly joined.

Sweet child, I cannot love thee as a man
Loves woman, and her love; yet, all my heart
Is bound to thee with passion, pure and mild.
My years take out of thine another part,
Till now unliv'd; whereby my being can,
With man's sole power, love thee, a tender child.

J. F. Herbin.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

THE SPIRIT OF THE WAVES.

The spirit of the waves comes out of the deep,
And o'er the dark throbbing waters she glides,
And nightly she weeps o'er the heroes who sleep
In the gem laden depths of the billowy tides.

The sound of her mourning dies over the sea,
And the moonbeams lie soft on her silvery wings,
While their radiance falls on her dream-like face,
And the wind bears away the sad song that she sings.

—Robert Adams.

"TILL TO-MORROW."

Be kind, dear love, and never say "Good-bye!"
But always when we're parting—"Till to-morrow."
So shall my lips forget to frame a sigh,
And Hope smile fondly in the face of Sorrow.

For if, indeed, it be but little space
Before our parted steps again are meeting,
'Twill cheat the hours to haste their lagging pace,
If Memory linger still on thought of greeting.

Or should our feet diverge through weary days
And dreary nights, the changing seasons bringing,
The flinty sharpness of our lonely ways
Will somewhat smooth, while thus the heart is singing.

And if—O, sad—at chance!—God's pitying hands
Should wide as life and death our paths sever,
What dearer thought could mend the broken strands,
Than thus to wait, until we meet—forever!

—Mary Elizabeth Blake in Boston Pilot.

BOOK GOSSIP.

For stories involving the life of Jesus we do not particularly care, although in some ways they are of the deepest interest. "The Genius of Galilee," an historical novel, by J. U. Hancock, is a book of 507 pages, and deals with the times preceding and up to the end of the life and ministry of Jesus. There is necessarily much of the work of the imagination of the author expended on scenes that it is best for us to seek only true accounts of, but, setting this aside, we may say there is much in this book to instruct and entertain the reader—only he or she must discriminate between the instructive and the entertaining. Over long, perhaps, many will find it, yet there is still a charm about the simple lives of Mary, Joseph, Sarah, Job and the others that holds the attention. Price \$1.50; Charles H. Kerr & Company, 175 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

"A Washington Bible Class," by Gail Hamilton, is a well-written volume, purporting to be, as we are told in the introduction, prepared from the manuscript notes of the chairwoman of a Bible class comprised of the leading people of Washington. Nothing is of deeper interest to the majority of human beings than the things that concern the soul's welfare and what we are to believe. In this volume rationalism is brought to bear on everything, and, as is well known by those ordinarily well versed in such matters, it is a test that in many cases has proved successful in resolving doubters into firm believers where the figurative language of the Bible has been made plain common sense to them. There is much that to well read people will prove trite in the arguments used in this book, and also a good deal from which many readers will dissent, but it is on the whole a fascinating book. It shows us, too, that Washington society has some time to think of more serious things than what it shall eat and drink and wherewithall it shall be clothed. Bound in cloth, 303 pages; price \$1.50; D. Appleton & Company, New York.

Commend us to a good book of adventure! In "Adventures on the Mosquito Shore," by E. G. Squier, we have a book of travels by a well-known author, who was at one time U. S. Minister to the Central American States. It is unusually bright and amusing, and no one who likes accounts of out of the way lands should miss it. The spirited wood and photogravure illustrations, of which there are seventy in the book, render it particularly attractive, and the beautiful quality of paper and clear letter press, while minor points are well worth notice. One volume, half Rox., \$1.25, or in paper covers, 75 cents. Worthington Company, 747 Broadway, New York.

"Was It Love," by Paul Bourget, translated from the French by Cowden Curwen, with photogravure illustrations by W. H. Goator, is one of the latest and best of Worthington Company's "Rosa Library." It is a fascinating novel, and the analysis of the emotions and passions into which it goes is keen. Cloth \$1.00; Paper 50 cents.

"Wormwood," a drama of Paris, is the suggestive title of a powerful

novel, by Marie Corelli, just issued by John Lovell & Sons, Montreal, in their Star series. It is the trumpet blast of the watchman on the wall against the growing evil of absinthe drinking, which has done untold ill in France, and is spreading, according to our authoress, all over Europe. It is the only edition authorized for America, so readers should be sure to see that they got the one possessing the advantage of having been personally revised and corrected by the writer. Price 25 cents.

"Name and Fame," by Adoline Sergeant, also comes from John Lovell & Sons, being one of their Canadian Copyright Series. Such a well known writer of fiction needs no particular commendation, and we need only say that the novel is a good one, and will be read with interest. The authoress certifies that this is the only edition of "Name and Fame" published in the United States and Canada with her authority, and that it is the only one by the sale of which she will profit; price 30 cents.

"Indian Horrors, or Massacres by the Red Men," is the title of a book being prepared by the Earle Publishing House of St. John. This thrilling narrative of wars with the merciless savages includes a full account of the adventurous life and tragic death of Sitting Bull, the world-renowned Chief. Daring deeds, desperate conflicts and hair-breadth escapes hold the reader spell-bound. The whole comprises an authentic and fascinating history of the Indians from the discovery of America down to the present time, by the Rev. Henry Davenport Northrup, D.D. This work of 600 pages is fully illustrated, and the very low subscription price places it within the reach of all. Any persons wishing to canvas the book should write to the Earle Publishing House, St. John, N.B., for illustrated circulars and terms.

Men who advertise and need a new idea now and then, or who have not always the time or inclination to prepare their advertisements, will find a valuable assistant in the novel book of "Ideas for Advertisers," just published by D. T. Mallett, New Haven, Conn., and sent on receipt of \$1.00, post-paid. He also publishes a tasty pamphlet called "When," (price 25 cents,) a treasury of good advice to business men. Descriptive circulars of both these new books can be obtained upon request to the publisher.

Mr. Havelock Ellis, editor of the Contemporary Science Series, has produced a book which is bound to have enthusiastic admirers, as well as most bitter opponents. It contains sentiments which are now becoming common—to common, perhaps, for the good of mankind. This, however, is altogether a matter of opinion. "The New Spirit" contains several essays treating of the influence and views of such men as Diderot, Heine, Whitman, Ibsen and Tolstoi. Much as we may admire the versatile power of the eccentric French philosopher and the graceful writings of the German poet, yet, to our mind, their impious beliefs are dark features in their characters, and we do not think their morals can be highly praised. We had most pleasure in reading the essay devoted to Whitman, "the good grey poet," whose work is now being judged by the world, but whose deep humanity and kindly spirit are acknowledged by all. Through the pages may be caught glimpses of Henry Thoreau and other noted thinkers. Mr. Ellis is an enthusiast, and his style is forcible. Although we may not all agree with his ideas, yet he calls for a fair hearing, which will doubtless be gained. When it is seen that a second edition has appeared, it may be taken for granted that the book is being widely read, but whether with profit remains to be seen. Walter Scott, publisher, 21 Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, London.

"Socialism, Old and New," is the title of a book by William Graham, M.A., of Queens College, Belfast, recently published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, and a most interesting volume it is, for it treats of a subject that has under various names from time to time excited public attention in both Europe and America, while it created consternation in the locality where its advocates sought to change the existing order of Government and things in general. The able and agreeable writer traces the history of the movement, carefully states the views of the leaders in their respective countries, and the efforts of their followers to realize their ideas, either by evolution or by revolution. He shows that the advocates of these great social changes have failed in their schemes, because such extreme measures are impracticable; the powers to be overcome are greater than any force that can be organized against them; that their leaders were not quite equal to Solomon in wisdom, and that their administrative ability was not equal to the task of abating all the evils complained of. And he then shows that their efforts have resulted in marked benefit to the suffering classes of humanity, and that further improvement in their condition is progressing; in short, that socialism or communism has always had a place in political economy, and the further application of some of its principles is even now both practicable and desirable.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Jonckes Machine Company, Sherbrooke, Que., are manufacturing \$50,000 worth of mining machinery for parties at Sudbury, Ont.

Messrs. Gordon & Purcor, St. Catharines, Ontario, have been awarded \$15,000 contract for putting in the water-works at Gananoque.

Messrs. Wellington, Boulter & Son recently, in six days, packed 135,000 pounds of pumpkin at their canning factory at Picton, Ont.

The St. Lawrence Bridge Company, Montreal, has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$25,000, to manufacture iron bridges, iron beams, etc.

It is said that Welsh hard coal is as good as Pennsylvania coal, and that it could be laid down in Ottawa for \$5 a ton, whereas coal is now selling there for \$7.

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COMMERCIAL.

The general tone of business is dull and much depressed, so that little is doing. Our reason for the continuance of this condition of trade is, of course, the fluctuating weather conditions which render communication throughout the country districts very uncertain. As long as country holders find it impossible, or nearly so, to market their reserve produce, they are not in a position to become buyers of other goods. In consequence the retailers who supply their demands hesitate to burthen their shelves with new goods while the old remain unsold. Another reason for the present virtual stagnation in business is the Dominion election, which absorbs so much time and attention, owing to the magnitude of the issues at stake, as to leave little of either to be devoted to legitimate business. Fortunately, the agony will be a short one, and it occurs at a period of the year when trade is always naturally dull, so that merchants will have ample time when it is over to tackle the spring business with the vigor that ensures success.

In the meanwhile it is proper to point out that, whichever side wins, no immediate changes in trade relations can be anticipated. If this throw of the dice proves favorable to the incumbent Government the tariff will not be materially altered. Some revisions may be expected, but it will be confined to narrow limits and to certain lines, and cannot be general. If, on the contrary, the Opposition gains the prize it will doubtless take about two years to negotiate and conclude an unrestricted Reciprocity Treaty with the United States and to have it ratified. This will give our merchants time to prepare themselves for the impending change, so that business interests should suffer very little in either event.

Weekly Financial Review of Henry Clews & Co., New York, February 14, 1891.—“During the past week, a change has come over the temper of the Stock Exchange. The rise of the previous week had placed fair profits within the reach of traders, and a series of circumstances have combined to induce holders to realize upon the advance. In the first place, there has been and is a general disposition to hold operations in suspense until after the adjournment of Congress, so as to escape being caught with any of the surprises which are apt to be forthcoming at the last stages of the session, and the more so as there are still pending several measures of unusual importance, including the Silver Bill. In the next place, the continued introduction into the Minnesota Legislature of measures adverse to the railroads has had a discouraging effect upon the range of stocks subject to Grant's influences. And again, the announcement of the failure of two small banks in Massachusetts has had a temporarily depressing bearing; besides which the extraordinary decline in the earnings of the Atchison & Topeka road has operated as a discouragement.

But the main factor contributing to this change of tone has been an entirely unexpected sharp advance in the rates for sterling and for marks up to the point admitting of exports of gold, some \$1,750,000 having been engaged for shipment. This has produced a certain measure of scare; for although the banks are unusually well stocked with gold yet it is felt that there is still a remnant of sensitiveness in the loan market which might easily grow into an unsettled feeling, in the event of our losing a few millions of specie. And yet there are no obvious reasons for expecting that the export will run to any serious extent. The loan of £3,000,000 sterling by the Bank of France to the Bank of England is now about maturing. One-third of the amount was paid within the past week, leaving two millions sterling still to be provided for. The Bank of England however had, a week ago, nearly £5,000,000 more gold than at the same date for the average of the last five years; and the fact of its reducing its rate of discount to 3 per cent on the 5th instant showed that the Managers could have apprehended no difficulty in providing for these payments to the Bank of France. Moreover, the rate for money in the London open market is only 1½ to 1¾ per cent, indicating that the present state of exchange here is less likely to have arisen from any pressure at London than from causes on this side. It is not unusual for the rates of exchange to rule high at New York in February and March. In those two months of 1889, we exported \$5,700,000 gold, and for the last six years the shipments for those months have averaged close upon \$3,000,000. It is quite likely that the obligations incurred against the extra importations of goods made in anticipation of the new tariff may now be maturing and causing a special demand for sterling bills. It is probably in causes of this nature, together with an indisposition on the part of London to take our securities until the failure of free coinage has become an accomplished fact, that the main explanation of this unexpected outflow of gold is to be found. Provided the Bank of England should be able to keep up its present ample cash reserve—which is probable in view of the above facts—and that the free silver bill should be defeated, it is quite possible that London orders for our securities may send gold hither more freely than it is now being sent out.

The foregoing causes have mainly produced the present change of temper, and it is likely that their effects may remain until the adjournment of Congress clears the political atmosphere and makes it possible to forecast the course of affairs for the next twelve months. For the next two or three weeks, therefore, it is probable we may witness a dull and hesitating condition of affairs, affording favorable chances for picking up stocks for future advantage; but it is not likely to be attended with any very pronounced decline. It is not easy to discover anything in the future calculated to encourage “bear” operations, while there are elements which may later on develop into a buying movement. The operation of the Silver Act of last summer has already added over \$40,000,000 to the circulation of the country, and this increase will be swelled at the rate of \$5,000,000 each successive month; which is calculated to exercise an inflating effect upon prices. Then, as an offset to the current export of specie, it is to be remembered that the reserves of the banks stand unusually high, the

amount of surplus shown in last week's statement being \$20,700,000 as compared with \$12,000,000 on an average for the same time of the last two years and \$15,500,000 for the last four years. It is also to be kept in mind that the large prospective increase in the payments of the Treasury, without any corresponding gain in revenue, is likely to keep the Treasury balance much below its former usual figures. Under these circumstances, a continuance of ease in the money market is reasonably assured. Again, the steady demand for railroad bonds is evidence of a healthy condition of the investment movement; and the continuous advance in those securities may be reasonably expected to have its effect upon the value of stocks at a later period. It also deserves attention that the gross January earnings of railroads turned out on the whole better than has been expected, and promise to show, when the figures are in, some improvement on the business of January last year, which exhibited a gain of 13.3 per cent. The prospects as to silver legislation cannot be taken into these forecasts, as the problem still remains undetermined. The probabilities however strengthen daily against the chances of any change from the law as it now stands, and the realization of such a result would be likely to prove an important “bull” factor both at New York and London.

Under the circumstances above reviewed, I regard the current relapse in the Stock Market as likely to prove transient; but still, for the present, recommend buying only on weak spots and realizing on succeeding rallies.”

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

	Week Prev.		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date			
	Feb. 13, week.	1890	1890	1889	1888	1891	1890	1889	1888
United States.....	259	270	213	311	243	2061	2100	2182	1929
Canada.....	38	58	46	46	44	331	322	274	289

DRY GOODS.—A few more orders have been received during the past week, but judging from their limited dimensions, the best country houses are, as a rule, still pursuing a very conservative policy. Advices from the country districts report collections very poor, and storekeepers consequently experience great difficulty in meeting their liabilities as they fall due. Still a good spring trade is looked forward to, as it is claimed that farmers have on hand a large portion of last summer's cereals, fruit and vegetables yet to be marketed, so that collections are expected to improve during the coming spring, and a better trade generally is looked on. Some houses report that remittances have improved somewhat since our last report, and it is thought that further progress in this respect may be expected as the spring advances. It is only fair, however, to add that other firms are less sanguine on this score.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—There is but little to note in connection with the situation in this market. Tin plates continue to be in good demand, though very scarce. In pig there is no business of consequence to note. Advices from primary markets continue of the same tenor. There are still no quotations from the other side on any brand of makers' iron, except Eglington, which is quoted as having recovered 6d. from the 1s. decline noted last week. Other makers' brands are not quoted, and there is no definite news as yet as to the date on which the various furnaces will “blow in.” Even when they decide to do so, it will take six weeks before they are ready for work, so that, with even an ordinary consumptive movement prime brands must be pretty scarce now, and will be in lighter supply as time advances. The stocks in public stores are considerably less than they were last year. Bar iron, tin, copper and other metals are on the easy side.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market works along quietly at steady prices under a regular movement on home account. Beerbohm's cable reports wheat and corn in Liverpool quiet with nothing doing; French country markets generally dearer. The Chicago wheat market gained ½c. to ¾c. A special from that city says:—“The wheat market was the arena for a fight between the local bulls and bears, and neither side obtained much advantage. Considering the fine weather and the favorable condition of winter wheat reported by the Cincinnati *Price Current* the market held very well, the volume of outside trade being limited and activity very spasmodic within a narrow range. Corn was dull and rather heavy.” At New York, St. Louis, Toledo and Duluth wheat, corn and oats were quiet but steady.

PROVISIONS.—There is locally a good, steady demand passing for provisions at unchanged prices. There has been no change in the Liverpool market. A London letter says:—“The live stock market here seems to have fallen into a state of lethargy, from which no change in barometric conditions of arrivals can move it, and though beef and mutton have been in extremely small show this week, a fall in prices has not been prevented. The dead meat supplies to Smithfield and Liverpool rule the roast, and butchers fight shy of the live markets. Consequently another fall has to be recorded, beef being down to 4s. 6d. per stone for prime quality, inferior going begging at rates ranging from 2s. 4d. to 4s. 4d., while sheep at Islington on Thursday ruled 2d. lower at 1s. 4d., 5s. 2d., and 5s. 8d. for first and secondary quality. Deptford, with small supplies, has also participated in the adverse feeling, and with no sleep showing, an average consignment of cattle from New York realised but 1s. per stone as the highest figure, with lower grades going at 3s. 10d. and 3s. 8d., a drop of 2d. to 4d. all round. The *Canadian Gazette*, of London, has some notes this week of interest to shippers on your side, of testimony borne by feeders of Canadian cattle to the profits derived by them from their purchases, farmers from Market Drayton (Salop) and Scotland telling of the profits they have realized, the stockers in most cases evincing that they are most kindly feeders, and showing greater gains in four months than Irish for twelve months' feeding. Seven Canadian bullocks sold at Christmas by these deponents for £191 15s., a profit of £71, they having been bought for £120 15s. Is this encouraging to shippers? I should say so, and to feeders here also.” The Chicago provision market continues weak. My pork lost another 5c, falling to \$5.05. The cattle market there was steady.

BUTTER.—There is a steady movement on local account for finest butter,

and the supply of seconds is being called on now to take the place of the best, owing to the limited supply. Prices are, therefore, firmly held. Grades under finest continue slow of sale, and unsettled as regards values. In London there has been a general falling off in prices, and all brands are down. Normandy baskets have dropped 4s. There is no Canadian or American on the market, the late consignments having been disposed of before arrival at 87s. to 100s. Buyers there are holding aloof, and a further drop is not improbable. In Liverpool a better business has been done, and free transactions are recorded at steady prices, good to fine Canadian having gone up from 80s. to 102s.

CHEESE.—There is little to say of the local market, as business is small in view of the limited supply, while holders are not urging sales at all. English advices are as follows:—Bristol, Jan. 29—"The demand continues good for all grades, there being more enquiry for sound useful lots at 42s. to 45s. Spot prices are: finest autumn makes 52s. to 54s., Augusts 47s. to 50s., July 42s. to 45s., others 35s. to 40s." Manchester, Jan. 29—"Trade for home-made cheese is still quiet, but there is an improvement each week, and this week on the whole prices are firmer. American is in very strong demand, especially for the higher grades, and prices are fully 1s. higher. Quotations: finest white and colored 52s. to 55s.; fine do. 46s. to 50s." Liverpool, Jan. 29—"The demand has been more active for all descriptions, and although the official quotations have only advanced 6d., really fancy parcels command our extreme prices. Medium sorts have moved freely into consumption, and stock appears to be considerably reduced. Quotations are: extra fine fall makes 51s. to 52s. 6d. Some pet factories are held for 55s. to 56s.; summer makes 38s. to 40s.; ripe old do. 20s. to 25s.; half meats, white and colored, 32s. to 38s." London, Jan. 31—"Reports from Canada still indicate firmness on the part of holders, but this feeling is not reciprocated here, as the stocks in London are very large and demand is sagging. English, American and Canadian are pretty much on the same basis now, buyers holding off the higher priced varieties and selecting cheaper sorts, so that the general quotations for both English and Canadian is about 50s. to 54s.; transactions in Canadian being recorded at 52s. to 54s.; with here and there a buyer in fancy lots at 54s. for colored, white ruling a trifle lower."

APPLES IN ENGLAND.—A correspondent writing from London, under date of January 31st say:—"There have been no fresh arrivals of Canadian apples this week, and those last arrived have not yet gone under the hammer; but for those held over and for whatever has been on the market capital prices have been realized, and the appearances have never before been so favorable for a first class trade at the fig end of the season as seem likely to result during the next three months. It surprises me that more have not come forward from the Dominion, for nowhere could apples do better now than here, and unless stocks are very low, I should advise holders to hurry forward their consignments without delay in order to get all the Canadian fruit placed before the Antipodean fruit arrives, for all arrivals are sure to do well."

FRUIT.—Business in fruit during the week under review has not been of sufficient importance to develop any change of a material nature. The movement has been only of a jobbing kind both in dried and green fruit and, consequently, no alteration in prices has occurred. In dried fruit the tone continues firm and values on raisins and currants are maintained as before. Recent advices from primary centres show some change and appear to be more in buyers' favor than formerly. Recent cables quote provincials lower, some giving 17s. 3d., c. and f., while others name 17s. 9d.

TEA.—The tea market continues very strong. There are no low priced Japans now to be had and low grade blacks are stronger than ever. Teas are being shipped to London from New York which is a pretty sure sign that the former market is bare.

MOLASSES.—The easiness that has been apparent in molasses for the past two or three weeks has almost entirely disappeared, as the demand has been picking up.

FISH.—The local dry fish market is very quiet. A few arrivals, mostly of bank fish, are noted, but they were chiefly sold before arrival, and have been delivered. The bankers working from the coves in this immediate vicinity have made some fair catches of cod, haddock, etc., of late, and their takes have been packed and sent to Montreal and other points in Canada proper to supply the demand there. Two cents per pound is the average price paid to the fishermen for them. There are no mackerel offering here, but American prices are easier, with little demand. Receipts of salt herring continue light. Both the price and demand are improving. Two cargoes of frozen herring have arrived. One was intended for the United States market, but the owners evidently deemed Montreal the safest market, and accordingly shipped them there. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, Feb. 18—"The better demand that we noted last week in connection with fish has been continued. Green cod has been specially active, and although no large lots were turned over it was simply owing to the fact that stocks were so light that holders were not urging matters at all. Sufficient business has been done, however, to establish an advance on green cod of from 50c. to 75c., on which basis business has been done for some time. The same scarcity in various descriptions of fresh fish prevails that we noted, and the supply at present on spot is of very limited dimensions. On the whole the market is in a very firm position, and prices are likely to go higher if anything. Herring is the only easy line. The market for pickled fish is fairly steady. Labrador herrings are selling at \$1.25 to \$1.50, and Shore herring at \$1. Cape Breton \$5 and scarce. Newfoundland salmon \$17 to \$18 per tierce, and \$12 to \$13 per bbl. Green cod are scarce at \$6 for No. 1 and \$7 for large. Dry cod \$5.25; sea trout \$7 per bbl. The dried fish market is steady and firm. Boneless cod is in good demand at 7c. to 8c, and other boneless fish at 4½c. to 6c. Yarmouth bloaters \$1.25 per 100;

finnan haddies 7½c. to 8½c. Owing to continued cold weather and brisk demand prices for frozen fish have ruled very steady, and holders have been enabled to work off a considerable quantity of stock. We hear of sales of several car lots of herrings at \$1.40. Car lots of tommy cods have changed hands at \$1.55, with broken lots at \$1.60 to \$1.70 per barrel. Haddock and cod are quoted at 4c." Gloucester, Mass., Feb. 18.—"Quotations here are as follows:—New Georges codfish \$6.25 per qtl. for large and \$5 for small; Bank \$5.37½ for large and \$4.62½ for small; Shore \$6 and \$4.75 for large and small; dry Bank \$6; medium \$5.25; French codfish \$6; Phillip's Beach do. \$7; cured cusk \$1.50; hake \$3; haddock \$3.50; heavy salted pollock \$2.25; English cured do \$2.75; Labrador herring \$6 50 per bbl.; medium split \$6; Newfoundland do. \$5.50; Nova Scotia do. \$5.50; Eastport do. \$4; Shore split \$4.25; round do. \$4 50; round Eastport \$4; Halifax salmon \$23; Nfld. do. \$16." Havana, Feb. 19 (per cable via New York).—"Codfish \$7 50 per 100 lbs; haddock \$7 per do; hake \$6.25 per do." Georgetown, Demerara, Jan. 14.—"Stock large, but being in one hand, prices are maintained. Outright sales are reported of the cargo ex Faith from Newfoundland, and of some similar cargo by schooner from Barbadoes on the basis of \$25 to \$26 per cask for large cod. Retail prices are:—Luenburg at \$25; medium and small Newfoundland \$22 to \$25, large \$27. Considerable stock of old fish at prices from \$20 to \$24; haddock \$16 to \$17; hake \$15 to \$16—both dull of sale; herring, sales of split at \$3 to \$4.25, according to quality; round at \$3; salmon, tcrs., at \$16; bbls. at \$12." Port of Spain, Jan. 28.—"The arrivals consist of the cargoes per *Billy Brown* from Lockeport and *Maida* from Newfoundland. The former sold outright at \$21 50 tcrs, \$21 drums, \$6 bxs, and in the absence of an outright offer for the *Maida's* assortment we are selling it in lots at about foregoing prices. The SS *Louisa* brought some Halifax fish which was sold at \$21 medium, and \$24 large fish in tierces. Our market is not heavily supplied, and with the approach of the Lenten season we look for a good demand. We sold 65 bbls. split and round herring ex *Billy Brown* at \$2.75, but the improved demand expected to set in shortly for pickled fish of all kinds is likely to advance values."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

Table listing various grocery items such as SUGARS, TEA, MOLASSES, TOBACCO, BISCUITS, and their respective prices per unit.

BREADSTUFFS.

Markets firmer, Kent costing \$5.15 to \$5.20, Halifax. Other brands up in proportion. We put all grades up fifteen to twenty cents.

Please note that we have made some changes in our quotations. Quotations on hay are reduced. Quotations on oats advanced two cents.

Look out for a sharp advance in oatmeal when the present stock is exhausted.

Table listing various flour and oatmeal products with their prices.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table listing various fruit products like Apples, Oranges, Lemons, etc., and their prices.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

Table listing various fish products such as MACKEREL, HERRING, SALMON, etc., and their prices.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Table listing various butter and cheese products with their prices.

PROVISIONS.

Table listing various provision products like Beef, Pork, Ham, etc., and their prices.

IN THE SHADOW OF NANTEISAN.

(Concluded.)

Grace won and they remained, but the brightness was gone from their home, both feeling as they went sadly about their duties that a cloud had fallen upon their lives.

The marriage caused no greater shock to Edith's family than to the native community. That a priest, one of the ancient nobles, and a person bound in honor to maintain old traditions and customs, should marry a foreigner was bad enough, but that was by no means all. Father Sanyo had been held in extraordinary reverence, believed to be exempt from the frailties of common men, and possessed of supernatural piety and power. The first sentiment, then, of the villagers was simply horror; scepticism as to his powers followed; and in a few days after the tidings were first spread, from sunrise to sunset the temple path was untrodden by a single devotee. The people owed him no ill-will, they simply regarded him as one who, having fallen from his high spiritual estate, could do them no good, and they accordingly took a neighbouring bonze into favor.

Edie was almost perfectly happy. Her husband was all she could desire, and the more she saw of him the more did she not only love, but respect him. Of his affection for her there was no question. The only drawback to her happiness, beside the grief of her relatives, was that Sanyo took to heart the desertion of his followers; but he hoped that with the usual volatility of his countrymen they would presently return. Personally, Edith found their absence a relief, as she was no longer pursued by inquisitive eyes when roaming about the woods, and her husband was not worried with their ailments.

About ten days after her marriage the girl was sitting at the foot of a tree humming a song, and absently pulling to pieces a blossom she had plucked from a tall shrub of azalea near. She had been sewing, but as Sanyo's voice, raised in a chant, reached her from the temple, she dropped her work and fell into a day-dream. Suddenly there was a rustling behind, an angry exclamation, a gasp, and a low groan. On turning round she saw her husband stooping with clenched hands and face purple with passion over the old attendant, who grasped a long, slender dagger, and down whose face blood flowed.

"Dog!" hissed Sanyo, "say why should I not slay you on the spot?"

The man slowly rose to his feet, looking dazed, and with his sleeve wiped away the blood.

"Reverend," he said sullenly, holding the handle of the dagger towards Sanyo, "kill me! I am miserable, and life is of no value since everyone has turned his back on us and our temple. Day after day I have gone to the brow of the hill looking for some of those who used to crowd around us, but not one has come—not one will come, for you are a broken vessel, a fallen saint! Oh, reverend!" he went on with a passionate gesture, "why have you prevented your own salvation? Twice was I ready to pollute myself by shedding the blood of the demon-possessed beast that has fascinated you. As you will not kill me I go away. There are no potions to mix, for no one wants them, no footprints to wash away, for the people attend that temple yonder, so I am not required. Good-bye, master. I tried to save you, but the gods plainly mean to destroy you."

Edith watched the man as he limped away, then she turned to her husband, who was gazing with dilated eyes at Nanteisan, which was hardly visible in the gathering darkness.

"I knew to-day," he muttered, "that that cloud was a portent of evil, and lo! my faithful friend has left me with bitter words. His years are those of wisdom; the people scorn me, and I am now nothing."

"Sanyo, my husband!" whispered Edith, clinging to his arm, "shall we leave this place? I will go anywhere, anywhere with you!"

"Leave this place? No, no!" he cried. "I know and love every tree and stone here; the birds are my friends: this temple has been my home, where I have lived in communion with the heavenly one since the light of holiness first dawned upon me." He pushed her from him and rushed into the wood.

Edith retired to her rooms in the rear of the temple and gave way to an outburst of grief. She was now beginning to see the sad mistake both had made in marriage, but she could not realize the blow Sanyo had received. That he was wounded by the neglect of those who formerly almost worshipped him she saw, but she could not comprehend the feelings of one who through religious enthusiasm had given up all that the world values for a miserable retreat; she could not understand that the reverence and fear of these superstitious peasants were to him proofs of his sanctity, evidences of his greatness in the line he had selected, and that the loss of their homage was the loss of all.

Day by day Sanyo buried himself more and more in religious observances. At all hours of the day and night his chants rang through the wood, and the loud, irregular strokes of his gong often roused the villagers from their sleep. Edie saw little of her husband. He never interfered in any way with her religious faith, but as an unbeliever he discouraged her presence in the sanctuary, and latterly, even when they were together, he was moody and silent.

Without Grace's society, Edie's loneliness and anxiety would have made her ill. She rarely visited her father's house. Sanyo could not be persuaded to accompany her, and though her father could not be kinder, there

was, or she fancied there was, ever in his face a look of mute reproach which made her miserable. The garden was tended, her little special duties were performed regularly; her place was filled, it was no longer her home, and she found it painful to be there. But no day passed without bringing Grace to the temple, and whether Edie required advice on domestic matters, or a word of consolation, Grace always supplied the want.

One day towards the end of the wet season a deluge of rain delayed Grace's visit until late in the afternoon. Edie had had a miserable day. The shutters were obliged to be kept closed on account of the storm, and even then the wind forced the rain into every part of the frail building. It was dark, damp, and cold, and the young wife, quite alone, sat all day over a little charcoal stove, thinking out her sad thoughts. She could hear Sanyo in the chapel arranging flowers on the altars, muttering prayers, singing, and at intervals striking his bell with feverish energy. Once when the storm shook the temple she trembled and moved towards the sanctuary. Just then her husband's voice rose in invocation, loud and hoarse, accompanied by clapping of the hands, and sighing wearily she returned to the stove and her wraps.

Towards evening the rain ceased, and Sanyo went out. Grace soon after arrived, and the sisters took a couple of low stools to the balcony, where they sat for some time in silence, their arms entwined. Then the elder, who had been scrutinising the pale face resting on her shoulder, said, with a sob in her voice:

"Little sister, you are getting drearily then; I fear it is too lonely here, and that you are not happy."

"Why should I not?" was the hasty response. "My husband loves me, and I—I dearly love him. What should I desire more?"

There was a wistful ring in her voice which smote Grace painfully. She pressed her sister's hand, without, however, saying anything.

"Oh!" gasped Edie after another short silence, "there he is."

The balcony projected above the chasm, and between the bamboo rods composing the floor the rocky sides and the water could be seen. About twenty feet down there was a ledge which might be reached from the top by a narrow winding path, and on it stood Sanyo. His arms hung heavily by his sides, his head rested on his bosom, and he remained perfectly motionless, looking into the dark gulf beneath. Opposite to and around him gay flowers shone in the interstices of the rock, a large shrub of skimmia drooped petals of its perfumed flowers on the ledge beside him, and purple clusters of wistaria suspended by long trailing branches brushed his hair. Below all was terrible. A little higher up, the river, reinforced by recent rains, poured over a series of cataracts, bearing flotsam of all kinds gathered on the hills, and fell into the dark chasm, roaring and sending up a mist which almost hid the ferns luxuriating on the wet sides.

"Your husband doesn't seem happy, Edie."

"He frets very much, Grace. Oh, my darling sister!" she continued, throwing herself on Grace's bosom and sobbing, "I have ruined his peace of mind by marrying him, and I fear he will grow to hate me."

"He could not be so ungrateful," was the indignant reply.

"He ungrateful—no! He will fall over!" she shrieked, springing to her feet; and leaning over the balustrade she cried: "Sanyo! My husband!"

Her voice did not reach the priest, whose lips moved, while he threw his arms upward as in prayer.

"Grace," whispered Edith—"Grace! Oh, Merciful Father, he is going to take his life!" she cried; and she called again and again in a frenzied voice to her husband.

He looked up, and they saw madness in his face. He said something which they could not hear, then turning suddenly he sprang into the abyss.

"Oh, Edie, for my sake—for your soul's sake, darling—don't!" exclaimed Grace, as her sister made a frantic effort to throw herself over the low balustrade.

There was a moment's struggle, during which Grace clung to her sister's garments with desperate energy.

Then Edie moaned:

"Lost, lost! My beloved husband!" and dropped fainting into Grace's arms.

"Come now, dear, dear Edie; the carriages are waiting."

"Come, my dear child. God's chastening hand has been laid heavily on you, only, let us hope, to lead you to true happiness through suffering. He has given you youth and strength, and loving friends, and in the dear old English village, where we shall soon be, a new life will commence for you."

Dr. Bevan and both of his daughters were in the little temple, and Edith, clothed in black, knelt sobbing at the chancel-rails, on the spot where Sanyo involuntarily disclosed his love. Getting no reply the clergyman knelt down on the altar steps, almost at the presiding idol's feet; Grace followed his example; and for probably the first and last time in its history the heathen temple rang with a fervent prayer to the Christian's God. There was a quaver in Dr. Bevan's voice, and tears rolled down his cheeks. Edie's rebellious spirit was soothed, and when her father ceased she rose, gave a hand to each, and left the building. Then, after a long look at the abyss which had devoured her husband, and at the temple, which had been so long his only care, she turned to go; and as they passed out of the wood a silence as of death fell upon it.

THE END.

THE SONG OF ORPHEUS.

Then Jason swore that Medea should be his wife, and more dear to him than all the world. And she went aboard the Argo, and swiftly they rowed to the dark wood where the dragon who never sleeps lay guarding the Fleece of Gold. And she landed, and Jason, and Orpheus with his harp, and through the wood they went, but that old serpent saw them coming, and hissed so loud that women wakened in Colchis town, and children cried to their mothers. But Orpheus struck softly on his harp, and he sang a hymn to Sleep, bidding him come and cast a slumber on the dragon's wakeful eyes.

This was the song he sang :

Sleep! King of gods and men!
Come to my call again,
Swift over field and fen,
Mountain and deep;
Come, bid the waves be still;
Sleep, streams on height and hill;
Beasts, birds, and snakes, thy will
Conquereth, Sleep!
Come on thy golden wings,
Come ere the swallow sings,
Lulling all living things,
Fly they or creep!
Come with thy leaden wand,
Come with thy kindly hand,
Soothing on sea or land
Mortals that weep,
Come from the cloudy west,
Soft over brain and breast,
Bidden the Dragon rest,
Come to me, Sleep!

This was Orpheus's song, and he sang so sweetly that the bright small eyes of the Dragon closed, and all his hard coils softened and uncurled. In Jason set his foot on the Dragon's neck, and hewed off his head, and lifted down the Golden Fleece from the sacred oak tree, and it shone like a golden cloud at dawn—*Andrew Lang, in February St. Nicholas.*

IF I WERE YOU, MY DEAR,

I wouldn't turn my head to look after fine frocks, or impertinent men.
I wouldn't forget to sew the braid around the bottom of my skirt, or the button on my shoe.
I wouldn't conclude that every man who said something pleasant to me, had fallen in love with me.
I wouldn't feel that I was an ill-treated personage because, though I could play pleasantly, my friends didn't count me a modern Mozart.
I would not, when I could only have one frock, choose a conspicuous one that would mark me as the girl in the red plaid.
I would not because I was tired and nervous give snappy ill-natured replies to questions asked by those who really cared for me.
I would not get in the habit of speaking in a familiar way of the men I know; when you make them Tom, Dick or Harry they are apt to consider you as Kate, Nell or Molly.
I would not permit any girl friend to complain to me of her mother—it is like listening to blasphemy.
I would not when I brush the dust off my hat forget the cobwebs of distrust and suspicion in my brain.
I would not tell my private affairs to my most intimate girl friend, nor would I ask her impertinent questions.
I would not write silly letters to young men, or permit them to be familiar with me.
I would not grow weary in well doing—instead I would keep on encouraging myself by trying to live up to my ideal of a woman, and the very fact of my trying so hard would make me achieve that which I wished.—*The Ladies' Home Journal for February.*

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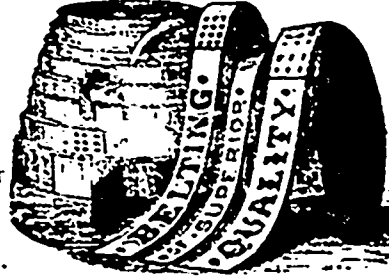
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MINING.

There is very little new to report in the way of gold mining. The properties are being in some instances steadily worked, but in the way of opening up new mines not much could be expected at this time of the year. At Waverly the Lake View Company, managed by Mr. A. A. Hayward, has crushed considerable low grade ore, but the mill has been temporarily shut down to make some needed repairs and to replace the cams of the battery which gave out.

The property sold by Mr. Guo and others is being opened up under the direction of Mr. Hardman, and the Windsor Junction mine is also being worked.

MONTAQUE.—The Annand Mine continues its usual yield, and the Ross and other properties owned by Mr. Charles Annand and his associates are being thoroughly developed.

The old Symonds-Kaye property, now bonded to Messrs. Oland & Skerry, has so far proved a paying mine, and Mr. Skerry is now engaged opening up a new lead on higher ground than the ones lately worked.

GAY'S RIVER.—Considerable development has been done here, and 100 of the 50 stamps in the new mill are now ready for crushing.

MOOSE RIVER.—Mr. Touquoy has had his mill shut down during the past month, and so for the first time for a long while back the regular monthly returns from this rich mine have not come to hand.

Mr. Jennings, part of whose arm had to be amputated through its being crushed in the mill, has, we are now happy to state, quite recovered from the effects of the accident, the stump of the arm being entirely healed, allowing him to attend to his duties in the mill as heretofore.

Mr. Andrew McGregor and Mr. William Bruce of the district are keeping unusually quiet just now, but will doubtless be heard from later.

CARIBOU.—For some time there have been rumors that several of the principal mines in this district were about to change hands, but these have not as yet materialized.

The Herbert Dixon property is about the only one now being worked and it has become very valuable.

RENFREW.—The damage done to this property by fire has been repaired and active work may now be looked for.

Work on the Free Claims has been abandoned.

At Uniacke, South Uniacke and Central Rawdon the operations are largely of a developing nature, and there is little new to report.

The gold returns for 1890, as previously stated in THE CRITIC, are likely to be less than in 1889, the approximate total being something over 23,000 ounces. The revenue, however, derived from the issuing of leases and prospecting licenses is larger, proving that last year was largely a speculative one.

We are pleased to note the sign of prosperity in our contemporary *Financial and Mining Record*, of New York, which is shown by an increase in size to thirty-two pages and its handsome and neat appearance in its type. This is a weekly publication which claims to give more complete and tersely arranged reports of the production, consumption and commercial movement of the money metals than any other periodical at home or abroad. It contains articles of exceptional value for reference and of particular interest on all industrial matters, including mining, pertaining to the development and growth of the country.

The statement of the receipts of coal by water at the four principal ports of the St. Lawrence during the year just closed, given elsewhere in our columns, afford an interesting study at a moment when the question of reciprocity in this particular is being agitated. The arguments used by those who favor this movement are several. It is said that the United States is the true geographical market for Lower Ports coal, and that their restrictions which confine the output of Canadian collieries to their own country are wasteful and hamper the industry, whereas if done away with the loss of the St. Lawrence market would be more than counterbalanced by the large demand that would arise from the Atlantic ports, etc. Regarding the first, its soundness is only apparent, for it will be readily seen that the American coast market is equally contiguous to the home producing centers from which it is at present supplied, and the competition would be as keen as that the business would not, at all events for a long time to come, amount to very much—a fact that nullifies their second proposition also. This is proved, moreover, by the light of actual experience. In the days of our infancy there was no great prosperity, but on the contrary the industry languished and made little or no progress, and it was not until 1879, when a duty of 50 cents per ton was imposed by the Dominion Government, that affairs began to look up. Subsequently the tariff was raised to 60 cents owing to an increase in the imports in mining plant, etc., and at that time the annual output of Nova Scotia has steadily increased until it has reached the present figures. The records of the two periods of reciprocity and protection contrast strongly when placed side by side. In 1869, the coal sales of Nova Scotia were 511,795 tons, and in 1879, in which a duty was imposed, 688,626 tons; an increase of only 176,831 tons; while in the next ten years we find the coal sales to have increased to 1,555,171 tons, or a gain of 866,481 tons—sufficient and incontrovertible evidence:

support of our statement. It is true that the price is still low and profits are comparatively small, but the present condition of affairs is far more satisfactory to owners and employees than the old condition of things. And it is to Quebec that this is due almost entirely. Ontario is too far west for the Nova Scotia collieries to compete with American coal, even under the present duty, but the sister province has since 1879 turned altogether to the Lower Provinces for fuel, and has absorbed vast and ever-increasing quantities. In 1879, the shipments to Quebec amounted in all to only 83,710 tons; in 1889 the imports by water at the four principal St. Lawrence ports of Nova Scotian coal were 401,896 tons; and last year, owing to somewhat lower freights and a better demand the aggregate had increased to 529,491 tons—124,595 tons more than in the preceding year. From this it may be judged that the industry is in a healthy state, and that the future shows a promise, for the loss of which no American demand that Nova Scotia could secure could compensate. Two further features in the statement of favorable character also attract attention. It will be observed that not only was the aggregate exportation greater but that every colliery participated in the gain, the relative business of each for 1889 and 1890 showing a satisfactory balance, in some instances amounting to many thousands of tons, in favor of the latter year. And also the imports of coal from Great Britain had largely decreased and formed but an inconsiderable item in the gross total, for while in 1889, 62,629 tons were brought to the Province of Quebec, only 16,974 were imported last year, showing that the Nova Scotia article is rapidly growing in favor as well as in demand. From these considerations, it is plain that the collieries in the Lower Provinces have much to lose and nothing to gain by any change from the present state, and on the subject of reciprocity a "masterly inactivity" will be found the most profitable attitude in the end.—*The Canadian Mining and Mechanical Review.*

LONDON MINING MARKET.—We were not very far off in our remarks last week to the effect that the long-wished for boom in the mining market had at last broken out. It may be true, as certain journalists aver, that the public has as yet scarcely entered the arena, and that a majority of the business done is by the jobbers. But public or no public, the fact remains that quotations are steadily mounting upwards just as fast as any of us could wish them to.—*The Weekly Bulletin.*

A GALENA LEDGE FOUND IN A BUCKWHEAT FIELD.—"The precious metals are where you find them," is an old saying, and they are sometimes found in unexpected localities. What is known as galena ore—that is, ore carrying silver and lead—is generally supposed to be a native of the mountain districts of the western portions of the United States and Canada, and never found in the farming districts of the eastern provinces and states. This supposition is at fault, for galena has been found in the parish of Wakefield, Carleton County, New Brunswick; and that, too, on a farm that was thought to be fit for little else than growing buckwheat. An assay of the ore, made in Montana, shows 61 ounces of silver, \$1 in gold, and 16 per cent. lead to the ton. At a depth of 50 feet the ledge is 31 feet wide.—*Mining Exchange Journal.*

In the above item there is a surprising error for a mining journal to make, as the largest deposits of galena in the world are found in the Prairie States of Missouri, Illinois and Wisconsin. In Nova Scotia there are miles of galena equally rich in silver with the above and accessible to the railroad. The veins are between 40 and 50 feet in width, and have been proved to a depth of 60 feet. The great expense of putting up smelting works has heretofore hindered their development, as the duty of \$35 00 per ton prevents the ore being shipped to the smelting works in the States.

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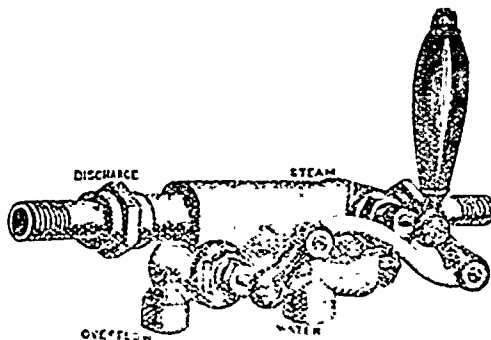
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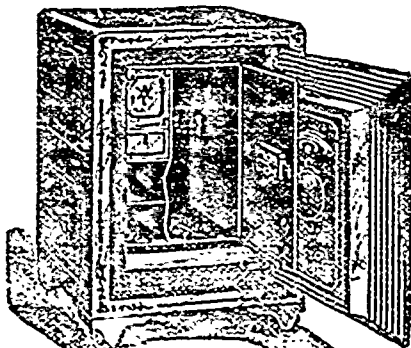
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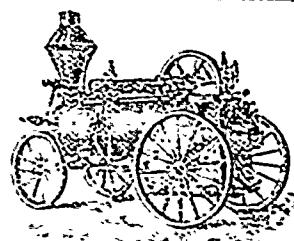
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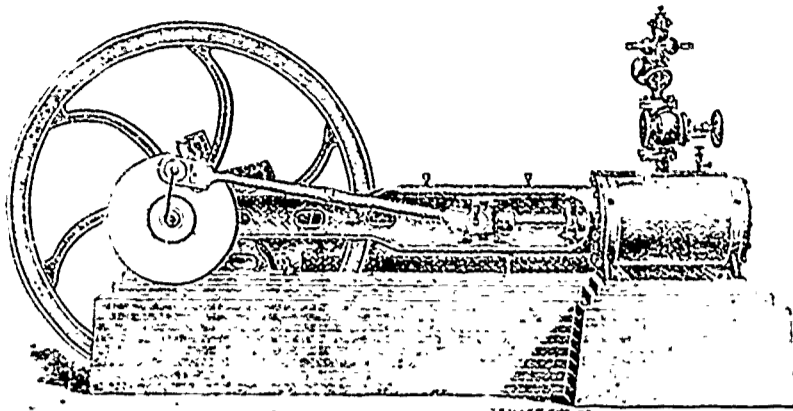
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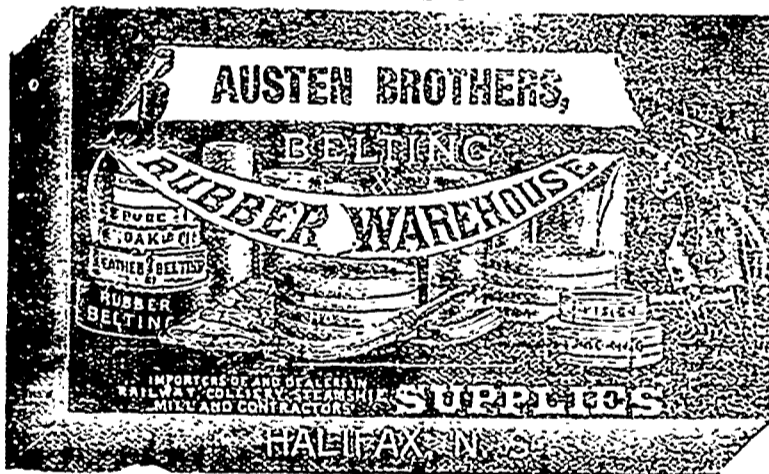
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MINING.

MOLEGA.—The Molega Mine is now yielding a large amount of gold and should be paying its owners handsomely.

It would now appear that the Department of Geological Survey have determined, in spite of the vigorous protests raised, to publish the geological maps of Nova Scotia proper on the reduced scale, the work of reduction having been completed at considerable cost.

This is certainly a great mistake and the poorest of economy, as the maps will be on too small a scale to be of any practical benefit to prospectors. They are reduced one fourth from the size of the Cape Breton maps, and there will, therefore, be a want of uniformity that will detract materially from the merit of the work.

SALMON RIVER.—Charles Mott, who has refused to recognize the legality of the sale of the Dufferin Mine at auction, has now commenced an action against Kent Archibald and others, and demands an accounting of his alleged one quarter's interest in the property. The Dufferin Mine seems destined to prove a veritable bonanza for the lawyers. We understand that the new quartz mill built by the Truro Foundry Company, which our Travelling Correspondent fully described in his letter on the Salmon River district, is now completed.

FIFTEEN MILE STREAM.—The Egerton property in this district under new management has rapidly come to the front as a gold producer, and is about the only exception to the general deterioration that has lately marked the working of our older gold properties.

CAPITAL FOR GOLD MINING IN NOVA SCOTIA.—I was much interested in reading an article by "Fair Play" in THE CRITIC of Feb. 6th. This article clearly demonstrates the fact that gold mining cannot be carried on in Nova Scotia any better than elsewhere without the investment of a large amount of capital. The "old fogies" and "tender-feet" who have attempted to develop mines in Nova Scotia without capital have failed, as we should have expected, but when a company starts out with proper management and honest intentions, and a laudable desire to raise a large amount of capital for the purpose of working all the profitable gold mining properties to be obtained at reasonable figures in Nova Scotia—what does it have to contend with as opposition? Either ignorance or dishonesty. In the first place it is besieged for an advertisement by a paper with small circulation, which claims to be "edited in Boston" in the interests of British Americans and ostensibly for the interest of Nova Scotians and Nova Scotia. Having failed to obtain money from the company, and undoubtedly feeling aggrieved and hostile, it undertakes to injure the reputation of the management of the company, and to distort and misinterpret the statements concerning the properties already possessed by the company in question, and at the same time it attempts to kill all gold mining enterprises in Nova Scotia by making statements which are calculated to deter American capitalists from investing in any gold mining enterprises in Nova Scotia.

If the papers interested in the welfare of Nova Scotia would assist instead of trying to injure those who are seeking to induce capital to invest in legitimate gold mining enterprises in the Province, Nova Scotia would be much benefited where they are now greatly injured.

GENERAL MANAGER.

THE PROSPECTOR.—Few have any idea of the difficulty of finding a mine. A man who follows it for a living must thoroughly understand the nature of the district in which he is. Different sorts of mines are found in different ways. If you are in a placer district, of course, you have nothing to do except to walk along a stream with a pan in your hand and test the soil by washing till you come to pay dirt. But if you know nothing about it you will waste a deal of time testing dirt that an experienced prospector could tell at a glance contained no gold. In a true fissure or contact district the experienced prospector will walk along the bottom of the gulches looking for "float," although he expects to find the mine far up the mountain side. The float is vein matter which breaks off with the settlement of the mountain and rolls down its sides. The prospector who is acquainted with the district knows it at once, and when he finds it climbs the mountain till he ascertains where it came from. A tenderfoot would never know what it was. But sometimes he strikes it richer than anybody. The Silent Friend Mine, Pitkin, which showed a nine foot vein of solid galena at the grass roots, was found by two Swede railroad hands, who didn't know what the mineral was, and gave away three-fourths of their interest before they discovered its value. Experienced prospectors had been over the ground thousand of times, but there were no external evidences of the lead. The Swedes found it by rolling a boulder down the mountain. The mineral cropped out from the place where the boulder had been. The great carbonate fields of Leadville were found by a man who was thought insane for sinking a shaft where there were no external evidences of mineral. He found the carbonate in a "blanket vein" lying level as a sheet of water, a great distance below the ground. A regular prospector would never have suuk a shaft there. But where one tenderfoot strikes it in that way a hundred thousand got broke and go home disgusted.—*Mining Exchange Journal.*

Francois L. Sperry, Sudbury, Ont., has discovered a new metal. Thorough tests show it to be essentially an arsenide of platinum, and consequently of great interest, since platinum has not been found before, at least as an important constituent in any minerals except the alloys with other minerals of the platinum group. In honor of the discoverer the new metal has been named Sperrylite.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

THE CHECKER MATCH.

DORAN vs. FORSYTH.—After repeated urging for a communication, and finally after being called upon to either make and play the match or give Mr. Forsyth authority to draw the forfeit, Mr. Doran has written to the stakeholder not to pay over the forfeit, as he will be in town in a week or two. This was announced in the *Recorder* of the 10th instant. Mr. Forsyth much prefers playing the match to drawing the forfeit, and has, therefore, cheerfully granted this extension of time.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. MUIR, Preston, Eng.—Your letter and *Herald* received with thanks. I wrote some weeks since, and hope to greet a reply soon.

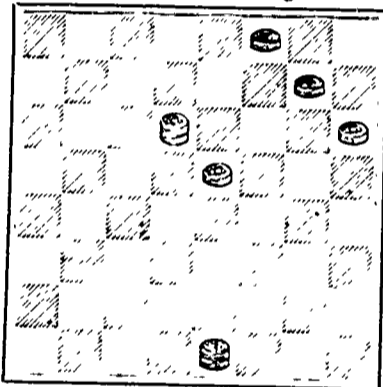
SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 206.—The position was: black men 5, 6, 7, 12, king 30; white men 14, 15, 20, 21, 22, 24; black to play and draw. 12—16, 20 2, 30—26, 2 9, 26—28, drawn.

The following neat position we transcribe from the *Recorder*, entitling it

PROBLEM No. 208.

Black men 3, 8; king 31.



White men 12, 15; king 10.

Black to play and draw.

Many players would give up this position as lost, and we therefore give it as a good lesson for young students to find the draw.

GAME 92—"CENTRE."

A correction by "J. F." Glasgow, to a game played in a London inter-club match between Messrs. G. Paton and A. H. Granger.

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

white wins.

a—These five moves form the "Centre."

b—Not good; but can white force a win after this move?

c—18—15 was here played, giving back the man and allowing black to draw, but "J. F." plays 32 28, as above.

d—Mr. W. Muir sends a correction to the above, commencing 16—20, which draws easily if it does not win for black. Our readers will find the position an interesting one. We therefore call their attention to it.

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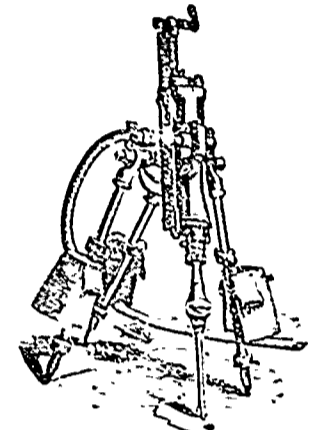
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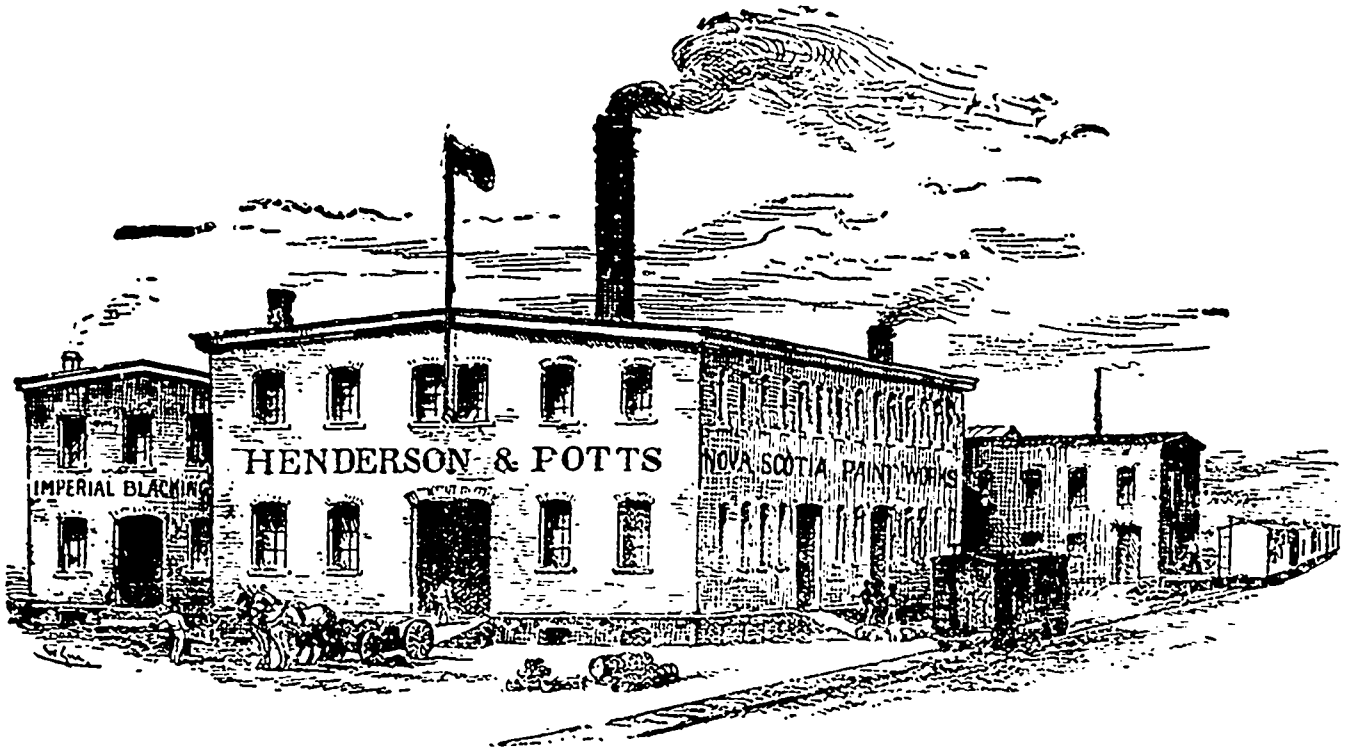
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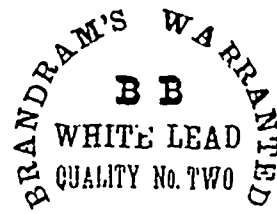
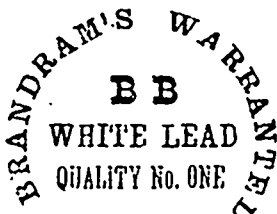
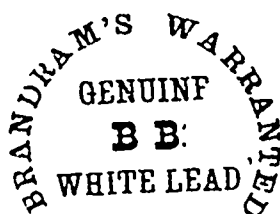
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