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A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL NOTES	1, 2
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Chit-Chat and Chuckles	3
News of the Week	4, 5
Chess	5
Poetry—The Coming of May	6
Russian Students and Nihilism	6
Industrial Notes	6, 7
Draughts—Checkers	7
City Chimes	8
Parliamentary Review	8
Commercial	8, 9
Market Quotations	9
Serial—A Lover from over the Sea	10, 11
Mining	12, 13
The New Doctor	14, 15

THE CRITIC,

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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.

The steady expansion of railway mileage throughout Canada has been too marked not to attract the attention of European investors, especially at a time like the present, when one of the periods of speculative activity is in progress. The Dominion has now 12,702 miles of railway in operation, and 540 under construction, representing a capital of \$727,000,000, and so many branch lines are in course of construction that it is certain the figures for the present year will show a marked increase.

The Minister of Justice, carrying with him the sense of the House of Commons, has succeeded in defeating a divorce-bill granted by the Senate, and in so doing, has administered a sharp but wholesome lesson to Canadian young women disposed to emulate the culpable frivolity of Americans. Emily Walker, an Ontario girl, aged 20, and consequently quite conscious of what she was about, repudiated her marriage because she found her husband was not possessed of the income he had represented. There was no criminal charge, and she had left her husband immediately after the ceremony, returned to her home, and remained apart from him. The sympathies of the *paterfamilias* seem to have been enlisted on behalf of a young and pretty woman, and they granted the divorce. The Commons, however, took a sterner view of marital relations, and rightly overthrew what might have passed into an exceedingly lax precedent. Mrs. Walker will have to remain a wife if not a matron.

It is well known that, owing to the increasing difficulty of finding the means of supporting life in Iceland, there has for some years past been a steady and continuous exodus of the population of that far north land of sagas, snow and ice. Our own North-West has benefited considerably in population by the immigration of these Norsemen, whose thrift, hardiness, industry and law-abiding qualities constitute them a highly desirable class of settlers. So extensive has been the emigration that, although the annual excess of births over deaths in Iceland is 640, the population, instead of increasing during the last four years, has fallen from 71,600 to 69,220. This year the exodus will, it is anticipated, be on a larger scale than ever before, and it is expected that 20,000 people, or nearly one-third of the population, will leave the island for fresh fields and pastures new. It may be pretty safely predicted that a considerable portion of this number will establish themselves in the Canadian North-West, whither so many of their countrymen have preceded them.

"When," says a contemporary, "the followers of Robert Owen in England, 60 years ago, declared for 10 hours as a day's work instead of the 12 to 14 then required in shops and factories, the *London Times* declared such a scheme to be 'preposterous, revolutionary and ruinous to British industries.' This glowing prediction was not realized, and at the present time a working day of ten hours or longer is the exception and not the rule among the mechanics in England." The above paragraph is more than emphasized by the almost universal demonstrations of the 1st May. There is no mistaking the signs of the times. An eight hour day of labor, if the workman so wills it, is far nearer of accomplishment to-day than was a ten hour day at the time mentioned.

The Minister of Agriculture has asked Parliament for an appropriation in order that extensive experiments in forestry may be prosecuted in the North-West. Four stations are to be established this year and hundreds of thousands of trees, which have already been found to be sufficiently hardy to survive in that climate, will be planted. These trees will be grown almost wholly from seed, it having been found, contrary to the popular notion, that in the course of say ten years a tree which has been grown from the seed will make more progress than one which has been transplanted. In other words, the transplanted tree will lose more in the process than the difference between the seed plant and the two-year-old tree. The experiment, which, if successfully carried out, will alter the whole face and climatic conditions of the "great lone land," will be watched with the deepest interest, and will probably stimulate a like process to counteract the rapid depletion of the forests in other parts of the Dominion.

Can there be no such thing as independence in political thought, or must the fibre of every brain be hammered out to correspond to that of the purely partizan intellect? Whenever THE CRITIC criticises the policy of the Dominion Government or commends the acts of the Provincial Government, the Liberal press quotes with approval, emphasizing the quotations by asserting that THE CRITIC is a Tory organ, or has Tory proclivities. Now, if THE CRITIC desired to be a party organ, it could readily follow the example of its daily contemporaries and represent things as black or white according to the party role assumed by it, but the fact that it does not do so, and that it gives to its readers a fair and independent view of political questions, is proof positive that it is not a party organ, and hence it is bad taste upon the part of our liberal contemporaries to endeavor to place the party stamp upon our publication, and by implication to attribute an independent opinion to what they are pleased to designate as from a Tory source.

The Short Line delegation from the Board of Trade, Halifax, have had an interview with the Government, but nothing definite in regard to the subsidy to the Grand Trunk and Temiscouata Line was elicited. The DeBertram Syndicate, according to Sir John Thompson, is in the field with an offer to build either of the Short Lines upon being granted a subsidy of \$10,000 per mile. To entertain this offer, or to delay for another session the consideration of a grant towards the building of a Short Line, would be a severe blow to Halifax. If the Grand Trunk constructs the branch line there will be a certainty that with its through connections the supply of freight will test the capacity of the road and greatly increase the business of this city. If an independent syndicate secure the construction, the whole matter is liable to degenerate into a speculation in which the interests of Halifax will have little or no consideration. However, it is well to hope for the best, and to await as patiently as possible the appearance of the supplementary estimates, which may provide for the construction of the Edmunston and Moncton branch without further delay.

An important liquor law decision has been recently rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States, which may possess an even more extended and general interest in view of the persistent attempts at prohibitory legislation of those who believe in compulsory morality. Iowa is a State in which the sale of liquor is prohibited. Illinois brewers sent there soiled kegs of beer, which were offered for sale by the consignee in the original packages. He was prosecuted for illegal sale, and judgment given against him in the Supreme Court of Iowa. That of the United States, however, on appeal, over-ruled the decision, holding that Congress has the exclusive right to regulate inter-state trade, and that the right of transportation implies the right of the consignee to sell unbroken packages. As there is no limit to the size of packages, the thirsty man of Iowa will probably be able to procure in this way any small quantity he may find convenient or desirable. What steps the Prohibition States may take, or what Congress may concede remains to be seen, but at present it would seem that in some matters the several States of the Union are even more liable to check from the Federal power than are our Provinces by the Dominion Parliament.

Among other localities Prince Edward Island has been singled out by the pessimists as an example of the "exodus" which is assumed to be going on at a rate which threatens depopulation. School statistics, however, fail to confirm the desired showing. The school population which in 1877 numbered only 16,000 now exceeds 23,000, an increase of nearly 50 per cent. in twelve years. This may not appear to be a very rapid advance, but it is inconsistent with the "depopulation by exodus" theory. The exodus howl will be found to abate its volume of wail as the census year draws nearer and nearer.

A bill is now pending in the American Senate which exceeds in stringency against the Chinese anything yet enacted. Canadian legislation as yet, to the credit of the Dominion, falls a good deal short of that of the United States in its disregard of the international rights of Chinamen, and it is to be regretted that we have given way to following so unconscientious an example even at a long distance. The recent spectacle of an unfortunate Chinaman kicked from pillar to post, and actually kept on the Niagara suspension bridge for a number of hours, was scarcely creditable to the christianity, or even decent hospitality, of either nation.

It is by no means an infrequent occurrence to us to notice in the columns of some of our country contemporaries our editorial notes, &c., inserted without acknowledgement of any kind. We are but little disposed to cavil in ordinary cases—small fault-finding and over-punctiliousness not being at all to our taste—but we cannot refrain from hinting to a northern contemporary which is, moreover, so good a paper that it can well afford to claim no credit but that which rightfully belongs to it, that it is scarcely fair journalism, not only to appropriate a nearly entire letter of a special, regular and particularly bright contributor to THE CRITIC, without the slightest acknowledgment of its source, but to alter the heading of a contribution written especially and exclusively for this journal.

As might have been anticipated the indefensible action of General Middleton has produced its natural result in an opposition motion for the repeal of that section of the Militia Act which prescribes that the Commander of the Canadian Militia shall be an Imperial Field-Officer. We expressed our opinion on this point last week. Sooner or later the country looks for General Middleton's resignation, which, however, will hardly constitute atonement for the slur his ill-advised course of action has brought on Imperial officers. Of course well-informed people know that there are more Outrams, Havelocks and Gordons in the Service than there are men who allow cupidity to over ride the true military sense of honor, but there are some people who are not well-informed.

Dr. Goldwin Smith seems to have his counterpart in Australia in the person of Sir Charles Lilley, the Chief Justice of Queensland, to whose separatist utterances we had recently occasion to refer, but which appear to have been received with the general condemnation of Australian public opinion. "No practical statesman," says the *Australasian*, "no man of average common sense, can believe in the prophecies of Sir Charles Lilley, who has taken to the business of the seer too late in life to have any hopes of creating a body of faithful adherents. His imagination is lively but uncontrolled—it wants fixing to the ground like a captive balloon." Taking to the seer business too late in life has been also the error in judgment of the erratic and discontented ex-Oxford professor, and the same indifference to his vaticinations seems to attend him as that which is meted out to his antipodean coadjutor in disaffection.

It is difficult to resist the impression that there is something spasmodic in the frequent manifestoes and apparent new departures of the German Emperor; and the speech of the new Chancellor, General Von Caprivi, at the opening of the Prussian Diet seems to reveal the fact that the Kaiser and his Minister fail to grasp the tendencies of the Empire to constitutional liberty of speech. The new Chancellor—and it can scarcely be without Imperial prompting—announces his determination to curtail instead of enlarge the sphere of newspaper information, and even intimates that the Government will retain newspapers in its own interest for the purpose of influencing public opinion abroad. It is not easy to imagine a system more calculated to foster discontent and the radicalism which the Imperial power so dislikes, and of which it stands in wholesome dread. Its effect will undoubtedly be the still more rapid spread of democratic ideas, and seems directly to provoke rebellion against a star-chamber ministry and a muzzled press.

The accommodation of the Provincial Museum, the Institute of Science and the Art School in one central building is an idea that meets with very general approval among the citizens of Halifax. A petition to the City Council to grant a site for this building on the southern end of the grand parade has been very largely signed by the business, professional and working men of Halifax, and will no doubt receive due consideration at the hands of the City Council. That a handsome building upon the site named would improve the general appearance of the parade goes without saying, but it has been urged that the occupation of this site would in a measure close up one of the lungs of the city. To speak of lungs in a crowded metropolis and to acknowledge the need of them is justifiable, but to raise the point in Halifax is superfluous, seeing that our city with a length of three miles has an average breadth of little more than half a mile, that it is flanked on the east by the open harbor, and on the west by the Citadel Hill and an extensive common. Such a building as that proposed should occupy a prominent and convenient site, and the one suggested is excellent and deserves the hearty endorsement of progressive Halifaxians.

Some of our discontented compatriots—if any compound of the word patriot can be legitimately applied to our unpatriotic pessimists—seem every now and again to derive a measure of comfort and consolation from the blattancy of a few Australian secessionists. Says Sir Arthur Hodgson, whom we have quoted in another note, "Our colonies have nothing to gain but everything to lose by secession—an absurd idea limited to the addled brains of a few young and inexperienced Australian politicians fired by the perusal of impassioned post-prandial eloquence."

It is reported that the increasing and apparently incurable deafness of the Princess of Wales has become a source of great anxiety to the Royal Family. If other reports which have been recently circulated are at all correct it is to be feared that the state of the Princess' health altogether is far from satisfactory. Should it, unhappily, not improve it would be a matter of sincere sorrow to the people among whom she is so popular. There are also continuous rumors of the increasing infirmity of Her Majesty the Queen, which, it is to be hoped, is not so serious or decided as would appear.

We are continually hearing of the enormity of the debt of Canada, which amounts, let us say, to \$250,000,000. It is instructive to take note in this connection of the following passage from a paper read before the Royal Colonial Institute by Sir Arthur Hodgson, a veteran Australian politician:—"The borrowing power of our Australian Colonies would appear to be unlimited, amounting to the almost incredible sum of £170,000,000 sterling—all raised by debentures in England on Colonial securities, endorsed by the British flag; but in the event of a possible secession—which is too ridiculous to contemplate—to what serious extent would the value of these debentures be effected?" £170,000,000 would represent a sum of nearly \$800,000,000 for a population of 3,000,000.

The retail price of camphor has, we learn, advanced this spring to double its former cost, first because of its comparatively limited supply, and secondly by reason of the number of new uses in arts, science and manufacture which have of late been found for it. The camphor forests of Japan are at present the only source of supply in any considerable quantity, and, although better and less wasteful processes of collecting the gum have recently displaced the old Japanese methods, there is every prospect of a great scarcity. Among the causes which are exhausting the available supply, celluloid, which is every day coming into more widely extended use, and is composed of camphor and gun-cotton, absorbs a continually increasing proportion, but it appears that camphor is an important constituent part of the new smokeless powder with which all Europe is now trying to fill its magazines, and the demand for this purpose will cast into the shade that of any other manufacture. Unless, therefore, the powder concoctors succeed in discovering some other substance to take its place there will soon be no camphor in the world available for its old-time uses, and as the scarcity will be a reality even the chemists will not make their usual proportionate profits out of it.

We have had the pleasure of an interview with a gentleman of the Newfoundland delegation who has had access to the text of the treaty of 1713, and to all the original documents connected with and bearing upon it. This gentleman is thoroughly posted on the French fisheries question, and we gather authoritatively from him that the privileges accorded by the treaty were merely permissive—to catch fish and to erect stages and temporary buildings for their curing. As usual, undue concessions were on the point of being made by the English diplomatist entrusted with the negotiation, but they were fortunately never formulated. The British Government has, therefore, an undoubtedly clear case, and it is one which it will be a lasting disgrace to the Empire, apart from other serious considerations, to fail in upholding with the sternest resolution. It is beyond all question that no such thing as lobster-packing ever occurred to the parties to the treaty for the simple reason that no such process was then, or for more than a century afterwards, dreamed of, and it is equally beyond question that no concessions to France were contemplated which were calculated to interfere with the natural rights of the people of Newfoundland, little as the Colony and its industries were valued at that now remote date.

The Mississippi is, among the great rivers of the world, unique. Instead of deepening its bed it lifts up, by the continuous deposit of silt by itself and its great tributaries, its whole valley higher and higher. It has done so through the past ages, and continues to do so with unfailing vigor and effect. The more immediate effect of the process is the overflow of its banks, more especially in the lower portion of its course. Sixteen hundred miles of "levees" have been the result of the constant endeavor to confine the ever-rising waters and obviate the damage and dangers of the overflow, and it is now evident that the "levees" must be extended and built greater than ever. "A river," says the *Montreal Witness*, "whose tendency is to loiter on its way and build its bed still higher, must be contracted, forced into a narrow way and sent hurrying to the sea with its load of sediment, and the broad and fertile valley, which is in many instances lower than the surface of a river prone to enormous fluctuations in volume, must be saved from being deluged. The Mississippi Commission of the United States, a body of experts who have control of the Federal Government's interests upon the river, are strongly in favor of a perfect levee system under which the channel of the river will be so contracted that it will be forced to scour out its channel and to carry all its sediment to the Gulf of Mexico." The expense will, of course, be both continuous and enormous.

GIBBET AND CHUCKLES.

CONFESSION.

I grant we wandered off alone,
And stayed until the falling dew
But, dear, I only went because
I fancied that she looked like you.

I grant my arm around her waist
Unwisely strayed. What could I do?
I had to draw her close to see
If, in the dusk, she looked like you.

I grant upon her cheek I pressed
A single kiss—no more? well—two.
You never were content with one,
And she—she looked so much like you!

Puck.

We read a great deal about the solid vote of the country, but no reference is ever made to the liquid vote of the country.

An English baroness has established a home for cats, where disabled and decrepit felines are cared for by her kind permission.

A dry goods house advertising seal sacques the other day added to its advertisement, 'circulars free.' A lady, after reading the advertisement sent a note to the house asking for a circular—a furlined one.

Grocer—"I've a lot of Limburger cheese that I'm going to sell at cost. I want to stick up some taking notice of the sale. Can't you give me something?" Reddewit—"How would 'unapproachable bargain,' suit you?"

"You are now one," said the minister to the happy pair he had just tied together with a knot that they never could undo. "Which one?" asked the bride. "You will have to settle that for yourselves," said the clergyman.

Brave to Recklessness.—Englishman—"Some of our English girls are quite expert with the gun, don't you know. Lady Eva Wyndham Linn shot six men eating tigers in India." American Girl—"If they were eating nice men, she did just right."

Jones propounded the following conundrum at his club: "If I stand on my head the blood rushes to my head; why, then, when I stand on my feet does the blood not rush to my feet?" Some one answered, "Because your feet are not so empty."

An editor has invented an infernal machine which he places in an envelope and sends to those who refuse the paper, after taking it for some time without paying for it. The machine explodes and kills the whole family, and the fragments that fall in the yard kill the dog.

There are no prisons nor policemen in Iceland and the doors are all left unlocked. There have been but two thefts recorded in over 1000 years. But the climate no doubt has a good deal to do with it. No one could loiter around long in the intense cold to get a chance at a hen-coop, that is if they had hen-coops.

The result of English researches in Assyria the past year are said to be exceedingly valuable. Almost the whole of Sennacherib's palace at Konyunjik has now been cleared out, including the library and chambers, and the result is that some 1,700 new tablets, etc., have been secured for the British Museum.

Two neighbors had a long and envenomed litigation about a small spring which they both claimed. The judge, wearied out with the case, at last said: "What is the use of making so much fuss about a little water?" "Your honor will see the use of it," replied one of the lawyers, "when I inform you that both the parties are milkmen."

An Englishman, who insulated his bedstead by placing underneath each post a broken-off bottle, says he had not been free from rheumatism or gout for fifteen years, and that he began to improve immediately after the application of the insulators. A paper, quoting this, adds:—"There's many a fellow who could cure his gout if he would break off the bottom of his glass bottles in time."

A Female Doctor in a Hurry.—Excited Messenger—"Mrs. Sawbones, come quick! A man has fallen from the roof of his house and is bleeding to death." "All right. I'll be there as soon as I've got on my new dress and have done up my hair. Let me see; hadn't I better wear my dark blue dress, or that light violet colored one? The blue dress is more becoming to my complexion; but the other is so stylish."

A BIT OF ASTRONOMY.—The following remarkable passage, in accord with modern observations, is from a work written by Hecolius in 1652: "Comets are made up of various nuclei and bodies, and hence these phenomena do not by any means consist of one solid spherical body or nucleus, but are made up of many different opaque nuclei and bodies, connected together, some rarer and more tenuous matter existing between, and allowing a free passage for the sun's rays."

Mr. Barnum once told of an old lady who was so deaf that, when some playful chaps fired a small cannon near the old lady's door, she merely said "come in." "That was a pretty fair story when I heard it some time ago," continued the veteran; "but I heard one a day or two since that beats it. Two gentlemen were walking along a highway near a railroad. One of the pedestrians was somewhat hard of hearing. Along came a train, and the engine emitted a frightful shriek. 'H'm,' said the deaf one, 'that's the first robin I've heard this spring.'"

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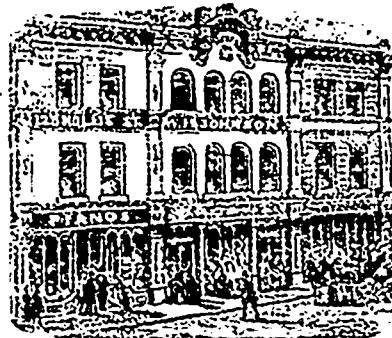
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

H. M. S. *Bellerophon* will probably arrive here about June 3rd.

M. Mercier, the Premier of Quebec is reported to be seriously ill.

\$5,000 has been placed in the supplementary estimates for a post office for Dartmouth.

An appraisal of the estate of the late J. P. Mott, of Halifax, placed the value at \$756,785.07.

Thirty-two ocean steamers, aggregating 61,354 tons, arrived at Halifax from foreign ports during the month of April.

A promotion examination for persons in the Civil Service of Canada will be held at the various places authorized by the Civil Service Act on May 26.

Amherst is to have a daily newspaper. The *Press* announces that it has secured sufficient advertising patronage to secure the financial success of the undertaking.

The number of applications for the Quebec hundred-acre land grant offered by the Provincial Government to heads of families having one dozen living children, has reached the enormous number of 547.

The budget was delivered in the P. E. Island Legislature on Wednesday week. The estimated expenditure is \$287,270, while the estimate of revenue amounts to only \$237,799.86, leaving a deficit of \$40,472.14.

Despatches from all parts of this Province and the Northwest Territories show that fully two-thirds of the season's seeding has been done. The acreage sown is about twenty per cent. greater than last year.

A terrible conflagration burned down the Longue Point Insane Asylum at Montreal on Tuesday. The loss of life is not accurately known at the time of our going to press, but it is supposed to be over 100.

An English syndicate has opened negotiations for the purchase of the cotton mills connected with the Dominion Associations, and it is reported that Mr. Gault, of Montreal, is in England negotiating with the capitalists.

Halifax is not being neglected by the Imperial authorities in the way of fortifications. Work is progressing on the new fort on Meagher's Beach as well as the fort at York Redoubt. These will be quite an addition to our fortifications.

The choicest bananas are selling in Boston at 10 cents a dozen retail, while in Halifax they sell from 30 to 40 cents. This is a circumstance that many persons who would like to indulge in this delicious fruit desire to have explained.

We have been notified that "The Famous Tennesseans," a musical company highly spoken of by many Canadian newspapers, intend visiting Halifax shortly. Judging by the opinions of the press their entertainment should be worth attending.

Lt.-Col. Thos. Walsh who recently succeeded to the command of the 63rd Rifles was accorded a reception last week and congratulated by the officers of his battalion. Col. Walsh has been connected with his regiment for many years, and is much respected therein.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught will be the guests of Sir George Stephen. While there their royal highnesses will visit Sir George's fishing quarters at Cascapedia, where General Sir Donald Stewart, V.C., formerly Commander-in-Chief in India, will also be a guest.

Lizzie Stewart and her sister, important witnesses in the Weeks poisoning case at Charlottetown, jumped their bail and passed through St. John one night last week, and are now in the United States. They were bailed to appear and testify at the June term of the court.

The annual meeting of the Bank of New Brunswick shareholders was held to-day. The statement showed earnings of over twenty per cent. Twelve per cent. has been paid in dividends, and the balance, after paying taxes on capital and real estate, has been added to rest.

Prince Albert town, at the forks of the North and South Saskatchewan Rivers, is the next point in the Northwest where a boom is expected. The Regina and Long Lake Railway, which the Dominion Government has subsidized, will be completed to that point next August.

The death is recorded of Crowfoot, chief of the Blackfoot Indians. Crowfoot was a loyal adherent of the whites, and remained faithful during the Riel rising, notwithstanding the propositions of the Crees to revolt; perhaps the tendency of their hereditary foes strengthened the loyalty of the great Blackfoot tribe.

We notice with pleasure as a Canadian publication, the May number of the *Ladies Bazaar*, published by the Ladies' Bazaar Publishing Company at 4 Adelaide St. Toronto. We trust to see our own publications by and by take the place of those published in the United States. They are not as yet quite up to the American in the fashion line, but, if duly patronized, there is no reason they should not soon equal them. Price sixty cents per annum, single copies ten cents.

The *Island Reporter*, alluding to an advertisement in its own columns for girls wanted in Halifax, which it considers ought to command a good deal of attention, says:—"Girls are eager and anxious to go to Boston at this time of year, heedless of the very hard and grinding work and sickeningly hot weather they will have to encounter. In Halifax there is a demand for the same girls in good homes at high wages, with a cool and pleasant climate and less expense to get there. Try Halifax first, girls!"

The preliminary investigation in the case of James McLeod, of White Hill, charged with administering poison to his wife, which was in progress at Westville before Stipendiary Munro during the past four weeks, was concluded on Friday last. McLeod was sent up to the Supreme Court for trial.

There is a great promise in the oil regions of the far North-west of Canada. In the Athabaska District, it is stated by Professor Dawson, some of the lakes and rivers are covered with oil exuding from their banks. An exploring expedition is to be sent out by the Federal Government this summer.

It is reported that the Dominion Government, at the solicitation of Northwestern residents, has decided to change the name of the Northwest Territories to the Western Territories of Canada. It is held by people there that the name of Northwest has deterred many people from coming to the country to settle.

The Manitoba and Northwestern Railway Company have sold their entire land grant, consisting of half a million acres, to an English syndicate, who will establish a large colonization company. They intend dividing the land into small homesteads, and will lend settlers \$500 each to enable them to commence operations at once.

The Wilmot Spa Water, so well and favorably known throughout Nova Scotia, is in a fair way to obtain a Continental reputation. The Co. has been organized to bottle and circulate the mineral water of Spa Springs, and judging from the samples supplied to us by Hattie & Mylius it is equal if not superior to Apollinaris water. The ginger ale bottled by the Co. is equal to the best made.

The electric street railway recently put in operation at Victoria, C. B. has been received with such favor, there is now talk of extending the railway into the rural districts. It is proposed to continue the road into the Saanich settlement, so that the farmers can take advantage of it to come into the city. Freight traffic would also be handled. A scheme is also on foot to build electric tramways connecting Vancouver and New Westminster with agricultural settlements in their districts.

All the candidates for the Local Legislature in the forthcoming election are now chosen. Next Wednesday will be nomination day and the following Wednesday, May 21st, election day. The following are the names of those chosen for the contest:

County.	Liberal	Liberal-Conservative
Annapolis	—Hon. J. W. Longley H. Harding Chute	C. S. Harrington Q. C. Benjn Starratt
Antigonish	—Hon. A. McGillivray C. F. McIsaac	J. J. Cameron, M. D. Arch'd McPhee
Capo Breton	—Joseph McPherson Angus J. McDonald	Wm. McKay, M. D. Colin Chisholm
Colchester	—F. A. Laurence Geo. A. Clarke	Wm. A. Patterson Israel Longworth
Cumberland	—Thos. R. Black R. L. Black, Indt.	Geo. W. Forrest Wm. Oxley
Digby	—E. E. Tupper, A. M. Comeau	R. G. Munroe Danl. LeBlanc
Guysboro	—Jas. A. Fraser A. J. O. Maguire O. S. Weeks	A. F. Cameron Hamilton Morrow
Halifax	—Hon. W. S. Fielding Hon. M. J. Power Wm. Roche	Hugh McD. Henry Q. C. Patk. O'Mullin J. J. Stewart
Hants	—Allen Haley Archd. Frame	T. B. Smith Adams McDougall
Inverness	—Hon. D. McNeil John McKinnon	Angus McLennan M. D. John McKeen
Kings	—Alfred P. Welton John E. Starr	Barlay Webster T. R. Harris
Lunenburg	—Hon. C. E. Church John D. Sperry	Chas. A. Smith Jas. F. McLean
Pictou	—John Yorston Jas. D. Macgregor R. Drummond	William Cameron Chas. E. Tanner Alex. Grant
Queens	—A. M. Hemeon Rd. Hunt	L. S. Ford C. A. Bowlby
Richmond	—Joseph Matheson Capt. Abram LeBlanc	David A. Hearn Roderick Ferguson
Shelburne	—Hon. Thos. Johnson W. F. McCoy, Q. C.	A. K. Smith Chas. H. Cahan
Victoria	—John A. Fraser Norman E. McKay, M. D.	J. L. Bethune, M. D. C. Lauchlan Campbell
Yarmouth	—Albert Gayton William Law	Jacob Bingay Mathurin D'Entremont

The real name of "Nellie Bly," the recent circumambirist of the world, is said to be Pink Elizabeth Jane Cochrane, and she appears to be a young lady of a good deal of humor and some literary talent.

A new opium smuggling scheme was brought to light recently in Chicago. When Jack Lie's opium den was raided the officers found several inmates, and among the smoking paraphernalia several lemon rinds, each containing two ounces of the black narcotic paste. It is said large quantities of opium are being smuggled into the United States in this manner. The lemons are artistically sliced near the end of the pulp, the seeds are removed, and the "hop" or opium is neatly packed in. The cover is then skillfully sealed with cement, and the traces of the seam obliterated with a compound of the same color as the rind.

Several million feet of pine are being consumed in the St. Croix valley, Minn., by forest fires. For miles the air is so filled with smoke that breathing is almost impossible.

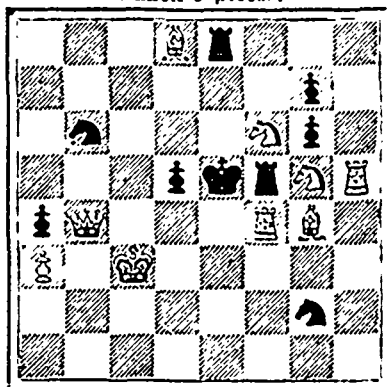
A hurricane struck Willepoint, Texas, on Saturday. Every house in the town was more or less damaged. Two persons were killed outright and several injured. The Methodist church and public school buildings were completely demolished. Other churches were blown off their foundations. The hurricane visited many other points, doing great damage.

The prosecuting attorney of Lathrop, Mo., has issued warrants against all the women who took part in the recent crusade in that town. A warrant was sent to Clark County for the arrest of Mrs. Carmichael, the wife of the Baptist minister and the leader of the crusade. They were all arrested and gave bonds. The charge is malicious destruction of property. Twenty-one women and one man were arrested.

CHESS.

Solution to Problem No. 17, Q to Kkt. Solved by C. W. I. and J. W. Wallace.

PROBLEM No. 20.
Third prize two mover in *Columbus Chess Chronicle* tourney.
By D. Lamouroux, Paris.
From *Montreal Gazette*.
BLACK 9 pieces.



WHITE 9 pieces.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

GAME No. 21.

A consultation game played in Havana between Messrs. Gunsberg and Ostalca, White, and Captain MacKenzie and Mr. Conill, Black:

HAMPE-ALLGAIER GAMBIT.

- | WHITE | BLACK |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1 P to K4 | P to K4 |
| 2 Kt to QB3 | Kt to QB3 |
| 3 P to KB4 | P takes P |
| 4 Kt to KB3 | P to KKt1 |
| 5 P to KR4 | P to K15 |
| 6 Kt to KKt5 | P to KR3 |
| 7 Kt takes BP | K takes Kt |
| 8 P to Q4 | P to B6 a |
| 9 B to B4 ch | P to Q4 |
| 10 B takes P ch | K to K sq |
| 11 P takes P | B to K2 |
| 12 Castles b | P to K16 |
| 13 P to B4 | P to KR4 |
| 14 P to K5 c | B to KB4 |
| 15 B to K3 | B to QKt5 |
| 16 Q to B3 | Q takes P |
| 17 B takes Kt ch | P takes B |
| 18 Q takes P ch | K to B2 |
| 19 Q to Q5 ch | K to Kt2 |
| 20 Q to R sq | Q takes Q ch |
| 21 K takes Q | B takes Kt |
| 22 P takes B | B to K5 ch |
| 23 K to Kt sq | P to R5 |

and Black wins.

a A favorite move with the Captain at this very critical stage of the defence. b This has the appearance of courting danger. c After this move the players of Black have everything their own way.

WE FILL TEETH,

MAKE TEETH, AND REPAIR TEETH.

In fact we do everything in Dentistry, and do it well. FEES LOW.

Rooms, 125 BARRINGTON ST.

J. E. MULLONEY & CO. DENTISTS.

GINGER ALE,
BOTTLED AT
WILMOT SPA SPRINGS.

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AGENTS,

HALIFAX & NEW GLASGOW.

R. MARTIN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Harness and Collars.

CARRIAGE & LIGHT HARNESS to Order a specialty.

Horse and Stable Furnishings, Whips, Riding Saddles, Bridles, &c.
Cor. Argyle and Buckingham Sts., Halifax, N. S.

FOR SALE.

Rose Hill Cottage, Middle Sackville
HALIFAX COUNTY.

A Seven-Room House,

With Pantry, Sink Room, &c. Good well near at hand. Two and a Half Acres of LAND, partly under cultivation, with Shade and Fruit Trees. One Mile from Beaver Bank Station. Address

CHARLES DONAHUE,
Near Sackville.

Knowles' Bookstore,
A. M. HOARE, Manager,
Cor. Granville & George Sts.

TISSUE PAPER FOR ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS
ALWAYS ON HAND.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

New Books.—*Syllabi*, by Ouida. Miss Ludington's Sister, by author of *Looking Backward*; also, *Doctor Heidenhoff's Process*, by same author. *Speaking of Eden*, by Albert Ross. *The Penny Come Quicks*, by Baring-Gould.

HANDY BOOKS.—*Masonic Ritual in Cipher*, \$2.50. *Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Practice*, 25c.

Churns, Washing Machines,
Wringers, Mangles,
CARPET SWEEPERS,

Step Ladders, Filters,
EVERYTHING FOR

House Cleaning,

—AT—

CRAGG BROS. & CO.,

Cor. Barrington and George Sts.
HALIFAX, N. S.

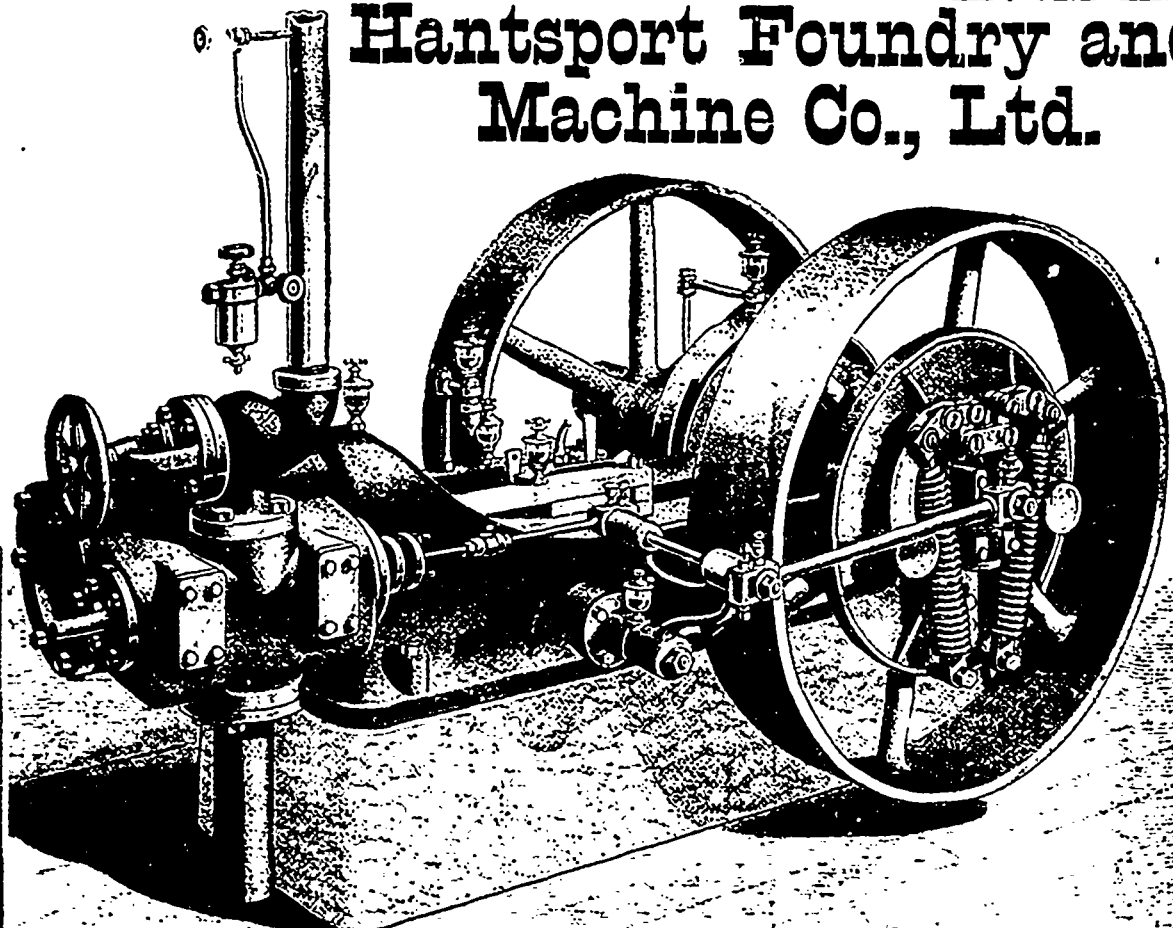
Prices Always the Lowest!

WANTED AT ONCE!

A lady or gentleman in every county in Nova Scotia and city of Halifax to sell Stanley's Wonderful Adventures in Africa, the very best Book yet published, giving the full account of STANLEY. There are other books in the market merely sketching the great travels of this wonderful man, but this work gives in detail the world renowned Hero's adventures in Darkest Africa. What the people wish to read about is STANLEY, and not other heroes of the dark continent. Lieut STANLEY, of Halifax, is frequently mentioned throughout the chapters of this volume. Do not wait for the expensive book, but begin at once to sell a work within the reach of all.

For information write to
Knight & Co.
125 GRANVILLE and 22 DUKE STS., HALIFAX

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IMPROVED ELECTRIC LIGHT ENGINE.

Automatic and Plain Slide Valve, Horizontal and Upright Engines and Stationary and Portable Boilers for Stamp Mill, Saw Mill, and all other purposes; Steam Pumps, Kennedy Injectors, High and Low Water Alarms and Centrifugal Pumps, Water Wheels, Portable and Stationary Circular Saw Mills, Lath Machines, Shingle Machines, Cylinder Saws, Heading Turners, Planing Machines, Circular Saws and A-bors, B-iting, etc. All Machinery best of its class. Write for Prices, stating what you wish

ADDRESS, **H. F. & M. Co.**

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New Victoria Hotel,
248 to 252 Prince William St., St. John, N. B.
J. L. McCOSKERY, Proprietor.
One minute's walk from Steamboat Landing.
Street cars for and from all Railway Stations and
Steamboat Landings pass this Hotel every five
minutes.

LYONS' HOTEL,
Opp. Railway Depot
KENTVILLE, N. S.

DANIEL McLEOD, - Prop'r

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
100 and 102 Granville St.,
(OPPOSITE PROVINCIAL BUILDING.)

The nicest place in the City to get a lunch, din-
ner or supper. Private Dining Room for Ladies
Oysters in every style. Lunches, 12 to 2.30.

W. H. MURRAY, Prop.,
Late Halifax Hotel.

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

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

IOI ON PARLE FRANCAISE.

Fresh Seeds, 1890.

**Garden, Field, and
Flower Seeds,**
of every desirable sort, from
the best growers in Eng-
land and America.

Grass Seeds.
TIMOTHY, CLOVERS,
and all other sorts.

LOW AT WHOLESALE
BROWN & WEBB.

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MANUFACTURER OF
**GINGER ALE,
LEMONADE,
SODA WATER, &c.**

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DISPENSING CHEMIST,
Proprietor. Agent for

Laurance's Axis-Cut Pebble Spectacles and
Eye Glasses.

In Stock, the great cure of Neuralgia
"Pan Anti-Neuralgique." Chronic eye-ache
to its curative effects.

Also, in Stock, a line of FANCY GOODS,
Dressing Cases, Toilet Sets, in Plush, Lea-
ther, &c.

Tea. Tea. Tea.
ARMY AND NAVY DEPOT.

We have just landed a choice lot of

TEAS,

including **ORANGE PEKOE,**
ASSAM PEKOE, and
SOUCHONG and CONGO.
Our 35c. and 40c. Blends are worth testing.

-ALSO-

LOAF, GRANULATED & MOIST SUGARS
PICKLES SAUCES, TINNED MEAT
AND SOUPS, GREEN PEAS, TOMATOES,
BEANS, ASPARAGUS, &c.,
STILION, GORGONZOLA, GRUYERE AND
PARMESAN CHEESE, MUSHROOMS,
TRUFFLS, &c., AND ENGLISH BISCUITS,
in every variety, by best makers.

Jas. Scott & Co.

For Coughs and Colds,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Bronchitis, Asthma,

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and all Wasting Diseases,
USE

PUTTNER'S EMULSION
of **COD LIVER OIL,**

WITH

HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.
For all diseases of the NERVOUS SYSTEM, as
MENTAL ANXIETY, GENERAL DEBILITY, IM-
POVERISHED BLOOD, &c., it is highly recom-
mended by the Medical Profession.

St. Andrews, N. B., 4th Oct., 1880.
Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co.

Being very much reduced by sickness and almost
given up for a dead man, I commenced taking your
PUTTNER'S EMULSION. After taking it a
very short time my health began to improve, and
the longer I used it the better my health became.
After being laid aside for nearly a year, I last summer
performed the hardest summer's work I ever
did, having often to go with only one meal a day.
I attribute the saving of my life to **PUTTNER'S**
EMULSION.
EMERY E. MURPHY,
Livery Stable Keeper.

Chipman Brothers,
HALIFAX.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE,
NAILS, IRON, STEEL,
PAINT OILS, GLASS, &c.
AT LOWEST PRICES.

TOWER'S
AMERICAN OIL CLOTHING,
HATS, Etc.

The Subscriber wishes to inform the Trade that
he has now on hand a FULL and COMPLETE
STOCK of the above Celebrated Goods. They are
superior to any other OIL CLOTHING sold in
this market, and price quite as low.

An Inspection of Goods Solicited and Prices
Furnished to the Trade on Application.

JOHN P. CHETWYND, Agent,
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Gentlemen's Furnishing Emporium
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New Importations of
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Spring and Summer Underwear.

Scarfs, Ties, Collars, Braces, White and
Fancy Shirts, Boys and Youths' Tweed
Suits, Children's Sailor Suits, Serge Kilt
Suits. My Stock will be found the Largest
best and Assorted in the city.

THE COMING OF MAY.

Only bird-sons to enrapture—songs from the elm and the pine—
Only a nest in a field of dark green,
A few eggs, and a secret is mine;
Only a bending of daisies—moss from the buttercups wise
To tell of wee homes, the twitter of birds,
And that May, the bird's mouth, hither flies.

Only a tangle of sunshine, a dash of bright butterfly wings;
Only a cloud in a sky of deep blue,
Edged with a liver and tiny gold rings;
Only a wreath of May roses, a spray from the apple tree bough,
A shower of pink and white petals,
And we know that sweet May cometh now.

—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

RUSSIAN STUDENTS AND NIHILISM.

Under ordinary circumstances any attempt to obstruct education and enlightenment would constitute an act of almost senseless barbarism. Without accepting, it may be useful to recount the arguments officially put forward in Russia at the present time in defence of the retrograde policy of imperial administration. The object which the latter proposes to attain by restricting access to the universities and high schools is to diminish the vast number of college graduates, who, being unable to obtain employment which they consider worthy of their scholastic attainments, become discontented with their lot, embittered against both Government and society, and form the kernel and backbone of the Nihilist movement. Among the sudden and advanced reforms inaugurated by the Czar after his accession to the throne in 1856 was one which practically rendered education, even in the highest branches of science, almost entirely free. As the expense was merely nominal, liberated serfs, petty tradesmen and poor artisans made it a point to send their sons to the college and university with the conviction that successful studies would necessarily involve lucrative and influential appointments in the service of the Government.

Unfortunately, the Government was, and has continued to be, crowded with the sons of the wealthier and more aristocratic classes. It was entirely closed to Jews, and utterly unable to meet the multitudinous demands of the candidates for employment. Russia is as yet so poorly developed as regards trade and manufacture—agriculture constituting the principal national industry—that the students could find no career open to them. The absence of any technical training at the university rendered their services unavailable in connection with the progress of Russian industry, and they were too proud of their classical and scientific accomplishments to condescend to follow the humble pursuits of their fathers. Without profession, without regular means of existence, and dangerous on account of their unemployed learning and knowledge, they became the nucleus of the Nihilist party, with the object of obtaining through an overthrow of the existing order, both of government and of society, the means of livelihood which are now denied to them.

At least 90 per cent. of the Nihilists brought to trial during the last fifteen years have belonged to the student or college graduate class, and in almost every case they have been the sons of either some peasant or petty tradesman. The late Count Tolstoi was the first to realize the peril to the monarchy which was constituted by this vast body of highly educated men without employment or means of existence, and held that it was unreasonable for the Government to afford gratuitous instruction and training to the very persons who were destined to become its most dangerous enemies. During the reign of the late Czar he attempted in vain to restrict the educational system, so far as the higher branches of science were concerned. It was not until two years ago that he was able to enforce his ideas, and to issue an imperial decree debarring the masses from access to the universities. It was projected at the time to organize for the lower classes a system of technical and trade schools for instruction in the various forms of manual labor. But these have not yet been established.

Since Count Tolstoi's death last year his policy has been continued with undiminished vigor by the present Minister of Public Instruction, Count Delianoff. Decrees destined to restrict education follow in rapid succession, and have led to the present student riots, which the Czar has taken as a pretext for closing all the universities of the empire. Mile. Tchobrikova, in her recent public letter to the Emperor, likened the new educational policy of Russia to that practiced by the Spartans when they deprived their slaves of their eyesight, and stigmatized it as being equally barbarous. The comparison is a good one. The distressing state of affairs which has been made an excuse for such reactionary measures on the part of the Russian Government is truly deplorable.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The new brand of Fenerty's Patent Shovels, manufactured by the Halifax Shovel Co., limited, are finding great favor with consumers. They are shipping their goods to all parts of the Dominion, and running over time to fill orders. They are receiving the most flattering testimonials from users in all kinds of work. This is one of the most promising industries in the Maritime Provinces, making a greater variety of shovels than any other concern in Canada. They can fill orders for shovels, scoops, &c., for any possible use. It is the only manufactory on the continent, we believe, that makes the shovel from the rough, their equipment enabling them to make all kinds of handles, long and D, from the log, and the pans and sockets from the sheet. They have contracts for an ample supply of best white ash, and until the steel they require is made in Canada, have special rolls with one of the best steel makers in Great Britain, for rolling their taper section, or thick centro steel for shovel pans.—*Amherst Press.*

THE HANTSFOOT FOUNDRY AND MACHINE CO. is now fully equipped and machinery is rapidly being turned out. The works are quite extensive, the buildings cover 150 x 55 feet divided into 5 compartments, viz: foundry, machine shop, blacksmith shop, wood and pattern shop, and finishing and paint shop, all most commodious. The pattern and machine shop are fitted up equal to anything of the size in the country, and they claim to have as fine if not finer set of circular saw mills, cylinder stove sawing machine, self-feed lath machine, shingle and heading sawing machine, and heading turner patterns as can be found in the Dominion. The machine shop is filled with the best and latest improved tools that can be found, and is prepared for heavy work. The foundry will be at work very soon. They are making specialties of Mumford's improved shingle machine and circular saw mill. The shingle machine has been upon the market for some years, and they are now selling on the fifth hundred; the machine has so often been improved that they are now working off the fifth set of patterns. The increase of manufacturing interests in this valley is as it should be, for where there are numbers there are patrons drawn to look for advantages in purchasing. We learn that all our foundries and machine shops are doing well.

The Oxford Manufacturing Company, Woollen Manufacturers, Oxford, employ about 50 hands. They have recently made several improvements, mainly in the line of excellence of productions. Their patterns are more attractive than ever, while the quality of the cloths if anything is an improvement over past years, in which—covering nearly a quarter of a century—the Oxford goods have earned and maintained their high reputation. Inside the mill, however, may be seen some late additions in machinery, viz., automatic feeding machines in the carding rooms, the object of these being to give an evenness of texture to the cloth which cannot be had by the old method of hand-feeding of wool on to the cards. In the finishing mill is a handsome steam press, the use of which effects a saving of some 36 hours in the finishing of a piece of cloth. The work being done now in one hour occupied 1½ days formerly. The output of the mills runs up to about 120,000 yards annually, besides a large quantity of yarn. The quantity of wool consumed is about 125,000 lbs., and no shoddy is used. The waste from the mill is exported, and no doubt often returns in imported shoddy clothing. They have shipped several lots of cloths recently to the Pacific coast. The bulk of the demand, therefore, is imported goods of finer grades of wool than this country produces. They have lately introduced some styles containing small proportions of imported wools which have been favorably received, but consider it more to the interest of our own country to use the wool we produce than to send their money abroad for foreign wools, which give perhaps a finer effect, but not the same durability and satisfaction to the consumer who wants his clothing to stand hard wear and be within the reach of moderate means.

Mr. Rhodes, of Rhodes, Curry & Co., arrived here on Wednesday week with a number of carpenters to work on the Post Office building. The walls are now well up and the second floor will be laid down about the first of the week. The firm and their energetic foreman, Mr. Horne, deserve great credit for the way they have rushed along the work.—*Annapolis Spectator.*

Messrs. C. C. Richards & Co., druggists, etc., of Yarmouth have recently put into their convenient store an \$800 soda apparatus. Their laboratory for the manufacture of Minard's Liniment is a building 60x30 ft. They employ 12 hands continually in this branch of their business, and keep two double teams on the road all the year. Their weekly output is stated to be about 10,000 bottles, including an Ontario business they began last year.—*Annapolis Spectator.*

32 vessels are now building on the Avon River and the Basin of Minas.

We see that the total amount of ice cut in New Brunswick this winter will amount to about 175,000 or 180,000 tons. The shipments for the present are probably about at an end, as the ice houses in New York are nearly filled. The greater part of the ice will probably be shipped during June and July. From estimates of the total ice cut in Canada and the States it is calculated the shortage in the crop is about one million tons as compared with that of other years. Many people are of the opinion, however, that the increase in the price will have the effect of reducing the consumption of the article to such an extent that the shortage will not be felt.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY NOTES.—A new three story wood working factory is being erected at Oxford, N. S. Mr. Treen, the manager, is at present in the U. S. purchasing the machinery, which will cost from \$10,000 to \$12,000.

A "boom" has struck Tidnish and several buildings and stores are going up.

Clifford Clappel has the lumber ready and will shortly commence the erection of a hotel at Tidnish.

The Hantsport Foundry & Machine Coy. shipped two carloads of machinery to Lunenburg the past week, a full sawmill outfit consisting of a Rotary mill, Shingle Machine etc. This mill is after a new design. We are glad to note that our foundries and machine shops are doing so well.—*Kentville Star.*

The Lunenburg & Halifax Steam Packet Co. (Limited) having failed to procure a suitable steamer for this purpose, have concluded to build. We understand the work is to be done here, also that stock lists are now open. We are much pleased to note this, as labor given at home means so much cash kept in the place.—*Argus.*

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 164.—The position was as follows:—black men 1, 2, 3, 7, 10, 15, king 31; white men 12, 17, 20, 28, 29, 30, 32; white to move and win.

17-14	8-3	20-16	13-17
10-17	7-11	28-32	32-27
12-8	3-8	16-11	17-26
3-12	10-15	32-28	27-31
32-27	8-3	11-7	26-22
31-24	15-18	28-32	18-25
28-3	3-8	7-2	29-22
17-22	11-15	32-28	
3-8	8-11	2-6	white
1-6	15-19	28-32	wins.
8-11	11-15	6-9	
6-10	19-24	32-28	
11-8	15-19	9-13	
2-7	24-28	28-32	

α 29 25, 22-29, 15 22, and white wins by the first position.

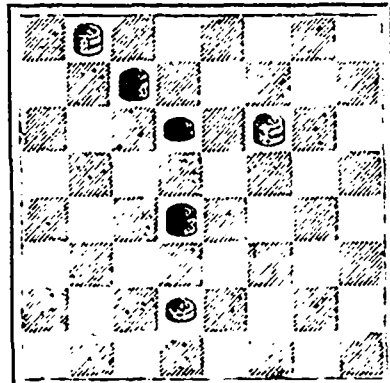
GAME LIV.

DOUBLE CORNER—Played between Sergt. Mu' and our Checker Editor.

9-14	6-9	11-15	4-11
22-18	29-25	8-11	19-16
11-15	1-5	15-18	12-19
18-11	27-23	31-27	24-8
8-15	9-13	18-23	22-18
25-22	25-22	11-15	27-24
5-9	5-9	22-25	30-26
24-20	30-25	15-6	8-4
3-8	15-18	2-9	13-17
22-17	22-8	19-15	24-19
8-11	13-29	25-30	17-22
28-24	8-3	15-11	19-16
9-13	9-13	29-25	9-13
23-19	32-28	23-19	28-24
13-22	7-11	25-22	14-17
26-17	3-8	11-8	21-14

drawn

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A very neat end game from the *Acadian Recorder*. Will not our contemporary give its readers a game occasionally?
Black man 10, kgs. 6, 18.



White man 26, kgs. 1, 11.
White to play and win.

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Stock of SPRING & SUMMER Goods Complete.

SATIN HATS, Latest London & Paris Styles.
FELT HATS, in all Fashionable Colors.

From the celebrated houses of
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—ALSO—
Ladies', Men's, Boys' and Children's STRAW HATS, TWEED and CLOTH CAPS, Etc., TRUNKS, VALISES and ENGLISH SOLE LEATHER GOODS.

143 Granville St.

Stop that CHRONIC COUGH NOW!

For if you do not it may become consumption, Consumption, Nervousness, General Debility and Wasting Diseases, there is nothing like

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES
Of Lime and Soda.

It is almost as palatable as milk. Far better than other so-called Emulsions. A wonderful flesh producer.

SCOTT'S EMULSION
Is put up in a salmon color wrapper. Be sure and get the genuine. Sold by all Dealers at 50c. and \$1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

THOMAS REARDON,

IMPORTER OF AND DEALER IN
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, WHITE LEADS, GLASS, WALL PAPERS & DECORATIONS, PICTURE AND ROOM MOULDINGS, WINDOW SHADES,
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Photogravures, Artotypes, Steel Engravings, Chromos, Oil Paintings, &c
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Are prepared to Supply the Trade with
MARINE PAINTS
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ATLANTIC ANTIFOULING COMPOSITION for Iron Ships.
MOSELEY'S COPPER PAINT, for Wooden Ships.
LIQUID MARINE BLACK PAINT, GREEN
SEAM PAINT, a Perfect Substitute for Rosin. Also, Black and Bright Varnish, Roofing Pitch, Tar, &c. Quality guaranteed equal to anything manufactured.

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—AND—
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CITY CHIMES.

Politics are rampant just now and everyone is taken up with thoughts of the coming elections. Even the ladies are very decided in their preferences, and no one need fear if they had votes that they would shirk their responsibilities. When these burning questions are settled and our representatives are elected, things will probably settle down as usual, and our daily contemporaries will give over abusing each other, which will be appreciated by their long suffering readers.

The several tennis clubs of the city and Dartmouth are preparing for the season's operations, and about the end of the month, if it gets warm enough to start the grass, the lawns may be expected to be put to the usual use; balls, rackets, tea, coffee and cake will all contribute their kindly assistance, and flirtations will flourish under their influence. Some new clubs are being formed and no doubt will be successful in obtaining a pleasant membership. This delightful game seems to be quite as popular as ever.

Although it is rather early in the season to think of sea side resorts, it is still the part of wisdom to secure quarters in advance. Cow Bay, from its proximity to Halifax, is always well patronized, and its beauties and advantages are too well known to require description. It is not so generally known that a few miles further east at Lawrencetown there are two fine sand beaches, one over a mile in length, where surf bathing may be enjoyed coupled with the greatest privacy. Best of all superior accommodations are to be obtained in the commodious home-stead of Charles McDonald, where perfect cleanliness prevails, and where well-cooked meals, comfortable beds, and large, airy, well-furnished rooms leave little in the way of creature comforts to be desired. The house stands in a commanding position overlooking the ocean, and the view seaward over the tumbling breakers is simply superb. Good fishing and shooting are to be had almost at the door, and the drive of fourteen miles from Halifax over fairly good roads is a most enjoyable one. When to this is added the fact that the inland scenery, especially at Salmon Hole and on the road thitherward, is quite romantic, it will be perceived that Lawrencetown is not without its fair share of attractions.

Death has been very busy in Halifax during the past winter, sparing neither the bearded grain nor the flowers that grow between. Not long ago society was shocked to hear of the death of one fair young wife, and last week fresh sorrow was caused by the news that Mrs. James Forrest, sister of Professor Seth, formerly of Dalhousie, had died very suddenly of an internal complaint. The greatest sympathy is felt for the bereaved husband and relatives. Mr. Joseph Seeton, who had been ill for a long time past, died at the Queen Hotel on Friday last in the 66th year of his age. He was one of the best known merchants in Halifax, and his loss will be much felt. The two funerals, Mrs. Forrest's and Mr. Seeton's, took place on Sunday afternoon and were largely attended. The grave in which the remains of Mrs. Forrest were placed was lined with moss and Mayflowers. Many ladies and children were present.

The past winter has been a decidedly musical season, the number of successful concerts being greater than usual. And the end is not yet. Next week the Orpheus Club will give their opera season, which promises to be a treat. Tickets have been selling briskly and good houses are assured for the 12th, 13th, 15th and 16th of the month. The "Bohemian Girl" is so well known that a different selection would have better pleased a large section of the patrons of the Orpheus Club. However the music chosen is pretty and there may be some who have not yet heard the "Bohemian Girl" who will thoroughly enjoy it. We wish the Orpheus Club every success in their effort to give us pleasant entertainments, and at the same time add materially to their own resources.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

DOMINION.—While our people are engaged in discussing political questions of a provincial character, our representatives in Ottawa are busily employed in sessional work, and as yet there are no indications of adjournment. The Hon. Edward Blake, whose abilities as a speaker and a thinker are recognized on both sides of the House, is no longer a political recluse, and is apparently again prepared to shoulder his share of parliamentary responsibilities. In order that the opinion of the judiciary committee of the privy council should be obtained on important questions without unnecessary delay, he has framed a measure which gives the government authority to submit all questions to this committee without having to obtain the special sanction of parliament. This abolishes much red tape, and enables the government to obtain decisions in a comparatively short time. In a discussion as to the branches of the I. C. Railway, the question as to the right of the government to sell out this road to a private company was dealt with at length. The Hon. Peter Mitchell took the ground that this railway was one of the guarantees of confederation, but the government held that the condition was fulfilled when the I. C. Railway was completed, and that its operation was quite another matter. Mr. Eisenhour is keeping the sawdust question well to the front, but in the absence of the Minister of Marine no point can be gained. The consensus of opinion appears to be against allowing the sawdust to be turned into the river, but it does not yet appear why the LaHave should be kept strictly within the letter of the law, while other rivers are exempt. The Maritime Provinces have been sending deputation after deputation to urge this or that railway enterprise, but so far nothing definite has resulted. The deputation from the Board of Trade favoring the building of the link of the G. T. Railway between Edmunston and Mon-

ton, was received most cordially by the members of the government, but the promises of aid are as yet vague and uncertain. The tariff on the I. C. railway has been re-adjusted and the farmers along the line of railway can now ship produce at reasonable rates. 'Tis a pity that the same could not be said of the tariff on the W. & A. Railway, which in its shortsighted policy discriminates against Halifax. Our iron industries should now flourish, as parliament has agreed to give a bonus of two dollars per ton for all pig iron manufactured in Canada. The government has determined to pursue a lively immigration policy, and its efforts in this direction are worthy of public commendation. At length we are to have a bureau of labor statistics, and as this is a liberal movement and in the best interest of working men, we sincerely trust that the bureau may be conducted with skill and efficiency. We have on our office shelves the printed reports of a similar bureau established some years ago in the United States, and if the information collected and compiled in Canada is as reliable and as useful as that gathered by the Washington authorities, our working men will indeed have cause to congratulate themselves upon this new departure. The Hon. A. G. Jones is endeavoring to lessen the hardships and risks of our dory fisherman by making the owners of bankers supply these frail craft with an extra allowance of food and water, as well as a compass. For the present this movement has been quashed, but humanity demands that it shall receive the attention of our legislators at an early date, which no doubt it will. In the United States the time balls which drop from the top of high masts at noon, give to cities and towns exactness in time which they otherwise would not enjoy. Halifax has its time honored 12 o'clock gun, at the sound of which every citizen takes out his watch to note whether the gun is ahead or behind time, but its unreliability as a time guide is too well-known in the city to require comment. The Ottawa authorities have been endeavoring to arrange with the telegraph companies to have the time ball system introduced into Canada, but we understand that the Canadian companies demand pay for the work, although the American companies perform it gratuitously.

COMMERCIAL.

The week under review has developed no change and business has moved along without any noticeable alteration in the position. On the whole the volume continues moderate, but, of course, there is some accession of orders as the season advances, though they are, generally speaking, for limited quantities for which the purchaser has a reasonable outlet in the immediate future. In fact, as we have noted from time to time during the spring, caution predominates in all branches of trade. A reasonable amount of faith in the future of course exists, but the majority of traders seem determined to avoid all quicksands. This policy, though it restricts business to comparatively decreased limits, is viewed with satisfaction by everybody, for it usually induces a sound trade condition. Our reports of the different branches of business this week reveal the same features, the most noticeable being the stiffening tendency of the leather market, consequent upon the advance in hides, and a fairly active feeling in some lines of grocery specialties.

The Newfoundland seal fishery has closed for the season and the result is, in the main, satisfactory; for, though the catch this year was only 207,000 as against 307,000 last year, the seals taken this year are far superior to those captured during several years past, and their value will average 30 to 50 per cent. higher than those of last year. This is attributed to the fact that they were not taken before the 24th of March, when the seals were well grown. The weather having been favorable they were unusually large and plump. It is probable that, despite the diminished numbers, the cash returns will exceed those from last year's catch, even without any enhancement in the prices for fat, oil or hides which are sold by weight.

It is evident that a very large cattle business will be done this year between Canada and Great Britain. About forty steamers are booked to leave Montreal during the present month with cargoes aggregating nearly 20,000 head of cattle. If the exports continue at the same ratio until the close of navigation the exports from that port will exceed 100,000 head. Halifax and other ports will contribute their respective quotas, so that we shall not be surprised to learn at the end of the shipping season that Canada has contributed about 200,000 head of cattle to the food supply of the "old country." It may be doubted whether this country can supply so many beef creatures, but, if the markets continue good on the other side, boats will be found forthcoming from where it is not generally known that any exist. Much could and ought to be done here in the way of affording ample facilities for providing water and food for the animals while waiting shipment hence, and we trust that the authorities who have such matters in hand will fully attend to this important duty.

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

	Week		Prov.		Weeks corresponding to		Failures for the year to date.			
	May 2.	week	1889	1888	May 2	1887	1890	1889	1888	1887
United States..	133	174	151	156	181	4138	4396	3892	3988	
Canada.....	23	38	29	44	16	698	674	706	471	

DRY GOODS.—The week has not shown any material change, and trade has been a little quieter if anything for the reason that the recent weather has been unfavorable to the movement in the country. On the whole trade is moderate and wholesale men seem determined to discount the large stocks of fall goods which are known to have been carried over from last season by ordering fall supplies in a very cautious way, as evidenced by the action of buyers on the other side, and reports from the mills throughout Canada which state that, though orders are being placed, they are in less quantity than last year's. Spring goods have been pretty well broken into, and sorting orders covering general lines are coming in more freely from quite a number of sections. Complaints regarding remittances are, however, numerous, and many country merchants are being carried by our wholesale

houses until times improve. Cotton goods are steady and a good trade therein is confidently anticipated during the coming season. Woollens are quiet. Still a few more sorting requirements have been noticed of late, especially for Canadian cloths which are gradually supplanting foreign manufactures.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The dull and easy feeling to the iron market is unaltered, and the only developments are in the way of lower values. With only a moderate jobbing movement in progress and very little business for forward delivery, the market is a very quiet one. The feeling is downward and, though no actual change can be cited in pig as far as stocks on hand here are concerned, lower figures for future delivery are confidently anticipated by the trade. In bar iron the weak tone that we noted as characterising the situation last week still continues, and from what we can learn values are shaping towards a lower basis, and a reduction of 10c. to 15c. is spoken of as a certainty.

BREADSTUFFS.—The flour market continues very strong with a fair local trade passing. Stocks here are reported to be very high. Boerholm's cable reports wheat firm and corn easier. On May 1st stocks of wheat and flour (in bbls.) were estimated to be the same as on April 1st, while there were 60,000 quarters less of corn on hand than on the 1st of the previous month. In Chicago wheat was very strong, and an advance has occurred of 3½c. for July and 4½c. for May. At New York wheat advanced 2½c. for May and 3c. for December options. At St Louis wheat advanced 2c. for cash in May and 3c. for July and August. In Toledo wheat was active and advanced about 3c. Wheat in Duluth has advanced 5c.

PROVISIONS—The local market continues without feature, only a small local trade being done at unchanged prices. The Liverpool provision market has developed no change, though prices are rather firmer. July pork at Chicago advanced another 30c. Hogs were stronger as were also cattle.

BUTTER.—The butter market remains the same, and we hear of no additional feature of importance. In new butter—which, by-the-way, comes in very slowly—there is a business moving in a jobbing way, such as a small lot placed here and there for immediate requirement. From Montreal it is reported that, now that the season of navigation is opened, there has been some enquiry on Newfoundland account for old butter, and purchases have been made of selections of Western at 11c., while several lots grading lower changed hands at 7c. to 8c. Now that this is commenced dealers there have hopes of disposing of the supplies, but buyers do all the dictation in the matter according to all accounts.

CHEESE.—The cheese market continues uninteresting, and there are no points on which to base anything. The cable is unchanged at 5½s. Very little new cheese has as yet come to hand, and what has arrived passed out of receivers' hands at once to local grocers.

FRUIT.—The fruit market has continued firm on the whole with a quiet movement in green, while dried has been somewhat restricted for the reason that it is firmly held and the demand is small at this season. The strong position that raisins have occupied for some time back is unaltered and they are as firm if not firmer than previously. The available stocks in London, New York, Montreal and elsewhere are very light. In currants there is nothing particular to note. Some new are daily expected but, owing to the high prices ruling in Greece, the consignments will be small. The California *Fruit Grower* says:—"Dealers and brokers are on the still hunt for dried fruit, price being a secondary consideration to quality and quantity. Choice stock when offered is snapped up at sellers' prices. Some stock remains in dealers' hands, but the lots are small and not of choice quality. The business for some weeks has been a pick-up one. Our attention has just been called to the statement made in last week's *Fruit Grower* that this market was well cleaned up of dried fruits, yet the railroad's report show a movement of 611,020 pounds in March. This may seem strange at first glance, but these are facts nevertheless. The bulk of these shipments reported on April 12th were made during the early part of March, some forty days ago, and include a large quantity of prunes, as well as ten or twelve cars of dried grapes. The freight rates on all these articles being \$1.40 per hundred pounds, very many shippers class entire shipment as dried fruit; hence their difficulty in trying to keep statistics regarding shipments straight."

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—A good steady business has been transacted during the week in sugar at firm prices for both yellows and granulated. Business in molasses has been quiet, as dealers are afraid to trade, owing to the fact that late advices from Barbadoes indicate a probable speedy declension in prices.

TEA.—The trade in tea has been quiet during the week and dealers report the market in good shape for the new crop which will shortly be here. Advices from London are that low grades have advanced ½d., owing to the increase demand for these grades since the repeal of the duty, and that Indian and Ceylon teas have been in large supply, but that the demand is equal.

COFFEE.—In coffee business is very quiet. The market is supposed to be slightly easier, though small lots—say five to ten bags—are unchanged. Advices from London state that since the recent resumption of public sales there has been a decline of 1s. to 2s. in the English market in Jamaica, plantation Ceylon, East Indian and Central America coffees, but that Mocha, being in small supply, fetched rather better prices, and Rios show an advance of from 2s. to 3s., principally for the better grades. At the last Government auctions in Holland the prices of Java showed a slight decline for all good descriptions.

FISH OILS.—Our Montreal correspondent writes as follows under date of the 5th instant:—"Market firm and tending upwards. Steam refined seal oil has been sold to arrive at 45c, but holders now ask 47½c. Cod oil supply limited, 35c. to 36c. for Newfoundland, and Gaspo, and 32c. for Halifax. Cod liver oil quiet at 45c. to 50c. for Nfld."

FISH.—Fresh herring, for which our bankers have waited for several weeks to use them as bait, have struck the eastern and Cape Breton shores in large numbers, and the fishing vessels are taking in full supplies and sailing for the banks as fast as they get what they need. As fish are reported to be plentiful on the banks it will not be long before the new catch will begin to pour in, and this may tend to brighten up the market. At present the fish trade continues very dull and shows no feature of interest. Foreign markets show little or no encouragement to shippers. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, May 5.—"Little offering. Dry cod is almost the only fish in the market and is slow of sale at \$3.75. Labrador herring nominally at \$3 to \$3.50 per bbl. There is nothing doing, as is usual at this season, and all prices are merely nominal." Gloucester, Mass, May 5.—"Last week the receipts were 567,200 lbs. codfish, 74,300 lbs. halibut, 99,450 lbs. haddock, 15,000 lbs. hake, 5,000 lbs. cusk, 40 bbls. alowives, 15 bb's. herring. We quote New Georges cod fish at \$4.75 a qtl. for large, and small at \$4.12½; Bank, \$1.60 for large and \$1 for small; no old Bank on the market. Shore, \$1.75 and \$1 for large and small; cured cusk at \$3.25 per qtl.; hake, \$2.50; haddock, \$2.75; heavy salted pollock, \$2.00, and English cured do. \$2.75 per qtl. Labrador herring, \$4.00 bbl.; med. split, \$4.50; Newfoundland do., \$4; Nova Scotia do., \$5; Eastport, \$4; split Shore, \$1.25; round do., \$3.50; round Eastport, \$3.25; pickled codfish, \$6; haddock, \$5; halibut heads, \$3; sounds, \$11; tongues and sounds, \$9.50; tongues, \$8.00; alowives, \$4.00; trout \$14.50; California salmon, \$15.00; Halifax do., \$23. Newfoundland do., \$16." Barbadoes, April 16.—"Sales of medium cod have been made at \$13.29 to \$14 and of large at \$18. Large, though in heavy supply, is all in one hand, so that efforts are being made to keep the price up. Nominal quotations are \$20. Nearly 1,400 barrels of herrings have recently been landed from two vessels and there have been other imports, but prices are not fixed. Salmon are enquired for and a few tierces sold at \$24.10."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Leaf.....	7½ to 7¾
Granulated.....	6½ to 7
Circle A.....	6½
White Extra C.....	6½
Standard.....	5½ to 5¾
Extra Yellow C.....	5½ to 5¾
Yellow C.....	5½ to 5¾
TEA.	
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19
Fair.....	20 to 23
Good.....	25 to 29
Choice.....	31 to 33
Extra Choice.....	35 to 36
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes.....	37 to 38
Demerara.....	40 to 44
Diamond N.....	48
Porto Rico.....	36 to 39
Cienfuegos.....	33
Trinidad.....	31
Antigua.....	33 to 35
Tobacco, Black.....	38 to 44
Bright.....	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	3.15
Boston and Thin Family.....	6½
Soda.....	6½
do in 1lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7½
Fancy.....	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

Markets west have advanced about 30c. since our last, and wheat touched \$1.10 per bushel. Millers claim we will pay \$6.00 for best grades before Autumn. Oatmeal has also advanced some 25c. in sympathy with sharp advance in oats. We quote as follows, subject to market changes:—

FLOUR.

High Grade Patents.....	5.56 to 5.60
Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	5.05 to 5.10
Straight Grade.....	4.75 to 4.90
Superior Extras.....	4.60 to 4.65
Good Seconds.....	4.25 to 4.35
Graham Flour.....	5.00 to 5.25
American Supr. Extras, in bond.....	4.35 to 4.40
American 90 per cent, in bond.....	4.65 to 4.71
Pillsbury's Best, in half bbls.....	3.40
Oatmeal.....	4.20 to 4.10
Rolled.....	4.15 to 4.10
Kiln Dried Cornmeal.....	2.50 to 2.60
Rolled Wheat.....	5.50
Wheat Bran, per ton.....	18.00
Shorts.....	20.00
Middlings.....	22.00
Cracked Corn "including bags.....	24.00
Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	35.10
Moulse.....	24.00
Split Peas.....	3.75 to 4.00
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.55 to 2.00
Port Barley, per barrel.....	4.00 to 4.75
Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	44 to 40
P. E. I. Oats.....	44 to 46
Hay per ton.....	10.75

J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head of Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL—	
Extra.....	11.00
No. 1.....	13.00
2 large.....	12.00
2.....	11.50
3 large.....	11.50
3.....	11.50
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore July.....	3.25 to 3.50
No. 1. August, Round.....	2.50
September.....	2.50
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.....	3.00 to 3.25
Bay of Islands, Split.....	none
Round.....	none
ALOWIVES, per bbl.....	3.00 to 3.25
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore.....	4.25 to 4.40
Bank.....	3.25 to 3.50
Bay.....	3.50 to 3.75
SALMON, No. 1.....	18.00 to 19.00
HADDOCK, per qtl.....	2.25
HAKE.....	2.00
CUSK.....	1.50
POLLOCK.....	1.50
HAKESOUNDS, per lb.....	12½
COD OIL A.....	74

PROVISIONS.

No change in value, but the proposed duty is not yet established.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	12.50 to 13.00
Am. Plate.....	13.00 to 11.00
Ex. Plate.....	15.50 to 16.00
Pork, Mess, American.....	16.50 to 17.00
American, clear.....	18.00 to 19.00
P. E. I. Mess.....	16.00
P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	14.00
Prime Mess.....	12.50 to 13.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	12
American.....	11 to 12
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	8 to 9

Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, No. 1, per bbl.....	3.50 to 4.00
Oranges, Jamaica, per bbl., repacked.....	8.00
Lemons, per case.....	5.50 to 6.50
Cocoanuts, new, per 100.....	5.00
Onions, American, per lb.....	4c.
Dates, boxes, new.....	5½ to 6
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	11
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb.....	10 to 13
small boxes.....	5½ to 6
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags, new.....	6.00
Foxberries.....	13.00
Cranberries, per bbl.....	13.00

C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25
in Small Tubs.....	22 to 25
Good, in large tubs.....	20
Store Packed & oversalted.....	14
Canadian Township.....	19 to 20
Western.....	17
Cheese, Canadian.....	10
Antigonish.....	10½

A LOVER FROM OVER THE SEA.

(Continued.)

"There is small chance of that," interposed Mr. Irvine kindly. They were all gathered round the lighted tea-table by this time, Olivia in her own chair between her two devoted slaves Sydney and George, Philip Grantley occupying a seat opposite to her, where no change in her mobile face, no gesture of her delicate hands could escape him. "Mr. Grantley is so modest, Lady Olivia. He has wrought all sorts of wonderful changes in the place already; some of his new ideas will, I firmly believe, double your income in a very short time, if carried out. Even in such a matter as hoeing potatoes it is as well to know the best and most improved method of doing it," continued the Rector, who was singularly broad in his views for a man who had wasted sixteen of the best years of his life vegetating in a country parish, regarding an occasional trip to London as an important event in his otherwise monotonous existence, to be fitly crowned by an expedition to Westminster Abbey, or a stroll round the British Museum. "The system of 'Did for grandfather, do for we!' is utterly fatal to all branches of art and science, and more difficult to eradicate from farming and agricultural matters than from almost any others, thanks to the gross ignorance, the determined stupidity of Hodge. No one so impossible to convince, so impervious to argument, so staunch an enemy to all change and improvement as he!"

"You might well say so if you had spent half an hour, as I did yesterday, trying to induce old Betty Wivens to dose her grandchild with ipecacuanha wine for the whooping-cough, instead of forcing him to swallow her own useless and disgusting remedy, a roast mouse!" remarked Mrs. Irvine in a plaintive tone. "It is perfectly true, I assure you, my dear Olivia; and the next time you pass the cottage I wish you would call in and speak to her about it. She might perhaps listen to what you say, although she will not take the least notice of me."

"Don't you believe it! Even Olivia's powers of persuasion would fail there!" declared the Rector, laughing heartily. "I have given Betty up as a hopeless case ever since she prescribed five spiders in a spoonful of jam as a cure for my lumbago. As for Doctor Graham, he told me himself that he had lost all patience with her. I believe he never enters the house now, but sends his assistant."

"Olive doesn't know about it! Fancy Doctor Graham's having taken an assistant, Olive!" broke in Sydney eagerly.

"Yes—and he has a very fair tenor voice. You will be pleased with the improvement in the choir, I am sure, my dear," said the Rector. "Grantley has been taking them in hand, and has done wonders; we mean to try some par-songs at the next penny reading."

"Perhaps you remarked a young man at the station to day with red hair and a slight squint?" put in the Rector's wife. "No? Ah, well, it's of no consequence—only he has just had a holiday to see his mother, and was, I believe, to return this afternoon. I was only going to say, if you did notice him, dear, that he is the assistant. His name is Timson."

To all these items of local news and gossip Lady Olivia Desmond listened attentively. Philip Grantley, who had from time to time seen her doings and her toilets published in the Society journals, was astonished to find her thus simple, natural and unaffected. She was as frankly interested in the village schoolmistress's delinquencies, even in the Rector's cat's last kittens, produced in a basket for the children for her special benefit, as though her impersonation of Rosalind in some smart amateur theatricals had never occupied a long paragraph of the *Screamers*, as though she had never written a novelette in her own name which the reviewers called *chic*, or moulded a figure of a sleeping child which had taken the gold medal at the highest class exhibitions for lady-amateurs in London.

"She is an extraordinary combination—talented, no doubt,—warm hearted unmistakably; but her special gift is sympathy, decided Mr. Grantley, who, from having led a somewhat lonely, self-contained life in his youth and early manhood was given to analyzing people and things rather closely. His estimate of Lady Olivia's character was confirmed by his subsequent quiet observation of her, when, tea at last concluded, she settled down as contentedly in the family circle gathered in the cosy old-fashioned Rector's drawing room as though life in a country parson's home was the only experience she had ever known.

Mr. Grantley's game of chess with the Rector was not conducted on such strictly scientific principles as usual on this occasion. Olivia's chestnut head, bent in absorbed interest over the heel of a half-finished gray worsted sock with which Mrs. Irvine had promptly supplied her, and her musical voice, asking anxiously after the welfare of the villagers, even making enquiries as to Dame Bray's donkey, and the magpie with the broken leg which Sydney had been nursing during the past winter, interfered considerably with her new steward's tactics, and rendered him an easy prey to his eager foe.

Unfortunately for Mr. Grantley's reputation, there was no time for another game, Lady Olivia rising to return home just as the well-worn cuckoo clock in the Rector's Hall announced the hour of nine in a somewhat exhausted fashion.

The rain had quite ceased as her ladyship and the Rector, followed by Philip Grantley and Sydney Irvine, walked leisurely down the drive. The moon had risen, turning every little pool of water, every dripping bush or bough, to silver; a hundred honeyed scents perfumed the evening air. The lilacs, the deep red thorns, the swaying laburnums, already on the wane, drooped disconsolate beneath their weight of moisture, but the breath of roses, and the sweet scent of honeysuckle mingled with the refreshing smell of the damp earth.

Two fields, divided by white gates and a stile, and about a hundred

yards of fir and larch plantation, separated the Rectory from Thornwood Manor. As they paused beneath the shade of the fir boughs, a nightingale burst suddenly into lusty song, and Lady Olivia paused with uplifted hand to listen. The bird, plainly visible in the clear moonlight, had perched itself on the topmost bough of a young larch-tree, a silvery star shining behind it. The picture was deeply impressed on Philip Grantley's mind. Had he been an artist, he would have needed no preliminary sketch to enable him to paint it at any future time—just a tall tree clearly outlined against a cloudless sky, and the moonlight falling upon the slender figure of a woman with pale, upraised face, and soft hair ruffled by the evening breeze.

CHAPTER III.

Lady Olivia's arrival in Grass-shire was followed by a spell of perfect June weather. All day long the glorious summer sun smiled down upon the fields and verdant slopes, upon the great elms and sycamores, the waving poplars and flickering birches which surrounded the little village of Camersham. All day long the mistress of Thornwood, restless—to use the housekeeper's old-fashioned simile—"as a dog at a fair," flitted in and out of the glass-doors of the drawing-room opening on to the lawn, gathering roses—cabbage, daisy, bluish and striped—to deck the great blue and yellow punch bowls and jars that adorned her hall and sitting-rooms, wandering down the straight walks of the walled kitchen-garden, where mignonette and sweet-peas ran riot among the gooseberry and currant bushes, chatting with the old gardener and the weeding-boy, or deftly whistling "God Save the Queen," to the old one-eyed jackdaw in the wicker cage hung upon a nail outside the potting-shed.

The afternoon usually found Lady Olivia established under her favorite tree, a wide-spreading elm, on the lawn, three or four wicker lounging chairs, a couple of Persian rugs, and a rustic table converting the spot into an *alfresco* drawing room. Here the mistress of the Manor alternately read, worked, wrote, or dreamed the sunny hours away, occasionally encouraging Wrinkles, her pug-dog, to snap at the little gauzy flies that would imprison themselves under the frills and puffings of her soft white muslin gown. Now and then she would throw a ball of crewel wool at the sleepy Persian cat luxuriously curled up on the mat at her feet, or scratch the head of the parrot, known as the oldest inhabitant of Camersham, who was swinging in her gorgeous brass cage on a stand close by.

Four o'clock striking from the tower of Camersham church was the signal for Miss Vallance, Olivia's friend, chaperon, and general factotum, to make her appearance on the scene. The old lady passed through the glass-doors and deliberately paused on the wide stone verandah that ran round three sides of the old house to open a large buff-coloured sunshade, although her head was already well-protected by a brown mushroom-hat dexterously lodged on the top of a neat white lace cap. There was not the slightest necessity for such safeguards, for in the afternoon the lawn at Thornwood was fully three parts in shadow; but Miss Vallance was a creature of habit, and it was a custom to pause at one particular spot every day, and there to open her sunshade with a sharp "click."

Afternoon tea followed speedily, being brought on to the lawn by a neat rosy checked country girl promoted to the office of parlor maid during Lady Olivia's brief stay. There was no staff of servants kept at the Manor. During the many months it was shut up every year Mrs. Graves the housekeeper, who knew and loved every stick and stone of the place, watched with religious care over the large dim rooms with their treasures of faded needlework, spindle-legged furniture, and pale water-colour drawings from which the original bright hues had long fled.

Mrs. Graves had lived all her days in Camersham, could remember Lady Olivia's grandmother, and often told her long stories of her father's wild pranks when a boy. It was her pride and delight to assume the office of cook and housekeeper when Lord St. Kevin's daughter came down and brought light and life into the silent rooms and passages of the deserted house; the old woman was pleased to try her hand once more on the sticky pastry and cakes and endless small delicacies of cooking for which she had been famous in days gone by. She herself, her niece Lattico, Lady Olivia's own maid, and the groom who attended to the well-being of the two pampered ponies, Duck and Drake, comprised the whole of the establishment. Neighbours in Grass-shire were few and far between, and, had there been twice as many, the mistress of Thornwood had neither the means nor the inclination to entertain them in any elaborate fashion. Tea, with fresh fruit and cream, was always ready on the lawn at half-past four o'clock, and there, on the glorious summer afternoons that followed her arrival at the Manor, Lady Olivia, in her own unconventional manner, welcomed any visitor that chanced to appear.

Her visitors represented every grade of society, from Doctor Graham's old maiden sister and the fat good-natured wife of the family lawyer, both of whom had known her ladyship and petted her in the days of her childhood, to old Sir John Pringle and his hunting daughters, who rode over from Pringlehurst, sixteen miles distant, to ask their fair neighbor to pay them a three days' visit while their tennis tournament was going on.

Since her father's death Lady Olivia had always steadfastly adhered to the habit of paying her small domain at least one visit every year, partly because her guardian Colonel St. Aubyn had always railed against her doing so, as an unnecessary expense and trouble, partly because of the affection with which her father had always spoken to her of the place where some of his happiest boyish days had been spent.

It followed naturally that the simple country-folk in Camersham and its neighborhood looked upon her as their own property, and looked forward to the time when their young lady would marry a man rich enough to reinstate Thornwood in the important position it had once held in the county, and settle down comfortably amongst them for the remainder of her days.

Although Lady Olivia appeared in no hurry to oblige them in this par-

ticular, her sympathy and interest in all their affairs were as keen as though her whole life instead of only a very small portion of it had been passed in their society. She remembered the name of every child in the village, and who won prizes and who did not win them at the last Rectory school-feast; she listened patiently to all the little love-affairs, tiffs, and family jabs and quarrels from which an ideal country village nestling peacefully amongst shady trees and flower-decked fields was no more exempt than any other place where men and women with their various faults and frailties exist. She gave a word of advice here, of warning there, a few badly-needed shillings to one, some little luxury to another.

"You court popularity, I see," Philip Grantley remarked to her one day, with a smile, when Lady Olivia had teased him into giving the village carpenter an order to put a small wooden porch to a cottage where an old blind basketmaker lived, so that the man could work comfortably in the doorway, sheltered from the wind and sun.

Lady Olivia had answered him honestly—

"No; but I like to be loved—I like to know that old Denis will sit and plait in that porch at his ease, and that I have been able to give a little happiness to one whose pleasures are so very few. There is no luxury like that of giving. If I were rich—"

"Which you will never be, if you are going to put porches to the doors of all your tenants' houses, and will not let me raise the rent a penny to pay for them!" interposed the new steward, laughing.

Philip Grantley was very much at his ease with Lady Olivia by the time she had been a fortnight at the Manor. He expressed his opinions freely on various matters connected with her property, even when, as was frequently the case, those opinions differed entirely from her own.

This was altogether a novel experience for her ladyship. The only person from whom she had ever encountered opposition was Godfrey St. Aubyn, for whose judgment on all subjects she had an unqualified contempt. Old Gregson, her former steward, had agreed with her to her face, and acted directly contrary to her wishes the moment her back was turned. Mr. Grantley honestly objected to her ideas if he thought them impracticable or imprudent, and would not rest until he had actually demonstrated to her that she was wrong.

The new steward possessed the unmistakable advantage of being a gentleman—not a gentleman of Lady Olivia's world certainly, but a gentleman for all that, a man to whom a cowardly or uncourteous action would be impossible, who would scorn to shelter himself behind a subterfuge or excuse himself with a lie, whose innate good breeding showed itself in every action of his daily life, and whose freedom from all self-consciousness gave him an ease of manner not to be easily acquired even in the best society.

"What does it matter what he came for or where he comes from!" exclaimed Lady Olivia rather testily soon after her arrival, in reply to some uneasy surmises from Miss Vallance. "Do you suppose he is a murderer hiding from justice, or that he has designs on the family spoons?"

"Well, not quite that," Miss Vallance admitted. But still being of that order of intelligence which considers "improbability" and "impropriety" synonymous terms, she thought that Mr. Grantley's extreme reticence concerning his past life was very unsatisfactory, and Sir James Champion's letter of introduction—it could hardly be called a recommendation—when referred to and re-read, was decidedly vague.

"Sir James Champion has much pleasure in vouching for the general trustworthiness and thorough business habits which render Mr. Philip Grantley particularly eligible for any responsible post."

That was all: and Sir James had been absent from England for the last three months, as Military Commandant of some island with an unpronounceable name.

"I think, dear, it would have been wiser to let Colonel St. Aubyn select your steward," Miss Vallance hazarded rather timidly, dropping half a dozen stitches of her knitting in a laudable desire to stick to her opinion. "You see, gentlemen are more able to enter into these matters than women; and you, being young, and so attractive—I only hope and trust there may be nothing wrong! I really can't help saying, Olivia, my dear, that I do wish we knew more of Mr. Grantley's antecedents—I do indeed!"

"I will find out all particulars for you from his own lips to-morrow," rejoined Lady Olivia gravely, but with an expression about her sensitive lips which her old governess knew well. "I will ask him who his parents were, where he was born, and who holds his certificate of baptism. Then there is his age, and where he was educated, and a host of other questions besides." She paused suddenly; a splendid red rose which she had been swinging rapidly to and fro as she spoke snapped off its stem with her hasty movement and lay upon the ground at her feet.

Lady Olivia was always a little childish in her emotions, and Miss Vallance saw her young mistress's lip quiver as she stooped to pick up the broken flower.

"My dear child, don't fret yourself unnecessarily," said the governess kindly. "You know I don't wish to press you to ask Mr. Grantley a single unpleasant question. You have taken him on trust so far, and up to the present time your venture has been very successful. Mr. Irvine has seen a good deal of him, and seems to like him very much; and I dare say we shall find out more about him by-and-by. If he would marry and settle down here, it might really be a very good thing for all parties," added Miss Vallance, bent on conciliation. "That niece who stays with the Grahams, sometimes would be the very wife for him—would she not? Not too young and a nice well-mannered woman, I always consider."

Lady Olivia gave vent to her feelings in a peal of irrepressible laughter.

"You are a dear, delicious, inconsistent old goose, Val!" she exclaimed, giving her chaperon a sudden vigorous hug, to the decided detriment of that lady's cap-strings.

(To be Continued.)

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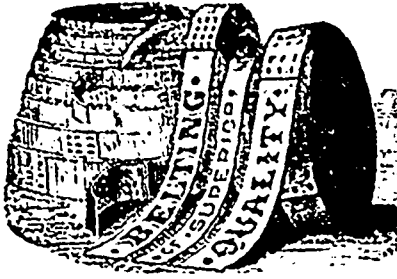
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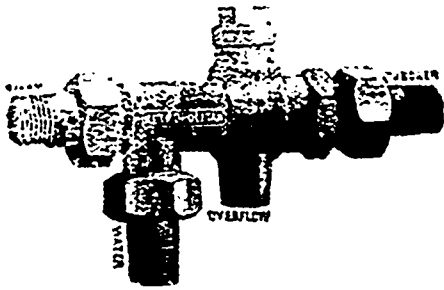
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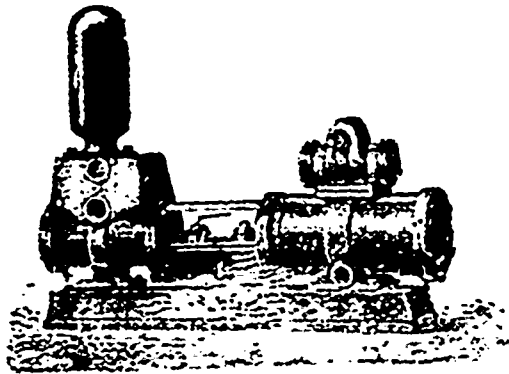
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MINING.

We are indebted to the compilers, Elfric Drew Ingall, M. E., of the Geological Survey of Canada, and H. P. Bruniell, assistant to the Division of Mineral Statistics and Mines, for the following:—

SUMMARY OF THE MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA IN 1889, which is subject to revision.

Name of product.	Quantity.	Value.
Antimony.....	55 tons	\$ 1,100
Asbestos.....	6,014 "	424,350
Bricks.....	190,724 thousands	1,252,667
Building stone.....	310,582 cub. yds	899,105
Cement.....	90,474 bbls.	69,790
Charcoal.....	1,426,800 bush.	83,573
Coal.....	2,719,469 tons	5,570,742
Coke.....	54,539 "	155,043
Copper.....	6,810,952 lbs.	85,424
Felspar.....	510 tons	5,100
Fertilizers.....	775 "	26,606
Fire clay.....	400 "	4,800
Flag stones.....	14,000 sq. ft.	1,400
Glass.....	150,000
Gold.....	61,799 ozs.	1,116,145
Granite.....	12,535 tons	78,624
Graphite.....	220 "	1,630
Grindstones.....	3,385 "	30,163
Gypsum.....	206,201 "	193,658
Iron.....	58,783 "	2,210,062
Iron ore.....	84,181 "	151,640
Lead.....	164,000 lbs.	5,863
Lime.....	2,278,678 bush.	265,208
Limestone, for flux.....	22,122 tons	21,909
Manganese Ore.....	1,447 "	31,814
Marble and Serpentine.....	980 "	980
Mineral Paints.....	794 "	15,280
Mineral Water.....	404,600 galls.	37,360
Miscellaneous Clay Products.....	239,385
Petroleum.....	704,600 bbls.	672,978
Phosphate.....	30,540 tons	312,182
Pig Iron.....	25,921 "	499,859
Platinum.....	1,000 ozs.	4,500
Pyrites.....	68,047 tons	306,212
Salt.....	24,716 "	110,387
Sand and Gravel (exports).....	451,195 "	69,506
Silver.....	378,675 ozs.	343,848
Slate.....	6,935 tons	119,160
Soapstone.....	195 "	1,020
Steel.....	26,333 "	917,822
Sulphuric Acid.....	10,998,713 lbs.	148,482
Tiles.....	10,286 thousands	130,871
Estimated value of mineral products not returned (principally nickel, iron, mica and structural materials).....	1,933,752
Total.....	\$19,500,000

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINERALS.—The Committee on Mines and Minerals of the House was composed of the following members:—James A. Fraser, T. R. Black, R. L. Black, Allen Haley, Jeffrey McColl, Daniel McNeil and Wm. McKay. They had to examine into the merits of three petitions that had been presented for damages alleged to have been incurred through errors in the Department, and after a careful investigation they made an unusually able report which we should like to print in full, but owing to its length have to epitomize. No. 1 was the petition of James L. Hemeon of Queens County, and related to mine areas on Molega Barrons, Queens County, taken up by Mr. Nathan Hammet on April 5th, 1887, in which the petitioner was interested. On the 3rd day of October of the same year a renewal license was applied for and granted. Mr. A. M. Hemeon, M. P.P., called at the Mines Office on April 6th, 1888, with the object of either renewing the license or obtaining leases for Mr. Hemeon, and "was informed by Mr. Carman, a clerk in the office, that they had been taken the preceding day under prospecting license by Messrs. Wade and Maguire." The petitioner wrote or caused to be written to the Department letters of inquiry about the areas, but no answers were received to these alleged letters, and there appears to be no record of their receipt by the Department. Afterwards on Sept. 19th, 1888, and October 18th of the same year, the Mines Department wrote to Mr. J. L. Hemeon and stated in the latter letter "that what was told A. M. Hemeon, M. P.P., on April 6th, 1888, to the effect that the license under which the areas in question had been held by the petitioner had expired on the 4th April, two days before, was misleading, inasmuch as the prospecting license under which the areas were then held did not expire until April 6th; that Messrs. Wade and Maguire did not acquire a legal title, and that Mr. Hemeon, M. P.P., should have been told to come again on the following day, April 7th, when the ground would be vacant." The Committee find that the petitioner is not entitled to the areas, as he failed to act on the advice of the Department, the Messrs. Wade and Maguire now holding under a legal title taken out on October 18th, 1888, the disputed areas remaining vacant from April 7th of that year.

No. 2 was the Petition of James Thompson, builder, of Halifax, and Kinsman Randolph, merchant, of Bridgetown, and related to mining areas

taken up in Mount Uniacke District. In this case there was a mistake in the boundaries of the property, and a re-survey made by Mr. Christie proved that they had sunk one of their shafts on property that really belonged to Withrow and Hartlen. The first survey had been made by B. Blois, a crown land surveyor, and from the boundaries as laid out by him Messrs. Thompson and Randolph had sunk the shafts on their own property. Mr. Christie's re-survey proved that an error of 39 feet had been made, and that as a consequence most of the work done by Messrs. Thompson and Randolph was on the Withrow and Hartlen property. In this case the Committee find that Messrs. Thompson and Randolph have a just grievance, and recommend that the Commissioner of Mines have their claims examined into by an expert, and the damages if any assessed awarded to them.

Petition No. 3 relates to areas in Ecum Secum taken up under prospecting license by John Cameron of Melrose, in Guysborough County, on the 29th August, 1888. On the 10th of May, 1889, after the petitioner had developed the property to some extent, had found a gold bearing lead and had sold interests to various parties, he was informed by the Inspector of Mines that the areas were held under lease by the Pittsburg Company. The Pittsburg Company sold to John Yorston and Peter Graham of Pictou, which firm dispossessed the petitioner, and as a consequence he claims from the Department damages amounting to \$2,416. The Committee on examination find that the facts as stated by the petitioner are substantially true, and recommend "inasmuch as the petitioner was misled by reports from the Mines Department, and was in consequence put to considerable expense and loss of time, and was also deprived of valuable property which he had reasonable excuse to suppose was his own, that he be paid by the Province the sum of five hundred dollars, said sum of five hundred dollars to include the monies paid by him for licenses and renewals thereof."

"Your Committee also beg leave to report that during the investigation concerning the petition of John Cameron aforesaid it came to their notice, and was afterwards found to be true, that Mr. Carman, a clerk in the Mines Department, had been acting as agent for the Pittsburg Co., that as such agent he procured the transfer of certain areas at Ecum Secum, among them being those given under the said prospecting license to the petitioners to the said Yorston, and that it was on account of misleading data furnished by the said clerk that the said areas were given to the petitioners in the first instance, and that from a letter written by the said clerk to John Yorston, which was produced and read before your Committee, it appeared that the said clerk was at once misleading the Department of Mines and the Pittsburg Co., for one of which he was confidential clerk, and for the other he was acting as agent.

Your Committee deeply regret to find a person employed in such an important department as that of mines, and in which he is a very prominent official, acting in a double capacity, they therefore deem it their duty to bring the matter to the notice of the Legislature and also to that of the Government."

On all these matters the Committee came to a unanimous opinion, but on the question of separating the Department of Public Works from the Mines Department, which is the closing recommendation of their report, Dr. McKay, M. P. P., dissented.

SOUTH UNIACKE.—The Thompson mine still continues its large yield, the owner having brought to town on Tuesday a nice bar of gold weighing 112 ounces 12 dwts

LAWRENCETOWN.—Mr. Crooks is running a five stamp mill on the quartz taken out in this district and it is reported with encouraging results.

The last edition of the *Canadian Mining Review* has a biographical sketch and portrait of Mr. E. Gilpin, Jr., Deputy Commissioner and Inspector of Mines. It is the first of a series of biographies that are to appear of Canadian mining engineers, mine managers, inspectors, &c., &c., the subject of the next sketch being Mr. H. S. Poole, general manager of the Acadia Coal Company.

It is reported that the Molega Mining Company have disposed of their valuable gold mine at Molega. An American Company are said to be the purchasers, and we hope their investment may prove a paying one, which we have no doubt it will.—*Enterprise*.

STORMONT.—On the 31st of March, work upon the Palgrave Co's property on Hurricane Island, was closed down indefinitely. On Friday morning at 9.30, under the personal direction of Mr. H. K. Fisher, the president of the company, the work of removing the entire surface plant was commenced, and by 7 p. m. that day the entire pumping and hoisting plant, with all the buildings, had been removed. On Saturday the old mining leases were surrendered and new ones obtained, and before midnight that day Mr. Fisher had effected services of arbitration notices on a majority of the parties claiming surface rights on the island.

This action was the result of a prolonged litigation as to the ownership of the surface rights, etc., and is, we believe, the quickest piece of dismantling work on record in Nova Scotia.

The company have a fine property here, and will rebuild a very superior plant just as soon as the question of damages can be settled.—*Canadian Mining Review*.

California, according to the best authorities which we could consult, has produced bullion to the amount of \$1,220,000,000—\$1,183,300,500 gold, \$37,000,000 silver, the base metals cutting no figure in the product—*Chicago Mining Review*.

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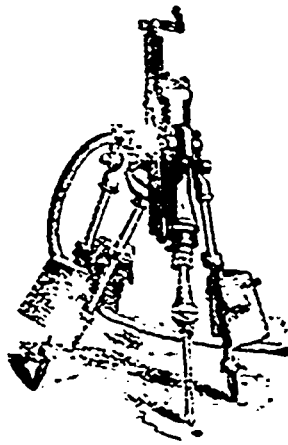
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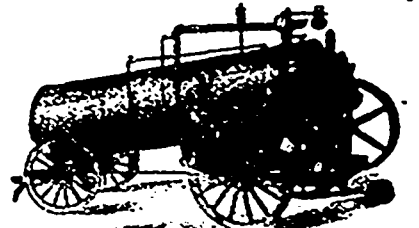
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J. K. MACDONALD, Manager-Director.

January 1, 1890

Assets,	\$2,894,502.41
Liabilities,	2,664,253.75
Surplus,	\$230,248.66

1889.

New Assurance,	\$2,369,500
Total	17,711,404
Premium Income,	561,293
Total	721,973

RESULTS OF BUSINESS OF 1889.

Increase in Assurance,	\$948,467
Assets	311,140
Premiums,	51,190
Surplus	51,664

Surplus Earned - \$115,689

RATES LOW.

PROFITS UNEQUALLED.

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166 HOLLIS ST., HALIFAX.

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The 34th Monthly Drawing will take place
On WEDNESDAY, May 21st, 1890.
At 2 o'clock, p.m.

PRIZES VALUE \$50,000.

Capital Prize—1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00

LIST OF PRIZES.

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

2307 Prizes worth\$50,000.00

TICKETS \$1.00.

It is offered to redeem all prizes in cash, less a
commission of 10 per cent.
Winners' names not published unless specially
authorized.

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CHIPMAN BROTHERS,

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THE NEW DOCTOR.

JANUARY 1st, 18—.

DEAR CHARLEY,—Laid up with a sprained ankle, and must turn over
my patients to your tender mercies. Enclose list with names, addresses,
course of treatment, etc., for your edification.

GODFREY HERMAN.

This was the note that Dr. Charles Stevenson stood perusing with a
downcast face and clouded brow on New Year's morning not many years
ago.

The gentleman in question was just twenty-five, handsome and talented,
possessed of a modest income independent of his practice; was a favorite in
society and had a good list of lady friends upon whom he might call on New
Year's Day.

"Confound it all!" he muttered. "Why couldn't Godfrey wait until
to-morrow to sprain his ankle? And what a list! Rheumatism, pneumonia—
hem! hem! here is one that sounds interesting: Miss Graham,—
street, lung fever. Dear me, what a detailed description of treatment and
symptoms! Decidedly Godfrey is interested in Miss Graham's lung fever.
Well, I suppose I must go, and cut down my visits to a few this evening."

In every youthful heart, though the tender love that makes a life may
not yet have come, there is ever one face, one voice, upon which the fancy
lingers, as a little brighter, a little sweeter than other faces or voices
ever be. To Charles Stevenson this face and voice was the memory of
Maude Middleton, a blonde beauty, and only child of one of the leading
lawyers of the city. As yet love had not come to either heart, yet it is
certain the lovely blonde accepted the attentions of the handsome young
doctor willingly, and gave him sweet smiles in return.

The ripple of her golden hair, the sparkle of her blue eyes were the
magnets that hurried the doctor in his round of professional calls till he
stood at the door of his last patient, Miss Graham, who had lung fever.

Into a darkened room, where poverty had set her ugly seal, yet where
some of those heart-rending relics of better days lingered yet, the doctor was
ushered in by an elderly woman, a gentlewoman in the true English sense of
the word, who bore the traces of sorrow upon her sad face, and looked with
pitiful anxiety for his directions.

A few professional inquiries followed and the doctor approached the bed.
A face, thin, yet exquisitely delicate in every outline and feature, fever-
flushed, with large black eyes, unnaturally brilliant, met his gaze.

While he felt the rapid pulse at the delicate wrist, bent low to listen to
the murmurs of the delirious fancy, a knock at the door summoned the
mother away.

It was impossible in the deep stillness of the room to avoid hearing the
conversation between the new comer and Mrs. Graham.

"You have an answer to my note?" the lady said eagerly.
"No, ma'am. Miss Middleton was dressing for callers, and couldn't be
bothered."

"She sent me some money, Joe, just a shilling or two?"
"No, ma'am. You must wait till next month."
"Well, Joe, you can do no more."
"But ain't I to go for the medicines and the wine?"
"No—there, never mind."

It was a whole tragedy to Charley Stevenson's kind heart. Was the
mother seeking charity? or did the blonde beauty, who haunted all his
dreams, owe her rightful payment? Either way his idol was dimmed by
the words of the errand-boy. A bright thought flashed over Charley
Stevenson's mind.

"Mrs. Graham," he said, turning his eyes delicately from the tearful
face, "your daughter needs a medicine I do not like to trust druggists to
prepare from a written prescription. I will return in an hour and administer
the first dose myself."

Whether she understood the delicate kindness or not, Mrs. Graham's
eyes sufficiently thanked the young physician, who hurried away, soon re-
turning with the medicines and wines, cleverly disguised by a prescription
label plastered over the original one.

More than three hours slipped away while the doctor watched the patient,
studying the effect of his medicines, and finally being rewarded by seeing
her fall into a quiet slumber. It was quite too late when he reached home
again to make any calls; and as he sat over his choery grate he dreamed,
not of Maude's golden curls, but of the pale, sweet face of Miss Graham.

In his morning travels a natty little phaeton passed him, paused till he
came up, and Maude Middleton, leaning forward, held out her hand to the
young physician.

"You don't deserve to be spoken to," she said, with her great blue eyes
merrily cordial, "for you should have followed your bouquet yesterday."

"I was only too sorry I could not," was the reply. "One of my friends
sprained his ankle, and kindly turned over his patients to me."

"Doleful!" with a shrug. "Sickness is a horrid bore. I am out now
hunting up a substitute for my dressmaker, who sends me word she has lung
fever. I dare say it is only a cold; but in the meantime I must find some
one else. Shocking, ain't it? Do come to see us soon."

And, after a few more parting words, Maude carried her golden curls from
Charley's vision.

It was with a new interest he found his way towards evening to Daisy
Graham's sick-room, and when her eyes met his, full of gratitude, and a
whisper thanked him, he wondered how he had ever seen any beauty in the
fair face of Maude Middleton.

But that young lady did not propose to lose her admirer so easily. Old Mrs.

Stevenson, the doctor's aunt, had taken the blonde upon her list of special favorites, and it was astonishing how often the gay beauty found an excuse to visit her elderly friend.

It troubled him, too, that his aunt had so evidently set her heart upon a match between himself and Maude, for he dearly loved her, and was loth to cross any of her wishes. So, not wishing to make any violent rupture, cunning Charley, one evening in the early spring, said—

"Auntie, do you remember once wishing you could replace your old companion, Miss Bruce?"

"Yes, but I never can. And when you are married, Charley, your wife will share our home."

"Very true. In the meantime, auntie, I have a patient who has been very ill with lung fever, and whose sole support is her needle. She is not strong enough yet to follow her trade of dressmaking, and I was thinking, if my auntie could find a place for her and make her useful, it would be a charity, and might prove a comfort here, also."

"Who is she, Charley?"

"Miss Daisy Graham."

"Graham! What Graham?"

"Her father was Josiah, and I believe they were wealthy at one time."

"H'm! Yes. It seems to me you are wonderfully interested, Dr. Charley. Is Miss Daisy pretty?"

"Lovely; and so gentle and good."

Then Charley told of his New Year's call, of the subsequent visits, of his pleading for and obtaining permission to make social visits after professional ones were no longer needed, and how each one deepened his interest in the fair sweet girl.

Two weeks later, Miss Maude Middleton, being about to prepare a wardrobe for the summer campaign, bethought her of the money she owed Daisy Graham, resolved to pay it and so pave the way for a new order. But Miss Graham was not at home.

"Gone with her mother to visit some friends," her landlady told Miss Middleton, who re-entered her phaeton in no amiable frame of mind.

"She had such exquisite taste, and fitted me to perfection, and worked for a mere nothing," thought that ill-used young lady as she drove in the direction of Mrs. Stevenson's. "I'll ask that old maid who makes her dresses, though I suppose they cost a small fortune."

Miss Stevenson was at home, the servant informed Maude, and that young lady being a privileged visitor, went at once to the sitting-room. At the door she paused, seeing a lady seated near the window, and in a low chair at Miss Stevenson's feet, Daisy Graham.

"Oh! Miss Graham," she said, "I have just been to your house to see if you could make me some summer dresses, and to pay you a trifle I owe you."

"Miss Graham," said Miss Stevenson dryly, "has given up dressmaking for the present; but the trifle will be quite convenient towards providing her *trousseau*. You will be the first to hear of the engagement, Maude, but you may say on my authority, that we are to have a wedding in the fall, when Daisy will become the wife of my nephew, Charley."

Very sweetly Miss Middleton made her congratulatory speech, and paid her bill, but in her phaeton the young lady shed piteous tears in the shadow of her veil, muttering—

"So that was the reason Charley Stevenson stayed away from my New Year's reception, and has been so offish over since!"

And reader, that was exactly the reason.

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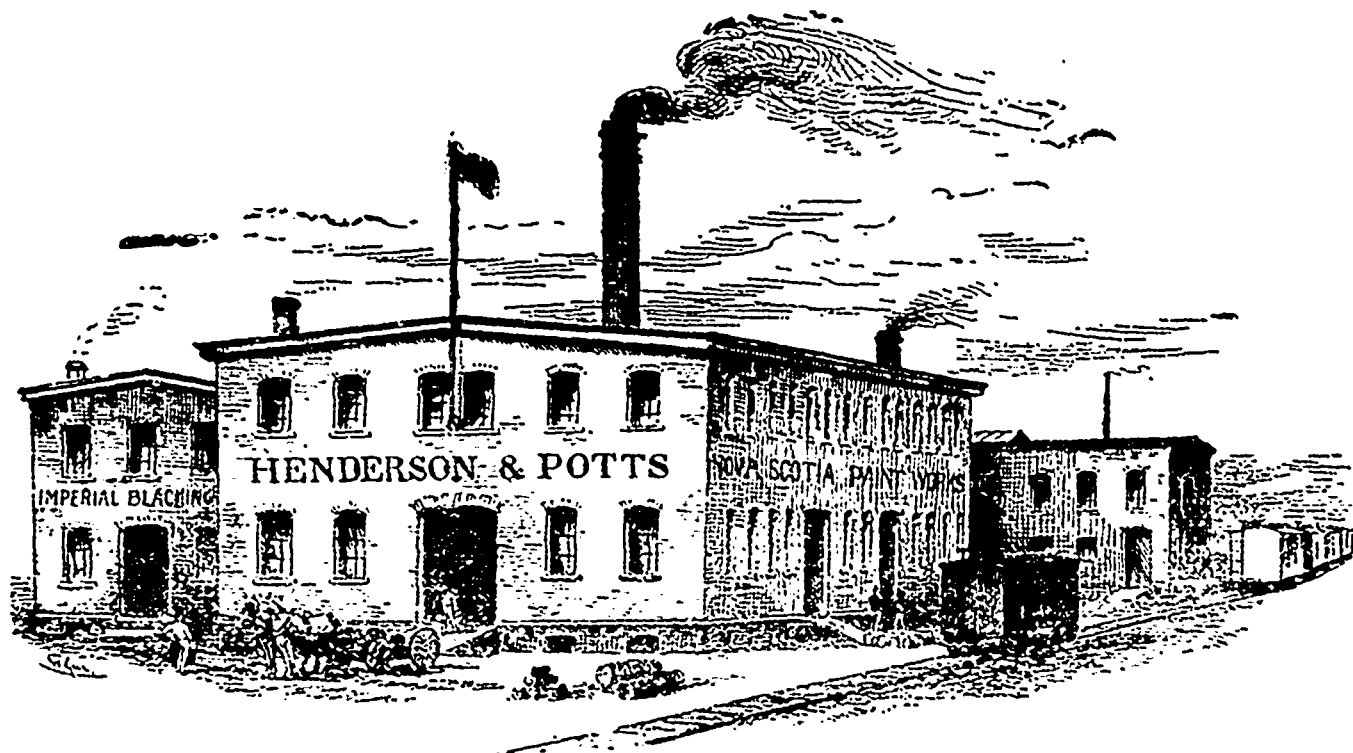
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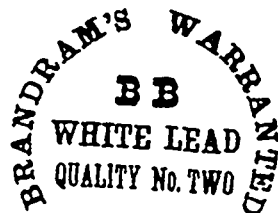
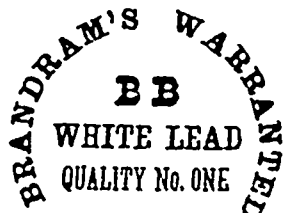
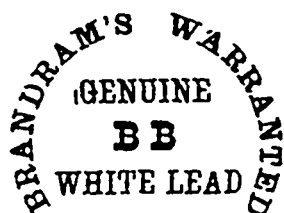
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