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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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HALIFAX, N. S., MARCH 14, 1890.

{ VOL 7  
No. 11 }

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### CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL NOTES .....	1, 2
The Criminal Law of Canada.....	7
CONTRIBUTED.	
Letter to Cousin Caryl .....	"Dinah Sturgis." 6, 7
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Gib-Chat and Chuckles .....	3
News of the Week .....	4, 5
Chess .....	5
Poetry—Alone .....	6
Industrial Notes .....	7
Parliamentary Review .....	8
City Chimes.....	8
Commercial .....	9, 9
Market Quotations .....	9
Serial—Under False Colors .....	10, 11
Mining .....	12, 13
Draughts—Checkers .....	13
My Thief .....	14, 15

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

It has been pretty well established that the present system of rifle competition among our Volunteer Militia is a congenial nursery for "pot-hunters," and is of little avail for making fair shots of the great mass of the rank and file. The *Broad Arrow* finds the same fault with the Wimbledon meetings which, it says, pamper a few hundreds out of the quarter of a million of citizen soldiers, who with that deduction shoot badly.

A country contemporary in a partizan article deduces from an incident which affords quite insufficient grounds the conclusion that the Provincial Government has the intention of forcing direct taxation on the people. Even were this the case the Government would deserve credit for the courage of opinions which we consider would be right in the abstract, though the wisdom of such a course may not be so apparent. Meantime it deserves the thanks of the public for having, in the opening address of the present session, congratulated the country upon "the large measure of prosperity that our Province has enjoyed during the past year," thereby driving a heavy nail into the coffin of pessimism.

We are desirous of referring as little as possible to the statements made in the House of Commons on the subject of General Middleton and Mr. Bremner's furs, until the matter is settled. It is, however, public property as far as it goes, and while we cannot conceive that an officer of high rank, who has moreover been almost the monopolist of honorable distinction and pecuniary gratification on the score of the Riel rebellion, should be found stooping to dishonorable or even questionable acts; we trust that the investigations of the Parliamentary Committee now appointed will be so searching that no manner of doubt may remain, and that any supposed stain on the honor of our forces may be either clean purged away or visited with condign punishment. Under any circumstances the investigation will impress upon the Militia a distinct conception of the sense of honor which Canada expects from those to whom she entrusts the defence of the property and liberty of her citizens.

## 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.

The British Parliament appears to have stimulated itself to an unmitigable eagerness for reform in the administration of the army. The war office is apparently to be entirely remodelled, if not abolished altogether, and the Commander-in-Chief is to share the latter fate, the Secretary of State's power to sign warrants is to be taken away, and full control of expenditure is to be given to Parliament. Rumor points to something like the German system with an Imperial General Staff, and a Chief of the Staff, who would be, like Count Moltke, the virtual Commander-in-Chief of the army. Whatever system may be adopted can hardly be so cumbersome, circuitous and intricate as the present ill-defined relations between the office of the Secretary of State for War and the Horse Guards.

Whatever it may be to the members of the Provincial Legislature the present mode of reporting the debates at length in the daily papers is eminently unsatisfactory to the general public. In a week or two from the opening of a session the reports inevitably fall into arrears, and after its close it takes a month before they are finished with. It is no doubt pleasant to members to contemplate their deliveries *in extenso* day by day, but it is not a matter of such entrancing interest to the ordinary reader to wade through speeches three columns long delivered by one man to prove an inconsistency in the present opinion of another legislator from those which he advocated six or seven or ten years ago. Why should not our newspapers be left to their own enterprise to summarise the debates as seems best to them, while the Legislature trusts to a Hansard as they do in Ottawa. The *Hansard* slips at Ottawa, we believe, keep up with the course of debate within a day or two, and of course every member could be furnished with a sufficient number to send to whomsoever he pleased.

A curious rumor is in circulation to the effect that no less a person than the Prince of Wales is behind Mr. Labouchere in his attack on the Government for conniving at the escape of Lord Arthur Somerset and the other criminals implicated in the great West-End scandal. There are considerations which render this not by any means improbable. Prince Albert Victor's name having been mentioned in connection with the disgraceful affair, which, it is said, was an infamous falsehood invented by Somerset to defend himself from arrest, the Prince of Wales, confident in the innocence of his son, would naturally feel indignant, and is reported to have demanded action on the part of the Government, whereupon followed Somerset's flight. It is now stated that Sir Francis Knollys, the Prince's Secretary, was Mr. Labouchere's informant, and authorized the use of the Prince's name. The matter seems likely to be a serious one for the Government unless Lord Salisbury can give a better account of it than seems at present likely, as Mr. Labouchere is a formidable and persistent investigator in such a case.

Another high-life scandal is afloat, emanating this time from St. Petersburg, a rather dangerous place, one would think, for a man to commit himself in, particularly one connected with a foreign embassy. The hero of the rumored escapade is the son of Sir Robert Morier, the British ambassador. One report is that a defalcation had been brought to light in the embassy, and another is that young Morier, presuming on friendship, made overtures for an elopement with the wife of an Irish earl, who, with her husband, was at the Russian capital. Whichever it was, Victor Morier attempted suicide at two o'clock on the morning of the ball, at which a scene is said to have taken place on the lady's refusal. As it is possible the affair may lead to the recall of Sir Robert Morier, it has been remarked that it will, in that event, be a curious addition to the legend which credits Prince Bismarck's luck in getting rid of his opponents in policy of whom Sir Robt. Morier has been the foremost, the ablest and the most successful. In this connection the names of Arnim, Skobelev, Gambetta, Prince Rudolph and Boulanger have been cited.

A very curious and instructive instance of party differences of opinion is furnished by the comments of the Press of Great Britain on the report of the Parnell Commission. Newspapers of all shades of political opinion profess to be entirely satisfied with its findings, proving their own cases from points in their favor, and entirely ignoring what is said against them. The *Times* itself still believes the report will be accepted by the public as entirely confirming its assertions. The *Standard* says it entirely convicts Parnell and his associates of all the public ever believed against them, while the *Daily News* declares the innocence of the defendants to be absolutely vindicated. The *Pall Mall Gazette* asserts it is a glorious victory, and the *Star* says it is clearly a verdict of not guilty for Parnell and his followers. The *Manchester Examiner* says the report warrants all the charges brought against the Nationalists, while the *Manchester Guardian* congratulates the Irish leaders on escaping scatheless. The *Liverpool Courier* says all right thinking men ought to be driven away from Parnell's shady connections, while the *Liverpool Post* holds that the *Times*' case has completely broken down, and the *Liverpool Mercury* says Parnell comes out without a stain. The *Birmingham Gazette* says the charges are proved up to the hilt, while the *Bristol Mercury* says Parnell's glory is more brilliantly and clearly proved than ever. The *Edinburgh Scotsman* says Mr. Parnell cannot be congratulated on the result, while the *Scottish Leader* says he has supremely triumphed. The *Freeman's Journal* of Dublin says it is an absolutely crushing judgment against the *Times*, while the *Dublin Express* says the moral weight of the verdict against the defendant is undeniable, and so on throughout the length and breadth of the land. Every paper is perfectly satisfied with the report, and argues conclusions arrived at from its own particular point of view. To judge from these conflicting dicta it might be inferred that the report is a masterpiece of diplomacy.

The deceased wife's sister is now, it seems, reinforced by her daughter. Senator Almon introduced in the Senate last week a bill to legalise marriage with this relative or connection, there being, the Senator says, legal opinion that the legality of the nearer marriage does not apply to the other case. Surely this is a measure of supererogation. If a man may marry his wife's sister, her daughter is at all events one remove further off, and with an additional infusion of other blood. We should imagine the greater should cover the less—the nearer the more remote.

It is reported that a certain English Countess has caused it to be understood that for \$5,000 paid in advance she will undertake to present Americans at court and to society generally during the coming London season. When unquestionably aristocratic ladies go into legitimate business it is safe to say that they gain in respect from the world at large. It would be difficult to maintain that trading on social prestige is not as justifiable as the use of any other casual advantage—the possession, for instance, of money wherewith to make more—but there is nevertheless something about such an arrangement that grates harshly on the sense of fitness and dignity.

The *Toronto Mail* has the following interesting paragraph:—"It is a hard thing to say of a British Colony that in one portion of it popular disaffection is prevented from exploding only by the readiness of the people to go into exile." The disgrace of such an utterance, however, lies less in its "hardness" than in its unblushing falsehood and scandalous slander. But what is far harder—as is justly observed by a contemporary—"is that Canada's domestic enemies, instead of exiling themselves to the country to which they give the preference, should remain here to act the part of traitors within the camp, and thus serve more effectively their foreign allies and patrons."

The curiosity of the Public Accounts Committee of the Commons has been aroused as to the capacity of the boxes of stationery which Honorable Senators are in the habit of carrying away with them at the end of each session, which, to judge from their requisitions, must be pretty large. The Honorable gentlemen inform the Commons that their own Committee of Contingencies has charge of this matter, and that the Public Accounts Committee must await their report. The fact is the amount of stationery used and appropriated by the Senate is simply scandalous, and the Commons would only do right if they cut off their estimates altogether for a session, and look to it that their own are kept within the bounds of actual requirement. It has now also come to light that no inventories have been checked, and no precautions whatever taken as to the public property at Rideau Hall on a change of vice-royalty. These things, together with such items as Sir Adolphe Caron's \$900 for cab-hire, indicate a pretty urgent necessity for looking sharply into matters of expenditure at Ottawa. It is evident that security has bred a spirit of extravagance.

The *Chronicle*, commenting on the continued enormous investments of British capital in the United States, says that if the English capitalists go on as have been doing they will soon own the country. "I is a blow," our contemporary continues, "at the presumptuous arrogance and supercilious boasting of our American neighbors that they are losing the grip of their own affairs by the business sagacity and boundless wealth of John Bull. Brother Jonathan will soon be mortgaged to him for all he is worth." This is a cheerful view of the position, but it strikes us there is another which would be less satisfactory to British investors should what is involved in it ever come to pass. Whenever chance or circumstance may place in the hands of the tail-twisters a cry calculated to take with the anti-British mass, we are sufficiently acquainted with American unscrupulousness and eagerness to enact sweeping laws to meet a fancied emergency or popular prejudice, to think that British capital in the States might at any moment find itself in a very perilous position, which might result in absolute loss. Should such a misfortune come to pass, British capitalists might find themselves regretting that they had not given more attention to Canada, and less to our slippery neighbors.

The *Montreal Witness* is one of the soundest and most reliable journals in Canada except on one or two points, wherein zeal for what it believes to be right overrides discrimination and tolerance. One, and the chief, of these is Prohibition. Incidentally speaking of the Mosaic Law the *Witness* acknowledges that "the new wine of to-day cannot be held in these old bottles. 'Moses, for the hardness of your heart, suffered you to put away your wives; but from the beginning it was not so.' The public conscience had already got beyond the law of Moses, or the question about divorce would not have been brought to our Lord." Yet the *Witness* is intent upon forging fresh shackles for the conscience of humanity—shackles which, we venture to predict, will never be endured. "It will have to be admitted," the *Witness* continues, "that the public conscience does not yet revolt against liquor selling as it revolts against stealing, or abhor the liquor seller as it does the thief." The utterance of such a complaint shows in itself the extravagance and bigotry of Prohibitionism, but it will not have the effect of reducing the respectable brewer or wine-merchant to the level of the felon in the eyes of any reasonable man. But our respected contemporary crowns its confession of faith in the sentence: "We believe that the best education of conscience in the matter is a prohibitory law—Thou shalt not sell." We venture to say that prohibition is no educator whatever of conscience or morals, and that it would be a material and moral tyranny to which no race of free men will be cajoled into submitting.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

SHADOWS.

I cannot tell! I cannot tell!  
How came such freaks of light and shade;  
'Twas but last night in yonder dell,  
Two figures in the moonlight strayed.

The like before I never knew,  
I almost think of it with dread;  
For oft the shadows that they throw  
Had, who'd believe it? but one head!

To me the case was passing strange:  
For well I know, doubt he who will,  
That simultaneous with each change  
Both figures suddenly stood still.

I wonder now, and wondered then.  
If e'er such things took place before;  
For when the two moved on again  
Each shadow had a head once more.

To Lubin I have told the tale,  
And he appears to have no doubt  
That if we try the moonlit vale  
We soon shall find the secret out.

Truth.

It was Mme. Roland who said: "The more I know o' men the more I admire dogs."

Lord Wolseley has discovered that a man who fools with magazines sometimes gets blown up.

New York Herald: The unmarried women of Massachusetts are said to have \$29,000,000 on deposit in the saving banks of the State. Don't go West, young man—go down East.

Visitor to Editor.—"Could you use an entirely original poem on 'The Narcotic Weed'?" Editor.—"I could, of course, but as long as matches are so cheap I don't see the use."

A Matter of Expense.—Miss Fussanfeather—"There's my friend, Mrs. Hifier. She moves in the best society." Mrs. Yeast—"Yes, I suppose she finds it cheaper to move than to pay rent."

About Ben Adhem (to the angel)—"Why doth my name lead all the rest?"

Angel—"Because we arrange them alphabetically."

Rustic Politeness.—Squire Roadster: "Where are the hounds my man?" Yokel: "Gar on with yer! Don't know wheer the 'ounds be, and got a red coat and a big 'os! Yer oughter be ashamed of yerself!"—Punch

Honest Pride!—Mrs. Slatterly (to her servant): "Come right in here, Mary, and eat your supper with the family." Mary: "No, thank'ee, mum; I only came here to earn my wages—not to be looked down on."

Neatly Turned.—Miss Tilly—Mr. DeTodd, I really never know what to do with my hands. Mr. DeTodd (after a pause)—You might give one of them to me. Miss Tilly—It is rather sudden, Mr. DeTodd, but here it is.

I wish to say to the congregation, said the minister, that the pulpit is not responsible for the error of the printer on the tickets for the concert in the Sunday School room. The concert is for the benefit of the Arch Fund, not the Arch Fiend. We will now sing hymn six. "To err is human, to forgive divine."

A MAIDEN'S LOVE.

Of the size o' her hands you may judge by her glove;  
For that there is needed no art;  
But you never can judge of the depth of the love  
Of a maid by the sighs of her heart.

Oil on the water.—Steward—Did you ring, sir?  
Smithkins—Wing! wather. Got an engagement on deck this morning with Miss Jenkins. Your infernal steamer wobbles wond so, I can't awange my hair. Take this bottle of oil to the captain and ask him to throw it overboard, and see if it won't get the Atlantic quiet enough for me to awange my toilet.

The superabundant gesticulation of an irrepresible member of a Provincial Legislature recently excited the sarcasm of an opponent in argument, who vented his outraged sense of the fitness of things by this exordium to his reply:—"When I contemplate, sir the antics of certain creatures I am impelled to a belief in the theory of evolution even in the absence of a tail. It 'brought down the house!'"

There is a story of a pastor who, at the opening of a new chapel, favored his congregation with a minute account of the structural features of the sacred edifice in which, for the first time, they were met. It was in the Ionic style, he remarked, with a composite vestry and Corinthian fixings. Over the portico, he added, was a pediment tower, over that a cupola, and on the top of all a mortgage, "which last, my brethren," he concluded, "being clean contrary to the rules of architectural proportion as laid down by Professor Vitruvius, I hope promptly to remove by a liberal collection."

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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 inclosed in their next paper. All remittances should be made payable to A. Milne Frazer.

The new cotton factory at Montmorency, Que., is now running on full time, manufacturing for the China market.

The investigation into the Charlottetown poisoning case is still going on. As yet there is no evidence to implicate Mrs. Weeks.

Truro's new fire hall was publicly opened last Friday night with a reception by the firemen. There was a great crush.

Hugh J. McCormick, champion speed skater of the world, has returned to St. John. He has been tendered a testimonial by his friends.

Amherst is determined to stop teams running on the side-walks, and has posted notices intimating that there is a fine of \$10 for each offence.

A Newfoundland man named Matthew Warren was instantly killed at Little Glace Bay Mine on Tuesday, by the fall of some frozen earth on him.

Col. Robert Warburton, son of Hon. Jas. Warburton, Charlottetown, has been made a Companion of the Star of India, for good service in the Khyber.

A Restigouche Indian over 110 years of age chews 4 figs of black jack per week and drinks all he can. He is as lively as many of his younger brethren.

J. Castill Hopkins, secretary of the organizing committee of the Imperial Federation league in Canada, has resigned his position. T. E. Moberly succeeds him.

The liberal-conservative candidates for Lunenburg County in the ensuing local elections are Charles A. Smith, of Chester, and James A. McLean, of Bridgewater.

It is reported that the steamship *Portia* is ashore at Hamilton, Bermuda, and is blockading the harbor so that the *Orinoco* is unable to get out to proceed to New York.

It is stated the work of re-constructing the burned buildings of the Toronto University will be commenced at once, and that they will be ready for occupation by October next.

Eliakim E. Tupper, of Bear River, has been nominated as liberal candidate for Digby County in the ensuing local elections. The French candidate will be nominated later on.

The first car load of iron from the Nictaux, N. S., mines has been shipped to the Londonderry Iron Company, and is the first instalment of 40,000 tons magnetic ore contracted for by Mr. Leckie.

The town of Dartmouth is about to apply to the legislature for power to borrow \$10,000 for the purpose of running its own ferry, the present ferry being altogether unsatisfactory to the citizens.

It is understood not to be the intention of the government to propose the consolidation of the North-West territories act this session, although it is likely some important amendments may be suggested.

Twenty-seven hundred electors of De Salaberry Senatorial Division have signed and forwarded a petition to Sir John Macdonald asking that Celestin Bergeun, ex-M. P. P., be appointed to the vacancy in the Senate caused by the death of Senator Trudel.

D. J. Cameron and Archibald McPine have been nominated as liberal conservative candidates in Antigonish, and Leander S. Ford, of Milton, and Calvin Bowlby, of Port Medway, have been nominated as liberal conservative candidates in Queens.

A fire a few miles from Montreal, on Sunday last, destroyed Colbert Burguignon's farm house with all the contents, including his wife and seven children. The unfortunate man has only one daughter left. She was attending school at Sault au Recollet.

Councillor Walker of Truro, has resigned his seat in the council on account of charges made against him for supplying material to the town. He seeks re-election. A requisition asking H. T. Harding to oppose him is in circulation. The election will occur on the 25th instant.

Lieut.-General the Duke of Connaught, who is reported to have left Bombay yesterday en route home via Canada, is not, as has been stated in some papers, Commander-in-Chief in India, but Commander-in-Chief in the Presidency of Bombay. Sir Frederick Roberts is commander-in-Chief of all India.

All knowledge is denied by Senator Frye and other prominent persons in Maine of any movement to rescind bonding privileges to Canadian railways, while it is reported that the C. P. R. has made arrangements with the Maine Central Railway for access to a port on the coast of Maine as the Atlantic terminus of their road.

The thirty-second annual report of the Protestant Orphans' Home shows that there are 26 orphans in the home at the present time, 17 having been admitted during the year. Receipts for the year, \$1843.23; expenditure, \$1727.23; balance on hand \$116. Hon. R. Boak is president and Geo. E. Francklyn secretary of the home.

Mr. F. C. Elliot, the well known Granville Street merchant, died very suddenly last Thursday in Brooklyn, New York. Mr. Elliot had been in poor health for some months and was on his way south in hopes of benefit from the change. The remains arrived on Sunday by the *S. S. Halifax*, and the funeral took place from his late residence, Dartmouth, on Tuesday last.

A surveying party under the direction of the Provincial Engineer started out on Monday to examine the Musquodoboit valley, with a view to definitely locating the most feasible route for a railway into Dartmouth. Two great railways are reported to be desirous of extending their lines into that town and, if they succeed, a decided boom will be given not only to real estate, but to trade and industrial interests generally in the town across the harbor.

The seventh annual meeting of the N. S. Dairymen's Association will be held in the Y. M. C. A. building in Halifax on Tuesday and Wednesday, March 18th and 19th. There will be three sessions each day beginning at 10 a.m., 2 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. No admission fee, and everybody welcome. Free return rates will be granted on the I. C. R., and one third fare return on the W. & A. R. on presentation of certificates to be furnished at the meeting by the Secretary.

A committee, among the members of which are Lord Salisbury, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl Granville, and vice chancellors of Oxford, Cambridge, London and Dublin universities, has been formed to collect and forward gifts of books to Toronto University, whose library was recently burned. All the British universities, the British museum and members of private firms and individuals have promised to assist the committee. The Allan and Dominion lines will bring the gifts free to Canada.

Frederick C. Benwell, of Cheltenham, England, was murdered in the lonely woods of Princetown, Ont., and his body was found on February 21st. The inquest was concluded last Saturday night and the jury returned a verdict that Benwell came to his death at the hands of Reginald Birchell, and that Caroline Birchell, his wife, was accessory to the crime after the fact. It seems that Benwell was lured to Canada by Birchell and then murdered for the sake of his money and possessions. Douglas Raymond Pelly, who was also brought out by Birchell, is a cousin of the beautiful Lady Pelly who was in Canada when Lord Lansdowne was Governor-General.

Last Sunday a servant girl named Elizabeth Patty, living at the British American Hotel, was sitting close to a stove with the seven months old child of her mistress. Her dress caught fire and she was soon in a mass of flames, but her first care was for the child, which she carried to another room and placed on the bed. She then ran down stairs to the office screaming for assistance. The fire was put out with considerable difficulty, and the poor girl, terribly burned, was taken to the hospital, where she died on Monday. She belonged to Newfoundland and was 20 years of age. Her brave conduct saved the child's life, and she died thanking God that the infant was not injured.

The Institute of Natural Science held its usual monthly meeting on Monday evening 10th inst. Besides a fair attendance of members there were a number of members of the legislature present. C. F. Fraser, E. P. Fletcher and B. F. Pearson were proposed as members. The president reported that the list of societies who will exchange publications with the Institute is growing most favorably. A special meeting is to be held on 24th inst. to take into consideration a change in the name of the society. The word Natural in the society's present designation suggests a much narrower line of work than is really carried on by it, and proves an obstruction both to obtaining members and exchanges. Mr. M. Murphy, Provincial Engineer, then read a long and important paper on "Our Common Roads." We hope to give a sketch of this paper shortly. On account of want of time the paper by Rev. Dr. Ambrose on "Fish and Their Enemies" was postponed.

The following despatch to the *Herald* speaks for itself, and is most important, proving as it does that the wealthiest smelting firm perhaps in the world, has turned its attention to the Dominion:

"H. H. Vivian & Co. (limited), London, Swansea and Birmingham, England, a company incorporated under the English limited liabilities act, are seeking incorporation from the Canadian Parliament. This firm, the president of which is Sir Henry Hussey Vivian, M. P. for Swansea, is one of the richest incorporated companies of England, and produce everything from Swansea tin plates to steel armor plating for vessels. They have recently purchased a large number of mines near Sudbury, and ask incorporation for the purpose of acquiring, holding and working iron mines, dealing with iron and other ores, either by mining or otherwise, smelting, etc. Although they can mine and manufacture in Canada without it, they desire a recognition of their incorporation in Canada in order to enable them to extend their operations with facility. Should their application prove successful, they will in the near future extend their operations to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The company is not a new one, and their advent in Canada means that the vast mineral resources of the Dominion are already attracting British capitalists, and they are about erecting large blast furnaces at Sudbury."

The Mississippi is higher than ever before at New Orleans, and serious floods are feared.

Citizen Train has started on his race round the world. He expects to beat Nellie Bly's record.

The April number of *Season* is quite up to the usual standard of that superior fashion periodical.

Ex-Representative Taulbee, who was shot by Reporter Kincaid, died on Tuesday at Washington.

E. O. Pinchard & Co., lessees of the Parker House, Boston, are expected to make an assignment for the benefit of their creditors.

The largest deposit of lead ore ever discovered in Iowa has been struck near the city of Dubuque. Experienced miners say over a million pounds of galena are in sight.



**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, dinner 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 PABLE FRANCOISE.

**NOTICE.****ROBT. STANFORD,**

MERCHANT TAILOR,

156 HOLLIS STREET,

Is offering bargains in HEAVY OVERCOATINGS, of which he has a large stock, consisting of BLACK, BLUE, BROWN and GRAY NAPPS, GENUINE IRISH FRIEZES, in several different shades, FOXES, HOMESPUNS, Etc.

INSPECTION INVITED.

**LONDON DRUG STORE,**

147 Hollis Street,

**J. GODFREY SMITH,**

DISPENSING CHEMIST.

Proprietor. Agent for

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

In Stock, the great cure of Neuralgia "Eau Anti-Neuralgique." Chronic cases yield to its curative effects.

Also, in Stock, a line of FANCY GOODS, Dressing Cases, Toilet Sets, in Plush, Leather, &amp;c.

Geo. H. Fielding,

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MINING SUITS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

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**STRICTLY PURE SPICES.**

Please see that the written signature of W. H. Schwartz &amp; Sons is on every package, none genuine without. On receipt of 12 cts. Sample Packets prepaid to any address.

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BE'FAST GINGER ALE, AERATED LEMONADE,  
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22 GRANVILLE ST., Halifax N. S.

For Coughs and Colds,  
Catarrh, Influenza,  
Bronchitis, Asthma,  
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and all Wasting Diseases,

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**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, Etc., it is highly recom-  
mended by the Medical Profession.

St. Andrews, N. B., 4th Oct., 1889.

Messrs. Brown Bros. &amp; 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.**EPIDERMA,**

—FOR THE—

**Skin and  
Complexion.****HATTIE & MYLIUS,****Acadia Drug Store,**

HALIFAX, N. S.

**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.,  
STILTON, CORCONZOLA, GRUYERE AND  
PARMESAN CHEESE, MUSHROOMS,  
TRUFFLES, &c., AND ENGLISH BISCUITS,  
in every variety, by best makers.**Jas. Scott & Co.****Knowles' Bookstore,**

A. M. HOARE, Manager,

**Cor. George & Granville Sts.**

We have just received a large lot of

**AMERICAN AND CANADIAN EDITIONS**  
of Popular Novels.Hedri, by Mathers.....25 cts.  
Haute Noblesse, by Fern.....30  
Kit Wyndham, by Barrett.....30  
Joshua, by George Ebers.....30  
Looking Backward, by Hellamy.....35  
Lilly Lass, by Justin McCarthy.....25  
Fortune of Edna Lyal.....at 25¢ each  
and lots of others.

All mailed Post Free to the country.

**ALONE.**Since she went home—  
The evening shadows linger longer here,  
The winter days fill so much of the year,  
And even summer winds are chill and drear,  
Since she went home.Since she went home—  
The robin's note has touched a minor strain,  
The old glad songs breathe but a sad refrain,  
And laughter sobs with hidden bitter pain,  
Since she went home.Since she went home—  
How still the empty rooms her presence blessed,  
Untouched the pillow that her dear head pressed,  
My lonely heart hath nowhere for its rest,  
Since she went home.Since she went home—  
The long, long days have crept away like years,  
The sunlight has been dimmed with doubts and fears,  
And the dark nights have rained in lonely tears,  
Since she went home.

ROBT. J. BURETTE.

**LETTER TO COUSIN CARYL.**

Dear Cousin Caryl,—The late Mr. Wilkie Collins' pictures were being sold in London the day that we on this side were celebrating, in a mild fashion, the father of this country's birthday. The gem of the collection was William Collins' "Cave of Ulysses at Sorrento" with the bay of Naples in the foreground. This exquisite painting is the one for which Sir Robert Peel offered the artist a blank cheque. The late Jacob Bell, also a fine judge of art, did the same, but both offers were refused. And now it goes to the highest bidder, be it for little or much.

But pathetic as it seems on first thought that the effects one has collected in a lifetime should be scattered as soon as the breath leaves his body, it is a wise provision. The pictures and books and all have contributed largely to form the atmosphere in which the person lived. If the atmosphere has been a worthy one, and if there has been a healthy assimilation of it, then the influence of the life in the world lives after the life itself has gone out. But individuality does not repeat itself. A person's picture gallery and library can never mean to anyone else just what they have meant to him. Another needs more things, or fewer, or different. A library at second hand, like second-hand clothing, does not fit like what is made for one. The separate books and pictures have still a mission in the world, but the use for this particular combination ceases when its owner is gone, and it is wisest to let the valuable factors go to the four points of the compass if need be, to perfect other collections, or form the nucleus of yet others.

The king is dead, long live the king, how often we must say this.

I wonder if some time modern newspapers will not collapse "all ways to once." Every—seemingly—conceivable thing is being "written up," and before long it seems as if the supply of material must give out. The most insignificant details are inflated until the process certainly will explode of its own utter nothingness sooner or later.

It is not enough to know a man has been murdered. The public yearns to know whether he was found 14 inches from the south-west corner of the stable or 34 feet from the north-east corner of the house, whether his necktie was a four-in-hand or a flat bow, etcetra, *ad nauseum*. And how can we prove it is the public and not the publishers alone that are to blame? Why because the papers that dilate upon horrors sell 140,000 papers a day, and the papers that deal with clean news and only matters of importance sell but 40,000. Every person has a chance to "mould public opinion," you see, by supporting such journals and only such as are worthy a decent body's patronage.

One enterprising reporter has been interviewing the ladies in official society at Washington about their favorite dishes. Here is Mrs. Harrison's, the President's wife's, recipe for fish chowders. I send it not because it is her's, but because it is good, and adds to the list of savory Lenten dishes.

Cut a medium-sized shad or white fish, three or four potatoes, one onion and a quarter of a pound of bacon into small pieces. Fry the bacon and the onion a light brown. Put a layer of potatoes in the saucepan, over that a layer of the fish, then a sprinkling of onions and bacon, then a layer of tomatoes, sprinkle with pepper and salt, alternating the layers until all is in. Add enough water to cover, place over a moderate fire and let simmer 25 minutes. Simmer, notice, not boil. Boil one pint of milk, thickening with cracker crumbs, let it stand a moment and then add to the chowder. Now stir for the first time, let boil an instant only, taste to see that the seasoning is right, and serve.

Chief Justice Strong's daughter bones chicken in this way. Cut up a chicken into quite small pieces, skin it and pour over 3 pints cold water. Bring to a boil and then simmer until the bones will slip out of the meat easily. Remove the meat then, returning the bones to the liquor, and chop the meat fine together with the rind of a lemon. Squeeze the juice of lemon into the liquor in which meat was cooked, and boil until reduced one half.

Strain over the chopped meat (previously seasoned to taste), mix well and put in a jelly mould, set away to harden, and serve with salad, or sliced with parsley and lemon garnish.

New gowns! Oh, there is no end to them. Rodfern has just made a county gown for Princess Maud of Wales that you would like and anybody may have, it is so simple. The cloth is a heavy striped heather tweed in a mixture of brown and white. The plain, full skirt is slightly draped on the hips, and has large square pockets below each hip. Several rows of fine machine stitching trim the edges and appear above the hem of the skirt. The bodice is a Norfolk jacket (close-fitting like a basque) with 3 plaits back and front, and a waist bolt of brown leather, which has a small flap pocket

on the left side for change, tickets, etc. The hat is a mannish-looking Derby of cloth to match the dress.

Redfern has also just finished a gown of waterproof cloth in Tartan plaid for Princess Victoria of Wales. The skirt is severely simple, the bodice is a close fitting jacket with a coat collar notched like a man's collar, and cut away below the waist line to show a vest of smaller check. A felt hat, with rolling brim, a modified "English walking hat" shape, is trimmed simply with loops of ribbon that repeat the bronze shades of the cloth of the dress.

Oh, my dear! Do not take sulphur and treacle, that vile stuff, unless your medical adviser orders it, (and he won't). Before breakfast drink the juice of a lemon in a half or two thirds of a glass of pure cold water. Do this regularly and you will find your sick headaches and that wretched nausea disappearing, and your appetite for breakfast coming back.

Yours devotedly,

Boston.

DINAH STURGIS

### THE CRIMINAL LAW OF CANADA.

Criminal Law as a substantive branch of jurisprudence is of comparatively modern growth. The early tendency of law-givers was to punish offences against the Sovereign power by executive or legislative Acts merely designed to meet the particular occasions which evoked them, while offences against individuals—such as homicide or theft—although endangering the public welfare, were treated as civil injuries to be requited by pecuniary damages. In the Roman Law, acts which are now regarded and punished by all civilized nations as crimes, were defined as *delicts* or wrongs, and, instead of being corrected by the intervention of the state, were left to the prosecution of the injured parties or their representatives. Hence the *corpus juris civilis*, which formed so rich a storehouse to the nations of modern Europe in establishing their several systems of private rights and remedies, afforded no guidance to them in formulating laws for the repression of wrongs which menaced the security of the state. The first attempt to promulge a criminal code was the "Constitutio Criminalis Carolina" of the Emperor Charles V, of Germany, which was the forerunner of the present German penal code, "*Strafgesetzbuch für das Deutsche Reich*." It was not until 1810 that France adopted her *Code Penal*, which afforded an exemplar long looked for by the Latin races of the continent, and which they were quick to profit by. Even so late as the year 1845 the criminal law of England was in so loose and unsatisfactory a state that an eminent legal author of that period was forced to admit that "no candid commentator could pronounce upon it a quite unmixed encomium." But there has been much accomplished in the way of legal reform since that time, and, as the utility and ethical significance of a code as applied to criminal law has now taken strong hold upon the minds of English lawyers, before very long we may expect to see a legislative adoption of the draft penal code which has been under the consideration of the Imperial Parliament for some time past.

In giving us a digest of the Criminal Law of Canada,\* based upon Sir J. F. Stephen's work of a similar character as applied to the Criminal Law of England, Mr. Justice Burbidge has made a most valuable addition to the scanty legal literature of Canada, and that both teachers and practitioners of the law will be quick to avail themselves of the release from much irksome research which is here afforded them, goes without the saying. A digest is a systematised collection of laws, and only differs from a code in that it lacks legislative sanction and official promulgation. Only those who are obliged by their calling to ascertain the law by delving and toiling amongst the accumulated statutes and precedents of centuries, can appreciate the value of such a work as the one under consideration.

The arrangement of Sir J. F. Stephen's digest has been as closely followed by Judge Burbidge as circumstances would permit, and upon that head, as well as with regard to such portions of his book as literally reproduce the matter of the English work, little need be said. It is true that the method adopted by the English author of explaining the law by means of illustrations is open to the logical objection against argument by example, and it is moreover true that there is a case in the books where Lord Coleridge, C. J., shows that the learned Judge Stephen in one instance at least falls into a very obvious fallacy in endeavoring to settle a legal principle upon a dialectical basis. (The Queen vs. Ashwell, 16, Q. B. D., at p. 224). Yet, in the main, the illustrations in his Digest are sound in principle, and are found to be most helpful to a clear understanding of the law.

A cursory inspection of Judge Burbidge's work is sufficient to show that his labors have been far more comprehensive than those of an editor only. The scheme of his Digest carries him beyond the limit where the work of the English author furnishes him with a beaten path, and compels him to explore fields of colonial law hitherto untravelled by commentators. It is a signal tribute to Judge Burbidge's learning and research that a thoughtful consideration of those portions of the book which are peculiarly his own impresses one with the conviction that they are comparable in a high degree with the matter contained in his English model. This is particularly true of the first chapter of the book. It deals with a subject of paramount importance to the law-student as well as to every practising lawyer in the country, "the Application of the Criminal Law." This chapter is subdivided into two articles treating of (1) the territorial application of the Criminal Law of Canada, and (2) the application of the Criminal Law of England in Canada. Although this chapter comprises only four and one-half pages of the book, yet within that limited space may be found in text and foot note an exhaustive exposition of all the sources of law relating to crimes and punishments now in force in the several Provinces of the Domin-

ion whether by importation from the Mother Country at the time of conquest or settlement, or by subsequent Imperial, Provincial or Federal Parliamentary enactment. This speaks well for the power of condensation of the learned author.

Again, there are instances in abundance where our own criminal statute law is wholly different from that of England, and in dealing with them Judge Burbidge's work is, of course, entirely original, except in point of arrangement which is uniform throughout. The copious foot-notes to the text, printed in *minior*, are most useful epitomes of all the important decisions of our courts bearing upon the interpretation of the statutes here referred to, and will be duly appreciated by those who have recourse to them.

Besides these estimable features of the book, wherever Judge Burbidge has adopted the text and notes of the English author he has added notes of his own which greatly enhance the value of the original matter. The index and tables of cases and statutes have been carefully prepared by Mr. Charles H. Masters, Assistant Reporter of the Supreme Court of Canada, a gentleman of experience in this department of book-making, and who recently performed a similar service for Mr. Justice Taschereau in the preparation of the 2nd. edition of his well known compilation of the Criminal Acts.

Space has only permitted us to barely indicate what seemed to us the salient features of a work which we venture to aver has few equals among the publications heretofore issued by Canadian jurists. By its arrangement it is so well qualified for the purposes of the student that it must certainly become a text-book in our law schools, and it should have a ready sale amongst the profession generally as no library will be complete without so valuable a compendium.

### INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

**LLOYD WORKS.**—The Lloyd Manufacturing and Foundry Co., Kentville, have recently shipped two of their Rotary Saw Mills to New Brunswick, and have several orders ahead from that Province for rotary and stingle machines. The Lloyd shingle machine is considered the best in use, and is likely to become generally used by millmen. The large demand upon this new company at this early stage of its existence speaks well for the quality of the machinery produced. With such practical and experienced workmen as Messrs. Lloyd and Skinner in the machine, and Mr. McLeod in the foundry departments, parties purchasing machinery from this company may confidently rely upon receiving the best workmanship and most improved machinery. Parties in need of any kind of milling or mining machinery will do well by communicating with this company before purchasing.

In reference to our recent notice of the great dry goods establishment of the Messrs. Murdoch's Nephews of this city, we append the more recent and detailed account of the fine premises of that firm given by the *Herald* last month. "There are six flats in the building and each one is well stocked with lines of goods. The business done by this firm is enormous. Seven travellers are kept constantly on the road. The ground covered by them is New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton and Nova Scotia. The business of the firm is said to amount to \$500,000 per annum. The stock now on hand is valued at \$160,000, and it is being constantly added to by every steamer. The premises have been entirely renovated and a number of changes have been made in the arranging of the offices, etc. The sixth floor is devoted to carpets and floor oil-cloths. On the fifth floor small wares, consisting of umbrellas, handkerchiefs, gloves, threads, buttons and linen goods are kept. On the same flat, but in another room, ladies' and gents' underwear, rubber goods, blankets, shawls and mantles are displayed. On the fourth floor are straw goods, Hamburg laces, edgings, jewelry, ribbon department, silk department, collars and cuffs, silk handkerchiefs, crape department, corsets and bustles, flowers and feathers and dress goods of all kinds. On the 3rd floor table linen, cloths and heavy cloths of all descriptions are kept, besides tailors' furnishings, buttons, velvets and the silk and twist department. On the same floor there is a private office, and directly in the rear of it fancy soaps are to be found. Cottons, shirtings, linen goods, etc., are also kept on this floor. We next came to the main floor, and here a large number of changes and improvements have been made. At one time the packing room was on this floor, but that is now situated in the basement of the building. The office has been moved back and now occupies the site of the old packing room. All the printed cottons, flannels, etc., are displayed here. The basement, formerly unused, has been turned into a packing room. The fittings, counters, etc., in the different rooms are all finished in cherry and are very handsome. A hydraulic hoist, run by water power, is also in the building. It has a capacity for hoisting three tons, and is, with one exception, the only one of the kind in the city. There are thirty clerks employed in the establishment. Mr. Jenkins has associated with him, as manager of the goods department, Mr. A. B. Boak."

The saw mills in the lumber districts along the Ottawa River last year turned out the largest cut ever known, the total output being 790,000,000 feet, board measure. One firm cut 10,000,000 feet more than the previous year. As the result, the yards are better stocked than for some time past, notwithstanding that shipments were brisk during the summer.

It is said a button factory is to be established in Oxford shortly, for the manufacture of buttons from vegetable ivory. The services of T. Johnson, who has had 20 years experience at this business in Europe, have been secured, and the company if started will no doubt be a success.

\* A DIGEST OF THE CRIMINAL LAW OF CANADA (Crimes and Punishments) founded by permission on Sir James Fitzjames Stephen's Digest of Criminal Law, by George Wheelock Burbidge, A. B., D. C. L., Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada. Toronto, Carswell & Co., 1890.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

**DOMINION.**—The Dominion is scarce twenty-three years of age and it is therefore not surprising to find some friction as to Federal and Provincial jurisdiction. For example both the Dominion and Provincial authorities claim the right to control the foreshores of harbors and rivers, and in order to avoid any misunderstanding, Sir John Thompson has introduced a bill in which the control of the foreshores is vested in the governments of the provinces. It may not be altogether political, but it is an important item of Ottawa news, which asserts that the department of agriculture is importing a large amount of two rowed barley for seed purposes. Nova Scotia farmers should look into this matter without delay. Deputations of manufacturers, millers and others keep pouring into Ottawa, and the ministers, especially the Minister of Customs, must needs have a capacious ear to listen to all that there is to be said. Each deputation has an axe to grind and the government stone is kept steadily revolving. The Minister of Finance has also his share of deputations, and he apparently succeeds in satisfying those who seek favors at his hands. The hatters have combined in a request to have the duties upon male head gear advanced so as to protect manufacturers. This will be thought by some to cap the climax. The Grand Trunk authorities do not propose sleeping over a railway extension to Halifax. Sir Joseph Hicson, president of the G. T. Company, has had an interview with the government and has urged the claims of the company to a subsidy of \$12,000 a mile, upon the line connecting the Temiscouata road with Moncton. The C. P. R. is hot foot after the Harvey-Salisbury link, but the Grand Trunk route has the advantage of being entirely upon Canadian Soil. The opposition has been rapping the government over the knuckles for having had the Harvey-Salisbury route surveyed during recess, but the government takes the matter good naturedly and is now in a position to speak from book as to the advantages of this route. Dr. Roome has been endeavoring to secure a Dominion department of health, alleging that 15,000 deaths and 30,000 cases of sickness might be annually prevented by the establishment of such a department. The Premier and the leader of the opposition both agreed that this work was one that should be left to provincial governments. The crying need for such a department is beyond question and whether it be under Dominion or Provincial auspices, the people of this country are of the opinion that a general health bureau should be organized and that too within the shortest time possible. We cannot help admiring persistence, but even this admirable quality is sometimes misdirected. The Hon. A. G. Jones is hammering away at the Minister of Justice with a view to having the vacant judgeship filled immediately. We should like to credit this gentleman with having a disinterested motive in his persistent questionings, but it is apparent to everyone that Mr. Jones is endeavoring to withdraw from the Provincial contest one of the nominees of the liberal conservative party. The effect of Mr. Jones' solicitude is to strengthen the candidatures of the legal nominees and this, we judge, is the very reverse of his desire. Sir Richard Cartwright has attacked Mr. Rykert, M. P., and in a strong speech denounced his conduct in connection with the taking over of certain timber limits. Sir Richard thought that the house should deal directly with the matter. Sir John Thompson thought that as Mr. Rykert had stated that he would be able to defend himself against the charges of corruption, that the question should be submitted to an independent tribunal, such as the committee on laws and privileges. Mr. Rykert claims that he was acting as solicitor for outside parties, that he had no personal interest in securing the timber limits, that he did not use his position unjustifiably, and that the fee he received was purely for professional services. The case is an interesting one and its investigation will be watched with interest by the country.

**PROVINCIAL.**—At length the poor Dominion official is to have the right to vote in municipal elections. And why not? Does the fact of his being a post-master or a collector of customs, or a what-not, so belittle his intelligence as to warp his judgement in purely local matters? Certainly not, this pettiness about Dominion officials and Government railway employes, is too small a business for men who aim at broad statesmanship. And prithy it is time such false distinctions should be abolished. A bill has been introduced by the Provincial Secretary to enable the Metropolitan Bishop of Canada to confer degrees in Divinity upon Church of England students who have passed certain examinations. The object of this bill is to create a uniform standard of Divinity degree examinations in the Church of England in the several Provinces of Canada. Let it be the fervent prayer of all true Bluesoes that the bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, which has passed its third reading in the House of Assembly, should not find an open grave in the the Legislative Council. The spirit of the age demands the reform, and the M. L. C's will be wise in their generation if they accept the inevitable by drawing the line between the honest and dishonest debtor—a line which our law has not hitherto recognized. A small passage at arms took place over the proposed incorporation of a distinctive workmen's association in Picton. The Provincial Act, under which these associations have hitherto worked harmoniously, was found wanting in several particulars, and hence the individual associations are seeking special acts of incorporation. The brief debate which took place over this measure gave some of the members an opportunity of expressing their concern in the doings of workmen, which in view of the approaching elections was most timely. A report was tabled showing a statement of fees received by the registrars of probate, judges of probate, prothonotaries, clerks of the County Courts and sheriffs of the Province for the past year. This statement proves that our public officers are lucky if they can eke out a livelihood from their official receipts, and their cases parallel those of the poor ministers, who with wives and families of from four to ten children have to keep up a semblance of respectability on \$400 a year. Our hospital for the insane is a credit to Nova Scotia, not only as respects its general internal management, but also as

regards the results of treatment. Four hundred and seventy-one patients have been under treatment in this hospital during the past year, and many of them have returned to their homes sound in mind and body. If this refuge for the insane could be regarded more in the light of a hospital, it would have a wholesome influence upon the enfeebled minds of those who are to be treated within its walls. Mr. McCoy has proposed a radical change in the time of year at which the elections are to be held. Fearing that there would be no one left in Shelburne County to vote for him, he proposes to postpone the evil day by putting off the elections until next November. But, joking aside, Mr. McCoy's object is a good one, as he desires to give the now absentee fishermen a chance of expressing their opinion at the polls. The objection is that it would drag out the political campaign for six or seven months, proving as great a nuisance as are the presidential elections in the United States. Dr. McKay's wants are many, and we should judge that to satisfy them the departmental clerks will have their work out. He wants to know the amount of special road grants spent in each county, the roads selected, the amount expended on each, the hours and days of labor, the wages paid in each county, the number of boys employed, their days of labor, the wages paid, the number of horses employed, the days they were employed, the amount paid per day for each, with the day, date, section, district and county in which such expenditures were made and labor employed. We count on being an octogenarian, but our life is too short to hammer out details such as those.

CITY CHIMES.

There is on exhibition in the windows of the Halifax Piano and Organ Company a very handsome moose head. It measures from tip to tip of the horns 48 inches and has 14 points on one horn and 13 on the other. The length of the head is 37 inches. The moose was killed in Queens County and was stuffed by Thos. J. Egan, of Halifax. There is another smaller head also to be seen in the same window.

Mr. Howard Murray's lecture on "The Women of Ancient Greece" was listened to by a fairly good audience on Tuesday evening. The lecture was an interesting one, but the fact that it was read, instead of being delivered, somewhat marred the effect.

The four pictures in the window of the Halifax Piano and Organ Company have been attracting much attention. They are the work of Miss Howard, of the Ladies College. The view of the entrance to Halifax harbor and the study of carnations in water colors are gems of artistic work, while the colored crayon study of oranges is extremely natural.

Spring is coming. Already the weather is milder and the days are bright and long. Those delicate men who made the suggestion that gentlemen should abandon the custom of raising their hats as a mark of respect to ladies, had better withdraw the suggestion and pack it up with camphor until next winter. It is unseasonable just now, and the general opinion among ladies is, that the man who has not strength to get his hat off, is not worth knowing. There is no excuse for keeping hats on in the presence of ladies when the weather is mild, and very little when it is cold, for the exposure is but momentary.

We are looking forward to a rich treat on Friday evening, as there is to be a concert at Orpheus Hall, given in aid of the Sailor's Home, at which Mrs. Siemens (nee Miss Francis Dodwell) has kindly consented to sing. Prof. Currie will also sing, and several well-known favorites. Mrs. Siemens leaves for England in the steamer on Saturday accompanied by the Rev. G. B. Dodwell.

A circular, very influentially signed, has been distributed to the members of the Dominion Parliament, outlining a scheme for providing a building in Halifax for the use of the Art School, Provincial Museum, the Historical Society and the Institute of Natural Science. It is to be hoped that the Dominion Government will assist in this commendable scheme.

COMMERCIAL.

A careful enquiry through the different branches of trade seems to indicate that an improved feeling obtains, and more confidence in the future is expressed by the majority of dealers than formerly. It does not follow, and we do not intend to imply, that trade generally will be better for, perhaps, as good as for the corresponding season last year, but merely that present indications appear to point to a more satisfactory business than was expected some time ago. Reports of traders are on the whole good. They state that receipts were much better than they expected, and that requests for renewals did not on the average exceed those of the first week in February. Some houses state that they were much less. These latter are, however, exceptional instances. Taken altogether it may be safely asserted that the returns have not been very bad.

The following are the assignments and business changes in this Province during the past week:—J. H. Buckley, general store, Guysborough, offering to compromise 50c. on \$; H. H. Fuller & Co., hardware, Halifax, admitted Louis J. Fuller and Wm. C. Brine under same style.

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

	Week	Prev.	Weeks corresponding to						
	March 7, week	1889	1888	1887	Failures for the year to date.				
United States	215	190	221	168	202	2758	1889	1888	1887
Canada	48	34	36	70	30	272	434	432	271

DRY GOODS.—The feeling that prevails throughout the trade is better,

and the expectations are that the spring turnover will prove greater than indications warranted dealers to look forward to a short time ago. Wholesale houses are fairly well ahead now in forwarding their spring orders, and "repeats" are expected as soon as the country movement commences, which must be very shortly. Some indeed have been already received. It should not be inferred from this, however, that the conditions have undergone any material alterations, or that this season's movement will be greater than usual, but only that more confidence is evinced as every one understands how he stands. Houses judge from their remittances and from reports received that more life is visible in the country than formerly. There has been considerable activity in millinery and fancy dry goods. Incidentally this has caused some general movement in a small way in the heavier lines of general dry goods. Some buyers have been in town and, of course, took advantage of the opportunity to fill any wants that they had, and this led to some little business. Advices from buyers on the other side show little or no variation with regard to fall supplies, the position being very strong. The same applies to domestic manufactured fabrics—more especially to woollens—owing to the strong position of the raw material. In consequence of this there is some hesitation about going ahead, and the mills report that buyers are rather backward.

**IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.**—No new development has transpired during the week, and the quiet tone still prevails. Absolutely nothing is doing in the line of negotiations for future delivery. In the absence of business we can note no change, and it is not probable that there will be any until the Dominion budget has been brought down and importers know exactly where they stand. There has been a little movement in the way of supplying local wants, but nothing else, so that quotations may be regarded as practically only nominal. The British markets continue to be more or less unsettled speculatively. In the legitimate branches of trade there is no material alteration to note. Markets continue to be pretty busy, but a slightly easier tendency is noticed, but nothing so far that can sensibly affect the range of prices here.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—The local flour market is without change. There has been only a quiet jobbing business to note, but the general tone has been firm. In England wheat was steady and corn quiet; Canadian peas 5s. 8d. The weather in England has been milder. At Chicago wheat has advanced 1/2c. to 1/2c. Corn and oats sympathized to some extent with the upward movement in wheat.

**TRANSACCTIONS.**—Although a fair volume of business, locally, has been transacted, trade has been dull, as receipts were small and the demand only moderate. At Liverpool the price of heavy bacon went up 6d. and of tallow 3d. Figures for pork, lard, light bacon, etc., were unchanged. In Chicago there has been no variation in general prices, but hogs were a shade lower.

**BUTTER.**—Nothing has been doing in butter outside of a jobbing trade to meet the actual consumptive demand, and business in that line moves forward in a fairly steady way. Really extra-choice butter is scarce and is eagerly snapped up, but stale grades are not wanted and are practically unsaleable.

**CHEESE.**—The market is quiet and firm and but little business has developed during the week. Of course the usual jobbing trade has been done in supplying the actual consumptive demand. The English market continues steady and prices are unchanged.

**FRUIT.**—On the whole the fruit market has been unchanged with no very new feature to note, the tone being generally steady. In green fruit nothing has been doing outside of a little in a small jobbing way and the market has been rather duller than otherwise. Stocks of apples on spot are now sensibly reduced and it is believed that few remain in the country districts to come forward. Consequently they have adopted a firmer feeling. In dried fruit some improvement in the position is claimed. Although no particular change is noticeable at present still it is working better. Prices are, on the whole, steady but unchanged. Although raisins in New York continue active with rather light stocks, more especially in layers, there is no alteration to note here. Currants are steady and unchanged. We have no other changes to note.

**SUGAR AND MOLASSES.**—A very fair business has been accomplished during the week at unchanged figures. There has been no excitement, but holders are firm and are not disposed to make concessions as to prices.

**TEA AND COFFEE.**—The cheaper grades of Japan teas are in demand, and a good business has been done in them. In other grades very little trade is doing. In coffee a quiet trade has transpired, but no important transfers are noted. Java coffee, following the English market, has advanced in price. In New York Rio coffee has advanced owing to expectations of a new revolution in Brazil.

**FISH OILS.**—Montreal reports:—"The market is quiet but steady. Steam refined seal 50c. to 52c.; cod oil steady; Newfoundland at 37c. to 38c.; Halifax 33 1/2c. to 34c. Newfoundland cod liver oil 50c. to 55c." Gloucester, Mass., says:—"We quote cod oil 27 to 30c. per gal.; medicine oil 60c.; blackfish oil 55c.; menhaden oil 23c.; livers 30c. per bucket."

**FISH.**—No change has occurred in the local fish trade, and business is essentially dull and uninteresting. The receipts are practically nil, and the depressed state of outside markets makes shipments abroad unprofitable. We note that the Gloucester venture of sending a fishing schooner to the Cape of Good Hope to look for mackerel has been a successful one so far. This may open a new field to our fishermen if they have the pluck and enterprise to avail themselves of it. The fish sent home by the adventurer are reported to have been of excellent quality and large size. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, March 11—"The demand for fish has fallen off considerably during the past week, owing to the fact that buyers generally have filled their wants both on local and country account, consequently business has been quiet and few sales were effected. The tone of

the market is weak and prices have a downward tendency, in fact values in many cases have already been lowered to some extent, which is due to larger receipts and increased stocks, in consequence holders are anxious sellers and forcing sales. Labrador herrings are lower, and sales of small quantities have transpired at \$3.50 to \$3.75, with round lots offered down as low as \$2.75 to \$3.00 without meeting with a buyer. Green cod have been decidedly weak, and sales of small lots of No. 1 and No. 1 large are reported at \$5.50. Dry cod have sold at \$4.50, boneless cod at 6c. to 6 1/2c., and fish at 3 1/2c. to 4 1/2c. Finnan haddies continue steady at 6 1/2c. to 7c." Gloucester, Mass., March 11.—"We quote New Georges codfish at \$5.75 a qtl. for large, and small at \$4.00; Bank \$4.00 to \$4.37 for large, and \$4.00 for small; late caught hand line Western Bank \$5; Shore \$5 and \$4 for large and small. Cured cusk at \$3.25 per qtl.; hake \$2.50; haddock \$3; heavy salted pollock \$2, and English-cured do. \$3 per qtl. Labrador herring \$5.50 bbl.; medium split \$5; extra No. 1 do. \$7; Newfoundland do. \$5; Nova Scotia do. \$5 to \$6.75; Eastport \$4; split Shore \$4.25; round do. \$3.57; round Eastport \$3.25; pickled codfish \$7.50; haddock \$7; halibut heads \$3.50; sounds \$13; tongues and sounds \$11.50; tongues \$11; alewives \$4; trout \$15; California salmon \$15.50; Halifax do. \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16." Port of Spain, Trinidad, February 14.—"The *Max O'Rell* and *Josephine* from Lockeport and *F. O. Kimber* from Lunenburg comprise the arrivals. Former cargo we placed by wire to arrive from Martinique at the rates given in our last. We have since disposed of the *Josephine's* assortment at \$21 tierces, \$22 drums, \$4.50 boxes and \$14 haddock, and are now lotting that per *F. O. Kimber* at similar rates. The market is now fairly well stocked, but with the near approach of Lent consumption is good, and further supplies will soon be required. Good mackerel are wanted, but late receipts of salmon and herring have supplied immediate requirements." Havana reports show a slightly better feeling, but this is doubtless due partly to Lent and partly to a temporary scarcity in that market. New York will soon remedy the latter.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.		BREADSTUFFS.	
<b>SUGARS.</b>		There is apparently an advance of 15c. a bbl in flour. Whether it has permanently advanced that, or whether it is acting under the influence of the tariff which is expected to advance the duty when it is brought down. However, prices are firmer, and are likely to gradually and steadily advance from this out.	
Cut Leaf.....	7 1/2 to 8	Oatmeal is also 5 cts. or 10 cts. up.	
Granulated.....	7 1/2 to 7 3/4	In plate beef Chicago prices are a little up from the lowest point.	
Circle A.....	6 1/2	Mill feeds are higher; Bran is up \$2 a ton; Middlings \$1.00; Canadian Oats up 1 1/2 cts. a bushel; other things steady.	
White Extra C.....	6 1/2	<b>FLOUR.</b>	
Extra Yellow C.....	5 1/2 to 6 1/2	High Grade Patents.....	5.00 to 5.15
Yellow C.....	5 1/2 to 6 1/2	Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	4.65 to 4.70
<b>TEA.</b>		Straight Grade.....	4.40 to 4.45
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19	Superior Extras.....	4.40 to 4.45
Fair.....	20 to 22	Good Seconds.....	4.10 to 4.15
Good.....	25 to 29	Graham Flour.....	4.00 to 4.25
Choice.....	31 to 33	American Supr. Extras, in bond.....	4.15 to 4.25
Extra Choice.....	35 to 36	American 90 per cent. in bond.....	4.60 to 4.60
Choice.....	37 to 39	American Patents, Pillsbury's Best.....	6.10
<b>MOLASSES.</b>		Oatmeal.....	4.00 to 4.10
Barbadoes.....	38 to 40	Rolled.....	4.10 to 4.20
Demerara.....	40 to 44	Cornmeal, duty paid.....	2.70 to 2.80
Diamond N.....	48	Cornmeal, in bond, Boston.....	2.10 to 2.15
Porto Rico.....	37 to 38	Rolled Wheat.....	6.20
Cienfuegos.....	36	Wheat Bran, per ton.....	16.00 to 16.25
Trinidad.....	37 to 38	Shorts.....	18.50 to 19.00
Antigua.....	37 to 38	Middlings.....	20.00 to 22.00
Tobacco, Black.....	38 to 44	Cracked Corn.....	26.00 to 26.00
Bright.....	42 to 55	Round Oil Cake, per ton.....	35.00
<b>BISCUITS.</b>		Moulee.....	24.00
Pilot Bread.....	8.15	Split Peas.....	3.75 to 4.00
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2	White Beans, per bushel.....	1.65
Soda.....	6 1/2	Pot Barley, per barrel.....	4.30 to 4.50
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2	Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	38 to 40
Fancy.....	8 to 15	P. E. I. Oats.....	38 to 40
<b>PROVISIONS.</b>		Hay per ton.....	11.50
Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	10.25 to 10.50	<b>J. A. CHIPMAN &amp; Co., Head of</b>	
Am. Plate.....	10.75 to 11.25	Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.	
Ex. Plate.....	11.50 to 11.75	<b>FISH FROM VESSELS.</b>	
Pork, Mess, American.....	14.50 to 15.00	<b>MACKEREL.</b>	
American, clear.....	15.50 to 16.00	Extra.....	
P. E. I. Mess.....	14.00 to 14.50	No. 1.....	
P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	13.50 to 14.00	2 large.....	
Prime Mess.....	11.00 to 11.50	2.....	
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	11 to 12	3 large.....	
American.....	10 to 11	3.....	
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	8 to 9	<b>HERRING.</b>	
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.		No. 1 Shore, July.....	
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.		No. 1, August, Round.....	
<b>HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.</b>		September.....	
Apples, No. 1, per bbl.....	3.50 to 4.00	Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.....	
Oranges, Jamaica, per bbl., repacked.....	8.00	Bay of Islands, Split.....	
Lemons, per case.....	5.50 to 6.50	Round.....	
Cocoanuts, new, per 100.....	5.00	<b>ALWIVES, per bbl.....</b>	
Onions, American, per lb.....	3c.	3.40 to 3.25	
Dates, boxes, new.....	5 1/2 to 6	<b>CODFISH.</b>	
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	7	Hard Shore.....	
Figs. Elme, 5 lb boxes per lb.....	11	Bank.....	
small boxes.....	10 to 13	Bay.....	
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags, new.....	5 1/2 to 6	SALMON, No. 1.....	
Foxberries.....	0.00	18.00 to 19.00	
Cranberries, per bbl.....	13.00	Haddock, per qtl.....	
<b>C. H. Harvey, 12 &amp; 10 Sackville St.</b>		Hake.....	
		Cuse.....	
		Pollock.....	
		Hake Sounds, per lb.....	
		Cod Oil A.....	
<b>BUTTER AND CHEESE.</b>			
Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25		
in Small Tubs.....	22 to 23		
Good, in large tubs.....	26		
Store Packed & oversalted.....	14		
Canadian Township.....	19 to 20		
Western.....	17		
Cheese, Canadian.....	10		
Antigonish.....	10 1/2		

## UNDER FALSE COLOURS.

"Now you must admit, Mrs. Dalton, that this place is much brighter than that dull old Priory," said Leslie Capel, as she seated herself at the breakfast-table and began pouring out the coffee.

Miss Capel, the beautiful young heiress, accompanied by her friend and chaperon Mrs. Dalton, had come on the day before to Seaton, a pretty little seaside village, for change of air and scene.

"My dear, the Priory is a lovely place," remonstrated Mrs. Dalton, a kind-looking middle-aged lady, who had been Miss Capel's governess in years gone by—"every one raves about it!"

"It may have been lively enough when my father was a boy and all his brothers and sisters used to play hide-and-seek and make much noise; but the place is much too big and solemn for just you and me."

"You are right, I suppose. Young people must have excitement."

"I should like to see a dozen dogs and as many children loose about the house!" said Leslie, laughing. "What fun it would be?"—and she called to her side a splendid collie dog which she insisted on having in the room. "We will go for a long walk this morning—won't we, Pax, old boy?" she went on, rubbing her face against the dog's sleek head. "We will thoroughly enjoy ourselves, and do all sorts of wild things!"

"I don't doubt it, dear," said Mrs. Dalton, smiling; "I only ask you not to take me with you."

Directly after breakfast Leslie started out in a rough gray ulster and sailor-hat, accompanied by her dog, bent on exploring the neighborhood, and not to be daunted by the threatening look of the October sky. Leslie Capel was not only a favorite of fortune, but nature had been kind to her too. She was as fair as a lily, with dark-gray eyes and hair of an almost golden tint. She was rather tall, had a very graceful figure, and was altogether, in the eyes of her numerous admirers, quite perfection. Until two years before, she had lived with her father in a comfortable but not luxurious home; then Mr. Capel came into the family estate through the death of his elder brother. But he never lived to call the home of his boyhood his own; and his daughter, lonely and friendless, went to the great house with her old governess, and became the pet of the county.

Leslie was getting rather tired of solitude, when, as she was standing on the edge of a cliff, she was startled by hearing Pax barking vociferously. She whistled, but the dog did not heed her; so she scrambled down on to a rough platform a few feet below and seized his collar. Then she saw the cause of his excitement. Just inside a sort of cave stood a girl of about her own age, looking half-frightened, half-distressed. She had evidently been crying, and, as Leslie appeared, put her hand to her head in a bewildered way, as if she could not collect her thoughts. Leslie thought she had never seen such a sad face before, and, with her usual warm-hearted impulsiveness, she determined to find out what troubled the girl, and to help her if she could.

"I hope my dog did not frighten you?" she said, with one of the sweet smiles which made people say she had "such winning ways."

"Oh, no—but it startled me a little!" the girl answered. "I have never seen any one here before."

"It looks like a deserted spot. I have come on an exploring expedition. Oh, I am sure you are ill!" exclaimed Leslie suddenly; for the flush had faded from the strange girl's face and left her terribly pale, and she gasped for breath.

She did not faint, but began to cough so violently that Miss Capel was frightened. When the fit of coughing had ceased, the girl was so exhausted that Leslie had to put her arms round her to prevent her from falling.

"You are very kind!" said the girl. "I have never felt so faint before after coughing."

"You are ill," observed Leslie decidedly. "It is enough to kill you to be out in the damp. Let me take you home."

"I would rather not go back yet," she answered.

"Then come home with me! You ought not to be out at all. I am staying close by. Do come!"

The girl offered no resistance, and, when she had recovered her breath, they both went by the shortest path back to the hotel. On the way Leslie learned that her new friend's name was Beryl Danvers—that she was an orphan and friendless, and governess to the children of a Mrs. Piers, who was just then staying in Seaton.

Mrs. Dalton was out when they reached the hotel, so Leslie took Miss Danvers into their sitting-room, and, drawing an arm-chair up to the fire, made her sit down, and proceeded to take off her hat and jacket.

"But indeed I cannot stay long," remonstrated the poor governess. "You are very kind; but I must be home by one o'clock."

"Very well. I want you to tell me all about yourself—unless—No, I have no right to ask it. I cannot suppose that you have taken such a fancy to me as I have to you."

"Perhaps I should not interest you for long," the girl answered. "A nursery-governess is not usually a very amusing companion."

"I do not see why she should not be! I declare I would rather be a nursery-governess than—what I am now!"

Miss Danvers shook her head.

"Do you happen to know of any one who wants—"

"Yes? What were you going to say?"

"I was going to say 'a companion', but I forgot that I am as unfit to be a companion as a governess."

"Why? Are you thinking of leaving Mrs. Piers?"

"Yes. She says I am not strong enough for what she requires, and the

sound of my cough makes her feel quite ill. Altogether, I am a most unpleasant person to live with."

"What does the doctor say about you?"

"He says that if I cannot have rest and warmth and nursing, and a good deal more that I cannot afford, I shall have consumption."

"And yet you go on working like a slave and walking about in the damp with that cough! How can you be so imprudent?"

"How can I help it? I have no money. When I leave this place, I have no one to go to for a day. I must simply starve in the streets."

"Oh, no, no—don't talk of anything so horrible! I shall be here for some time; you must come to me."

Leslie spoke impulsively, as she always did. Her heart was touched by Beryl Danvers's strange sad story, and she wanted to make her feel that she would be a friend to her.

"You are very good," said the girl rather wearily. She knew nothing of Leslie's independent position, and the idea of being taken in as a friend by an absolute stranger seemed to her an impossibility. "I have answered an advertisement for a governess in London; but I scarcely expect to hear anything more about it."

"But you ought not to do it! You are unfit for work of any kind."

"It is of no use telling me that," replied Miss Danvers, with a sigh. "If I get a chance of living in luxurious idleness, I am not likely to let it pass."

"Really?" exclaimed Leslie, bending forward eagerly. "Suppose some one whom you knew nothing about offered you a comfortable and luxurious home for as long as you cared to stay, where you might have everything you wanted, would you accept it?"

"Yes," replied the girl earnestly; "I would accept such an offer as that from any one. But what nonsense we are talking!" she broke off, laughing. "And I must be going. It is half-past twelve. Mrs. Piers will wonder where I am."

"Do let me send some one to say you will not be back to luncheon. I like you so much, I want to know more of you."

"I thank you; but I am afraid I cannot stay. I should like to see you again though; and she looked at Leslie wistfully as they shook hands.

"I will see you again," said Leslie confidently; "I shall remember the address. You may expect to see me about four in the afternoon."

Just as Beryl Danvers was leaving, Mrs. Dalton came in, and Leslie introduced them. After an exchange of civilities, the governess went away, and Leslie turned to her old friend with sparkling eyes.

"Isn't she a dear?" she exclaimed. "I am going to ask her to spend the winter with us."

"She has a sweet face," replied Mrs. Dalton. "Who is she?"

"She is a governess," Leslie answered, and then related in full detail how she had met the girl, and repeated Beryl Danvers's sad story.

Mrs. Dalton sympathised sincerely with the beautiful young creature who had no home and no friends; but the idea of adopting her was too unreasonable even to be thought of. But Leslie had a plan in her head of which she would not tell Mrs. Dalton until the time had come to carry it out.

Meanwhile the news had spread that the beautiful and wealthy Miss Capel was staying at the only hotel in Seaton; and, the report having reached the ears of Miss Danvers, she began to wonder if the girl who had befriended her could possibly be Miss Capel; for, strange enough, Leslie had not told her her name. Would she remember her promise to come to see her? As four o'clock drew near, Beryl took up her station near a window and began to feel quite nervous. She did not have to wait long. A well-appointed brougham with two splendid boys drew up at the door, and her friend of the morning alighted. She wore a smart little bonnet and a tailor-made jacket. Beryl drew back behind the window-curtains, and her pale cheeks flushed. This new friend looked so grand, so beautiful! Was it possible that she could have taken a fancy to her—a poor shabby nursery-governess?

The visitor was admitted; but no summons came for Beryl.

Half an hour passed, and then she heard a light quick footstep in the corridor, the door opened, and Leslie Capel entered the room, radiant, smiling and beautiful, and, throwing her arms around Beryl's neck, kissed her as if they were quite old friends.

"There!" she exclaimed. "I am not generally so gushing; but I am very glad it is all settled. Beryl—I must call you 'Beryl'—I have a plan I want to unfold to you; but you must promise to agree to everything I propose. There—sit down; you are as pale as a ghost! Mrs. Piers warned me not to startle you; but I quite forgot."

"I am quite well. Let me know your plan."

"Well, Mrs. Piers tells me you have received an answer from the lady you wrote to."

"Yes; here it is." Beryl handed a letter to her, the old sad dull look in her eyes replacing the brighter expression that hope had brought into them a few moments before.

The letter was very short, merely stating that Mrs. Stanley requested Miss Danvers to call upon her at her earliest convenience.

"What do you intend to do?" inquired Leslie.

"I suppose I must go and call upon Mrs. Stanley directly we get to London," answered Beryl. "Mrs. Piers is going to take me with her when she goes on Thursday, to give me the chance of getting this situation. But when Mrs. Stanley sees my miserable condition and hears my churchyard cough, I don't think she will engage me as a governess."

"Well, by adopting my plan you need not go to London at all; you will simply have to rest and enjoy yourself during the whole winter. Do you agree?"

"Oh, yes, yes," replied the girl excitedly—"anything for rest!"  
 "I want you to change places with me," said Leslie. "I want you to be Miss Capel of the Priory, to live there as its mistress with Mrs. Dalton for your chaperon, to do exactly as you like in everything, while I take your place as governess to Mrs. Stanley's children. You need rest and quiet, and I need occupation. Let us try it for a few months, and see how the change suits us both."

Beryl Danvers bent forward, her eyes bright, her cheeks flushed, trembling with excitement, wondering what had happened—if this girl were a fairy, an angel, or only a human being. She could not speak; but she held out both her hands in mute gratitude, and the tears came into Leslie's eyes.

"You promised," she said, taking Beryl's hands in her. "You will not break your word?"

"Oh, Miss Capel, you are too good to me! What am I to you?"

"Only a friend; but a true one. I hope. And please don't call me Miss Capel. My name is 'Leslie.'"

And so the arrangement was made. Leslie was to go up to London to see Mrs. Stanley the next day—to "have her character taken," as she expressed it; and from the moment of that interview she would become Beryl Danvers, and Beryl Danvers would be Leslie Capel.

Leslie had been two months in London as nursery governess to Mrs. Stanley's two little boys, and she began to think that, after all, the lot of a governess was not a very hard one. Mrs. Stanley had grown quite fond of her, and always preferred her society to that of Miss Nelson, her own companion, when she wanted some one to talk to and amuse her. Hugh and Charley, Leslie's two charges, gave her very little trouble. They were both so fond of her that they would obey her slightest wish.

"My step-sons return to day," announced Mrs. Stanley one morning, watching Leslie's face rather curiously as she made the announcement.

Leslie evinced no surprise, though she had not heard before that Mrs. Stanley had any step-sons.

"Indeed? Do you expect them early?"

"They are sure to be home in time for dinner. They come from Oxford," said Mrs. Stanley, becoming confidential. "Cud, the elder, is a Captain in the Guards. He has been spending a few days at Oxford, and will return with Jack, who is studying at the University."

Leslie suppressed a yawn. She felt little interest in these two young men. They were not likely to be much in her way. She saw very little of the master of the house, who generally shut himself up in the library all day and appeared only at meal-times.

Captain Claud and his brother Jack arrived during the afternoon. Leslie just caught sight of them as she was passing through the hall, but did not observe them particularly. They both saw her. Captain Stanley looked surprised, but said nothing. His brother however was at once deeply interested in her.

"By Jove, what a pretty girl! I wonder who she is?" he exclaimed. "I suppose some new favourite of the *mater's*. Ah, how do you do, Miss Nelson?"—as that lady emerged from Mrs. Stanley's boudoir. "Can you tell me who is that very charming young lady staying with Mrs. Stanley?"

"I suppose you must mean Miss Danvers, the boys' governess," replied Miss Nelson, who was very jealous of Leslie, and did not like to hear of her being admired.

"Oh, the governess! What a sell!"—and Jack Stanley said no more about her.

It was his brother who first spoke of the new governess to Mrs. Stanley.

"So you have engaged a new governess for Hugh and Charley?" he observed carelessly, leaning his broad shoulders against the mantelshelf.

"Yes; she has been here about two months. I like her very much, though I consider her too young for a governess."

"And too pretty, I should think, from a glimpse I caught of her."

"She is exceedingly pretty, and has most fascinating ways; but that will do no harm here. I know you and Jack are not mere schoolboys, to loose your heads over every pretty face you see."

"No, not exactly," said Captain Stanley, with a rather scornful laugh, "especially when that face belongs to a nursery-governess."

Captain Stanley was about twenty-six years of age. He was tall, and would have been rather good looking had it not been for the haughty expression which entirely spoiled his face and made people call him conceited. Jack was his junior by about two years—a handsome young fellow who imagined himself irresistible and could not talk to a pretty girl for half an hour without trying to flirt. These two brothers, totally different in character, were yet thoroughly agreed on one point. They firmly believed that it would be almost impossible to find a girl good enough for either of them to marry.

"We shall see what they think of Miss Danvers a week hence," thought Mrs. Stanley. "I shall certainly ask her to join us at dinner to-night."

But, when Leslie was invited, she pleaded a headache, and said she would rather remain in the schoolroom.

Feeling rather curious Jack Stanley looked into the schoolroom on his way down to dinner. "I need not wait for an introduction," he thought; "she is only a governess."

He opened the door softly, and stood for a moment on the threshold, unable to discern anything, for the room was in darkness except for the firelight; but the sweet clear tones of a girl's voice fell upon his ears.

"Well, Jack had just stepped inside the room," the new governess was saying; and, the young man's eyes growing accustomed to the darkness, he distinguished the little group by the fire.

(To be Concluded.)

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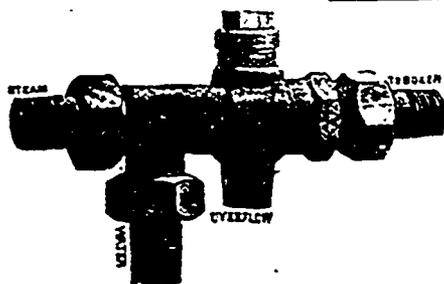
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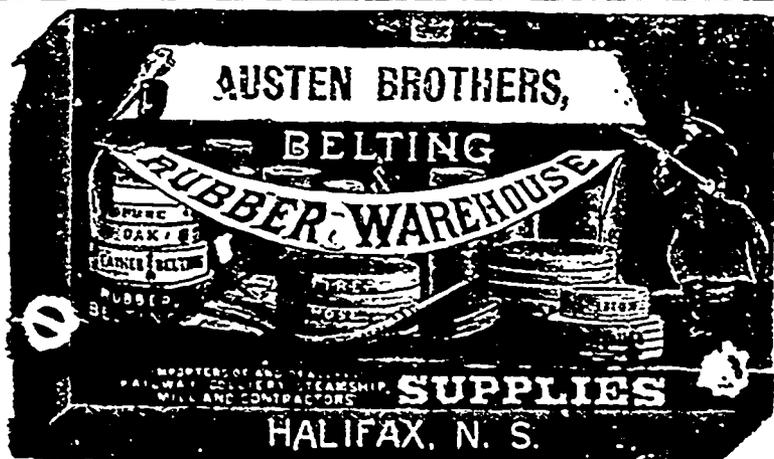
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## MINING.

THE CRITIC long since raised its voice in protest against the reduction in the scale of the Geological maps of Nova Scotia from one inch to the mile to four inches. The following petition to the Minister of the Interior has been presented by the Nova Scotia members, and no doubt will have the desired effect.

"The Memorial of the undersigned, members of the House of Commons from the Province of Nova Scotia, respectfully sheweth:

That the Geological Survey maps of the Island of Cape Breton, and of parts of the counties of Antigonish, Guysboro and Pictou in the Province of Nova Scotia, have been published on a scale of one mile to the inch.

That the further surveys made on the mainland of Nova Scotia have been prepared and plotted on the same scale.

That we regret to learn it is proposed to "reduce" the plans to one fourth the former size, and publish the maps on a scale of only four miles to one inch.

That in the opinion of experienced men most deeply interested in the development of the mineral fields of Nova Scotia, the maps if published on the smaller scale will be so crowded as to render them almost valueless to the public for practical purposes.

That a due regard for the public convenience requires the Geological Survey for the whole Province to be published on a uniform scale.

That, as the maps yet to be issued cover the most interesting districts on the mainland of Nova Scotia, embracing the coal, iron and gold mines, it is desirable in the public interest that they be published on a large scale, with clear outlines and affording the fullest information practicable. Any other course adopted will be deeply disappointing—particularly to mining men in Nova Scotia.

That the cost of publication, if that is a material obstacle, may be reduced by a cheaper process of printing, which will serve the purpose, and the cost of "reducing" the office plans can (in part) be saved—but it is submitted that in this matter practical utility and public convenience should be the chief considerations.

We therefore most strenuously protest against the proposed change in the publication of the Geological Survey maps for the Province of Nova Scotia, and respectfully urge that a sufficient appropriation be provided to continue the issue of the Nova Scotia maps on the present scale of one mile to the inch."

**GOLDENVILLE DISTRICT.**—Goldenville, once the first mining camp in Nova Scotia for the production of gold, has been at its lowest ebb, and now seems to be taking a turn and coming to the front rank.

John Williams, who has had such ill-success in his prospecting this last three or four years, has at last been rewarded for his unflinching energy.

With the aid of some American capital he has opened up a belt on the Sutherland property, owned by A. D. Williams, which is destined to be one of the finest gold producers ever found in this locality.

It consists of a belt of leads in slate formation about 3ft. across which is nearly two-thirds crushing stuff, which yielded for the last month seventy-three ounces from one hundred and fifty tons. This mine is about to be incorporated in Boston with a capitalization of one hundred thousand dollars.

Much talk is current of several new companies about to take hold in this district. Why these mining capitalists have kept from this place so long is more than we can account for. This district presents attractions which most mining districts do not. Here, for over a mile long and near the same in width, there are leads or belts of leads, every one on an average about five feet apart, and something near fifty of these have yielded immense fortunes to their owners. In other mining camps we do not find so many leads, only four or five at the most, that is in the majority of mining camps.

Goldenville seems to be the original vessel into which the gold was poured, and all that is now necessary is some capital to unearth the glittering metal.

VISITOR.

The following are the official returns so far received at the Mines Office for the month of February:—

District.	Mill.	Qtz. Crushed.	Ozs. Gold.
Sherbrooke	Pactolus	150	73
Salmon River	Dufferin	500	160
Oldham	Oldham G. M. Co	77½	52½
Cariboo	Moose River G. M. Co	97	15½
Uniacke	Phoenix	190	35½
S. Uniacke	Withrow	20	69½
East Rawdon	Rawdon United	Plates	18½
Whiteburn	Whiteburn M. Co	35	52
Stormont	Rockland	257	138

**A MINT PROPOSED.**—The mint question has been before the Senate, and it is quite evident from the result of the debate that the Government do not favor the measure. "Half a loaf is better than no bread," and on this principle the mining men of this Province have acted in petitioning for a Government assay office. Now that the mint has evidently been shelved there is every reason why their modest request should be granted. The debate on the mint question led to a discussion of the advisability of admitting mining machinery, not manufactured in the Dominion, duty free. For the benefit of our mining readers we give below a synopsis of the debate: "In the Senate Mr. McInnes, of British Columbia, moved that in the opinion of this House it is both desirable and expedient that the Government should immediately pass a coinage act and establish a mint. The

mover made a long speech in its favor, giving as the chief reason why such action was desirable, that it would afford a home market for British Columbia gold, which is now sent to San Francisco. He asserted that Canada should now show that she was assuming the proportions and responsibilities of a nation. He was supported by Mr. Kaubach and some others, but Mr. Abbott said the Government, after considering the matter, had decided that such a move would be detrimental to the interests of Canada. He pointed out before sitting down that a Canadian mint would not affect the price of gold. The motion was withdrawn. Mr. McInnes, of British Columbia, declared that the duty on mining machinery was unnecessary and burdensome and should be repealed. Mr. Reed, of Belleville, and Col. Boulton, of Manitoba, and others also expressed themselves strongly in favor of the free entry of mining machinery in the best interests of the country, yet the leaders of these hon. gentlemen in the Government only the other day swept from the order paper Dr. Platt's motion in favor of the abolition of this obnoxious and unpatriotic taxation of \$33,000 on every \$100,000 of machinery in use in developing the mineral resources of the country."

The Hon. Mr. Church laid before the House on Wednesday last the returns from the Department of Works and Mines for the past year. He had a pleasant duty to perform, as there was a substantial increase in the revenue from all mining sources. In gold the increase over 1888 amounted to \$8,467.93, while in coal there was an increase of upwards of \$4,000. The department has been managed in a highly creditable manner, the returns being carefully compiled and reflecting great credit on the thorough accountant of the department, Mr. W. H. Browne, who, for the convenience of the press, has prepared a number of tables comparing the receipts for a number of years, and placing the information in such convenient shape that a glance is sufficient to take in the details. Below we publish three of these tables, and the others will appear in our next issue.

Statement of the amount received from various sources as revenue by the Department of Mines for 1887, 1888, 1889.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Prospecting Licenses .....	\$ 10567 66	\$ 9571 49	\$ 15358 08
Rents (leases for gold).....	4268 00	4720 50	6055 00
Gold Royalty.....	9420 77	8612 41	9959 25
Licenses to Search.....	2560 60	3940 00	5260 00
Licenses to Work and Leases.....	1025 00	1275 00	2875 00
Coal Royalty.....	119670 16	124776 06	128395 80
	\$147511 59	\$152895 46	\$167903 13
Increase of 1888 over 1887. ....			\$ 5383 87
" " 1889 over 1888.....			15007 67

Memo. of the receipts from gold from the undermentioned Counties received by the "Department of Mines" during 1889 for applications, for prospecting licenses, gold leases (rents) and royalties on gold.

	PROSPECTING LICENSES.	RENTS.	GOLD ROYALTY.
Halifax .....	\$ 4,446 97	\$1,814 50	\$4,066 27
Queens .....	4,596 49	1,388 00	3,072 10
Lunenburg .....	2,267 41	1,176 00	81 39
Hants .....	2,389 42	1,035 50	1,734 77
Guyborough .....	662 01	450 50	909 73
Yarmouth.....	457 89	66 50	94 99
Other Counties.....	537 89	124 00	
	\$15,358 08	\$6,055 00	\$9,959 25

Memo. by Counties of the receipts from coal royalties, applications for licenses to search, licenses and renewal of licenses to work, and coal leases, received by the Department of Mines in 1889.

County.	Licenses to Search.		Licenses to Work.		Leases.		Coal Royalty.
	No. of Licenses	Amount.	No. of Licenses	Amount.	No. of Leases	Amount.	
Cumberl'd	83	\$1660 00	4	\$175 00	11	\$550 00	\$35918 06
C. Breton	50	1000 00	3	300 00	7	350 00	58550 74
Pictou	38	760 00	3	150 00	16	800 00	33927 00
Inverness	22	440 00	3	100 00	1	50 00	
Colchester	20	400 00	1	50 00	1	50 00	
Richmond	16	320 00	4	200 00			
Antigonish	9	180 00	1	50 00			
Halifax	5	100 00	1	50 00			
Guyboro	5	100 00					
Victoria	4	80 00					
Hants	4	80 00					
Annapolis	3	60 00					
Lunenburg	2	40 00					
Kings	1	20 00					
Digby	1	20 00					
Totals.	263	\$5260 00	25	\$1075 00	36	\$1800 00	\$128395 80

The Canadian Pacific Company are assisting in the development of the mineral resources along their line, wisely determining that there is no better way to secure the handling of unlimited amounts of freight. They have lately sent out a party under Engineer Garden to explore a line from Fire Steel River Crossing to the great Atikon iron range, a distance of 30 miles, or 120 miles from Port Arthur. If the route is practicable the company propose laying a line at once. These mines, it is reported, can ship annually 500,000 tons of the finest Bessemer ore when the railway is completed.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
 "Joe"—Windsor Hotel, Montreal.  
 —Your solution to problem 156 is first class, and proves that you have not forgotten the game. Glad to hear from you, as we had lost your trail for years. If you write giving full address will reply by mail.  
 G. O. FORBES.—Shubenacadie.—  
 Your solution is correct. We will be happy to hear from you as often as convenient.

SOLUTIONS.  
 We have not as yet received any sound win to problem 151, and therefore reserve the solution thereto till next week, to give the students of the game ample time to crack this nut.

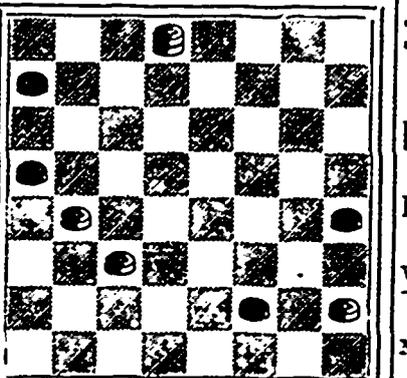
PROBLEM 156—The position was:  
 Black men 5, 6, 7, 13, 22, king 20;  
 white men 17, 23, 27, 29, 30, king 15; white to play and win.  
 15 18 30 25 23 19 25 9  
 22-26 31-24 24-15 white  
 18 22 22 18 18 9 wins.  
 26-31 13-22 5-14

GAME XLVII.  
 SINGLE CORNER.  
 Played between Samuel Granville and Samuel Crowe, both of this city.  
 11-15 6-9 12-16 28-32  
 22 18 26 23 21 17 7 3  
 15-22 2-7 24-28 27-31  
 25 18 31 26 10 7 3 7  
 8-11 20-24 3-10 32-27  
 29 25 19 16 14 7 7 11  
 4-8 12-19 16-20 9-14  
 25 22 23 16 7 3 17 10  
 10-14 11-20 19-24 13-17  
 a-23 19 28 19 3 8 22 13  
 14-23 20-24 24-27 31-24  
 27 18 15 10 b-32 23 23 18  
 11-16 7-11 28-32 27-23  
 19 15 30 25 8 12 18 14  
 16-20 8-12 32-27 24-19  
 24 19 19 15 12 16-11 7  
 7-11 11-16 20-24 19-15  
 21 17 15 11 16 19 14 9  
 9-13 16-19 24-28 drawn.  
 17 14 25 21 11 7

a We believe that Mr. Crowe has in this move developed a new line of play. Mr. R. E. Bowen once told us that he had over 5,000 variations on the single corner. Will Mr. Clouser, of the New York World, tell us if the above is one of them.  
 b After this we think that there should be no draw for black.

VAR. I.  
 White might have secured a neat win if the play had run as follows:  
 11 15, 19-24, 10 7, 1-6 white wins.

PROBLEM No. 158.  
 Selected.  
 Black men 5, 13, 20, 27.



White men 17, 22, 28, king 2.  
 White to play. What result?  
 For the best solution to this fine position will give a copy of the American Checker Review.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Hot Water Heating Apparatus Sydney, N.S." will be received until Monday, 17th March next, for the construction of a Hot Water Heating Apparatus at the Sydney, N.S., Post Office, &c., Building.  
 Plans and specifications can be seen and form of tender and all necessary information obtained at this Department, and at the Clerk of Works Office, Sydney, N.S., after Thursday, 27th instant.  
 Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.  
 Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.  
 The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest of any tender.  
 By order, A. GOBEIL, Secretary.  
 Department of Public Works, }  
 Ottawa, February 21st, 1890. }

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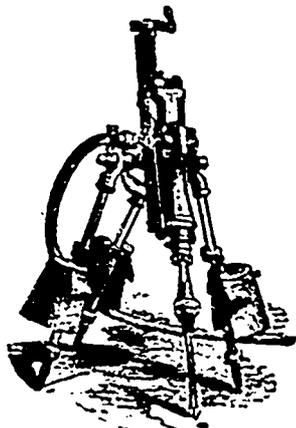
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## MY THIEF.

Yes, respected reader, my thief. Your eyes have not deceived you, there is no glamor on the page, no spells but the compositor's, no black art except the printer's.

My thief! I—I, the writer of this confession, once kept and maintained a light-fingered, soft treading, slippery conveyancer, who would have taken honors in Rat's Court, and becomingly graduated at the Central Criminal Court.

Having volunteered such a statement as the above I have no doubt you imagine me a member of the reputable tribe of "fences," some hook-nosed individual with a shinning yellow face, goggle-eyes, three napless hats on his head, and a class of youngsters under his tutelage, to be trained for the station-house, the hulks and the gallows.

You never made a worse guess in your life.

At the period to which my present admissions refer, instead of being surrounded by the squalid hovels, flaunting gin-shops and all the soothing caldrons of blended guilt and misery which form the natural abode of thieves, I dwelt in a highly respectable bungalow, clean and trim as bamboo-thatch and whitewash could make it, and encircled by four such giant palms as the untraveller hath not seen, no, not even in his dreams.

I wore the red coat and epaulets of the Company's regular infantry when on duty, and a sort of planter's suit when off it—no bad exchange when hot winds are blowing, and the thermometer keeps steadily at ninety of Fahrenheit—except when it rises to a hundred. In short, I was one of those officers whom irreverent guardsmen on the shady side of Pall Mall are wont to speak of as "Quy Hys." Yet I kept a thief! To be sure many an Anglo-Indian might say that he did the same. Lucky, indeed, is the Oriental resident whose score of servants all deserve a certificate of honesty; lucky he whose khansumah is not a rogue, and whose bearers never indulge their supple fingers in the luxury of picking and stealing.

And in England itself, are such deeds unknown? Does no butler's nose assume an unlicensed purple, due to stealthy potations of fine crusted old port? And as for that much reviled race, the "slaves" of lodging houses, are all the extant traditions of pillaged tea-caddies to be esteemed as fabulous? But I scorn unworthy subterfuges. My thief was no tricky page, no finger-licking cook; he was one of the moon's choicest minions, a bird of prey from the hour in which he chipped the shell.

The blood in his veins was all felonious, for he could boast, and often did boast, that his father was a thief; his mother a thief; his venerable white-bearded grandsire, a perfect patriarch of pickpockets, was a thief; his brothers and sisters, his aunts and uncles, thieves all, from the lisping brat, that could scarcely crawl to pilfer, up to the dim-eyed crone that filched on the verge of the grave. The very first precept engraven on my thief's plastic mind was—"Thou shalt steal."—It was his mission, his labor, the object of his education. His only lessons were directed to this one end.

And this personage did I, being an officer in —th Native Infantry, openly and avowedly foster, feed, lodge and maintain, not mowing up the thief, who, like a poet, might be said to be born and not made, in wild beast fashion in a cage, but giving him the run of the house and a fair share of confidence. This is how it came about.

We were in the extreme south of India, and were ordered to take up our row station in a little town on the edge of an alluvial plain. We heard the order with some dismay, for this town bordered on the territory of a certain tributary rajah whose reputation was more than dubious.

It is a delicate operation to discuss the petty failings of royalty, but the painful truth must be told, the prince was a thief and a receiver of boot, while every one of his subjects followed the same ancient calling.

On arriving at the frontiers of his light-fingered highness, we were strongly advised by the garrison we came to relieve to pay black-mail to the rajah, and to hire a certain number of his people for our protection.

"It's the only plan, I assure you," said Tompion of the artillery; "these fellows respect no houses but such as contain one of their own tribe."

But the ladies declared they could never sleep comfortably with a thief, "a wretch of a thief in the house." Then every lady took up the cry and declared they never, never, would agree to it.

It was found, however, to be the only plan practicable, and so the matter was settled. We hired thieves—that is to say the majority of us, for some obstinately held out, headed by the police magistrate, who thought it *infra dig.* to bargain with plunderers.

Well, we took possession of our bungalows, and, on the whole, made ourselves pretty comfortable, barring a trifle too much heat. But we who had fed and housed thieves soon had cause for self-congratulation. All the obstinate ones suffered.

Mrs. Girder's fat poultry were conjured out of a walled yard in open day; a 6ft. hedge did not save the chaplain's sheep; and while the paymaster lost a bag of rupees from a Bramah locked chest, his wife's pet Arab horse, a pretty creature, with just the pinkish nose and long tail that ladies love, was conveyed out of a stable in which slept two armed Sycoes, with a grass-cutter lying across the threshold, and a watchman with a lantern hard by.

Endless were the laments, terrific the apprehensions. Guards were posted, sentinels doubled, but all to no purpose, something vanished daily. The police magistrate's turn came. He had set our neighbors at defiance, and his whiskered poons had sworn great oaths that their swords should make mince-meat of the first robber who should approach the verandahs when they kept ward; but, alas! One night the magistrate's house was thoroughly looted. Every coin, every weapon, every ounce of plate down to the egg-spoons, disappeared.

Still such as had hired marauders had no reason to lament it. Mine was a civil, intelligent lad of twenty. He slept all day, and at night sat in

the verandah. His presence kept all his kith and kin aloof, and I never lost the value of a single piece.

One night, however, was awakened by a crash without, and the noise of a violent struggle. Pist. in hand I darted out.

A prostrate form lay on the ground with a sack beside it, and another figure was crouching beneath the brandished sword arm of a man whose left foot was pressing on the breast of the first, while his left hand compressed the throat of the other.

A number of bundles lay around containing various articles of value. A robbery had evidently been attempted and frustrated by the gallantry and vigilance of—my thief.

Yes, to my unutterable amazement, I found the sprawling wretch on the ground was my mus-ulhee; the other fellow, whose teeth chattered with terror, my butler, or khansumach, and the triumphant swordsman, who hailed my approach with delight, was no other than my invaluable thief, who had surprised the rascals in the act of absconding with their booty.

"Upon my word, Ghoulab Ramdoen," said I, "upon my word, my worthy thief, you are the honestest thief I ever knew in my life." Will the reader say nay?

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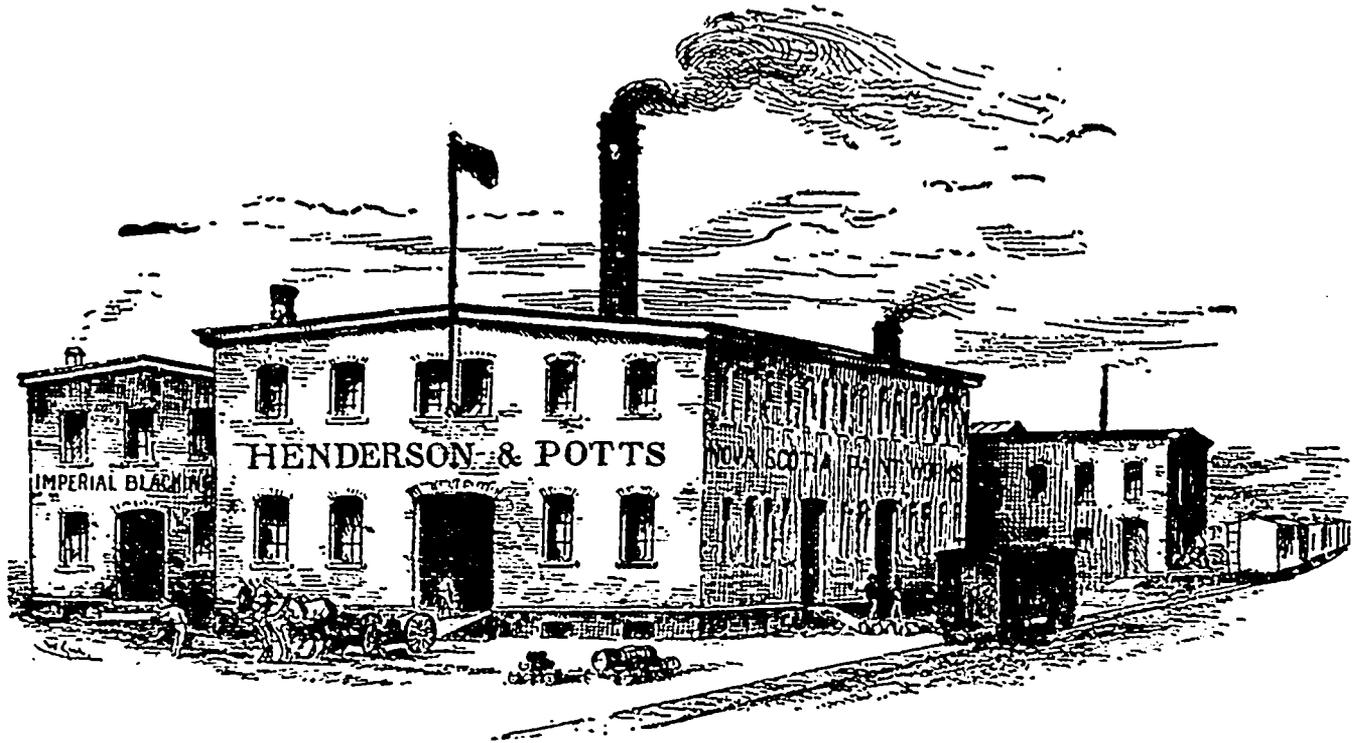
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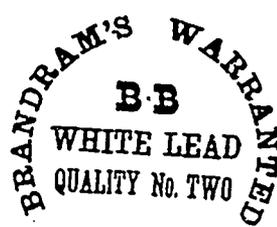
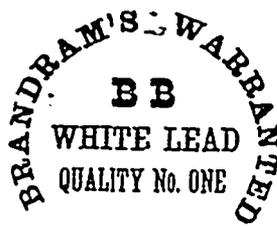
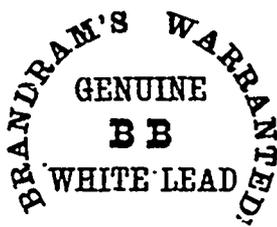
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