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A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We are wont to regard the German Emperor as desirous of keeping himself very much before the world, but it appears that sometimes he likes to be quiet. The *Post* protests against the annoyance to which the Emperor and Empress are subjected during their daily walks in the Tiergarten, and prays that the too curious public be more considerate and respectful.

Pennsylvania has had two colliery disasters in quick succession, the first by fire and the second by water. By the first disaster over a hundred men lost their lives, and it would appear that someone is to blame for it. The mine was admittedly an unsafe one, and until recently two inspectors had been employed. One of these inspectors was, from motives of economy, dispensed with, and as the work was too great for one man the fine discipline of the mine was not perfect, and an explosion followed. In the accident of the 4th inst. men were allowed to work in such close proximity to an old and flooded mine as to break into it and thus cause the death of eighteen men. This was criminal carelessness on the part of the mine managers that should be made an example of. With the two disasters following so closely upon each other the State Government should awaken to the fact that it is called upon to intervene and compel the mine owners to observe proper precautions for the safety of their workmen.

On Sunday the 1st inst. a lady was killed by a fall of ice and snow from the roof of a house in the City of Quebec, and the coroner's jury agreed that the Corporation of the City of Quebec, the owner and occupants of the house are responsible for the lady's death. This spreads the blame for the unfortunate occurrence over so large a field that the lesson may fail to do any good, but it would be well for householders in all cities to take precautions against such accidents. During recent winters we have not been much troubled by masses of snow and ice overhanging the sidewalks in Halifax, but occasionally it does occur, and timid pedestrians are in constant fear of an avalanche. There is no guarantee that a snow-slide will take place when no one is in the way, rather than fall upon and kill the unfortunate passer by, and every precaution should be taken to prevent such a thing occurring. If the Quebec coroner's jury's verdict is to be taken as an authoritative we scarcely know which party should attend to this, but should think that the occupant of a house would naturally be expected to keep the walk in front of the house free from such danger. It is the duty of the city to make and enforce regulations upon the subject.

The approaching elections are eclipsing everything else in interest, and well they may. The importance of sending the right men to Ottawa cannot be overestimated, and every man who has a vote should do his duty.

Mormons in England have not yet abandoned polygamy, as the members of their fraternity on this side of the water are supposed to have done. At Nottingham a vigorous war against the Mormons is being waged, and it is suggested that the matter should be submitted to the House of Commons and the Mormons compelled to abandon Mormonism or leave England. South Normanton is the strongest Mormon centre in England, and it is there that the anti-Mormon missionaries are directing their strongest efforts.

It was a home thrust that which Mr. Pickard, the Liberal member for Normanton, delivered under Lord Derby's guard the other day. Lord Derby declared that the proper relief for the surplus population of Great Britain was for the alleged surplus to emigrate. Mr. Pickard retorts that the surplus would be no surplus, but for the great tracts of fertile land held in idleness by the nobility as parks and game preserves. Mr. Pickard's suggestion is that the nobility should emigrate, and leave the others room to make a living in. This is the countercheck quarrelsome.

The funeral of the great English Radical, Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, took place at Woking, Surrey, on February 3rd. Hundreds of people travelled from London by special train to be present at the funeral, but no signs of grief or mourning were displayed and many wore colored ribbons around their hats. It was Mr. Bradlaugh's particular wish that there should be no mourning, and complete silence was observed by the two thousand people who gathered around the grave while the body of the atheist was committed to the earth. The coffin was covered with wreaths, but there was no display of crape or black cloth. This was a rather remarkable funeral and, properly worked up, would prove a strong one in the hands of a novelist.

A school-teacher's lot is not a happy one in Minnesota. A few days ago a teacher in Winnebago City had occasion to punish one of her girl pupils, named Crusen. The girl ran home and told her parents, who became enraged, went to the school and assaulted the teacher. The girl's father struck Miss Lent, the teacher, and knocked her down with a school book. He then took a rest while his wife grabbed Miss Lent by the hair and dragged her around the room until her skull was injured. The two parents then picked up the unfortunate young lady and threw her out of a window, her head striking a stone. A panic ensued in the school, and the pupils scattered to their homes. The teacher's death was soon after reported, but it appears that she did not die, and is now slowly recovering. The Crusens, father, mother and daughter, are in jail, and it is to be hoped that punishment commensurate with their brutality will be meted out to them.

The miserable hypocrisy of English protests against play at Monte Carlo is shown up by a correspondent of *Truth*. According to him the principal amusement at English fashionable country houses consists of gambling from night to morning almost, and that even young girls join in the game of baccarat, which is now the fashionable craze. Cheating is frequent, and the most "intelligent" players make the most money. Ladies give their I. O. U's and then borrow the money to pay their losses after all their available funds are exhausted, because they do not like to play again without "settling their accounts." Numbers of young men and women are being ruined, and middle-aged people are just as bad. It has become the fashion, and the moral courage to keep out of it is sadly lacking. "High play" is also "the thing," and this state of affairs is due to the aristocracy being ready to accept every wealthy cosmopolitan or scob who condescends to provide them with shooting, to give them dinners and entertainments and to lend them money. Monte Carlo is bad enough, but all England, according to *Truth's* correspondent, appears to be worse. Only a few days ago a London despatch gave the particulars of a disagreement over cards in which the Prince of Wales and some of his friends and some ladies are implicated. One gentleman was accused of cheating by holding a polished cigar case upon his knee in which he watched the reflection of the cards while dealing. A law suit is to be the outcome of this, and the Prince of Wales is to be called as a witness. There is no doubt that gambling has a strong hold upon the aristocracy of England, but perhaps revelations like these may have the effect of starting a reaction. If only the Prince of Wales could be induced to throw his powerful influence against it there would be a prospect of its going out of fashion, and many people would be saved the degradation attendant upon heavy losses by gambling.

The *Graphic* and the *Illustrated London News* have apparently been successful in supplying the demand for good illustrated papers, but they are soon to have a rival in *Black and White*, which intends to be superior to the first mentioned papers. It is rumored that the birth of the new illustrated paper will be retarded if possible by the *Graphic* and the *Illustrated*, and that they endeavored to establish a boycott by their combined efforts amongst the engravers as well as amongst the advertisers. The subject with which an illustrated weekly can deal are not thought to be exhausted by the present papers, and the machinery for *Black and White* is said to be unmatched in England. If something very superior is produced then all tastes will be suited, and no doubt the reward of ambition will be reaped.

In our issue of January 30th we published an editorial note on the phenomenal cold weather in Europe. A typographical error occurred in this note that made us say Zuyder Zic instead of Zuyder Zee. We did not consider it necessary to correct this last week, as we thought any well informed reader would understand that it was merely a printer's error. That we were mistaken in this idea we see by the fact that the *Cumberland Leader* and the *Miramichi Advance* republish the article with the error, and at the same time entirely forget to give THE CRITIC credit for it. We are always glad to see our exchanges making use of our articles, but in all fairness they ought to give us credit. By publishing an article like the one in question and withholding credit, they make the error their own. Give credit where credit is due, friends.

The decision of the Government to raise the amount that may be deposited in the savings bank by any person in one year from \$300 to \$1,000, and the maximum amount that a depositor may have at his or her credit from \$1,000 to \$3,000, will doubtless prove a great convenience to many people. An additional facility is also offered by the Government to depositors who reach the above limit. Safe investments bearing a low rate of interest are a great deal in demand, and in consequence of this the Government has authorized an issue of 3½ per cent. stock in sums of \$100 and multiples thereof. This stock will not be redeemable for five years, but that it will be largely taken advantage of by savings bank depositors who have reached the maximum limit of one year's deposits of the total amount of \$3,000 goes without saying. Even in Nova Scotia, and despite cries of the country going to the dogs, savings accumulate, and the people must have some place to put them.

In her African policy Germany is showing an alertness which promises great things. As we have already pointed out, her future is much wrapped up in her colonial policy. Just now she has discovered that Damaraland is not of much use to her. It is a high, bare tableland, with no great resources to boast of, and it forms no essential part of German Africa, as it leads nowhere that Germany wants to go. This being the case, she is anxious to cede the territory to Great Britain in return for some property more desirable. She points out, with some justice, that it lies immediately contiguous to Cape Colony and Bechuanaland, and this, which remains in her possession, interferes with the scientific fitness of Great Britain's frontier. This is doubtless the only consideration that would induce England to accept the territory. It is sometimes worth some sacrifice to keep possibly troublesome neighbors at a distance. It remains to be seen, however, what Germany wants in return for the unprofitable territory.

A late number of the *Moniteur du Commerce*, of Montreal, has an article which is full of cheer for all who have at heart Canadian unity. It says that not only "Canada for the Canadians" but "Canadians for Canada" must be the rallying cry for all the provinces and people that make up this Confederation. The tone of the article will go far to strengthen the bond of union (sometimes strained by thoughtless and foolish vaporing) between Quebec and her sister provinces. The article says:—"What we want for our compatriots of French origin, for the Canadian youth, is that in the Education given them, in training their intelligence, in guiding their aspirations, their natural instructors, the family and the teachers in educational establishments may inculcate them with the feeling, the thought and the love of Canada generally above all, and not the idea and love of English or French Canada, as the case may be. * * * They must be taught that all the Canadians of the present day must be the pioneers of the future, and that, to attain this end, there must be in Canada neither English, Scotch, Irish, German nor French, but Canadians purely and simply." This is the note of brotherhood, and puts to shame many pernicious tongues.

People who have seen ghosts are having their innings now-a-days. The subject of hallucinations has always been a rather attractive one, and just at present it is receiving a great deal of attention. Psychologists are investigating the matter with a view to obtaining some definite knowledge of the subject, and are trying to make as large a collection as possible of cases of hallucination for the purposes of classification. Several interesting articles on this subject have appeared in magazines, and most of the writers incline to the idea that there is still much to learn about it. And there surely is a belief in ghosts, appearances and other hair-raising and terrifying phenomena as ancient as the hills, and even now it is as deep-rooted in the minds of hundreds of our fellowmen. Ghosts play an important part in fiction, in some cases so important that we wonder what Shakespeare would have done without them. It is a deep study, and we would like to see what conclusion will be arrived at. As a disordered stomach produces night mare a disordered brain sometimes is the cause of hallucinations, and unless we charge all such phenomena to this cause we must either leave some extraordinary occurrences unexplained or believe in "objective appearances." Science has some hard tasks before it in the next century.

The *Montreal Witness* says that the North-West Mounted Police recruits, some of whom hail from Halifax, behaved themselves very badly in Montreal. A number of the men with their sergeant got drunk, and had to be sheltered at the police station all night. They were a disreputable looking set, according to the *Witness*.

There is a tide in the affairs of revolutionists, which, taken at the flood, leads on to a republic. The Portuguese revolutionists, it would seem, were too dilatory. The insurgents at Oporto failed to catch the tide of popular irritation against the monarchy when it was at the flood. And the flood was one, moreover, of startling height. When all Portugal was in a stupid fury at the Government and at England, because the Government had failed to make good the preposterous claims of Portugal in East Africa, there was the tide at flood, and a Portuguese Republic looked like a near possibility. But the anger of the nation ebbed, and the other day when the red flag was raised by three or four revolted regiments at Oporto, the people and the bulk of the army remained loyal to the throne, and the insurrection was quelled after three or four hours' fighting in the streets.

The English manufacturers are making a poor mouth over the circumstance that the American demand for their products has almost ceased since the McKinlay Bill came into force. It is strange that they should be astonished at this result. The American market is, for the time, amply supplied with the products of English manufacture. Before the new tariff went into effect American dealers brought in English goods in great quantities, to hold them for the inevitable rise. In a little while the English manufacturer will probably find the stream beginning to flow again, and overleaping, though with somewhat diminished volume, the barrier which Mr. McKinlay has erected with such disastrous consequences to himself and to his party. The present stoppage is not a direct result of the tariff, but a side result, dependent upon the action of speculators.

Spanish rule in the Caroline Islands does not appear to be attended with happy results. These islands are so remote and communication so uncertain that the events we now hear of took place some months ago. Difficulties amounting to hostilities occurred between the natives and the Spaniards last summer, and finally the natives arose and massacred the Spanish troops. There is little doubt that the Spaniards treated the natives in a manner to provoke this onslaught, and, if all reports are to be believed, the American missionaries there came in for unwarranted cruelty from them. Last September two mission stations were destroyed by shelling, all the missionaries' property sharing the common fate, while their work, so long and peaceably prosecuted, was broken up. They attempted to transport the scholars of their school to another island, but were forcibly prevented by the Spaniards, and they themselves finally escaped with the greatest difficulty. The Spaniards claim that the American missionaries fomented the difficulties between the natives and themselves, but this statement is refuted by the fact that the alleged mischief makers were two ladies, who at the time were alone, Rev. Dr. Rand being absent on another island. These ladies testify that they did all in their power to prevent an outbreak, and actually held it in check for a time, but that the brutal treatment of the Spaniards at last exasperated the natives past bearing. The treatment of these missionaries has been for some time past the subject of correspondence between Secretary Blaine, of the State Department, and the Spanish Minister at Washington. Despatches of a few days ago state that another massacre of Spaniards by natives has taken place, and that ninety soldiers and civilians were killed. The natives are armed with Remington Rifles.

Now that the United States Committee on Foreign Relations has reported in favor of a Bill providing that the American Government shall guarantee the bonds of the Nicaragua Canal Company to the amount of \$100,000,000, it may be presumed that the project will certainly and speedily be carried out, and that the United States is about to accomplish what France has failed to do, viz: open up a waterway across the isthmus which connects the continents of North and South America. The bonds are redeemable one hundred years from date, and, with interest, will amount at maturity to the vast sum of \$400,000,000. This sum is perhaps not disproportionate to the benefit which will be conferred upon the world's commerce; but it is hard to see how the neutrality of the new route is to be preserved when one power is allowed to hold such gigantic and exclusive interest in the enterprise. Indeed, the president of the company has declared himself as follows:—"Our company is an American one, and we intend to keep the control of the great enterprise in America where it belongs." It is probably the trade of the United States which will derive the greatest benefit from the enterprise, but the rest of the world is interested in a degree only less than that of America; and when we consider that the distance between New York and San Francisco will be diminished by 10,080 miles, and the distance from Liverpool to Yokohama by 3,926 miles, we cannot but feel that the ocean carrying trade will experience a revolution. The Nicaragua route is probably the only one practicable, now that the difficulties of a sea-level canal at Panama have been made so painfully apparent. The Nicaragua land will have the disadvantage of locks, but everything else seems overwhelmingly in its favor. An important consideration is the fact that the work runs through a country which is salutary to Europeans; while the Panama region has proved a veritable valley of death. The Nicaragua Canal utilizes the waters of the San Juan River and of the great lake Nicaragua, which has a length of 150 miles with a breadth of 50. This inland sea is a main feature of the route, for it will serve, as no artificial basin could, the purposes of a central reservoir, furnishing a constant and equable feed stream to the canal on both sides.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

ODD THINGS.

Fishes are weighed in their scales,
And an elephant packs his own trunk.
But rats never tell their own tales,
And one seldom gets chink in a chunk.

Sick ducks never go to the quack;
A horse cannot plow its own manure;
A ship is not hurt by a tack,
And a window never suffers from pane.

Dogs seldom wear their own pants,
Which fact lays them open to scorn;
No nephew or niece fancies ants,
And a cow never blows its own horn.

A cat cannot parse its own claws,
No porcupine nibs its own quill;
Though orphan bears still have their paws,
A bird will not pay its own bill.

No Blots on the Escutcheon.—“But you have no ancestors, ye know,” said his lordship. “No,” replied Miss Lakeview, “we have the advantage of you there.”—*Puck*.

The valentine I'd send thee, dear,
Not only now, but all the year
Is, that thy life may ne'er be troubled,
And all thy choicest blessings doubled.

Lady (engaging servant)—“Tell me, have you a sweetheart?” Servant—“No, not at present; but don't trouble yourself about that, I'll soon find one!”—*Pick Me Up*.

A correspondent wants to know if “fits are hereditary.” Any small boy compelled to wear out his father's old clothes could tell him they are not.—*Indianapolis Journal*.

EMMA ABBOT.

A kindly woman, “nobly planned”
Straightforward, staunch and true;
We need more fingers like her, and
More women like her too.

ON HIS HONEYMOON. “Larry, my wife and I have both noticed that the town people stare at us very hard. I hope you haven't been telling anybody that we are newly married?” Larry (the faithful factum). “No, no, no, sir. Is it likely o'd go agin ordhers? Why whinover anybody thryed to pump me, sur, o'v'e towid 'em you wasn't married at all.”

Clergymen who make wholesale onslaughts on the stage, condemning it for its immoral influence, forget that such bright and honorable names as Emma Abbott, Mary Anderson, Mme. Modjeska, Lawrence Barrett, Joseph Jefferson, and Edwin Booth—names potent with moral power—honor the world and society with the virtues of their life and character.—*Duluth News*.

DID SHE MEAN REFUSAL? “George,” she said, as she met him at the door of the parlor, “something tells me that you mean to propose marriage to me to-night.”

“You have guessed my purpose in coming here,” he replied.

“Would you mind standing in the hall a few moments,” she rejoined gently, “until the servant can search you for concealed weapons?”

“You claim that you were insane when you proposed to her?”

“Yes sir.”

“Can you prove it?”

“Yes, sir.”

“How?”

“By producing the plaintiff in court and letting the jury look at her.”—*Exchange*.

LAY OF THE CANADIAN CAPTAIN.

I love to steal on the sleeping seal,
And gig him with my harpoon;
Then crack on sail in a reeling gale,
And whistle an English tune,
And if it's a brush with the cutter Rush,
I've rifled cannon galore;
So I love to steal on the pensive seal
And hustle his pelt ashore.

St Paul Pioneer Press.

Emily—Did George propose last night as you thought he would?

Rose (without much enthusiasm)—Yes, he proposed.

Emily—Did you accept him?

Rose—Of course.

Emily—But you don't appear to be very happy over it.

Rose—I am not. There is a gathering doubt about George in my mind.

Emily—You surprise me. On what account, Rose?

Rose—He didn't appear to be sufficiently nervous over it. (Throwing herself into her friend's arms and bursting in a flood of tears.) Oh, Emily, I'm afraid George has proposed to some girl before!

The people at the World's Dispensary of Buffalo, N. Y., have a stock-taking time once a year and what do you think they do? Count the number of bottles that've been returned by the men and women who say that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery or Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription didn't do what it said it would do.

And how many do you think they have to count. One in ten? Not one in five hundred!

Here are two remedies—one the “Golden Medical Discovery,” for regulating and invigorating the liver and purifying the blood; the other, the hope of weak womanhood; they've been sold for years, sold by the million bottles; sold under a positive guarantee, and not one in five hundred can say, “It was not the medicine for me!” And—is there any reason why you should be the one? And—supposing you are, what do you lose? Absolutely nothing.

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A Real Good Overcoat to Order for **\$15.**
Silk Linings Two Dollars Extra.

Highest Grades REAL IRISH FRIEZE, impervious to Wet or Cold. Nothing so suitable for Driving Ulsters. Ulsters to Order or Ready-Made.

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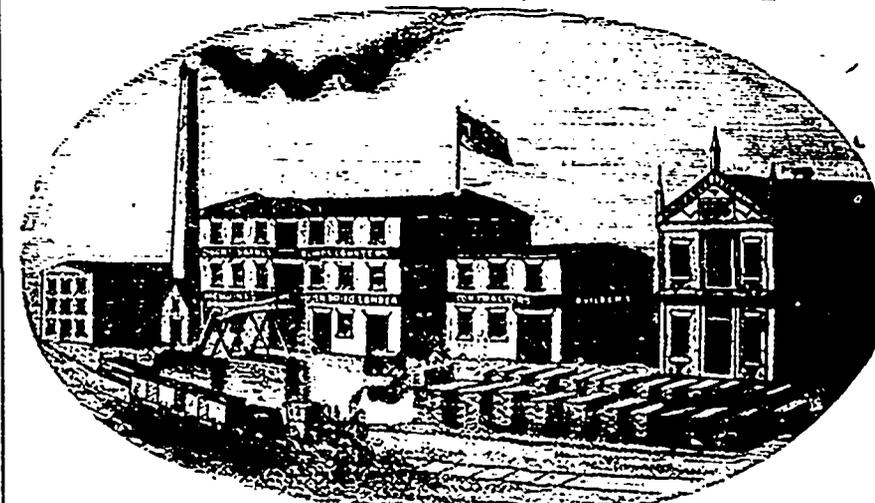
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Send for Estimates.

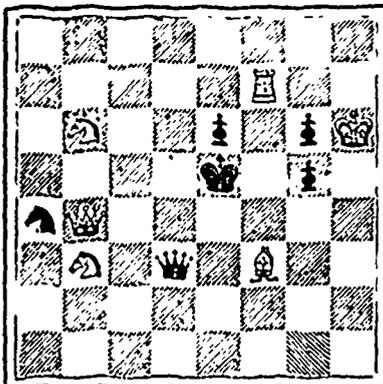
CHESS.

Solution of Problems Nos. 54 and 55 Q to QR3, B to QK18. Solved by C. W. L.

PROBLEM No. 56.

By W. Meredith.

1st prize *Brownson's Chess Journal* Tourney, No. 9. BLACK 6 pieces.



WHITE 6 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME No. 07.

Allgaier Gambit.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| Mr. E. Binns. | Mr. H. E. Bird. |
| 1 P to K4 | P to K4 |
| 2 P to KB4 | P takes P |
| 3 Kt to KB3 | P to KK4 |
| 4 P to KR4 | P to K15 |
| 5 Kt to Kt5 | P to KR3 |
| 6 Kt takes P | K takes Kt |
| 7 B to B4 ch | P to Q4 |
| 8 B takes P ch | K to Kt2 |
| 9 Castles | P to B5 |
| 10 P to Kt3 | P to B3 |
| 11 B to K6 | Q to Q5 ch |
| 12 K to R sq | B to Q3 |
| 13 Q to K sq | Kt to B3 |
| 14 P to B3 | Q to K13 |
| 15 P to Q4 | Kt to R4 |
| 16 R to Kt sq | R to K sq |
| 17 Q to K3 a | B to B5! b |
| 18 P takes B | Q to Q sq c |
| 19 Q to B2 | R takes P |
| 20 B to B4 | K to R sq d |
| 21 B to Q3 e | P to K16 f |
| 22 R takes P | Q takes P ch g |
| 23 Q to R2 | R to K8 ch |
| 24 R to Kt sq | Kt to K16 mate. |

a Well intended no doubt.

b One of Mr. Bird's characteristic moves, which appears to turn the tables on White.

c "Do you catch my meaning, said Mr. Bird.

d So that White may not take the Knight's Pawn with a check, in the little combination the Grand Old Man thinks he sees.

e Intended as an attack.

f Same—one size larger.

g Bird wings his airy way to victory. *Birmingham Mercury.*

Best and Safest!



is said by Government Analyst to be composed of ingredients the best and safest for manufacturing Baking Powder.

Bermuda Bottled.

"You must go to Bermuda. If you do... I will not be responsible for the consequences." But, doctor, I can afford neither the time nor the money. "Well, if that is impossible, try

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

I sometimes call it Bermuda Bottled, and many cases of

CONSUMPTION,

Bronchitis, Cough

or Severe Cold

I have CURED with it; and the advantage is that the most sensitive stomach can take it. Another thing which commends it is the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites which it contains. You will find it for sale at your Druggist's, in Seaman wrapper. Be sure you get the genuine.

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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 Fraser.

A. B. Fletcher is to be the Prohibition candidate in Colchester.

Sir John Macdonald has issued a manifesto to the electors of Canada.

Sir John Thompson and Hon. C. H. Tupper registered at the Halifax hotel on Wednesday.

Sir Charles Tupper delivered an address at a meeting at Kingston, Ontario, on Saturday last.

The St. John Liberal nominations are as follows: J. B. Ellis, C. W. Weldon, Q. C., and Thos. A. Rankine.

The Pictou County conventions took place yesterday. The Liberal nominees are probably John Yorston and James A. Fraser.

The Liberals of Quebec have unanimously decided to offer the Liberal nomination to Hon. Wilfred Laurier, and in the event of his not being able to accept, to sustain any man he may name.

Sir Charles Tupper arrived in Halifax on Wednesday and became the guest of Colonel Clark, 101 Pleasant street. He left yesterday to deliver an address at Amherst. Sir Charles, Hon. C. H. Tupper and Sir John Thompson will address the mass meeting in the drill shed to-morrow evening.

Says the *Canning Gazette*: "The railway across Bear River is completed, the draw having been put in position a few days ago. The Joggins bridge is also finished, and rails laid to within three miles of Digby. Much of the track has yet to be ballasted, but it is thought the road will be open for traffic early in the spring."

The Liberal Conservative nominations of note outside our own province are Sir John Macdonald, in Kingston, Hon. John Carling, in Middlesex, and Sir Adolphe Caron, in Chicoutimi. Sir John's opponent is Alexander Gunn, and Major Edwards will run on the single tax platform. It is not certain whether Hon. Edward Blake will allow his name to go before the electors of West Durham or not.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Halifax Infants' Home was held on Monday afternoon in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, Rev. Dr. Saunders presiding. The report was read and committees appointed as usual. The treasurer's report shows the total receipts for the year to have been \$3,305.38 and the expenditure \$3,125.14, leaving a balance in the treasurer's hands of \$180.24. Money intended for other purposes had to be used for current expenses owing to the fact that subscriptions were about \$1000 less than they should have been.

The annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Historical Society was held in the Province Building on Tuesday evening. Messrs. E. V. B. Foster and W. F. Grier were elected members, and Messrs. D. A. King and T. H. Francis were proposed as members. The secretary's report stated that during the year six meetings had been held, six papers read, nineteen members elected, and forty-nine books and thirty pamphlets added to the collection. The report of the treasurer showed a balance in hand of \$390.85, sufficient to pay for a volume of transactions now passing through the press, and to warrant the society to proceed with the preparation of another volume. The following officers were elected for the year:—President—Sir A. G. Archibald. Vice Presidents—Dr. Akins, Dr. Allison, Judge Weatherbe. Corresponding Secretary—F. B. Crofton. Recording Secretary—Sydenham Howe. Treasurer—R. J. Wilson. Council—Hon. Dr. Almon, A. H. McKay, Rev. T. W. Smith, P. Lynch. Library Commissioners—Sir A. G. Archibald, Dr. Allison, Judge Weatherbe, Rev. Dr. Forrest. Auditors—F. W. Bowes, J. McN. Gabriel. Rev. Dr. Patterson then read the second part of his paper entitled "The Portuguese on the northeast of America, and the first European attempt at colonization there—a lost chapter of American history."

Preparations for the contest of March 5th are being briskly carried on. Both parties are busy, and the fight promises to be fairly waged. For Halifax County, Hon. A. G. Jones and Edward Farrell, M. D., will run for the Liberals, and John F. Stairs and Thomas E. Kenny for the Conservatives. The nominees in other counties up to going to press are as follows:

County	Liberal	Liberal Conservative
Lunenburg	James D. Eisenhauer	C. E. Kaulback
Queens	F. G. Forbes	J. N. Freeman
Shelburne	Thos. Robertson	N. W. White
Digby	E. C. Eowers	H. L. Jones
Annapolis	Wm. A. Chipman	John B. Mills
Kings	F. W. Borden M. D.	
Guysboro	D. C. Fraser	A. Ogden
Inverness	Samuel Macdonell	
Victoria	Hon. Wm. Ross	John A. Macdonald
Cape Breton	Hon. G. H. Murray	David McKeen
	Joseph McPherson	H. L. Macdougall
	E. P. Flynn	D. Gillis
Richmond		H. N. Paint

Other nominations are rapidly being made, and probably before next Friday everything will be in good shape.

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

A St. John girl named Nagle, 17 years old, committed suicide in New York on the 4th inst. by poison. It is said that the suicide was the result of a love affair.

A starving contest is to be held between the Italian Succi and Ann O'Dilia Diss Debar. The latter will hold seances every day during the fast, and will also fast ten days longer than Succi, he going forty days without food, and she will go on for fifty.

The *Popular Science Monthly* for February is as vigorous, intellectual and practical as usual. It contains several powerful articles on live topics, and in the departments of Miscellany and Notes many scientific topics of interest are briefly touched upon. New York, D. Appleton & Company; fifty cents a number, \$5.00 a year.

A very successful tableau entertainment was recently given in New York, the subjects being taken from illustrations in the current magazines. The idea is a simple one, and if the subjects are well chosen it can be made very interesting. The Century Company has prepared a list of suitable pictures with suggestions for any one who wishes to get up the entertainment. They will send it free on request.

The number of suicides occurring in New York during the year ending Dec. 31, 1890, was 239, of which number 190 were men and 49 were women. Of the former 141 were of foreign birth and 49 were native born; while of the women 27 were of foreign birth and 22 were native born. These figures show that of the total number of suicides for the year 168 were of foreign nativity, and only 71 were natives of the United States.

Public Opinion, the eclectic weekly of Washington and New York, has just announced the offer of three cash prizes of \$150, \$100 and \$50 respectively for the best three essays upon the question: "Is any extension and development of trade between the United States and Canada desirable, if so, what are the best means of promoting it?" The topic is particularly timely, and the contest will doubtless attract considerable attention. Full particulars may be had by addressing the publishers of *Public Opinion* at either New York or Washington.

It is reported that the Chilean Government has prohibited the export of nitrates.

A report that a secret alliance has been signed between Guatemala and Honduras against San Salvador is current in the city of Mexico. Guatemala is preparing for war.

General Count Alfred von Schlieffen, who succeeds General von Waldersee as Chief of the General Staff at Berlin, is regarded as one of the most able officers of the Staff.

The Pope contemplates making a large accession to the Cardinalate in the coming summer. The death of Cardinal Cristofori leaves 32 Italian Cardinals and 28 Foreign Cardinals.

News from Kieffe states that a gentleman and his fiancée, while out walking in a wooded portion of that country, were attacked by a pack of hungry wolves and devoured alive.

The *Star* says an interesting suit for damages is to be brought against certain prominent personages. It is the outcome of the game of baccarat in which the Prince of Wales and other distinguished gentlemen took part. One of the players, a wealthy military coronet, was accused of cheating at the game, and has instituted this suit for libel against his accusers. The Prince of Wales will be one of the witnesses.

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

CITY CHIMES.

Lent commenced on Wednesday, so it is to be presumed that the merry-round of social life will become less exciting in its movements during the season of meditation and self denial. Many of our society dames and belles will be thankful for a rest from dances, and glad to take their pleasures leisurely and soberly for a few weeks. Dress makers' services will now be in demand, for their is no time like Lent for getting new gowns made, and every one wants to be fully equipped for spring and summer before house cleaning time arrives. The difficulty of getting dresses well made is so great in Halifax that many ladies almost wish they could dress like the women of Burmah, in long strips of cotton or silk, according to circumstances, wound around them. This would save dressmaking, but there would be other disadvantages connected with such a primitive stylo of costume.

Not a week of this year has passed without a heavy storm. Four Sundays have been very disagreeable and not such as would tempt anyone to stir out. The churches have, naturally, not had very large congregations. The idea that Sunday is a day of rest is very prominent when it storms.

The private afternoon parties carnival was repeated at the Exhibition Rink on Monday evening, which was fortunately fine. It was a great success and the costumes and fancy skating were much admired.

Professor MacMechan delivered an interesting lecture on "A Young Man's Influence" in Orpheus Hall on Tuesday evening. Despite the bad walking a fair audience was present. The lecture was under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.

Miss McGarry has returned from Montreal and resumed her classes in elocution at the Ladies College.

The approaching departure of the West Riding Regiment is inducing a pale cast of thought in the minds of many of the fair ones of Halifax. The trouble ranges through all classes, from the domestic below-stairs to my lady in the drawing room. This departure of the sons of Mars will no doubt leave many broken or badly-damaged hearts, but the new comers, with a sense of duty truly heroic, will say, "Once more into the breach, dear friends," and before many weeks have elapsed the wonted state of this garrison town will be kept pretty much as usual. Seriously, though, the good fellows of the West Riding will be much missed among their many friends in Halifax.

The benefit to Mr. Lytell drew a large audience at the Academy of Music on Monday evening. "The Shaughraun" was the play, with Mr. Lytell as "Conn."

Tuesday's storm made the walking far too juicy for comfort. Rubber boots were the only things that would keep out the water, which possessed the penetrating qualities that snow-water is famed for.

To-morrow will be St. Valentine's day, and also the middle of the month, or as near it as possible in a month of twenty-eight days. Winter ought to be nearly over now, and unless the boisterous month of March proves unusually cold, winter's chilly blast will be superseded by spring's balmy breezes before we know where we are. The weather is scarcely warm enough, however, for the birds to mate to-morrow, as according to tradition they ought to do.

Cough-Cures

Are abundant, but the one best known for its extraordinary anodyne and expectorant qualities is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For nearly half a century this preparation has been in greater demand than any other remedy for colds, coughs, bronchitis, and pulmonary complaints in general.

"I suffered for more than eight months from a severe cough accompanied with hemorrhage of the lungs and the expectoration of matter. The physicians gave me up, but my druggist prevailed on me to try

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

I did so, and soon began to improve, my lungs healed, the cough ceased, and I became stouter and healthier than I have ever been before. I would suggest that the name of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral be changed to Elixir of Life, for it certainly saved my life."

—F. J. Olden, Salto, Buenos Ayres.
"A few years ago I took a very bad cold, which settled on my lungs. I had night sweats, a hacking cough, and great soreness. My doctor's medicine did me no good. I tried many remedies, but received no benefit. I was nearly despaired of my recovery. I was advised to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and, as a last resort, did so. From the first dose I obtained relief, and, after using two bottles of it, was completely restored to health."—F. Adams, New Gretna, N. J.

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"HOTEL DUFFERIN,"

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

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If you have any Pains or Aches, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Head or Tooth Ache, Stiff Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Chillsains, Lame Back, Swellings, Corns, etc., use EUREKA OIL. It will cure you.

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

NINTH MONTHLY DRAWING MARCH 11, 1891

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

TICKET, - - - - \$1.00
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1 Prize worth \$15,000.....	\$15,000 00
1 " " 5,000.....	5,000 00
1 " " 2,500.....	2,500 00
1 " " 1,250.....	1,250 00
2 Prizes " 500.....	1,000 00
5 " " 250.....	1,250 00
25 " " 50.....	1,250 00
100 " " 25.....	2,500 00
250 " " 15.....	3,000 00
500 " " 10.....	5,000 00
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
100 " " 25.....	2,500 00
100 " " 15.....	1,500 00
100 " " 10.....	1,000 00
999 " " 5.....	4,995 00
999 " " 5.....	4,995 00

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

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

THE UNFINISHED PICTURE.

On the easel stands a picture,
And half completed tho' it be,
The painted eyes upon the canvas
Seem to gaze out mournfully.

And the tints upon the palette,
That were mixed with tender care,
Dust has dimmed and spoilt their beauty,
Once so delicate and fair.

There, a sheaf of brushes lying,
Daubed with paint but scarcely dry,
Where the artist's hands have left them,
As he left them, there they lie.

See a spider's thread of silver
Stretched across the empty chair,
While the picture stands unfinished;
Why is not the painter there?

Hush, step softly. Hear the echo
Of that mournful funeral note,
That the great bell in yon tower
Utters from its iron throat.

But his work upon the easel,
Who the idle brush can take,
And following out the painter's fancy,
A work of glorious beauty make?

None. No touch is like the master's,
None is found to fill his place,
The thought is dealt with the artist's brain,
Unfinished lies the painted face.

Take the picture from the easel,
Turn the sad eyes to the wall,
Leave the studio silent, empty,
Death must come to one and all!

Robin Adair.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Dear Critic,—Now I suppose it will be war to the knife. A general election never fails to stir up the worst passions of many men, and political warfare is as unmanly as it is degrading. The end always justifies the means, and shrewdness, cunning, deceit and craftiness are at a premium.

The two great political parties are both striving for place and power, striving to prove that each is entitled to the confidence of the electors, that the principles upheld by each are correct, and that the welfare of the people of this country is dependent on the adoption of a certain defined policy. What may these policies be?

The supporters of the Government believe in protecting the industries of the country against foreign competition, and at the same time they declare themselves favorable to a fair measure of reciprocity with the United States. The supporters of the opposition denounce protection to home industries as wrong in principle and perilous in practice, at the same time they declare themselves in favor of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States.

We have here two well-defined policies, upon which the electors are asked to express an opinion, but what need for the abuse and scurrility with which the press teems. I may believe that protection and a measure of reciprocity is inconsistent, or I may believe that unrestricted reciprocity is a will o' the wisp, but why am I open to abuse because I hold either belief?

One thing is certain, both parties believe that better trade relations with the United States would be of advantage to Canada, and the only real difference of opinion is as to the measure of this reciprocity of trade. Unrestricted reciprocity involves a higher protective tariff against the rest of the world and direct taxation. If this is not true I would like to hear the arguments against it. Protection with a measure of reciprocity would to my mind fill the bill, and would be most acceptable to all classes in the community, and this being my individual opinion, I for one shall feel it my duty to support the Government at the ensuing elections. This is my view of the situation, but I do not feel that I have a grievance against any of my friends for thinking differently and voting accordingly. The electors of Canada are called upon to use their judgment in deciding as to which policy is the best for this country, and I have faith to believe that whether the verdict be for or against my opinion, it will be in the best interests of the people of our Dominion.

O. G.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

CHEESE FACTORY FOR MABOU.—A meeting was held at Mabou last week to consider the propriety of establishing a cheese factory in that district. Dr Cameron, M.P., was elected chairman, and John McKeen secretary of the meeting. L. C. Archibald, of Antigonish, submitted to the farmers of Mabou the terms on which he would undertake to build, equip and operate a cheese factory there. After some discussion on the subject it was decided by the meeting that Mr. Archibald's terms be accepted, and that a cheese factory be erected at Mabou. No place in the Maritime Provinces is better suited to meet all the requirements of a first-class cheese factory than is the farming district of Mabou. The grazing grounds of the locality are excellent, and the high reputation for the quality and quantity of butter for which the County of Inverness is noted will likewise apply to the necessary requirements of cheese making.—N. S. Herald.

A machine for cutting up round or flat iron and steel, and much needed in mill work, has been invented. It cuts round iron or steel from one-quarter to one-half inch, and flat up to quarter inch, as easy as one cuts a piece of

card with pocket scissors. There is an opening for each size of round, while a drawing shear cuts the flat. There are several unique movements and points in connection with the machine, which must be seen to be appreciated, especially the return of the blade after a cut has been made, and which is made without any springs to offer any resistance to the cutting motion. A great advantage and saving of time results from the finished manner in which the work is left after the cutting.

Annapolis is to have a boot and shoe factory. The capital stock of the Company is to be \$10,000, in shares of \$25, to be paid in from instalments of 25 per cent. Over \$4,000 of the stock has already been subscribed, and in a few weeks it is thought the whole amount required will be guaranteed. Mr. Charles Balcom, of Boston, Mass., is starting the enterprise, and he will be manager.

Statements prepared by Government Statistician Johnson go to show that while Canada only sent \$1,100,000 worth of lumber and other products of the forest last year to the West Indies and South Central America, the United States sent \$7,000,000. There is a big market for lumber to the south of us, outside of the United States, and to that market it would be well if our lumbermen would direct their attention, as well as to the West Indies—*Canadian Lumberman.*

Canada has fifty six paper and pulp mills now in operation, employing 2,250 hands. The manufacture of pulp is fast becoming a special industry, and it is probable that before long wood pulp will form a special item of export. The best wood fibre is made from spruce and poplar, of which the country produces unlimited quantities, particularly in Quebec and New Brunswick, and the conditions for manufacture in those provinces are very favorable.—*Canadian Lumberman.*

The manner in which celluloid is made is as follows: A huge roll of paper is unwound slowly, and while unwinding is saturated with a mixture of five parts of sulphuric and two parts of nitric acid, which is carefully sprayed upon the paper. The effect of this bath is to change the cellulose in the paper into pyroxyline. The next process is the expelling of the excess of acid in the paper by pressure and its washing with plenty of water. It is then reduced to a pulp and bleached, after which it is strained and then mixed with from twenty to forty per cent. of its weight in water. Then follows another mixture and grinding, after which the pulp is spread in thin sheets, which are put under enormous hydraulic pressure and squeezed until it is as dry as tinder. These sheets are then put between heated rollers and come out in quite elastic strips, which are worked up into the various forms in which celluloid is made.

We understand that a milk condensing factory is soon to be established at Kingston. Halifax capital is at the bottom of the enterprise.—*Kentville New Star.*

A suspender factory, we learn, is to be established in Annapolis shortly.—*Spectator.*

CUMBERLAND LUMBER KINGS.—The old firm of B. Young & Son manufactured in 1890 eight million feet of long and five million feet of short lumber. This was their smallest cut for several years. The new firm of Young Bros. & Co. will put out this season 5½ million feet at Newville, and 3½ million at River Hebert, where they will manufacture 1½ million of shingles this winter. They have 35 horses and 70 men at Newville, and 24 horses and 48 men at River Hebert, making a total at both branches of nine million feet logs, with 118 men and 59 horses employed. They intend to manufacture from six to seven million of this cut into deals for English market; the balance will be manufactured for the American market. They will also manufacture about 7 million of 1sths this coming season for the American market. They manufacture about 80 M. long lumber and 75 M. short lumber per day at both mills, and when mills are working employ 75 men directly, and about as many more indirectly in carrying deals, loading vessels, etc.

NEW INDUSTRIES ON A FARM.—About three miles from Bathurst is a fine farm of some three hundred acres managed by J. Williams. In addition to 110 acres laid out in hops, there are some fine specimens of the male and female buffalo. The manager is interested in the mule industry, and is giving his attention to the breeding and raising of these profitable animals, which endure fatigue uncommonly well, and are admirably adapted for farm purposes. Mr. Williams does not believe in all-the-eggs-in-one-bucket farmer, and these new industries are being eagerly watched by the agricultural community at Bathurst.—*St. John Gazette.*

CHANGE OF BUSINESS.—Messrs. Geo. N. Clark and G. A. Lounsbury, of Woodstock and Fredericton, have recently purchased the business of Messrs. Johnston & Co., farm machinery and carriages, etc., and were in the city yesterday taking it over. They will carry on the affairs as heretofore, with the intention of developing the Moncton establishment to a considerable extent. Mr. O. S. MacCowan has been put in temporary charge of the warehouse and show room opposite the City Hall. Messrs. Clark & Lounsbury have also taken over the Newcastle branch of Johnston & Co., with all the connected local agencies from Sackville to Campbellton. Being men of long experience in the business, they will no doubt succeed as well or better than the late firm of Johnston & Co., although the business of this firm has been steadily progressive since its first establishment and its sales last year the largest in its history.—*Moncton Times.*

DAVID ROCHE,

HOUSE, SHIP AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.

Importer and Dealer in English and American Paper Hangings and Decorations.

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SPRING, 1891.

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(Opposite Province Building.)

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163-Barrington Street-163

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ROBERT WALLACE,

(Established in Halifax 1871.) Importer and dealer in WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER PLATED WARE & SEWING MACHINES; THE WHITE, NEW HOME, AND FAVORITE KINGS OF AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES. Which we will sell very cheap, wholesale and retail, on the most favorable terms. Also ORGANS, from Fort Wayne, Indiana. A few gold-headed WALKING CANES, which will be sold cheap. Repairing in all branches promptly attended to by first-class workmen.

A. & W. Mackinlay

HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF

School Books,
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GENERAL STATIONERY;

WHICH THEY OFFER AT LOW RATES

137 GRANVILLE ST., HALIFAX, N. S.

COMMERCIAL.

The movement in the different branches of wholesale trade this week has been limited, giving little to note regarding it. In fact buyers cannot be induced to take hold of anything except what they actually require, as is instanced by the state of dry goods, iron and most lines of groceries. The only exception in groceries is tea, which has been subject to some movement. The activity in this article has been due to a speculative move in low grade Japans in central markets, where stocks are very light on spot, while the supply coming forward is inconsiderable. In Montreal and Toronto there has been an awakened interest in leather, owing to the presence there of English buyers, who have taken hold of a fair quantity of stock, while there have been considerable consignments sent forward to Great Britain from different centres, reducing the supply, which is expected to materially strengthen the position. Values at present are firm on it, and in most other lines also, with the exception of iron, on which several factors combine to produce a desire on the part of buyers for lower prices. Operations towards securing supplies for next season are backward, being small and unimportant so far, and the fact of the dissolution of Parliament is more than likely to further retard them.

Payments still furnish ground for complaint, and the returns since the beginning of the current month have contained more requests for renewals than merchants generally desire.

Weekly Financial Review of Henry Clows & Co., New York, February 7, 1891.—“During the past week the tone of affairs in Wall Street has shown distinct signs of improvement. This change of tone can hardly be said to have been the result of anything new of decided importance in the actual situation. It has been some gain that, as the contest between the two sides on the silver question develops, the chances of the pro-silver party being defeated (at least for the present session) decidedly improve; and although some desperate expedients may still be adopted by the mining interests, yet their ultimate defeat seems very probable. This has no doubt helped the tone of the market quite materially; for the possibility of the enactment of free coinage has had a more seriously damaging effect upon confidence in high quarters than is generally apprehended. Both here and in London money is becoming so abundant, and holders of balances are becoming so anxious to employ them, that the slightest symptom of improved conditions in investments must encourage buying. Moreover, it is to be kept in mind that the recent crisis has left behind no widespread depression or disorganization; its check to business has been but momentary and superficial, and the creation of national wealth is going on at its usual rate, while the launching of new corporate enterprises is at the lowest minimum. There must be, therefore, the usual legitimate demand for investment securities; and when bonds and stocks yielding 5 to 6 per cent. on their current market value can be had in large amounts, and money is exceptionally low and likely to remain so for the year 1891, it hardly seems to admit of a second opinion whether an active buying of stocks is not an element of the near future. The Bank of England was prepared to pay its £3,000,000 loan from the Bank of France when she reduced her rate to 3 per cent., and the question there of 1 per cent. for money in the open market, in the close prospect of such an important withdrawal from the Bank, shows how extreme the case in London must be. The uncertainty as to the final disposal of the free coinage movement is, at the moment, a serious drawback upon London buying our stocks; but in the event of the defeat of silver legislation London buying is likely to assume a volume that will surprise Wall Street, and prove a good stimulus to prices of both stocks and bonds.”

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

	Week Prev.		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	Feb. 6.	week.	1890	1889	1888	1891	1890	1889	1888
United States.....	270	271	259	265	234	1801	1887	1871	1686
Canada.....	58	59	57	46	43	293	267	228	245

DRY GOODS.—Business in this line has not at all changed for the better since our last writing, and no improvement can be expected now until after the elections are over. A number of important failures in dry goods have recently occurred in Quebec and Ontario, which have created an immense amount of injury to the trade throughout the country, owing to the amount of liquidation involved, which means large additions to the bank-rupt stocks already flooding the country. The question now is asked what will be the next development of the various rumors which disturb the dry goods trade. Until the present system of long credits is done away with, these periods of failure and distrust will recur. We cannot understand why a reform in curtailing the long credits now granted should not be accomplished the same as in other lines of business. Until something is done to place the dry goods trade upon a sounder basis than that upon which it now rests, it will be vain to expect any lasting improvement in this important branch of the wholesale trade. Some fair-sized orders have been received during the week from travellers, especially for those lines of cotton goods that are in limited supply, as previously referred to by us.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—There has been rather more business doing in a jobbing way with little change to note. Indications, however, point to lower prices in future, as buyers are indifferent, and the feeling seems to prevail generally that there should be a re-adjustment of prices on a lower basis. Pig shows no actual change on spot, yet symptoms of easiness are visible in some connections. The American pig market is sick. Southern makers are rushing their stock to market, while, with regard to British pig, only one brand, Eglington, is quoted, and that at a shilling lower. Buyers admit that the statistical position is strong, but claim that the actual condition of the market calls for lower prices. Prime brands of Scotch pig are not quoted at all, as little or none is being made, any few holders getting better prices. Bar iron is on the easy side. Tin plates are exceedingly scarce, in fact there are no cokes to be had. Stocks of charcoal

are, in consequence, much reduced, and prices are firm. In metals, copper and tin continue easy. Iron pipe is unsettled. There is nothing particular to note in connection with other lines. The prices of metal as quoted by cable show reductions of 17s. 6d. on tin, £1 2s. 6d. on copper, 7d. on Scotch warrants, 6d. on No. 3 Middleboro, and 2s. 6d. on Spanish lead.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market continues to rule quiet under a small jobbing trade at steady prices. In England wheat was quiet but steady, and corn stiff. In Chicago wheat was steady, and corn advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. In New York the earlier options of wheat were strong and advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. to $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢., but the later options declined $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. to $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. At St. Louis wheat was steady. At Toledo wheat was quiet, but prices were steady, corn was dull and oats nominal.

PROVISIONS.—A quiet jobbing trade is doing in Canada short cuts and lard at quotations, but the volume of trade is small. At Liverpool tallow gained 3d., all other articles remained unchanged. The Chicago provision market was stronger, and pork advanced 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. May; lard advanced 2¢., and May ribs 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. The hog market there continues strong, and advanced 5¢. to 10¢. The cattle and sheep markets were firm.

BUTTER.—The butter market is about the same, with a quiet business doing and finest descriptions firmly held. Stocks grading under finest, but not quite good enough for table purposes, are in large compass and slow to move at present, as they are too high priced for confectionery purposes. Consequently they have an unsettled tendency, but no actual change is appreciable. In London there is considerable doubt as to the turn that the market will next take; this has unsettled prices, but the tendency is decidedly downward, and, though nothing appreciable is apparent in the form of a reduction, prominent dealers predict a heavy fall in the immediate future if the mild turn that the weather has taken holds out.

CHEESE.—The local market appears to be working firmer, and better figures are anticipated than were a week or two ago; at any rate holders will entertain no proposition to shade values. However, there is not much actual business doing, and trade may be regarded as on the quiet but steady side. The cable quotes cheese at 52s.

APPLES.—These fruits continue to hold their own and to bring good prices in London, as the following extract from a letter thence shows:—“Apples, still in small supply, are in brisk demand, and the sales in London this week have been at firm to advancing rates. A cargo of 5,626 barrels Nova Scotia docked on Wednesday, and being of good quality and free from frost they are likely to go off well, as the market is bare of Continental, and the English supply is insignificant. The Nova Scotian apples per Gothenburg City went off well.”

DRIED FRUIT.—There has been nothing very important to note in dried fruits during the week, business being of a distributed nature and prices generally firm. Currants show an upward tendency at primary centres, a cable from Patras to an importer stating that prices there are 6d. higher than the December quotations. Therefore what little business has been done for import has been at an advance. On spot, however, prices are unchanged at a moderate demand. Raisins have not shown any marked features during the week, the movement being of a jobbing kind at steady prices.

TEA.—The tea market continues very strong under an improved demand and in sympathy with New York and English markets. Black teas are very firm and English houses have cabled their agents on this side to withdraw teas from the market for the present. A comparison of the values of China teas with those ruling at the same date last year shows an advance of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4d. on black leaf Congous and of 1d. to 6d. on red leaf Congous—prices on all grades being higher than they have been at the same date for three years.

COFFEE.—The market for this article in New York still not only keeps up its firm tone, but in some lines has advanced slightly. Maracabos are so scarce that good Cucuta is worth 22c. in New York, and is eagerly looked for even at that figure. The statistics are: total stocks at Rio, 124,000 bags; same time last year, 200,000 bags. Total visible supply, 363,886 bags; same time last year, 430,758 bags. Total receipts on crop, 1,544,000 bags; same time last year, 1,378,000 bags.

SUGAR.—The market for refined sugar remains firm at former quotations. In raw sugar the market is firm in sympathy with foreign advices. Beet is cabled firmer and higher in London at 12s 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. spot, and 13s. future.

MOLASSES.—There is only a very small jobbing demand here for molasses, the article moving merely occasionally by the single puncheon. The sale is reported in Montreal of several hundreds of Barbadoes on p. t., but said to be in the vicinity of 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Smaller lots are quoted there at 35¢., and Antigua at 30¢. in round quantities.

FISH OILS.—Montreal, Feb. 11.—“A lot of 500 bbls. of Newfoundland cod oil has been shipped from Montreal for Bristol, Eng., where it is said better prices are readily obtainable. We quote the market quiet but steady at 36c. to 38c. In steam refined seal oil it is said that a large lot will be shortly shipped to the British market, where there is a better demand and higher prices. With these clearances the market here should look up a little. Norway cod liver oil is firm at 80c. to 85c.” Gloucester, Mass., Feb. 11.—“Cod oil 27c. to 30c. per gallon; medicine oil 60c.; blackfish oil 55c.; Menhaden oil 23c.; livers 30c. per bucket.”

FISH.—The local fish market continues very dull. Though we have entered upon Lent it has caused no appreciably increased movement, the probable wants of outside markets having been discounted in advance. The weather continues too boisterous to permit our alongshoremen to try to make catches, and, besides, bait is very scarce, as the bait-fish will not approach the shore in the rough water now prevailing. Consequently our fresh fish market is very poorly supplied, and we are mainly dependent on the small lots of frozen herrings that are brought from time to time by steamer from Newfoundland. Several schooners are believed to be now on their

way from Newfoundland to this port, laden chiefly with frozen herrings, but most of these will be, on arrival, packed in ice and sent to Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, etc. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, Feb. 11.—“The fish market has adopted a more active feeling. The decree of the Archbishop calling for a rigid observance of Lent has caused stocks on spot, which are light, to be held firmly for higher figures. Green cod has already been advanced 25c. to 50c., and is now quoted at \$5.25 to \$6 for No. 1 large, and \$6 to \$6.25 for large drafts. From the coast advices say that there is an active demand for all kinds of dried fish, and advances of from 15c. to 25c. are cited in numerous instances. In no season for some years has the supply of staple fresh fish, such as lake trout, white fish and salmon, been so scarce. In fact the market is almost bare. The reason for this scarcity is attributed to the poor luck that dealers have had with fish in former years, and to the fact that they could not compete with American buyers at the lakes last fall, while British Columbia salmon were held too high. In regard to frozen fish herrings are in plentiful supply now. On account of the mild weather prevailing at Halifax some of them were barely frozen before leaving that city, but they arrived here in first-class condition, and have been selling at \$1.25 in round lots, and \$1.40 in broken lots. Sales of car lots of tommy cods have been made at \$1.50, with broken lots at \$1.60 to \$1.70 per bbl. Haddock and cod are quoted at 3½c. to 4c. A better business is doing in dried fish, and the market is firm and steady. Dry cod is quoted at \$5.25. Boneless cod is in good demand at 7c. to 8c., and boneless fish (other kinds) at 4½c. to 6c. Yarmouth bladders \$1.25 per 100. Finnan haddies 7½c. The market for pickled fish is fairly active under a good demand. Labrador herrings are selling at \$4.50 to \$4.75; Shore herrings \$4.25; Cape Breton at \$5.25 and scarce; Newfoundland salmon at \$17 to \$19 per tierce, and \$12 to \$13 per bbl.; sea trout \$7 per bbl.” Gloucester, Mass., Feb. 11.—“Now Georges codfish \$6 per qtl. for large, and \$5 for small; Bank \$5.37½ for large, and \$4.50 for small; Shore \$5.50 for large and \$4.50 for small; dry Bank, medium \$6; French codfish \$6; Phillips Beach do. \$7; cured cusk \$4.50 per qtl.; hako \$3; haddock \$3.50; heavy salted pollock \$2.12½; English cured do. \$2.75; Labrador herrings \$6 per bbl.; med. split \$5; Newfoundland do. \$5.50; Nova Scotia do. \$5.50; Eastport \$4; Shore split \$4.25; do. round \$3.50; Eastport do. \$3.25; pickled codfish \$7; haddock \$6; alewives \$3; Halifax salmon \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16.” Barbadoes, Jan. 24.—“The exports to Demerara having relieved this market prices have become very firm, and as the stock is moderate advance rates are now named. What was landed here from the *Miriam's* cargo was sold by lotting at \$20 for medium, \$22 to \$24 for large. Drums at \$19.57. Dealers are temporarily supplied and unwilling to pay what is now asked, \$24 to \$26. The schr. *Ardella* from Lockport has just arrived with 144 casks, 20 drums, 211 boxes; and the S. S. *Bermuda* with 480 tierces via New York. Herrings.—Last sale at \$3.87 for 87 bbls. split, \$3.77 for 100 bbls. round for Trinidad. Salmon.—18 bbls. at \$10.09 ex *Miriam*. Tierces ex store at \$13.57.”

Don't Try Experiments.—Experimenting with a cold, now trying this remedy and then that, is dangerous business; for like lightning one can never tell where a cold may strike or finally settle. It may locate in the head and cause severe nasal catarrh; it may locate in the throat or large bronchial tubes, causing sore throat, laryngitis, bronchitis and consumption; it may locate in the pleura, producing dangerous pleuro-pneumonia; it may locate in the muscles, causing pains and aches, only equalled by rheumatism, or it may locate in the small bronchial tubes or air cells of the lungs, causing lobar-pneumonia, the most to be dreaded of all the results from a cold. There is a right way to do everything, so there is a rational treatment for a cold, which must be cured promptly. The first result from a cold is the retardation of every secretive function in the body. Skin, lungs, kidney and bowels, severally or all are affected. Therefore, the first thing to be done is to restore the functions of these organs. Because of its effect upon the skin, the old fashioned “run sweat” was an excellent method to restore the skin. But it is a dangerous method to use, because so few people are willing to confine themselves to the house long enough to recover, and to expose one's self immediately after a sweat or warm bath, is risking your life. In treating a cold among active people, some method must be used that will admit of a person attending to their daily labor as usual. Among such people, probably more colds, more cases of catarrh, bronchitis, sore throat, cough and hoarseness, have been cured by the use of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment than any other remedy known. The large circular wrapper round each bottle contains simple and plain directions for treating and curing these complaints. The proprietors, J. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., will send to any address, free, a valuable pamphlet on the subject.

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 1000 page LETTER BOOK, 1 Bound, for \$1.50,
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You can't read this Ad without reading THE CRITIC, and in reading THE CRITIC don't be critical in your criticisms, but just visit the London Drug Store, 147 Hollis Street, and purchase a nice bottle of choice perfume, a Smoker's Companion, a Thermometer that'll indicate below the cypher, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Dressing Cases, Manicure Sets, Horn Whisk Holders, and Horns that won't hold whiskey, Christmas and New Year's Cards in great variety, Photograph Cards and Albums, Walking Sticks, &c., and if your ill try Smith's Antibilious Pill, prepared only by J. Godfrey Smith, Dispensing Chemist, and Agent for Laurance's Axis-Cut Pebble Spectacles and Eye-Glasses, in Gold, Silver, Alumina and A Jamantine Steel Frames, Agent for the Art Union of London, Nislet's Coco Cough Cure. Night Clerk on the Premises. Telephone Call 153.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE RATES.
 Our Price Lists are corrected for us each week by reliable merchants.

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Leaf.....	7½
Granulated.....	6½ to 6¾
Circle A.....	6¾
White Extra C.....	6
Standard.....	5¾
Extra Yellow C.....	6¾
Yellow C.....	6¾
TEA.	
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19
Fair.....	20 to 23
Good.....	25 to 29
Choice.....	31 to 33
Extra Choice.....	35 to 36
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes.....	35 to 36
Demerara.....	35 to 38
Diamond N.....	48
Porto Rico.....	34 to 35
Ciencuegos.....	31
Trinidad.....	31 to 33
Antigua.....	32 to 33
Tobacco, Black.....	38 to 44
Bright.....	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	3.15
Hoston and Thin Family.....	6¾
Soda.....	6¾
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7¾
Fancy.....	8 to 15

SALMON, No. 1.....	16.00 to 19.00
HADDOCK, per qtl.....	2.75 to 3.00
HARE.....	2.00 to 2.25
PORK.....	4.00 to 4.50
COLLOCK.....	1.50
HARE SOUNDS, per lb.....	12½
COD OIL A.....	25

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS

Apples, per bbl., N. S.....	2.00 to 4.50
Oranges, new Jamaica.....	7.50
Lemons, per case.....	5.00
Cocoanuts, new, per 100.....	5.00
Onions, American, per lb.....	4
Canadian.....	3½
Dates, boxes, new.....	6
Raisins, Valencia.....	7 to 7½
Figs, Elceme, 5 lb boxes per lb., new.....	12
small boxes.....	11 to 13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	10
Bananas, per bunch.....	none

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

BREADSTUFFS.
 Markets continue firm. We make no change in our quotations.

FLOUR.

Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	4.10 to 6.25
High Grade Patents.....	5.00 to 5.20
Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	4.90 to 5.00
Straight Grade.....	4.90 to 5.00
Superior Extras.....	4.80 to 4.90
Good Seconds.....	4.25 to 4.75
Graham Flour.....	4.15 to 4.40
Oatmeal.....	5.20 to 5.25
Rolled.....	5.30 to 5.40
Kiln Dried Cornmeal.....	3.20 to 3.30
In Bond.....	2.30 to 3.00
Rolled Wheat.....	5.0
Wheat Bran, per ton.....	21.50 to 22.50
Shorts.....	23.00 to 24.00
Middlings.....	25.00 to 27.00
Cracked Corn including bags.....	34.00 to 35.00
Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	35.00
Moulce.....	31.00 to 32.00
Split Peas.....	3.75 to 4.00
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.80 to 2.00
Pot Bailey, per barrel.....	3.90 to 4.10
Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	53 to 64
Hay per ton.....	12.50 to 13.50

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL—	
Extra.....	15.00 to 16.00
No. 1.....	14.00 to 14.50
2 large.....	13.00 to 13.50
2.....	12.00 to 12.50
3 large.....	12.00 to 12.50
3.....	12.00 to 12.50
Small.....	7.00 to 7.50
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore July.....	4.50 to 4.75
No. 1 August, Round.....	2.75 to 3.00
September.....	2.75 to 3.00
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.....	none
Bay of Islands, Split.....	2.25 to 2.50
Round.....	none
ALEWIVES, per bbl.....	3.00 to 3.25
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore.....	4.00 to 4.25
Bank.....	4.00 to 4.25
Bay.....	4.00 to 4.25

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25
" in Small Tubs.....	20 to 24
Good, in large tubs, new.....	18 to 20
" old.....	7 to 12
Store Packed & oversalted.....	10 to 12
Canadian Township, new.....	16 to 20
Western.....	16 to 20
old.....	7 to 10
Cheese, Canadian.....	10
Antigonish.....	11

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	12.50 to 13.00
Am. Plate.....	12.50 to 13.00
Ex. Plate.....	13.50 to 14.00
Pork, Mess. American.....	16.00 to 16.50
American, clear.....	18.00 to 19.00
P. E. I. Mess.....	15.50 to 16.00
P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	14.50 to 15.00
Prime Mess.....	11.50 to 12.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	12
American.....	11 to 12
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	none

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

IN THE SHADOW OF NANTEISAN.

CHAPTER I.

"HOME, home, sweet home; there's no place like home."

The simple ballad, sung by a fresh, girlish voice, rang through the wood in which the vocalist was sitting, and echoed through the rocky gorge lying at her feet. A lithe, fair-haired maiden, with laughing brown eyes, had cast aside her canvas and was cleaning her palette.

"A queer sense of the fitness of things you must have, Edie."

The speaker, who sat on the sloping turf a yard or two below the songstress, was like her as seven-and-twenty with delicate health can be like seventeen, robust and overflowing with youthful energy.

"Fancy," the elder continued, "'Home, sweet home' under the shadow of a Japanese temple, with strange trees half buried in gorgeous climbers around us, and one's eyes resting at the same time on a mountain buried in snow, and on myriads of tropical flowers—rather, 'Tis the clime of the East—'tis the land of the sun,' but 'Home, sweet home'—no!"

"Ah, wild!" the young girl cried, springing to her feet, and striking an attitude as she completed the quotation—"ah, wild as the accents of lovers' farewell, are the hearts which they bear, and the tales which they tell." Oh!" in a tone of annoyance, "Father Sanyo has been listening to me making a fool of myself."

Her face flushed as a tall, dark man, who had been looking at her from a little distance, walked forward with a smile. He wore a tonsure, which, together with his garb, showed him to be a Buddhist priest. His age might be about thirty, his face, though emaciated, was handsome, the eyes were large and deep-set, and there was a grave dignity in his bearing which immediately impressed one.

"My little foreign flower," he said in Japanese in a musical voice, "wherever you are there is light, and beauty, and harmony, so far as they can be had in this dark world of sin and discord. Would you be pleased, dear child, to repeat in my tongue these melodious words you just now—"

Here his eyes fell on the elder lady, and he became slightly embarrassed. He bowed very low, and muttering a benediction with one hand extended, the smile left his face, and he walked slowly on.

"Grace, you frightened the poor bonze," whispered Edie laughingly. "I am the only one with whom he forgets that he has a character to support for unsociability."

"I wish Mr. Sanyo would unbend. I am curious to know a man who, if rumour be true, is a saint and an admirable Crichton rolled into one, who prefers the life of a hermit to that of a butterfly at the Mikado's court, and satisfies his ambition by scaring away evil spirits with a gong."

"Indeed, Grace, he hardly deserves your satire. He is really very clever, and you know he resigned a very high office for a religious life, so that he must be conscientious."

"Never mind my satire, love. I am only jealous that Father Sanyo refuses to smile on me. Meanwhile, the sun has disappeared, and we had better be going."

The majestic, snow-capped figure of Nanteisan looked down upon them, its rugged outlines softened by the gathering twilight. A subdued sound of troubled waters ascended through the mist which veiled the bed of the ravine; the twitter of birds came from the branches of the lofty cryptomerias overhead as the girls walked silently hand-in-hand down the slope towards their house. They reached the roadway, and the younger paused for a moment beside a little cemetery. Only malefactors were buried there, but the graves were all neat, the grass closely shaven, and fresh flowers rested in bamboo troughs filled with water.

Suddenly the deep boom of a gong, slow and measured, came through the quiet evening, its sound repeated by every rock.

"Poor Father Sanyo!" sighed Edie. "If to take care of their graves and to intone prayers for their souls could do the dead any good, he would deserve well of these criminals. Oh, run, Grace; there is papa waiting for us."

The life of the two girls was an uneventful one in this out-of-the-way mountainous district of Japan, day succeeding day without making any change in their round of occupations. Their mother had been dead for some years, and their father, Dr. Bevan, who was a medical missionary, spent a large part of his time out of doors, travelling from village to village, sometimes being away for a week together.

Even when at home he had little repose, for people who never attended his religious services gladly availed themselves of his medical skill, and a little crowd eager for European medicine was always to be found outside the mission surgery awaiting his return.

Since Mrs. Bevan's death Grace had been her father's housekeeper and general assistant, a position which left her little leisure. When her housework was done there were visits to be paid, alms to be distributed, and the manifold duties of a Lady Bountiful to be performed.

Edith was the only comparatively idle member of the family. Left an orphan early, her father and sister would never regard her as other than a child, and though she was now a full head taller than Grace, and becoming day by day more womanly, the delusion was continued. The garden was her charge, and she kept the vases filled with flowers; but when this task was finished Grace would, in motherly fashion, send her out with an admonition to have a good walk and bring back some fresh roses on her cheeks. Edie did not like passing through the village, with its slatternly women and dirty, naked children, its dogs and cesspools, so she usually took a path leading from the back of the house to wooded hills, which afforded delightful views and almost complete solitude.

One day she was entering the temple grounds when, as she crossed the stile, a group of urchins on the road pelted her with earth and besprinkled her plentifully with abusive epithets. She turned towards them with blazing cheeks, but was able to do nothing, and she would certainly have had the worst of the encounter had not aid come. A tall, dark priest suddenly stood beside her, springing from she knew not where, and as soon as the boys saw him their faces indicated the most abject terror, and, taking to their heels, they did not look back once before they dived into their respective hovels. It was thus that Edie made Sanyo's acquaintance. Mysterious rumours of his terrible powers filled the neighborhood. No one beyond his single male attendant knew anything of his mode of life, and no one dared to enquire. Edie was flattered by his notice and by the fact that he, distant and almost repellent in his manner to others, was cordial with her. He talked sometimes on botany, occasionally he suggested an improvement in a sketch, and gradually she won from him and carried home in triumph the story of his early life, and of his giving up earthly renown for what he believed to be spiritual glory.

The girl's sense of the romantic was strongly appealed to. She the daughter of an English clergyman, was the confidante of a Japanese Buddhist priest of noble birth, of wondrous sanctity, and whose name was a word of fear for miles around! She suspected no danger. Though not old he was much older than herself, and his profession as well as his habitual gravity seemed to put all idea of love out of the question. But though she believed their acquaintance to be of an ordinary kind she never told her sister how pleasant she found it, and when Grace and Dr. Bevan received from her an account of this interview or that, the only idea that arose in their minds was of a misanthropical man, tired of the world, yet longing for society, welcoming the babble of a charming child.

One afternoon Edith took her sketching materials to a favourite seat near the temple. At that hour the place was usually deserted; those who came to worship, or to receive charms or medicines from the hermit through a grated door, doing so at an earlier hour. But to-day there was a little crowd squatted smoking on the balcony, patiently waiting, and occasionally speaking in awe-struck whispers. Soon after the girl had established herself on the turf seat, one of the men, after some debate, pulled the bamboo rattle which served as knocker. After a little delay an old weazened man came out.

"Go away," he said angrily. "The holy man is at his devotions, and I am not going to disturb him for cattle like you. Should your persistency annoy him, woe upon you and your belongings. Go away!"

Before he could wave his hand a second time the crowd had melted away.

Edith wondered what had caused this change in Sanyo's usually methodical habits. It could hardly be that he was ill, for Grace had remarked to her that his bell sounded with even more than ordinary frequency that morning. Still, she had not seen him for two or three days. She laid down her work and sat looking absently at the little temple. In a palisaded space behind fowls and pigeons roamed, and were regarded sleepily by a pair of white storks. In the building itself there was no sign of life. The front was closed up, and through a side door, generally used only by the priest or his attendant, was pushed back a little in its groove, no sound came through.

Suddenly a drop of rain fell on her hand, and looking round she saw a huge dark cloud enveloping Nanteisan and advancing rapidly towards her. The poultry had already divined the approach of a storm, and had run into shelter, the storks following at a more stately pace. Thinking that the rain would soon pass, Edith took refuge on the picturesque little balcony, which was quite protected by the deep eaves of the temple. She had hardly arrived there when a deep groan reached her. Another, and more sepulchral, drove the blood from her cheeks, and fearing lest Sanyo should be seriously ill, she softly opened the door and peered inside.

A small hall covered with mats lay before her, entirely destitute of furniture, except at the farther end, where the altars were. The decorations of the place were splendid. Gold shone on the ceiling, which was covered with geometrical designs, on the dragons and mythological figures which adorned the dull paper of the partitions, and on the statues which stood in niches around the hall. Through a cloud of incense Edith saw the two altars, lit by silver lamps, covered with vases of flowers, and surmounted by a bronze statue of Buddha.

Within the chancel rails, at the foot of the altars, there was a prostrate figure. As Edith looked it moved, and two outstretched hands beat the ground violently, and an agonised voice cried:

"Have mercy, oh, Lord Buddha! Man is weak. Like the flowers he passes away and dies; he is as fleeting as the lightning's flash, as evanescent as the morning's dew, and his will bows before temptation as the grass bends beneath the breeze. Buddha! Buddha! pardon your miserable servant, who is enslaved by an earthly love for one of another country and a false faith. Oh, tear the weakness from his heart, and bring him back whole to your feet."

The solemnity of the scene and the anguished tones caused Edie to utter an involuntary sob; hearing which the devotee sprang to his feet and looked round.

It was Sanyo, his ghastly face stained with tears, forming a strange contrast to his silken vestments of blue and crimson, all gorgeous with gold embroidery.

Upon seeing the girl he staggered against the rails, then turning his face towards the presiding idol, his lips moved for some seconds.

Edith felt herself suffocating. There was not a breath of wind from outside to lighten the incense-laden atmosphere, and the view of Sanyo's heart which his words gave her made her brain throb painfully.

A mist rose before her eyes, and feeling that she should faint without

fresh air, she groped her way along the wall towards the door, hysterical sobs rising in her throat.

"Edith!"

The priest stood erect; a smile illumined his face; and his arms were extended towards her. She stopped, and in a moment Sanyo had crossed the hall and was pressing her to his bosom with feverish energy.

Her head fell on his shoulder, and a glance at the white upturned face told him that she had fainted. Raising her in his arms he took her into the air, and laid her on the balcony, supporting her head upon his knee.

"It is done!" he exclaimed, looking down on Edie's closed eyes. "My beautiful love, I have lost all but you."

He continued to gaze musingly into the girl's face, but was roused by a vivid flash of lightning, and a clap of thunder rolled down the mountain and reverberated through the valley.

It was as if the peak had toppled over, and were rushing down the slope. The noise awoke Edie, and she started from her reclining position with a frightened look in her wide-open eyes.

Finding herself in the priest's arms she was about to spring to her feet, when another flash and another roar brighter and more terrifying than the last time, and with a cry of terror the girl buried her face in Sanyo's robes. As he pressed her to him he whispered:

"You are safe, beloved; the thunder god will not harm you here."

While he was speaking, the attendant came out of the building, and upon hearing his master's caressing words he muttered an imprecation. The sky was almost as dark as at night, and the mountain was enveloped in a mantle of pitchy black, amid which violet arrows shot hither and thither, and from which the growling of the thunder came continuously.

"Master," said the old man in agitated tones, "be warned by the voices of Nanteisan. I saw the witch's power gaining, and should have told you. Whether she be a fox or a badger I cannot say, but one of the two she is, and she will tear you in pieces. Let me drive my knife into her heart."

The priest sprang upon the speaker with a fierce cry, seized him around the body, and for a moment held him above the abyss. He paused, and then, placing him on his feet, said in a trembling voice:

"Go!"

"I tell you, reverend, you are bewitched, and unless you cast off the temptress, Buddha will withdraw his protection, your sanctity will depart, and you will be lost."

"Go dotard! I fear not Buddha. My heart and soul are in this maiden's keeping, and I care not for aught beside her."

As if the God resented Sanyo's defiance, before he had ceased speaking the storm swept down from the mountain with redoubled force, uprooting trees, hurling branches on the balcony, and creating a deafening uproar.

Edith had risen to her feet during the priest's conversation with his servant, and she now stood looking about her dazedly, supported by Sanyo. He confronted the storm, his face flushed, his eyes gleaming, his whole bearing that of one engaged in a great struggle, and confident of victory.

The storm subsided as quickly as it rose. The thunder died away in distant mutterings, the wind fell and became a whisper among the foliage; and as the dark cloud lifted, the setting sun illumined the snow-clad peak of Nanteisan with rainbow hues.

"We have conquered, my Edith!" Sanyo cried in a frenzy of joy. "The puny elemental gods have shown all their terrors without alarming me, for I knew that Buddha would not desert his minister, however unworthy. And that old man said, my beloved, that thou wert a fiend in human shape—as if he could read magic better than I. Idiot! Do not fear, dear one; I am calmer now. True, true; we must not forget your venerable father and good sister. I will accompany you to the verge of the wood at once."

CHAPTER II.

Two or three days after the storm, when Dr. Bevan returned home after a round of visits, he was met on the verandah by his elder daughter, whose face caused him to ask in alarm:

"What's the matter, Grace? Where's Edie?"

For a moment she did not reply, then in a voice choked with sobs she said:

"We have lost her. She has left us."

"Lost her! Left us! What do you mean?"

"She has married Sanyo."

"That fanatical hermit! A Buddhist priest! He could not marry."

"You remember, father, he belongs to the Monto sect."

"True. Oh, God!" groaned the missionary, dropping into a chair, while beads of perspiration stood out on his ashy face. "Are you sure, Grace?" he asked after a pause.

"Yes," she replied sadly. "To-day she asked me to walk with her as far as the temple, and there she told me. I was dreadfully shocked, but could not scold her, she cried so bitterly when speaking of us. She begged me to tell you and to beg your forgiveness."

"My poor babe!" murmured Dr. Bevan. "She has lost her immortal soul, I fear. Wedded to a heathen priest! Grace, you and I must leave this place. I could never hold up my head again."

"Oh, father dear, we cannot desert my sister——"

"She has deserted us," he replied sternly, "and has no claim on us."

"Don't say that, dear," his daughter rejoined, caressing his hand.

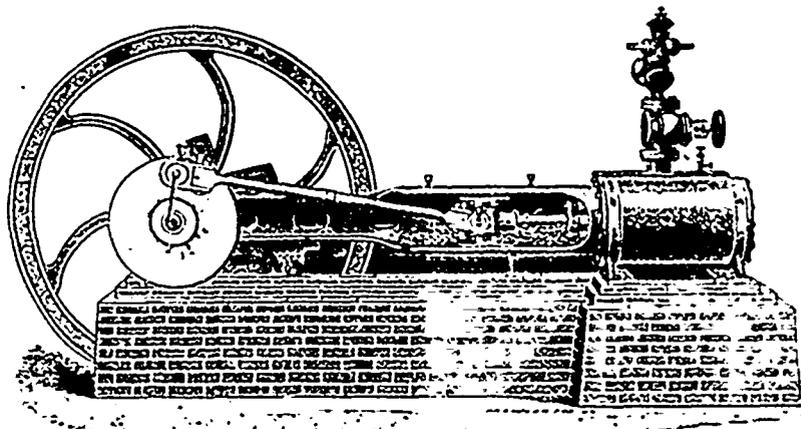
"We love her as much as ever, and we cannot leave her among strangers."

"Poor infatuated child!" groaned the father, covering his face with his hands and leaving the room.

(To be Continued.)

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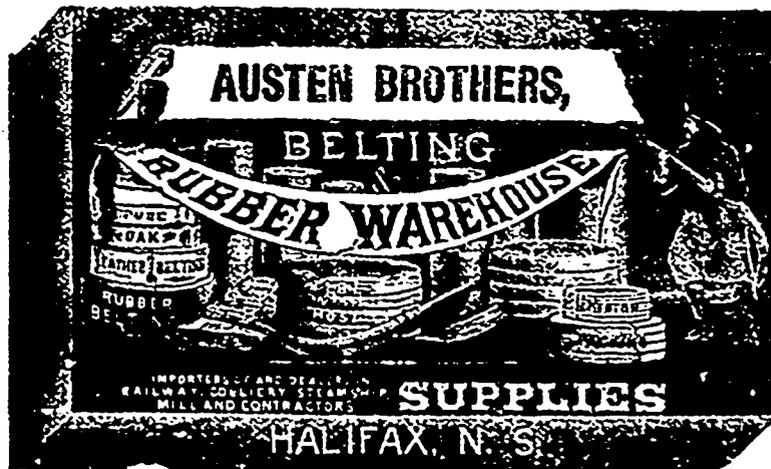
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Items From Our Travelling Correspondent.

ISAAC'S HARBOR.—Isaac's Harbor is the name of an important mine and fishing settlement on the Atlantic Coast of Nova Scotia.

The harbor itself, which is but a branch of Country Harbor, runs several miles inland, for the most part between bold and rocky shores.

The settlement, which extends along both shores of the harbor almost all the way from the mouth to the head, is large and rather nice in appearance, especially on the Western side. Many of the houses are large and well built, and being situated upon a rising ground, command a fine view of the really magnificent harbor.

It is now many years since gold mining was first engaged in at this place, and although the industry has always been an important one and times has been prosecuted with considerable vigor and success, still we think we may safely say that the business is as yet only in its infancy.

Time and space will not permit of our reviewing to any considerable length the history of past workings, so we will at once begin to give a brief description of the present important properties, with just enough of the past records to convey a faint idea of their general character, so that you may the better understand the position of each one as it stands.

One of the oldest and most important Co's. operating at this place known as the "Rockland Gold Mining and Milling Co." The property owned by this Co. was formerly known as the "Gallihar," and has been extensively worked; but is now operated only by tributors.

Although not operated by the Co. at the present time, arrangements being made for equipping the mine with an improved system of power transmission and for working on an extensive scale. This property, which is a high and rocky hill situated on the eastern side of the harbor, has fine large and well equipped mill, which has been lately employed crushing for the "Palgrave" and "North Star" Co's. Mr. H. K. Fish, Genl. Manager, who is also President and Manager of the "North Star" and Manager of the "Palgrave," has a beautifully fitted office and residence situated on the hill near the Rockland mill, and commanding a fine view of the harbor together with the three properties of which he is manager.

The principal leads on the Rockland property are the Mulgrave and North Mulgrave. The former was worked some 20 years ago by a Monte Co. composed of Sir Hugh Allan and associates. Considerable work has been done on this lead and a large quantity of gold obtained. The Mulgrave shaft is 325 feet deep, another 270 feet and several others over 100 feet. The North Mulgrave lead is opened for a distance of 500 feet to a depth of 275 feet on two levels.

After the Rockland, perhaps the most important property is the Palgrave, situated on a tongue of land, known as Hurricane Point, running into the middle of the harbor. This mine is at present closed down on account of a dispute between the Palgrave Co. and the MacMillan Co.

This mine, which has two shafts, each 125 feet deep, is opened up the vein for a distance of 400 feet. The lead is from 8 inches to 24 inches wide and gives an average yield of about 16 oz. per ton. Since it was discovered, over two years ago the total yield of gold has been over \$84,000.

The next most important property is the "North Star." This mine, situated on the western side of the harbor on the same range as the Palgrave, is developed to only a limited extent, although the prospects are reported to be good. The mine is well equipped with new shaft-house, boiler house, engine-house, carpenter-shop and boarding-house, all commodious and substantial buildings. The Burke lead, a part of the North Star property, yet an entirely separate mine, is opened up about 100 feet the vein and shows quartz carrying free gold.

The North Star Co. has commenced a system of development, which it is expected will allow the mine to be worked to better advantage than is now possible. The Co. contemplates building a 10 stamp mill in the future, and thus do away with the expense and trouble entailed in getting the ore to the Rockland mill, where it is now crushed.

THE MINE INSPECTORS MINE GAS TESTING APPARATUS, the invention of Mr. Thomas Shaw, of Philadelphia, is winning golden opinions from leading mining engineers and practical miners in the United States. C. Keighley, Mine Inspector, 5th Dist., Pa., speaks in the highest terms of the apparatus in his official report in 1889 and it is being adopted for use in most of the leading collieries in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

It will be remembered that the apparatus was exhibited in this Province last summer by Mr. Wilson, when it was endorsed by our leading mining engineers as the best machine for testing gases ever seen by them.

We understood at the time that the apparatus had been ordered for use by the Inspector of Mines by the Local Government, and hope that one may be in use here.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a very neat circular from C. F. Sherman, Manager of the Gould Reduction Company, setting forth in brief form the merits of The Golden Gate Concentrator of which, as we have previously announced, he is the agent.

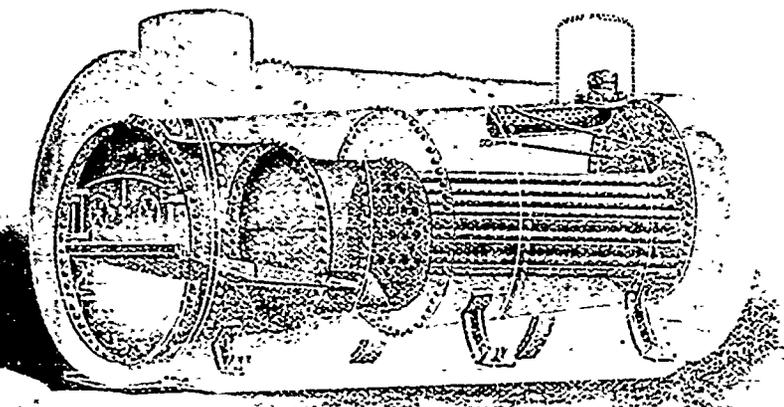
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Joggins Coal Mining Association, held at St. John, the old directors were re-elected. The Canada Coal Company, now operating the mines under an option of a year, asked extension of time in which to complete the purchase. A committee of three was appointed to deal with the matter.

LAKE CATCHA.—John Anderson is still prospecting on his area of the Oxford property and has opened up some fine gold bearing leads.

Roburite, the new explosive now manufactured in Halifax by the Canada Explosives Company Limited, has had an unprecedented success since its invention. In England within eighteen months after its introduction, it was in exclusive use in 125 collieries, and it is also very extensively used in Australia. Space forbids us to dilate on its many advantages, not the least being its perfect safety and the freedom from all danger in its manufacture, so we will simply call attention to the advertisement of the Company to be found elsewhere. Its merits are so great that it will undoubtedly be adopted in our mines and the enterprising organizers of the Company are likely to reap a rich harvest for the fortunate shareholders.

MOOSELANDS.—The prospecting being done at Mooselands by the Mooselands Mining Company, under the direction of Mr. Alfred Hare, has resulted in the discovery of an easily worked rich lead not far from the crusher. We hope to have full particulars of the discovery in a short time.

ISAAC'S HARBOR.—Mr. Justice Mesgher filed judgment in the case of the Palgrave Gold Mining Company versus McMillan & Co., in which the plaintiffs seek to restrain defendants from pumping water on the plaintiff's mine, which covers the whole of Hurricane Island. His lordship decides that upon the defendants filing an undertaking by their counsel to abstain until the further order of a court or of a judge from doing any of the acts declared, and undertaking to consent to a trial of the cause at such a time as a judge may order, an order will pass dismissing the plaintiffs' application, costs being reserved until the hearing of the trial or case. A motion in chambers for costs was disallowed by his lordship, costs to be costs in the cause.



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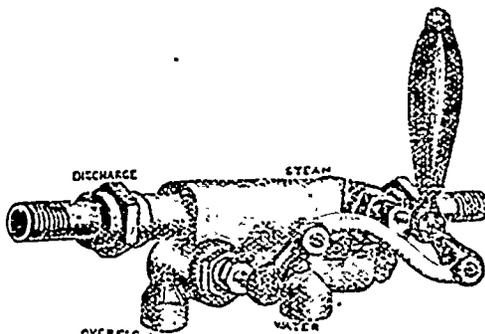
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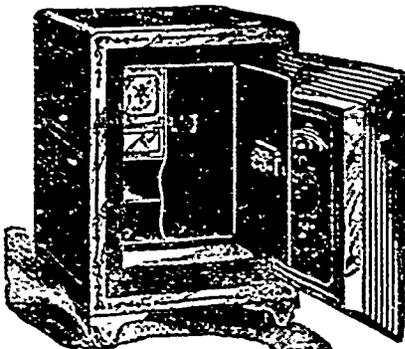
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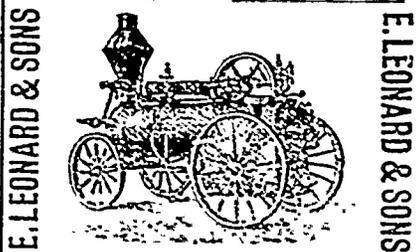
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PAINT OILS, GLASS, &c.
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AS MUCH FOR INTERNAL AS FOR EXTERNAL USE.

It is marvelous how many different complaints it will cure. Its strong point lies in the fact that it acts quickly. Healing all Cuts, Burns and Bruises like Magic. Relieving all manner of Cramps, Chills, Lameness of Muscles or Stiff Joints and Strains.

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IDEAL SOAP,

The largest bar and best value in Canada.

WE GUARANTEE IT TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION.

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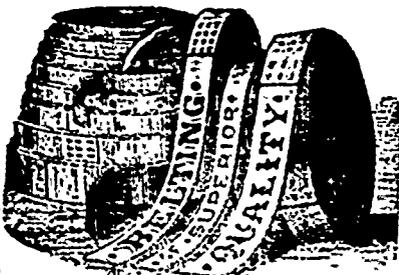
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OF ALL KINDS.

ESTEY, ALLWOOD & CO., 68 Prince Wm. St., St. John, N.B.

A NOTABLE PIRATE.

One of the most noted of the pirates was Edward Teach, commonly known as Blackbeard, a title he had earned because of his extraordinarily long and black chin appendage. "He suffered it to grow to an extravagant length," we are told. "As to breadth, it came up to his eyes. He was accustomed to twist it with ribbons in small tails, after the manner of our Ramilies wigs, and turn them about his ears." In time of action he wore a sling over his shoulders with three brace of pistols, which hung in holsters like bandoliers; and stuck lighted matches under his hat, which, appearing on each side of his face, his eyes naturally looking fierce and wild, made him altogether such a figure that, says Johnson, "imagination cannot form an idea of a fury from hell to look more frightful."

He was a Bristol man by birth, had been to sea all his life from an early age, and had sailed for some time out to Jamaica, in privateers during the war with the French, but had never been anything more than a foremastman—though distinguished for uncommon boldness and personal courage—until he went a-pirating in the year 1716. Captain Benjamin Hornigold put him in command of a sloop he had taken off Providence, and the two sailed together for the Spanish West Indies, taking on the way a "billop" from Havana, a sloop from Bermuda, and a larger vessel bound from Madeira to South Carolina.

After careening on the coast of Virginia the two, with the prizes, went on to the West Indies and captured a large French Guinea-man, bound to Martinique on board which Teach transferred his flag, separated from Hornigold—whom he returned to Providence and surrendered to mercy pursuant to the King's proclamation—and hoisted the black flag on his own account.

He mounted forty guns on his vessel, to which he gave the name *Queen Anne's Revenge*, and his first engagement in her was off St. Vincent, where he took the *Great Allen*, plundered her, set Captain Taylor and his crew on shore, and fired her.

Then he fell in with the English man-of-war *Scarborough*, of thirty guns, and engaged this vessel for some hours, and until the latter thought it discreet to give over and make for Barbadoes, the place of her station. Teach himself sailed for Turniff to take in fresh water, and while there improved the occasion by capturing a sloop, the *Adventurer*, the captain of which no sooner saw the black flag hoisted than he struck and came to. Four more vessels—a full-rigged ship and three sloops—were captured in the Bay of Honduras, some ten leagues from Turniff; and three others on the way to Charleston, off which port the pirates lay for five or six days, waiting for a store of medicines, which the captain of the *Revenge* sloop was sent to the Governor to demand.

More captures were made during these five or six days; first, a large ship bound for London with some passengers and a valuable cargo on board; and, secondly, another large vessel coming out of the port with two "pinks" going in, and a brigantine on which were fourteen negroes. All this, done in the very sight of the inhabitants, struck a mortal terror into their souls, for they had just been visited by Vane, another notorious pirate, who had knocked down their fortifications, sacked the town, and made things generally uncomfortable. This mortal terror may have occasioned the insolent security with which Richards and the men of his party paraded the place. They walked the streets publicly, we are told, and the people, although fired with the utmost indignation, yet dared not molest them for fear of heaping more calamities upon their own heads. Blackbeard in his demand swore that if the chest of medicines was not immediately given, or if the ambassadors suffered the least insult, he would murder the prisoners taken on board the five captures, send up their heads to the Governor for his especial edification, and set fire to the vessels themselves.

Under such compulsion, the Governor was not long making up his mind. He gave Richards a medicine chest worth between £300 and £400, and packed him and his men off, only too glad to purchase immunity at so small a cost.

Blackbeard then let the prisoner and ships go, but kept about £15,000 in gold and silver, in addition to a quantity of provisions, &c., and sailed towards North Carolina, made friends with the Governor—who was a thorough-paced blackguard—and surrendered to the King's proclamation, his sole motive being to look about him, or, as Captain Johnson puts it, "to wait a favorable opportunity of playing his old game over again."

Blackbeard was a beau ideal pirate, possessed with a mania for getting married. During his first sojourn at North Carolina, his friend the Governor married him to his fifteenth wife, a young girl of sixteen, whom he treated most brutally. Unlike the French Bluebeard, however, he did not, so far at least as our knowledge goes, kill any of his wives. Blackbeard did not fight, as befits an old sea ruffian, and in his last encounter, against Lieutenant Maynard, did not finally drop until he had received five pistol shots and twenty sabre cuts about his body.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

H. D. WARREN, PRES. & TREAS.

CHAS. N. CANDEE, SECTY.

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For ROCK DRILLS,.....VALVES, PACKINGS, SPRINGS, Etc.

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PISO'S CURE FOR THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE. GOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. CONSUMPTION

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

THE CHECKER MATCH.

DORAN vs. FORSYTH.—Mr. Doran having failed to notice any of my several communications about the proposed match between us, I caused to be inserted in the *Acadian Recorder* in the early part of last week a note asking him to state the reasons, if any, why his deposit with the sporting editor of that paper to bind the match should not be declared forfeited. Still he maintains a stolid silence.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JOB, Windsor Hotel, Montreal.—Your favor is received. Will reply as soon as I see Sam.

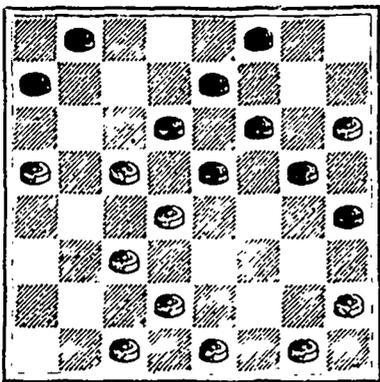
SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 205.—The position was: black men 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 11, 15, 16, 17, 20; white men 12, 13, 18, 21, 22, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32; black to play and almost win.

16-19 18 11 2-25 28 19
21 14 6-9 30 21 16-30
11-16 13 6 19-24 drawn,
with black for choice.

Mr. Olewick not being satisfied with this method of handling black sent us the following: 2-7, 21 14, 6-10, which leaves the men in the interesting position as below which we give as

PROBLEM No. 207.
Black men 1, 3, 5, 7, 10, 11, 15, 16, 20.



White men 12, 13, 14, 18, 22, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32.

White to play. What result?

GAME 91- "KELSO."

In August, 1879, Messrs. J. H. Irwin, of New York, and W. Forsyth, of this city, happened to meet at the New England Chess and Checker rooms in Boston. The former expressed a desire to play one game as a test of skill between them. To this Mr. Forsyth agreed, and a wager of \$5 a side being made, they were seated, and played the following game, Mr Forsyth having the first move:—

10-15	9-14	15-18	27-23
21-17	26-22	23-19	10-6
7-10	12-16	18-22	23-19
17-13	22-15	25-18	6-1
3-7	16-20	14-23	20-24
24-20	13-9	11-7	1-6
15-19	6-13	10-14	24-27
23-1	15-10	7-10	6-10
12-19	13-17	9-13	27-31
22-18	10-7	10-6	10-14
10-14	5-9	14-18	31-27

18-15	27-23	6-10	30-25
11-18	1-6	17-22	13-17
27-23	7-3	10-15	14-21
18-27	6-10	23-27	19-23
32-16	3-7	29-25	21-17
8-12	4-8	22-29	19-15
16-11	11-4	15-22	
7-16	2-11	27-32	Forsyth
20-11	4-8	19-15	won.
14-18	11-15	32-27	
31-27	8-11	15-10	

Mr. Irwin might have drawn here by 22 13, but he might have done better at an earlier stage of the game. Will our critics kindly point out when and how he might have won?

ARE YOU SUITED

WITH

GLASSES?

IF NOT,

TRY A PAIR

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W. H. Bannister's, Optician,

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CLASS D.

The 43rd Monthly Drawing will take place On **WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18th, 1891.**

At 2 o'clock, p.m.

PRIZES VALUE \$55,000.

Capita Prize--1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00

LIST OF PRIZES.

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

APPROXIMATE LOTS.

100 Silver Watches worth.....	25	2,500
100 do do do.....	15	1,500
100 do do do.....	10	1,000
1000 do do do.....	10	10,000
1000 Toilet Sets.....	5	5,000

2607 Prizes worth.....\$55,000.

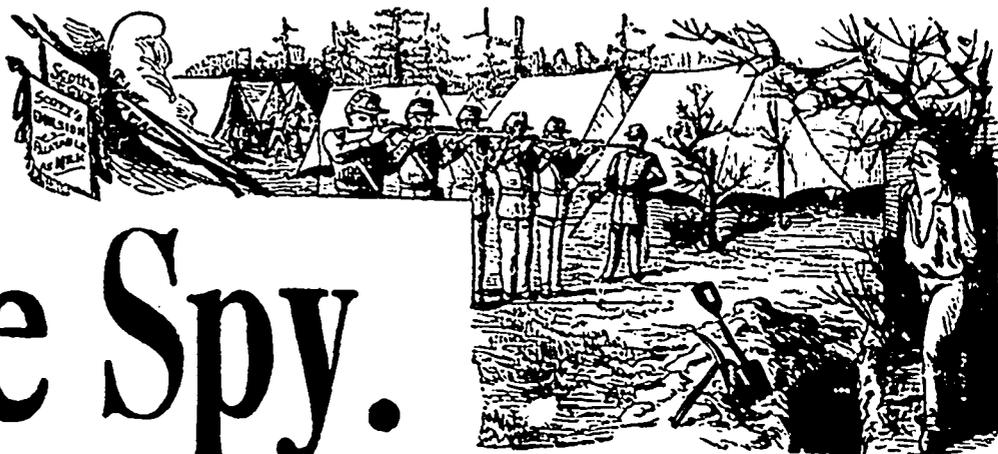
TICKETS, \$1. 11 TICKETS FOR \$10. It is offered to redeem all prizes in cash, less a commission of 10 per cent. Winners' names not published unless specially authorized.

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Shoot

the Spy.



A cough or cold is a spy which has stealthily come inside the lines of health

and is there to discover some vulnerable point in the fortification of the constitution which is guarding your well-being. That point discovered the spy reports it to the enemy on the outside. The enemy is the changeable winter climate. If the cold gets in, look out for an attack at the weak point. To avoid this, shoot the spy, kill the cold, using **SCOTT'S EMULSION** of pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda as the weapon. It is an expert cold slayer, and fortifies the system against *Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, and all Anæmic and Wasting Diseases (specially in Children).* Especially helpful for children to prevent their taking cold. **Palatable as Milk.**

SPECIAL.—Scott's Emulsion is non-secret, and is prescribed by the Medical Profession all over the world, because its ingredients are scientifically combined in such a manner as to greatly increase their remedial value.

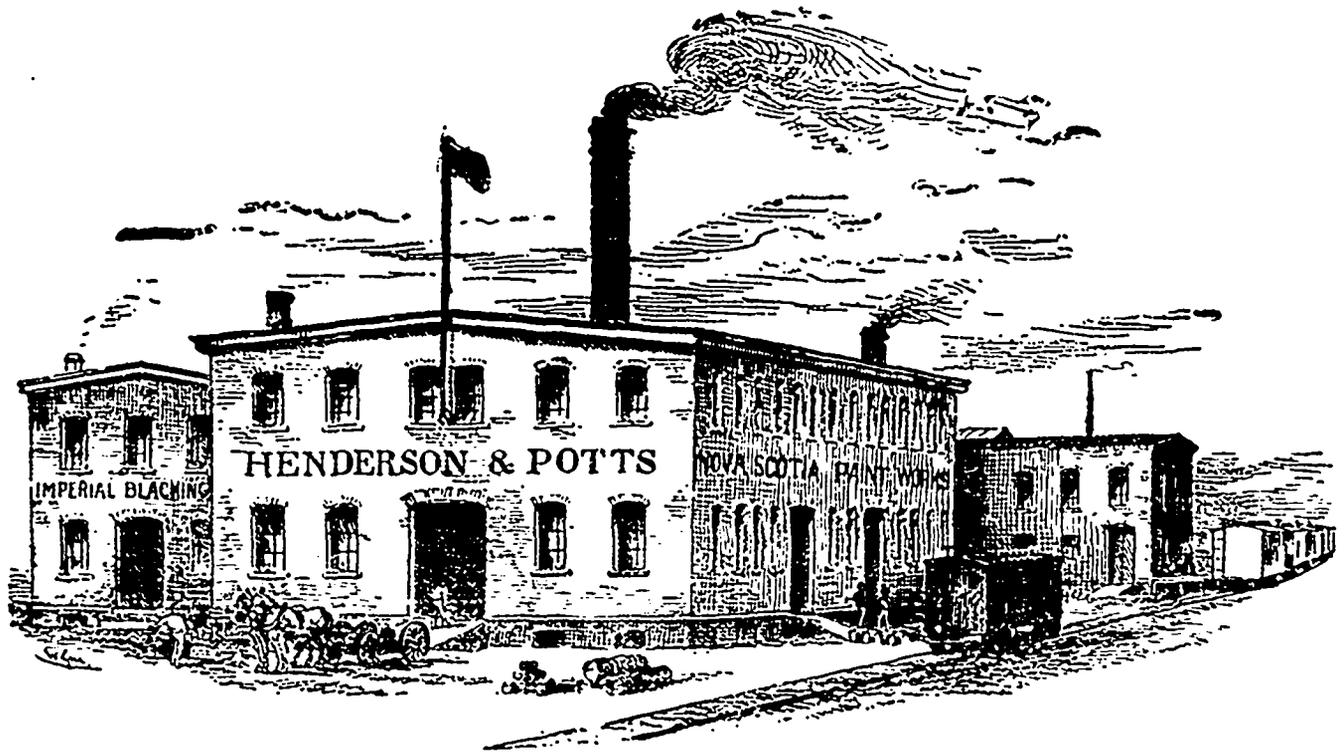
CAUTION.—Scott's Emulsion is put up in salmon-colored wrappers. Be sure and get the genuine. Prepared only by Scott & Bowne, Manufacturing Chemists, New York, and Belleville. All Druggists.

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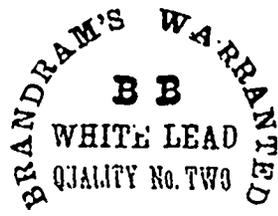
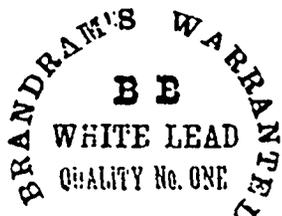
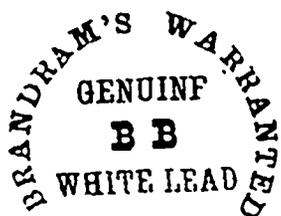
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