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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

1.50 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., MAY 2, 1890.

{ VOL. 7  
No. 18

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42 " Sateen Jeans,	52 Cases Floor and Table Oil Cloths,
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10 " Turkey Red and Patch Cottons,	28 " Corsets,
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28 " Cotton Hosiery.	265 " Straw Hats.

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Name of Steamer.	Where from.	Packages.	Name of Steamer	Where from.	Packages.
Uluda,	London,	115	Bulgarian,	Liverpool,	23
Gothenburg City,	"	28	Peruvian,	"	21
Damara,	"	29	Borderer,	London,	17
Virginian,	Liverpool,	69	Prussian, &c.,	Glasgow,	23
Venetian,	"	35	Cremun,	Hamburg,	6
Havarian,	"	53	Sardinian,	Liverpool,	11
Mentmore,	London,	47	Polynesian,	"	14
Hostonian,	Liverpool,	32	Grassbrook, &c.,	Hamburg,	10
Fonar,	London,	37	Alcides,	"	6
Istrian,	Liverpool,	25	Kehrwieder,	"	13
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are added to our Stock as they are produced.

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154 Cases Straw Hats	64 Cases Upholstery Goods,
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BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL,	797	"
UNITED STATES,	341	"
Grand Total,	3598	"

The above large stock comprises every requisite in our line for the Country Merchant, Milliner or Merchant Tailor. Prices Low and Terms Liberal.

## MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON, - St. John, N. B.

#### CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL NOTES	1, 2
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Chit-Chat and Chuckles	3
News of the Week	4, 5
Cheer	5
Poetry—A Song of Spring	6
The Horses of the Pampas	6, 7
Industrial Notes	7
Draughts—Checkers	7
City Chimes	8
Parliamentary Review	8
Commercial	8, 9
Market Quotations	9
Serial—A Lover from over the Sea	10, 11
Mining	12, 13
The Neglected Letter	14, 15

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

Thought is as essential to success in business as is capital, and yet money claims the cream of the profits. This has been true of Halifax in the past, but the times are mending and brain demands its just reward.

The facilities given in the United States for sending a certain class of periodical publications, known as "libraries" through the mails, have for some time been all that could be desired, one cent a pound being the rate charged. This has encouraged the publication and spread of good literature in a cheap form, and a vast amount of money has been invested in the business. There are now, however, two bills before Congress, the object of which is to exclude this class of publication from the U. S. Mails as second class matter and increase the rate to eight cents a pound. Should these measures pass, both the publishers and the public would be injured. Such a retrograde step, after having built up a business profitable to the publishers and beneficial to the great public of America, would be to say the least a mistake, for it is probable the increased rate would kill the business.

The opening of the new Women's Medical College at Toronto on April 25th, marks another step in the advancement of the women's cause in the Dominion of Canada. The need of medical education for women was first recognized by the late Dr. Barrett, a man eminent in the profession of medicine and perhaps even more conspicuous as a teacher. Dr. Barrett, with the assistance of Chief Justice Patterson and Mrs. McEwen of Toronto and others, made great efforts and obtained funds with which in 1883 a medical school for women, with a faculty and regular course of studies was opened with three students. Affiliation was sought with the University of Trinity College, Toronto, which was kindly granted and a committee of Toronto University is considering the application of the school for affiliation with it. The school has grown so that a new and commodious building has been erected to accommodate the ever increasing number of students, and in a few years it will be able to challenge comparison with any medical school. The profession of medicine seems a very special field for the exercise of woman's usefulness. The Zenanas of India are open to none but women doctors and the demand for them is yearly becoming greater. Canada is able to, and will no doubt send out increasing numbers of fully qualified medical women to help their sisters in the east.

## THE CRITIC,

Published every Friday, at 161 Hollis Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia,

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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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.

Our daily city contemporaries seem to be rather off their respective bases in commenting on New Brunswick politics. Mr Blair's Government is more Conservative than otherwise, yet our Conservative journal berates it, while a prominent Liberal paper seems to think it highly praiseworthy. The politics of the sister Maritime Province are not very particularly our concern, but we think this rather curious.

An "American Almanac and Treasury of Facts" devotes a page, into which it has managed to condense a good deal of information, to the Dominion of Canada, but it is evidence of the extremely limited amount of knowledge of the country prevailing in the United States to find it stated that the Members of the Senate are nominated for life by the Crown of Great Britain. Such an error in a publication intended to impart correct information is almost inconceivable.

If those who believe—as we are happy to be able to say a continually increasing number do, notwithstanding the disagreement of a few of our subscribers with our opinions on certain questions—notably that of prohibition—that THE CRITIC is occupying a most useful position in the journalism of this Province, would but secure us one subscriber each we would make the paper hum and greatly improve its more important departments.

The ploughing season is here, next comes the seed-time, then the elections, and afterwards the harvest. Our farmers are called upon to remember the House of Assembly by re-remembering it. We know that the next Legislative Assembly will be the choice of the people, but the choice of the people is always an uncertainty until the choice has been made. Why this is so we are at a loss to answer. Meantime we suppose we may look for little in the newspapers but party recriminations.

A country contemporary says that "international jealousy over water-ways is causing a comparatively useless expenditure of large amounts of capital which might be employed in some far better way." The allusion is to the construction of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal on the Canadian side, which, however, we regard as one of the most urgent works required for the consolidation of the Dominion and the carrying on of its internal commerce within its own borders. We had enough of being dependent on the American water-ways to Lake Superior when passage was refused to our forces of the Red River expedition in 1870.

Plain speaking is a virtue which we ought to appreciate most highly in opponents; we have reason, therefore, to be thankful to the *New York Sun* for the following uncompromising utterance:—"That there may be no needless misunderstanding, we beg our Canadian friends to understand that they can have Free Trade with the United States—the only important system of real Free Trade in the world—on the same terms as the United States themselves enjoy it, namely, on the terms of Political Union. All other propositions, such as that of Mr. Hitt in the House of Representatives the other day, can lead to nothing but vanity and vexation of spirit."

The Indian National Congress has adopted resolutions demanding home-rule for India, and hailing Mr. Gladstone the champion of the cause. This is no doubt high sounding and gratifying to native aspirations, but it is probable that Mr. Gladstone will find himself too much occupied with other important measures for the remainder of his life than to devote much of his energy to Indian reform, and the further consideration naturally suggests itself that there is really but little capacity for self-government among the mixed races which make up the great population. The more or less educated men who compose the Indian National Congress no doubt think themselves capable, and probably judge the masses by themselves.

Referring to the subject of the two-rowed barley, which, it is reasonably expected, will command a ready and profitable market in England, the following quotation from the *London Canadian Gazette* is eminently satisfactory:—"Certain samples of two rowed barley grown in Canada last year were recently received in London, and have been submitted by the High Commissioner to experts. The result is, we understand, most satisfactory. The gentlemen whose opinions were sought speak very favorably of the samples, and express the opinion that such barley would find a ready market here at the best prices paid for malting barley." These opinions will, no doubt, encourage Canadian farmers in the endeavors they are now making to gain a better footing in the barley markets of the United Kingdom.

Congress has recommended a Committee of five persons to be appointed by the President to make a thorough investigation of the liquor traffic with two years within which they are to report. They are to enquire into the alcoholic, fermented and vinous liquor traffic in all its phases. Its relation to revenue and taxation; its effect upon labor, agriculture, manufacturing and other industries, and its general, economic, criminal, moral and scientific aspect in connection with pauperism, crime, social vice and public health; its effects on the different nationalities and races, and on the general welfare of the people, and also to enquire into the practical results of license, prohibitory legislation and various methods of restraint and taxation relied upon for the prevention of intemperance in the several states and territories. The scope of enquiry is certainly extensive enough, and it is possible some useful information may be evolved or plan of action suggested. We are, however, inclined to think there will most likely be as much disagreement over the question when the Committee have finished their work as before they took it in hand.

Undoubtedly the most advanced step in what is usually called women's rights was taken a year ago by the town of Oskaloosa in the state of Kansas, which elected an exclusively female municipality. The ladies composing it have retired on the completion of their year of office with the entire respect of their constituents. They have, says the *Chicago News*, left the city out of debt and with money in the bank, with improved streets and improved morals. No such wholesale experiment has ever been tried before, but the city of Egerton in the same state has followed the example of Oskaloosa in also choosing a complete set of female officers. It is nothing less than a revolution, and apparently the example is bearing fruit, nevertheless it seems to us to bear the marks of American precipitation, and the love of novelty and sensational measures.

The Liberal party have now been in power in Nova Scotia for the past eight years, and they go to the country with their record and ask the people to express their approval of it. The Liberal-Conservative party directs the attention of the electors to the blots upon the Liberal record, and they ask the country to return to power a Liberal-Conservative Government, and promise to imitate the virtues while avoiding the alleged mistakes of their opponents. The destiny of these parties for the next four years lies in the ballot boxes which are to be used on the 21st of May. That their contents will prove a disappointment to one party is a forgone conclusion, but, not being gifted like the ancient seers, we cannot predict the result, otherwise we might save our fellow blue noses many hours of worry and make unnecessary the transfers of money which unfortunately are always concurrent with Provincial and Dominion elections.

Our Australian brethren, whatever else may be imputed to them, cannot be charged with niggardliness. The officers of the New South Wales School Cadet Corps are paid at the following rates, which, considering that they are not even professional soldiers, is not so bad. Commanding Officer, £586; Staff Officer, £550; Adjutant, £500. These rates are out of all proportion to those paid to officers holding very much more responsible positions, and to the worth of the services rendered. Even the Sergeant-Major gets £275, which is as much as a Major in a British cavalry regiment receives. £586 sterling is about \$2,850, and our Deputy-Adjutant's General receive, we believe, about \$2,000 altogether. We should indeed in this country open our eyes pretty wide at such rates of pay. If our own Militia is poorly enough paid these rates are altogether extravagant. However, if New South Wales does not object it is certainly no business of ours.

The political issues which are now being placed before the people of Nova Scotia, and upon which they are required to express their opinion at the polls, do not involve any distinctive party policies, such as those of protection or free trade, but they nevertheless deserve the earnest consideration of every patriotic Nova Scotian. The Provincial Government has certainly expended money freely upon the Province Building and the Victoria General Hospital, but it is well known that without this expenditure the Province Building would have gone to wreck and ruin, and the extensions to the hospital were not made before they were wanted. The Conservatives criticise the policy of the Liberal Government, not so much in the matter of expending money upon our public highways, but rather as to the channel through which this money was expended, and it is for the people to say whether they would prefer the Provincial Government or the Municipal Councils to control the outlay of money upon public roads.

When women take up a moral movement they are very apt to see but one absolute phase of it, and to push it to an extreme of which the natural outcome is the demand for special legislation. There has been no more prominent advocate of the rights of her sex, and of the promotion of the moral reforms which specially appeal to it, than Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton. The following utterance of this lady on the subject is therefore particularly interesting and instructive:—"The fetish of our time is the legislative enactment. It is considered that men should be more moral, more temperate, immediately a party arises in the State clamoring for a law to legalize its theories. But, unfortunately, progress cannot be obtained by an Act of Parliament. Development is a plant of slow growth, and the only soil in which it will flourish is that of broad human culture. Harmonious progress is not to be secured for the individual or society by hasty methods. You can make men hypocrites by prohibitory laws; you cannot make them moral."

The *Toronto Globe* remarks that "one good result will come of the Bremner investigation if it leads to the appointment of a Canadian as General Middleton's successor. There is not the slightest necessity for the British Government to send out an Imperial officer to take the command of our Militia. There are a dozen Canadians much better qualified to discharge the duties of the office than an English commander can possibly be. The methods that prevail in the British army do not apply to our citizen soldiery, and there is no reason why we should continue to place an office that has become little more than a well-paid sinecure at the disposal of the Imperial authorities." There is some truth in the observation concerning British army methods, but at present the Militia Act prescribes the appointment to the Command-in-Chief of an Imperial officer, and the Canadian force has not yet quite attained the state in which the services of officers of experience could be well dispensed with. The Canadian military system is yet in a stage of growth. It has much improved in the last few years, but it will take a few more yet to develop the results of the Military College, founded with wise forethought by Mr. Mackenzie, and of the several schools which are doing as good work as their limited numbers allow of. What is wanted is a better selection, which would give us the right man in the right place.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

HAIL COLUMBIA.

She is signified and stately,  
In Parisian style attired.  
We must needs admire her greatly;  
She expects to be admired.  
The attractions she possesses  
Our poetic fancies rouse,  
Though she "calculates" and "guesses,"  
Though she "reckons" and "allows."

Men of culture does she deem us?  
With the air of One Who Knows,  
Shakespeare, Kant, and Uncle Remus  
She discusses with her beaux.  
Suits woo her, Duke and Dandy,  
And the cry is "Still they come!"  
Though she's mostly nibbling candy,  
When she isn't chewing gum.

Unafflicted by the blushes  
That beset our English girls,  
She can hold her own at crushes,  
She is affable with Earls.  
Past description! Overtaking  
Power of metaphor or trope!  
Though a husband's all she's asking  
From the land she calls Eu-rope.

St. James' Gazette

An old maid said she wished she was an auctioneer, for then it would be perfectly proper to say, "Make me an offer."

This and that.—She—"Miss Rodney always looks well for one who has so little to dress on." He—"Yes, she is rather thin."

"Now, Katy, how many kinds of poetry are there?" "The lyric, the dramatic and the e—epi—" Elsie (breaking in)—"O, I know! The epidemic."

Bloodgood—"Your Uncle Robert is a very conservative man, isn't he?" Miss Travis—"I should say he was! You ought to see the stocks of cut flowers he raises every season."

A French paper thus refers to a recent murder: 'The miscreant was evidently in search of money, but M. Durond had prudently deposited all his cash in the bank, and consequently lost only his life.'

Young medical student to his sweetheart—Do you know, Julia, that the human heart is equal to the lifting of 120 pounds every 24 hours? Julia (demurely)—Well, that's just my weight. Then he lifted her,

Willie (coming home from church)—"Papa, they hadn't learned how to pray very well in Bible times, had they?" Papa—"I suppose, my son, people could pray then as well as they do now." Willie (positively)—"No, they couldn't. The Lord's Prayer is only a minute long, and our minister can pray for a quarter of an hour."

Raising Other Progeny.—We often read remarkable stories of motherless squirrels and rats being raised by sympathetic female cats, but in Tarrant country, Texas, an eagle raised a young pig that weighed over 40 pounds. A short time previous the same eagle raised a small lamb. The eagle's wings measured nearly eight feet from tip to tip.

Applicant—"Can't yer help an old soldier, mum?" Benevolent Lady—"Poor fellow, here's a dollar for you. Were you wounded?" Applicant (pocketing the bill)—"No mum; but I wuz 'mong the missen twice." Benevolent Lady—"How terrible. What was it?" Applicant—"Jest afore th' battles of Antietam an' th' Wilderness, mum."

Teacher—"Benjamin, how many times must I tell you not to snap your fingers. Now put down your hand and keep still. I shall hear what you have to say presently." [five minutes later] "Now, then, Benjamin, what is it that you wanted to say?" Benjamin—"There was a tramp in the hall a while ago, and I saw him go off with your gold-headed parasol."

A health journal gives two rules for sleeping which everybody should adopt, viz; "First, never let yourself be awakened by anybody else, but wait until you have slept out your sleep; and second, get up as soon as you are awake." When a man is asleep he can easily prevent anyone from awaking him, and if he gets awake at one a.m., after going to bed at midnight, there is nothing to prevent him from getting up. If it were not for the health journal some of us would die before our time comes.

A kindly faced man at a Kansas City street crossing tapped a passing gentleman and asked him if he had lost a \$20 gold piece. The gentleman looked at the coin and said he had. The old man drew out a note book and took the name and address of the loser, and turned away. "Well," said the other, "do you want it all as a reward?" "Oh I did not find one," said the benevolent old man, "but it struck me that in a large city like this there must be a great deal of money lost, and upon inquiry I find that you are the thirty-first man who has lost a \$20 gold piece this morning."

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, 320 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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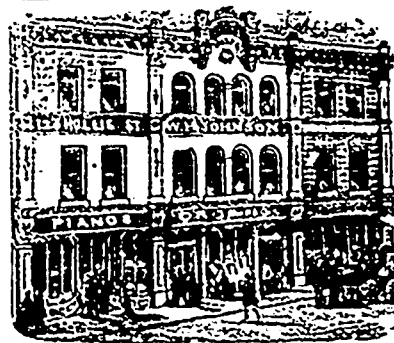
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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Messrs. Haley and Frame have been unanimously renominated as the Liberal candidates for Hants.

Adams McDougall and T. B. Smith are announced as the Liberal-Conservative candidates for Hants.

Messrs. John C. Starr of Cornwallis and A. P. Welton of Aylesford are the Liberal Candidates for Kings.

The legislature of Ontario has been dissolved. Nominations will take place on May 28th and polling on June 5th.

Messrs. Barclay Webster and T. R. Harris are the Liberal-Conservative candidates for Kings in the ensuing elections.

Mr. Jacob Bingay has taken Mr. Thos. E. Corning's place as Liberal-Conservative candidate for Yarmouth County.

The Liberals of Lunenburg have nominated Hon. C. E. Church and J. D. Sperry, Esq., as candidates in the forthcoming elections.

The death occurred last Friday of Mr. Peter Ross of Halifax, in the 72nd year of his age. He was a well known business man.

American fishing vessels are coming in numbers for licenses, many applications have been made at Canso during the last few days.

Active operations have been begun on the Wolfville water works and it is expected that the service will be completed and in operation early in July.

Wood Bros. new sign is an ornament to Granville street and to Halifax. It is the largest in the city and was purchased in England recently by Mr. A. L. Wood.

The election in Ottawa on Saturday last, to fill the seat made vacant by the death of W. D. Perley, resulted in the return of Mackintosh, Conservative, by a majority of 850 votes.

Randolph Dubois, who murdered his wife, two children and his mother-in-law, in the village of St. Albans, Quebec, a couple of months ago with an axe, has been sentenced to hang on June 30th.

The new bait law of Newfoundland, requiring that fishing vessels pay a license fee of a dollar a ton for each baiting, is going to be very detrimental to the fishing industry of Nova Scotia if it is enforced.

The Merchant's Tea Company, who have been holding out the tempting bait of diamonds, watches, rings etc, to purchasers of their tea, have been obliged to discontinue this feature of their business as it is unlawful.

The senate of the University of Toronto has approved of plans for the re-construction of the University buildings at a cost of \$226,000. A separate building is to be erected for the library at a cost of \$50,000.

Yesterday was moving day, and, fortunately for those who had to transfer their household goods to another dwelling, the day was fine, which facilitated the business being done with a minimum amount of discomfort.

Captain Hill of the steamer *Halifax* is taking a well earned holiday. He has gone to Banff, N. W. T., and will be absent about three weeks. Capt. Ellis, first officer of the *Halifax*, takes command during his absence.

Mr. N. H. Meagher, Q. C. of Halifax, has been appointed to the vacancy in the Supreme Court bench, caused by the death of Judge Smith. Mr. Meagher is head of the law firm of Meagher, Drysdale, Newcomb and McInnes.

The closing exercises of Pine Hill College took place in St. Matthew's Church on Wednesday evening. A very large audience was present. The number of students from Prince Edward Island was generally remarked upon. Rev. Dr. Burns presided.

The civic elections in Halifax on Wednesday, resulted in the return of David McPherson as mayor by acclamation. As aldermen, Geo. E. Boak, William McFatridge and W. F. Pickering were elected without opposition, and W. Dennis, D. E. Power and James Adams by a majority of votes.

The Newfoundland delegates on the French Shore and *Modus Vivendi* question arrived in Halifax on Monday. They have had an interview with the Board of Trade, and it is to be hoped that some arrangement will be arrived at by which this vexed question will be settled. They want the cooperation of their fellow colonists.

The denizens of the North-West Territories are dissatisfied with the name of their portion of the Dominion, claiming that it has a very frigid sound. Mr. Orr, Mayor of Calgary, has presented to the government a petition from the people of his district praying that the name be changed to the British Canadian Territories. In some places the name Western Territories is preferred.

The American schooner, *Abbie M. Dearing*, put into Canso with a sick man on the 21st of April. Fresh fish was smuggled ashore from her and sold, and she also purchased rice. Not being fortunate enough to escape detection, as perhaps other fishing vessels are at times, a penalty of \$800 was imposed and paid. The case is being looked into at Ottawa and a portion of the fine may possibly be remitted.

The capsized schooner *W. D. Richard* which the steamer *Bridgewater* had in tow some days ago and had to abandon, was found by the schooner *Can't Help It*, and towed as far as Portuguese Cove. The steamer *Harlow* being then sighted, an agreement was entered into for the steamer to tow both schooners into Halifax Harbor, where they arrived on Saturday morning. The crew of the *Richard* lost over \$100 in cash when she capsized. The question of salvage is not yet settled.

The butchers of Halifax held a meeting on Wednesday evening to consider the state of their business and see what could be done in view of the increase in the first cost of beef. After full discussion it was decided to increase the price to consumers of beef as follows: Steak, 18 cents, roasts, 17 cents, for best cuts, and other cuts in proportion. The public are asked to accept these prices as the best that can be done.

A sad poisoning case occurred in Halifax on Saturday night last, by which Mrs. James Anderson, wife of a truckman, lost her life. Paris green, which she had been using to destroy bugs, was left in a cup and set in the cupboard where it was forgotten. She afterwards drank hop beer from the cup and was taken violently ill and died early on Sunday morning. This is another warning against careless handling of deadly poisons.

We have received the programme of a work which may be called National. It is entitled "Lovell's Gazetteer and History of Canada." It is to contain a description and history of every county, district, town and village in the Dominion, with full statistics and eight Province maps. It will fill eleven volumes containing over 8,000 pages. The scope and nature of the work may be estimated from the subscription price which is \$75, John Lovell, Publisher, Montreal.

A very interesting meeting is to be held in the Young Men's Christian Association of this city to-morrow, Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, which will be addressed by Mr. Wilson, superintendent of the home for Indian boys and girls. The purpose of the meeting is to interest philanthropic men in the welfare of Indian youth, and to make a systematic attempt to preserve in readable form the traditions and folk-lore of this ancient race. The meeting will no doubt be largely attended.

We have been favored with the perusal of a poem by the Archbishop of Halifax, published by Appleton of New York. It fills a neat and well printed volume of about 150 pages. The poem is entitled "Aminta, a Modern Life Drama," and sets forth the overthrow of agnosticism in the minds of the actors by the influences of religion. The subject is treated in verse which sometimes reminds us of Moore, but we fancy His Grace has found himself somewhat trammelled here and there by the exigencies of the several metres he adopts. Dr. O'Brien has introduced a novelty in poetry by making the telephone subserve the loves of the hero and heroine. His Grace's book will no doubt be widely read.

Texas is experiencing very destructive floods.

Lincoln's monument has been such a mark for relic hunters that it has been found necessary to protect it with a stout iron fence.

The Hendricks monument has reached New York from Florence, Italy. It weighs 200 tons and will require fifteen cars for transportation to Indianapolis.

In a letter received at Louisville, Ky., Mary Anderson, after confirming the report of her engagement to Mr. Navarro, states she will never again appear before the footlights.

The United States census enumerators want it understood that ladies refusing to tell their ages are liable to a fine of \$30. Does any such law obtain in Canada? If so, ladies should take notice.

Cremation has now so far become general in the United States that for twenty-five dollars a body can be cremated in St. Louis, an urn for the repose of the ashes being included in this total outlay.

A terrible hail storm visited Baltimore on Sunday last, doing considerable damage. The hail stones were larger than hens eggs and very sharp. Horses suffered severely, as they were abandoned in the street.

A man who was in undue haste to get to the front in the gallery of a New York theatre one evening recently, fell over the rail into the orchestra, with the result that he was seriously hurt. The wonder is that he was not killed.

Prescott's fascinating "History of the Conquest of Peru" has, because of the expiry of the author's copyright, been published in cheap form for the first time by John B. Alden, New York. The great reputation of the work will no doubt secure for this issue an immense sale.

The great Lick Observatory telescope is not likely to long enjoy the reputation of being the most powerful in the world. The little city of San Diego, California, is determined to possess a bigger one. The great lens, forty inches in diameter, arrived from Europe the other day at Cambridge, Mass., where it will undergo months of careful and patient rubbing and polishing with finger tips moistened with rouge to shape it to the exact nicety of convexity desired before re-shipment to the Pacific coast. San Diego enjoys a rarely clear climate for astronomical observation, and the powerful telescope there ought to add materially to such discoveries as yet remain for the telescope to make.

Stanley arrived in England on April 26th.

Since April 1 fifty-five strikes have been broken in Austria.

Sir Chas. Tupper has returned to London from the Riviera much improved in health.

Emin Pasha has left Zanzibar for the Interior with 600 porters, 5 German Officers and a large body of Nubian soldiers.

Mr. George Augustus Sala has been awarded £5 damages in his suit for libel against Mr. Furniss, the caricaturist, in London.

A London woman announces that she is about to open a barber shop where all the barbers shall be women, and the newspapers speak favorably of the scheme.



The Marchioness of Lorne does very nice work with her pencil, and has lately drawn some fine illustrations for an article by her husband in one of the English periodicals.

The movement to secure a fund for the relief of destitute Balacava heroes in England does not seem to be meeting with success. The sum so far realized amounts to \$120.

A grave digger in Berlin has been convicted of stealing the hair from the heads of corpses and selling it to dealers. He has been sentenced to imprisonment for one month.

Strikes and rumors of strikes are the order of the day in Europe. Much anxiety was felt as to the celebration of May day, (yesterday) by discontented workmen, and every precaution was taken to avoid disorder.

Five sisters named Domovioroff, the youngest 19 years old, have committed suicide at Moscow. They burned a number of papers before taking their lives, and it is believed fear of arrest as nihilists led to the act.

A Paris despatch says:—It is stated that the Duke of Orleans has refused an offer of liberty made by the Government, owing to the conditions imposed. It is expected the Duke will be married while undergoing imprisonment.

Sir John Millais, the eminent English painter, is suffering from a weakness of sight. His power of distinguishing near objects having deteriorated, he has to paint with brushes a yard long, which interferes with the delicate work necessary for portraiture.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says M. Waddington, the French ambassador in London, has been instructed to urge a speedy solution of the Newfoundland fishery dispute. The French Government is not disposed to submit the question to arbitration.

Benjamin L. Farjeon, the novelist, began life as a journalist in New Zealand, where he became proprietor of a newspaper; but having received a friendly letter of encouragement from Charles Dickens returned to England, since when he has turned out some twenty novels.

A French force of 350 men made a reconnaissance of the position held by the Dahomians, Porto Nova, and attacked the stronghold. The French were compelled to retreat after 30 French soldiers and 20 of their native allies were killed or wounded. The loss of the Dahomians was heavy.

The wife of the Shah of Persia is at Vienna consulting Dr. Fuchs, a famous occultist. When she appears in public she wears a heavy veil which completely conceals her features. She appears to be of middle age. She sees no one except Dr. Fuchs and the members of the Persian Embassy.

Sixty-five Cardinals have died since the present Pope became Head of the Church, and the Sacred College is now composed almost entirely of new men. Only sixteen of the present Cardinals were there under the late Pope, and one of these is seriously ill, while several others are over 80 years of age.

Queen Victoria, the Emperor and Empress of Germany, and all prominent civil and military authorities at Darmstadt, Germany, attended a grand review of troops on Saturday last. The Queen's health is said to be very poor. She can scarcely walk and has to be assisted in and out of her carriage.

A "Congress of Beauty" is to be held in Rome during this month. Only Roman ladies of "the strict four grand branches, viz, brunette, blonde, auburn red, and flaxen," will be allowed to compete, and they must be between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five. There will be only two prizes, \$2,000 and \$1,000.

Madame Adolina Patti took her final farewell of America at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York on the 25th of April. The house was crowded, the people were excited and the applause was deafening. Madame Patti sang Home, Sweet Home, and was said to be quite agitated. She says she dislikes travelling and will never return to America.

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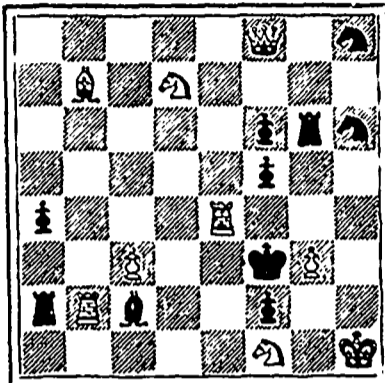
**CHESS.**

Solution to Problem No. 16, R to K7. Solved by C. W. L. and J. W. Wallace.

**PROBLEM No. 18.**

**THE "GAZETTA LITTERARIA" TOURNEY.**

**BLACK 10 pieces.**



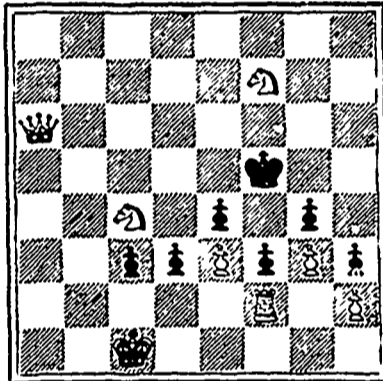
**WHITE 9 pieces.**

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

**PROBLEM No. 19.**

By Lt.-Col. Noyes, R. A., Halifax.

**BLACK 7 pieces.**



**WHITE 8 pieces.**

White to play and mate in 3 moves

**GAME No. 20.**

The following, the third game of the match, is taken with notes (abridged) from Steinitz, *International Chess Magazine* :—

*Ruy Lopez.*

- |                             |                              |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>WHITE</b><br>(Gundberg.) | <b>BLACK</b><br>(Tonigorin.) |
| 1 P to K4                   | P to K4                      |
| 2 K Kt to B3                | Q Kt to B3                   |
| 3 B to Kt5                  | P to Q R3                    |
| 4 B to R4                   | Kt to B3                     |
| 5 P to Q3                   | P to Q3                      |
| 6 P to B3                   | P to K Kt3                   |
| 7 Q Kt to Q2                | B to Kt2                     |
| 8 Kt to B1                  | Castles                      |
| 9 P to K R3                 | P to Q4                      |

Black assumes the counter-attack in the style of Anderson in a similar position.

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 10 Q to K2 | P to Q Kt4 |
| 11 B to B2 | P to Q4    |

A new plan of counter-attack that has to be met with great care.

- |                |
|----------------|
| 12 P to K Kt3. |
|----------------|

White should have immediately directed his attention to the Queen's side by Q Kt to Q2 with the view of playing Kt to Kt3, which might have induced Black to exchange Pawns, thus giving White a prospect of breaking through ultimately in the Queen's centre, besides that White's Kt threatened to enter at Q B5. The move in the text was anyhow premature, and, as will be seen, White suffers much later on from the hole at K B4, and the liability to an attack directed against the early advanced K Kt P.

Q to Q3

- |               |         |
|---------------|---------|
| 13 Q Kt to Q2 | B to K3 |
| 14 P takes P  |         |

Not good anyhow, as it relieves Black's loose piece, the Q Kt, and makes the adverse Q B P available. It also creates a hole in the Queen's centre, 14, Kt to Kt3 was the right play, &c., &c.

Kt takes Q P

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| 15 Kt takes Kt | Q takes Kt   |
| 16 Kt to B3    | Q to Kt5 ch. |
| 17 K to B1     |              |

Altogether a failure. He ought to have interposed the Queen, for if Black exchanged, his QBP would have soon become the object of attack and his KB was much confined, whereas, if Black answers 17, Q to Q3 White could proceed with P to Q4 with an excellent game.

- |               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| 18 P to Kt3   | Q to Q3    |
| 19 B to Kt2   | P to QB4   |
| 20 Kt to Kt1  | Kt to Q2   |
| 21 Kt takes B | Kt to Kt1  |
|               | P takes Kt |

Although it ultimately succeeds, we doubt the advisability of this mode of recapture, and would have preferred Q takes B.

- |              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| 22 K to Kt2  | R to R2   |
| 23 KQ to KB1 | QR to KB2 |
| 24 P to B3   | Kt to B3  |
| 25 Q to Q2   | R to B5   |
| 26 QR to Q1  | Q to K2   |
| 27 Q to K1   | B to B3   |
| 28 Q to K2   | B to R5   |
| 29 B to Kt1  | P to KR4  |
| 30 P to QR3  |           |

White is reduced to awaiting events.

- |               |           |
|---------------|-----------|
| 31 RP takes P | P takes P |
| 32 K to R3    | Q to Kt4  |
| 33 QR to B1   | KR to B2  |

A pardonable error, considering the depth and beauty of the winning process now instituted by the opponent. But it should be noticed that Black could hardly effect any impression if White had confined himself to moving the QB backwards and forwards to QB3, QKt2 and QK1.

- |             |          |
|-------------|----------|
| 34 K to Kt2 | Q to R3  |
|             | R to KR2 |
- This is intended to win in a few moves by R to K8.

35 R to KR1 R takes BP  
A charming master coup of the rarest profundity and brilliancy.—*Kingston. Jam. Gleaner*

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very short time my health began to improve, and  
the longer I used it the better my health became.  
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mer performed the hardest summer's work I ever  
did, having often to go with only one meal a day.  
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best and Assorted in the city.

**A SONG OF SPRING.**

God's love has broken winter's chain,  
The earth is paradise again.  
A smile of sun, a kiss of show'rs  
Star nature's firmament with flowers.  
After this waiting, what relief  
To scent the spring; the robin thief  
Chirps champion on the holly bough,  
Let's sing! the winter's over now,  
And lovers lead beloved ones home.  
The snowdrop's come.

Have you forgotten? Love, last year  
Our springtime smiled without a tear!  
That night when we went out and kist  
The roses folded up in mist!  
That day you pulled the branches down  
And made for me a leafy crown!  
To you, sweet heart, when the sun had set  
I gave closed daisies, Margaret!  
'Tis spring again! Love's hour has come.  
The snowdrop's home.

Have you not felt as yet? You will,  
That wild reaction, and the thrill  
Of nature's resurrection day,  
That comes as prelude to our May!  
The May we've sworn to love, whose birth  
Sends carols round the weary earth.  
I have forgiven all; can you,  
Who sent me winter thyme and rue,  
Forget love's birthday? Spring is home.  
The snowdrop's come.

Let's turn the year's sad leaf; forget  
Its tear-stained pages, Margaret,  
The chequered chronicle of time  
That died in sorrow, born in rhyme,  
Love's epitaph! 'twas I alone  
Carved on a monument of stone.  
"Look around! Eternity means love,  
There's no decay! In eaves above  
The swallows gather winging home."  
The snowdrop's come."

CLEMENT SCOTT, in English Illustrated Magazine.

**THE HORSES OF THE PAMPAS.**

It would indeed be as impossible to measure the Pampas horse by the  
standard of an English horse as to measure a Gaucho by the standard of an  
ordinary city man. Each man and each animal must be estimated accord-  
ing to the work he is required to do. Putting aside cart-horses and those  
employed in heavy draught, almost every horse in England, except the cab-  
horse, is an object of luxury. He has a man to look after him, is fed on  
regular hay, is never called on to endure much fatigue, carry much weight,  
still less to resist the inclemency of the weather. He is valued for his speed,  
for his docility, or merely for his pecuniary value in the market. In the  
Pampas none of these things is of prime importance. We do not require  
great speed from our horses, we care nothing as to their docility, and their  
pecuniary value is small. What we do look for is endurance, easy paces,  
sobriety, and power of withstanding hunger and thirst. A horse that will  
carry a heavy man seventy miles is a good horse, one that can do ninety  
miles with the same weight is a better horse, and if he can repeat the per-  
formance two or three days in succession, he is the best, no matter if he be  
piebald, skewbald, one-eyed, cow-houghed, oyster-footed, or has as many  
blemishes as Petrucchio's own moutang. Talking with some Gauchos, seated  
on the gravel, one starlit night, before a fire of bones and dried thistles, the  
conversation fell as usual upon horses. After much of the respective merits  
of English and Argentine horses, after many of the legends as closely trench-  
ing on the supernatural as is befitting the dignity horsemen in all countries,  
an ancient, shrivelled Gaucho turned to me with, "How often do you feed  
your horses, Don Roberto, in England? Every day?" Thereupon, on being  
answered, he said, with the mingled sensitiveness and fatuity of the mixed  
race of Spanish and Indian, "God knows, the Argentine is a good horse,  
the second day without food or water, and if not He, then the devil, for he  
is very old." In all countries the intelligent are aware that you can't esti-  
mate a horse's goodness by his stature. The average stature of the Pampas  
horses is about 14½ hands—what we should call a pony in England. In  
his case, however, his length of loin, his lean neck, and relatively immense  
stride show that it is no pony we have to deal with, but a horse, of low  
stature if you will, but one that wants a man to ride him.

Intelligent and fiery eyes, clean legs, round feet and well-set sloping  
shoulders, long pasterns and silky manes and tails, form the best points of  
the Pampas horse. His defects are generally slack loins and heavy head, not  
the "coarse" head of the underbred horse of Europe, but one curiously  
developed that may or may not be, as Darwin says it is, the result of having  
to exert more mental effort than the horse of civilization. Of his color,  
variable is he; brown, black, bay, chestnut, piebald and gray, making a  
kaleidoscopic picture, as on the dusty plains, or through the green monte  
(wood) a herd of them flash past, with waving tails and manes, pursued by  
Gauchos as wild and fiery-eyed as they. As on the steppes of Russia, the  
plains of Queensland and Arabia, the trot is unknown. To cross a Pampa  
loaded with the necessities of desert life, without a path to follow, it would  
be a useless pace. The slow gallop and the jog trot, the Paso Castellano of  
the Spaniards, the Rhakan of the Turks, is the usual pace. The pacer of  
the North American, the ambler of the Middle Ages, is in little esteem upon  
the Pampas. You spur him, he does not bound; he is a bad swimmer.  
As the Gaucho says, "he is useless for the lazo though perhaps he may do  
for an Englishman to ride." *Manso como para un Ingles* (tame enough for  
an Englishman to ride) is a saying in the Argentine provinces.

Where did these horses come from, from where their special powers of

endurance? How did these special paces first characterize them, and how is it that so many of the superstitions connected with them are also to be found amongst the Arabs? My answer is, unhesitatingly, from the Arabs. All the characteristics of the Arabs are to be observed in the Argentine horses; the bit used is that of Turkey and Morocco, the saddle is a modification of the Oriental one, and the horses, I think, are in like manner descended from those in Barbary. It is pretty generally known that the conquest of America was rendered much easier to the Spaniards by the fact that they possessed horses and the natives had never seen them. Great well-watered, grassy plains, a fine climate and an almost entire absence of wild beasts—what wonder, therefore, that the progeny of the Spanish cavalry horses has extended itself (in the same way as did the horses turned loose at the siege of Azov in the sixteenth century on the steppes of Russia) all over the Pampas, from the semi-tropical plains of Tucuman and Rioja right down to the Straits of Magellan? Spanish writers tell us that Cordoba was the place from which the conquerors of America took most of their horses. To ride like a Cordobese was in the Middle Ages a saying in Spain (and such it has remained to this day). Cervantes makes one of his characters say "he could ride as well as the best Cordobese or Mexican," proving the enormous increase of horses in the New World even in his time, not much more than a hundred years after the conquest. In the plains of Cordoba, to this day, large quantities of horses are bred, but of a very different stamp from their descendants of the Pampas. Where then did the original stock come from? Cordoba was the richest of the Moorish kingdoms of Spain in the thirteenth century. It was directly in communication with Damascus. Thus there is little doubt that the Cordobese horses were greatly improved by the introduction of Arab blood. However, Damascus was a long way off, and the journey a difficult and a dangerous one. It therefore seems more probable to me that most part of the Cordobese came over from Barbary. A remarkable physical fact would seem to bear out my belief. Most horses, in fact almost all breeds of horses, have six lumbar vertebrae. A most careful observer, the late Edward Loxson, a professor in the Agricultural college of Santa Catalina, near Buenos Ayres, has noted the remarkable fact that the horses of the Pampas have only five. Following up his researches, he has found that the only other breed of horses in which a similar peculiarity is to be found is that of Barbary. Taking into consideration the extreme nearness of the territories of Andalusia and Barbary, and the constant communication that in Mahomedan times must have existed between them, I am of opinion that the horses of the Pampas are evidently descended from those of Barbary.—*R. B. Cunningham-Graham, in Time.*

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The output of the Steel Harrow Company of New Glasgow since the first of the present year amounts, we are informed, well up to 1,000 harrows. Their business extends into Quebec and Ontario, and as far west as Port Arthur. They manufacture the teeth of their harrows themselves, and these are of course the most important part of the implement. This Company reports an increasing trade which obliges them to make considerable additions to their plant. They make in all four different kinds of harrows, but there are two which are in especial demand, the "Bluenose" and the "Eclipse," the former for two horses and the latter for one. Of the others one is a more expensive implement, and is chiefly sold in some parts of Quebec and in Ontario, while the other is a cheaper implement which has as good teeth as the others but a lighter frame. This one is usually sold to farmers who cannot easily pay the difference in price for the others. Outside of their own county they sell to the wholesale trade only. They use altogether the best of Nova Scotia steel for the purpose.

We are in receipt of a well got up Catalogue and Price List of General Electric Apparatus and Supplies manufactured and furnished by Mr. John Starr, 15 Duke Street, Halifax, to which we direct the attention of all requiring such supplies.

Mr. M. McDonald, carriage trimmer, of this town, is about starting a new enterprise that gives promise of good returns. He purchased in the United States a machine for the manufacture of carriage dashers, wings and fenders. This is the second of these machines in the Dominion of Canada, the other being in use at St. Catherines, Ont. There will be a large market in these provinces, as all work of this kind was formerly done by hand. The machine made dashers are much cheaper and neater.

Mr. McDonald has secured for his use a portion of Mr. Holmes' carriage factory and will run his machine by an electric motor. He is one of the pushing, enterprising class of young men who have faith in the future of the manufacturing industries of our country and we look for his complete success.—*Amherst Weekly Press.*

Palmer Crossman & Laws, a new firm of machinists, have purchased of Mr. Harper the old meeting house on the corner of Church and Albion Streets, and will remove it to the vicinity of Mr. Main's workshop across the railroad where it will be fitted up for a machine shop.—*Amherst Weekly Press.*

It is claimed that wall paper can be made in such a way that the passage of a low-tension electric current will heat it moderately warm to the touch, and diffuse throughout the room a moderate temperature.

The announcement of a decline in the price of Canadian deals will be unwelcome news for the Maritime Provinces, particularly New Brunswick, where lumber is a leading industry.

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DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

"JOL," Montreal.—We are much pleased with your letter. Are glad to hear that you have determined to work up solutions to our problems regularly. At the 10th move of your solution to Problem 161, 27—32, black wins. At 11th move 7 10 draws. At the 12th move 27—32 would make a win for black.

ALPHA, Ottawa.—Your draw, we believe, is quite sound, and shows that Barker had two different lines to draw and yet lost the game.

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 163.—The position was: Black men 3, 6, 12, king 28; white men 1, 18, king 19. White to play. What result?

We offer a copy of the *American Checker Review* for the best solution of this problem, but, to date, have received only two correct solutions—one from W. Forsyth, Dartmouth, and the other from "Cordwainer," Halifax. The only possible draw is very neat, and each of the above players will receive a copy of the *Review* on calling upon us. The play is as follows:—

18 14 24 20 2-16 11 14 9  
28—32 16—19 32—27 5—14  
1-19 24 20 16 11 15 15 18  
12—16 19—24 27—23 drawn

VAR. I.

19 15 14 10 10 1 15 24  
12—16 16—19 32—28 28—19  
black wins.

VAR. II.

16 19 32—27 19 28 27—23  
black wins.

GAME LIII.

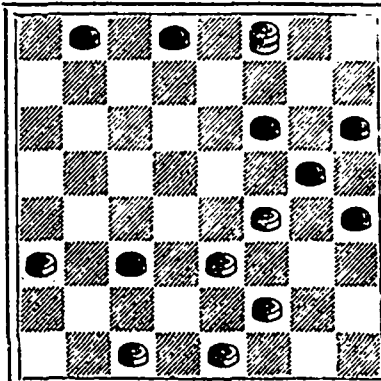
Played between Mr. C. T. Burns, of St. John, N. B., and our Checker Editor:—

11—15 a 10—15 8—12 13—22  
24 19 19 10 17 14 26 17  
15—24 6—15 16—20 15—22  
28 19 21 17 32 28 14 9  
8—11 9—13 12—16 5—14  
22 18 29 25 28 24 17 3  
4—8 12—16 3—8 8—12  
25 22 25 21 22 17 b 24 19

a Mr. Burns gives us something new here. At least we have never seen it before.  
b This brings us to the position as below:—

PROBLEM No. 165.

Resulting from game 53, above.  
Black men 1, 2, 11, 12 16, 20 22



White men 19, 21, 23, 27, 30, 31,  
king 3.  
Black to play and draw.

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## CITY CHIMES.

Many houses in our city are sadly in need of being freshened up with a little paint, and it seems as if, now that the weather is daily becoming brighter and clearer, thus showing up such deficiencies, it would be a good time to have it done. Strangers visiting Halifax stigmatize it as the dirtiest city they ever saw, and while it may not be quite as bad as that, there is room for vast improvement. There is no natural reason why Halifax should be a dirty city; on the contrary, the air is particularly pure, and the situation conducive to sanitation and health. The majority of our householders can well afford to keep their dwellings and other houses that are rented or leased in first rate repair, and they ought to have the spunk to do it. Fancy having strangers remark on the dinginess of our city! It is a reproach to every man or woman who owns a house, and this state of affairs should be changed without delay.

The fifth subscription concert of the Orpheus Club was given on Tuesday evening last in Orpheus Hall to a large and very appreciative audience. The vocalists were Mrs. H. G. Garry and Mr. F. C. Sobeski. Mrs. Hagarty, in No. 8, "Salva Regina," gave the audience a genuine musical treat, rendering the song with much taste and expression. In the Duo with Mr. Sobeski Mrs. Hagarty's part was taken in a creditable manner. Mr. F. C. Sobeski, who appeared in Halifax for the first time during the present season, possesses a well tuned and pleasing voice, which is unquestionably a welcome addition to the musical talent of the city, but we could wish Mr. Sobeski would give to us the vowel sounds in pure Saxon, by doing so he would greatly add to the enjoyment of his audience. The dedication solo, "Marianna," composed by Herr Doering, and played by him on the 'cello on Tuesday evening, must have been inspired by deep, full and tender passion, and it is not surprising that as a result of this the Marianna in question is now Frau Doering. Herr Doering's other selections were played with much skill, and seldom have we heard a performer who could draw from the middle and upper registers of the 'cello such clear, soft sympathetic music. The clarionette solo of Mr. J. G. Covey and the harp solo of Miss Page were novel and pleasing features of the programme. The Haydn Club, which appeared in four numbers of the programme, bears evidence of careful training in systematic work. The Club since its re-organization has made rapid strides, and if it continues on its present line of improvement is destined to become as popular as good orchestras always are. In the rendition of "Semiramis" the running passages were remarkably smooth and grateful to the ear, but the fuller chords were weak in the fortes and passages, while the time in several places was not strictly kept. Barring these minor drawbacks the performances of the Club were exceedingly creditable both to the members and to the conscientious leader, Herr Klingensfeld.

The convocation of Dalhousie College in the Academy of Music on Thursday of last week was attended by a large number of the fair sex, very few gentlemen being present, even standing room was scarcely available after the proceedings had begun. The programme was an interesting one, and was listened to with attention. The interruptions of the students in the form of songs for each graduate as he came forward altogether prevented the hearing of anything that were said on the stage. The valedictory addresses were both good, but the one delivered for the law class by Humphrey Mellish, of Charlottetown, deserves special mention, being witty and clever all through. The valedictorians were as usual made the recipients of several tributes in the form of bags, baskets, etc., full of the dear knows what. One would think that something new in the way of convocation honors from the freshmen might be discovered. The public are, to say the least, becoming accustomed to these old ones and would appreciate a change. There were no lady graduates this year.

The public examination of the pupils in the Halifax Academy took place last Friday. A large number of prominent educationists were present, besides many others interested in the proceedings. The pupils of the six departments numbered nearly 200, and the examinations proved them very proficient in the various branches of study pursued during the past year, and the teachers deserve credit for the high standing taken by the pupils.

The influx of summer visitors to our province is about beginning, and every effort should be made to spread the fame of Nova Scotia as a summer resort for the half baked denizens of Uncle Sam's domain. The good steamer "Halifax" does a large part of the work of bringing the travellers hither, and is deservedly popular, as the route is direct and takes but a short time. Her genial commander, Capt. Hill, is a universal favorite, and those who place themselves under his protection may expect to be well cared for. Inquiries are constantly coming from the States asking for information about summering places in N. S., and the best way to reach them. It would be a good idea if people wishing to take summer boarders were to let it be known in the States. They would certainly secure their desire.

The W. C. T. U. of Halifax is about opening a new and important department of work by providing a recreation and reading room for girls employed in the city. The sum of between four and five hundred dollars has been contributed to this object by a benevolent gentlemen of Halifax, and at his request the room will be open all day for a resting place for ladies and girls, and in the evening efforts will be made to make it attractive to working girls. The Union is making an appeal for funds for this object and it is to be hoped that they will meet with a liberal response.

## PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

DOMINION.—When will parliament adjourn? This is the question that our representatives at Ottawa are asking of each other, but we fancy that at the present moment even the Government might find this question a difficult one to answer. The Banking Bill, which is by all odds the heaviest act of the session, has been passed through its several stages with but few amendments. It goes without saying that this bill meets the approval of the great majority of persons holding bank stocks, but to the great mass of the people it affords but little security of the redemption of bank notes in the event of a failure. The larger banks would have doubtless been willing to place with the Dominion authorities sufficient security to guarantee their note issue, but the smaller banks would have been crippled, and hence their influence has been thrown in favor of the banking act of 1890. The report of the Committee of the House, charged with the duty of investigating the circumstances which led General Middleton to confiscate and appropriate to himself a large and valuable lot of furs, was unbiassed and without party coloring, and nothing is now left for the General to do excepting to send in his resignation, which will undoubtedly be accepted with pleasure. The Franchise Act has been fully pruned, and each year it is becoming more and more symmetrical. It is proposed now not to disqualify a voter because he happens to be away from his home for a period of a few months, the limit within which disqualification can be avoided is six months. Another good idea is that Indians are not to have the right to vote unless they are located upon land held by them in fee simple, thus, in order to become a citizen, the Indian is obliged to live like a civilized being. Some years ago Dartmouth was very anxious to obtain railway communication with the railways of the Province, and with commendable zeal, though with somewhat undue haste, the town agreed to contribute some \$4,000 a year for twenty years towards the accomplishment of its object. The railway was built, but the subsidy was never paid, and the town is now seeking to get rid of the awkward obligation. Of course the town never should have made such a promise, as Dartmouth is as much entitled to railway communication as are her sister towns in other parts of the Province. Moreover, the railway communication given the town was little better than none at all, it being but a costly siding, without any corresponding advantages. Dartmouth is destined to be the terminus of a railway system, and her people should never rest satisfied to be side tracked as they now are. The gophers are getting to be a perfect pest in some portions of the North-West Territories, and we are pleased to learn that an active gopher war is to be carried on during the summer with a view to their extermination.

## COMMERCIAL.

During the past week trade on the whole has continued quiet, and, excepting in certain lines of groceries, fruits and some little movement in dry goods, gives as yet but few signs of opening out. The best features noticeable are that payments continue to be fairly good, and matters in the country seem in a little better position for the movement of goods out of traders' hands.

Though many of our wholesale houses have reason to complain of the present dull state of trade, the general outlook continues to brighten as spring advances. The time is near when business must naturally expand, and some of our merchants look for the largest and briskest maritime season's business that has been experienced in Canada for many years.

The great drawback to trade in the present day is that there are too many people in business, and it becomes simply a matter of the "smartest" winning. Too much leniency is shown to insolvents who are able to effect a composition on easy terms, and are thus enabled to undersell their neighbors in the same line who are striving to pay 100 cents on the dollar. There ought to be more discrimination in granting compositions in order to protect solvent customers. Though one can scarcely conceive of competition becoming keener than it is to-day, it is the opinion of many that the great tug of war for commercial existence has yet to come, and that preparations are already being made for it by merchants reducing their personal expenses to meet the smaller profits of business.

It has been proposed in parliament to authorize the government to confiscate all unclaimed bank dividends and balances in connection with which no transactions have occurred for five years. The proposition is preposterous. To misappropriate these funds would be an unwarranted interference with private rights. The proper course would be to order that these unclaimed sums be advertised so that the owners might be reminded of them, or their heirs be given a chance to claim their rights. But for Parliament to step in and appropriate monies in the banks that have not been claimed for five years would be an arbitrary interference with the rights of property. The banks, as custodians of the people's funds, are in possession of a trust that must be held inviolable. Once establish the precedent of a government raid upon unclaimed dividends and balances, and what other funds would be safe from spoliation.

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

	Week Prev.		Weeks corresponding to		Failures for the year to date.			
	April 25, 1890	1890	April 25, 1889	1888	1890	1889	1888	1887
United States..	174	166	181	193	4085	4245	3736	3807
Canada.....	38	29	25	26	575	645	682	455

DRY GOODS.—No material change in the position of this market has occurred since our last—the quiet sorting-up business then noted continuing. Reports from the country indicate a somewhat better movement out of traders' hands, and more repeat orders are reported by wholesale houses, but there is nothing very special in this. Payments are of fair volume, and the movement out of city retailers' hands as far as can be learned is about up

to the average. No change is reported in the firm position of the markets abroad, and houses here continue to act cautiously about the purchase of fall stocks. Woollens are meeting with a little better sorting enquiry. In Manchester, England, business in cloths is moderate at unchanged prices. Yarns are barely steady.

**IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.**—Apart from the ordinary jobbing movement there has been little business in this market during the week. Some movement in pig iron stocks on spot has transpired in a small way, the figures for which were not learned, but it was not of a kind on which a basis could be fixed, and figures continue to be purely nominal until buyers take hold more freely. They still hold off which causes a quiet market. Some business for future delivery is talked of but nothing special has taken place and prices will not be definitely fixed for a few weeks to come. Prospects, however, should be for a fairly good movement when buyers do decide to go on the market, as reports credit the mills generally and makers—especially in Ontario—with fair orders on hand. Therefore nothing can be said about the market now except in a general way, and our quotations stand for the present. Cable advices continue to note depression in the English markets and some accounts have reference to apprehensions of failures in the trade. Tin plates are irregular, charcoal being still scarce and firm while coke is in large supply and easier. Canada and torn plates are weak and it is thought that values will have to recede before an active enquiry will be induced. Tin and copper are about unchanged. In hardware there is a fair seasonable business in progress at steady prices. Both heavy and shelf goods are enquired for, and an improved volume of trade is reported all round. Cable advices from Glasgow report a further drop in Scotch warrants of 4d. In scrap iron prices are lower on the other side and are merely nominal, though sales could be made at much lower prices than those at which contracts were effected some time since.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—The local flour market has been firm with a fair jobbing business, but buyers in general are dilatory in meeting the market. Nothing is doing here beyond supplying the regular consumptive demand. Beerbohm's cable reports wheat and corn quiet but steady. In Chicago wheat was stronger but prices did not advance. Corn was unchanged. At New York wheat advanced 3c. At St. Louis all grains have fluctuated during the week but, in the end, no material change can be noted. In Toledo wheat has been quiet and declined about 3c. Corn and oats were unchanged.

**PROVISIONS.**—The situation of the local provision market continues unchanged. A fairly good jobbing trade is moving at quotations, but we hear of no large transactions. The Liverpool, G. B., market has shown no difference in values since our last, except in bacon, which has been easier. In Chicago pork advanced 35 cts. while lard showed a decline of 2 1/2c. There was no perceptible alteration in the figures regarding hogs. Cattle were 10c. lower.

**BUTTER.**—The local butter market is without change at the moment, and, beyond a jobbing trade, we hear of no business doing. New butter is already beginning to come in but receipts are small as yet. In old butter the position has continued the same, the leading characteristic being extreme dullness. As usual first-class fresh butter finds no difficulty in being placed at top prices, but a good proportion of the roll and print butter offered is of old markets or inferior grades, so that retailers and good housekeepers are very careful in investing therein.

**CHEESE.**—The cheese market remains unchanged, and there is nothing very special to note locally, while it is too early as yet to discuss new Canadian cheese. All the business that is doing here at present is in a jobbing way to local grocers, as the cleaning-up process was over some time ago. In New York it is still going on, and some considerable purchases of medium quality cheese have lately been made there, presumably on export account on a basis of 10c. or thereabouts. There does not seem to be anything doing in select lots, however, but the price for home lots is placed at 10 1/2c. to 11c. for colored, and 11 1/2c. for white, and these are exceeded only in exceptional instances. Referring to new stock the New York *Bulletin* says:—"Naturally more or less interest was displayed over the chances for new cheese. The immediate supply here is small, and, so far as could be learned, nothing in the way of trading was accomplished, but the 10c. to 10 1/2c. paid in the country gives an idea of about what receivers will be likely to ask and current comment is in accord. Some of the trade think that exporters want the stock, but shippers themselves say that they are in no hurry at the valuation, and the probability is that the goods will have to come to hand and undergo examination before the value is fully fixed."

**FRUIT.**—Taken on the whole there has been little change to the fruit market, a fair movement continuing in green fruit, while dried is firm. The most prominent feature of the market is the scarcity of Valencia raisins. Outside of the limited supply on spot there is none to be had, and 6 1/2c. in bond is asked for them in New York, and it is very certain that fresh supplies could not be laid down here under 8 1/2c. An additional strong point is the fact that there is little of the fruit on the London market. Currants continue firm.

**SUGAR.**—While the sales of sugar during the week have not been large, a very satisfactory business has been done. Prices remain about the same.

**MOLASSES** is now held firmly owing to an advance in Barbadoes where it is quoted strong at 14c.

**TEA.**—All lots of cheap teas have been picked up and it will be hard to procure any more before the arrival of new crops about July or August. Low grade blacks have gone up in England, owing to the reduction of the duties, which affected this class of teas particularly, and which, it is expected, will cause them to be dealt in more freely.

**COFFEE.**—There is nothing new to note in coffee. The stock in Montreal is light and business is rather slack. In New York coffee is reported easier to arrive, but this has not affected the quotations here.

**FISH OILS.**—Our advice from Montreal is:—"The market for steam refined seal oil is firm and tending upwards, sales of 1,300 bbls. of new having been made to arrive at 45c. Holders are now asking 47 1/2c., and it is said that the lowest figure at which any further supplies could be bought is 46c. Cod oil is in limited supply, and is quoted at 35c. to 36c. for Newfoundland and Gaspé, and 32c. for Halifax. Cod liver oil is quiet at 45c. to 50c. for Newfoundland."

**FISH.**—The local fish market continues quiet, and absolutely no movement of any kind is in progress. Bait has been extremely scarce and the majority of the fishing fleet laid here for some days for supplies, but a telegram was received that herring had struck in at the Bras D'Or Lakes and Canso, and last Saturday and Sunday the fleet sailed. The telegram has not been confirmed, so that it is not certain that it is true, and besides it is very doubtful whether the vessels will not be prevented by ice from making either of the ports where the bait is reported to be obtainable. Our outside reports are as follows:—Montreal, April 28. "The only fish offering is dry cod, which, however, is slow sale at \$3 75 to \$4 00. Labrador herring nominal at \$3 00 to \$3 50 per bbl." Gloucester, Mass., April 28.—"We quote New Georges codfish \$5.00 a qtl. for large, and small at \$4.50; Bank \$4 50 and \$4 62 for large and \$4.25 for small; no old Bank on the market. Shore \$4 75 and \$4 for large and small. Cured cusk at \$3.50 per qtl; hake, \$2.50; haddock, \$3.00; heavy salted pollock, \$2.00, and English-cured do. \$2 75 and \$3 per qtl. Labrador herring \$4 00 bbl.; med. split \$4.50; Newfoundland do. \$4; Nova Scotia do. \$5; Eastport \$4; split Shore \$4.25; round do., \$3 50; round Eastport, \$3 25; pickled codfish \$6; haddock \$5; halibut heads \$3; sounds \$12; tongues and sounds \$9.50; tongues \$9.00; alewives \$4 00; trout \$14.50." Havana, April 9.—"We quote codfish \$7.50; haddock \$6.00; hake \$5.50." These prices are better than they have been, and are said to be due chiefly to the scarce product of the Norwegian fisheries.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

<b>SUGAR</b>	
Cut Leaf.....	7 1/2 to 7 3/4
Granulated.....	6 1/2 to 7
Circle A.....	6 1/2
White Extra C.....	6 1/2
Standard.....	5 1/4 to 5 1/2
Extra Yellow C.....	5 1/4 to 5 1/2
Yellow C.....	5 1/4 to 5 1/2
<b>TEA</b>	
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19
" Fair.....	20 to 23
" Good.....	25 to 28
" Choice.....	31 to 33
Extra Choice.....	35 to 37
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 38
<b>MOLASSES</b>	
Barbadoes.....	37 to 38
Demerara.....	40 to 44
Diamond N.....	4
Porto Rico.....	36 to 38
Cienfuegos.....	3
Trinidad.....	34
Antigua.....	33 to 35
Tobacco, Black.....	38 to 44
" Bright.....	42 to 51
<b>BISCUITS</b>	
Pilot Bread.....	3 1/2
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2
Soda.....	6 1/2
do in 1lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2
Fancy.....	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

The flour market still seems to be strengthening, and millers are very firm.

It is not at all unlikely that we shall see flour \$6.00 a bbl. by the middle of June.

We do not change our quotations his week on flour.

Oatmeal is a little higher again, and oats are one or two cents up.

<b>FLOUR</b>	
High Grade Patents.....	5.25 to 5.50
Good 90 per cent Patents.....	5.05 to 5.10
Straight Grade.....	4.75 to 4.90
Superior Extras.....	4.60 to 4.65
Good Seconds.....	4.25 to 4.35
Graham Flour.....	4.25 to 4.50
American Supr. Extras, in bond.....	4.35 to 4.40
American 90 per cent, in bond.....	4.65 to 4.75
Pillsbury's Best, in half bbls.....	3.50
Oatmeal.....	4.10 to 4.25
" Rolled.....	4.20 to 4.30
Kila Dried Cornmeal.....	2.50 to 2.60
Rolled Wheat.....	5.50
Wheat Bran, per ton.....	18.00
shorts.....	20.00
Middlings.....	22.00
Cracked Corn " including bags.....	24.00
Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	35.00
Moulce.....	24.00
Split Peas.....	3.75 to 4.00
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.55 to 2.00
Hot Barley, per barrel.....	4.00 to 4.50
Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	40 to 42
P. E. I. Oats.....	42 to 44
Hay per ton.....	10.50

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

PROVISIONS.

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

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	12.50 to 13.00
" Am. Plate.....	13.00 to 14.00
" Ex. Plate.....	15.00 to 16.00
Pork, Mess, American.....	16.50 to 17.00
" American, clear.....	18.00 to 19.00
" P. E. I. Mess.....	16.00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	14.00
" Prime Mess.....	12.50 to 13.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	12
" American.....	11 to 12
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	8 to 9
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, No. 1, per bbl.....	3.50 to 4.00
Oranges, Jamaica, per bbl., repacked.....	8.00
Lemons, per case.....	5.50 to 6.50
Cocoanuts, new, per 100.....	5.00
Onions, American, per lb.....	4c.
Dates, boxes, new.....	5 1/2 to 6
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	7
Figs, Elemen, 5 lb boxes per lb.....	11
" small boxes.....	10 to 13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags, new.....	5 1/2 to 6
Foxberries.....	6 00
Cranberries, per bbl.....	13.00

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25
" in Small Tubs.....	22 to 25
" Good, in large tubs.....	20
" Store Packed & oversalted.....	14
Canadian Township.....	19 to 20
" Western.....	17
Cheese, Canadian.....	10
" Antigonish.....	10 1/2

FISH FROM VESSELS.

<b>MACKEREL</b>	
Extra.....	11.00
No. 1.....	15.00
" 2 large.....	12.00
" 2.....	11.50
" 3 large.....	11.50
" 3.....	12.50
<b>HERRING</b>	
No. 1 Shore July.....	3.25 to 3.50
No. 1, August, Round.....	2.50
" September.....	2.50
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.....	3.00 to 3.25
Bay of Islands, Split.....	none
" Round.....	none
ALEWIVES, per bbl.....	3.00 to 3.25
<b>CODFISH</b>	
Hard Shore.....	4.25 to 4.40
Bank.....	3.25 to 3.50
Bay.....	3.50 to 3.75
SALMON, No. 1.....	18.00 to 19.00
HADDOCK, per qtl.....	2.25
HAKE.....	2.00
CUSK.....	1.50
POLLOCK.....	1.50
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.....	1 1/2
COD OIL A.....	26

## A LOVER FROM OVER THE SEA.

(Continued.)

He stopped abruptly, interrupted by a light laugh from his listener.

"Esteem for what? For goodness' sake, don't mount your stilts, Godfrey! Mr. Muggeridge—does he spell his name with one 'g' or two?—these people are apt to be touchy—well, Mr. Muggeridge merely wants my title; you wish me to accept his riches. I don't want them!"

Brushing swiftly past Colonel St. Aubyn, she checked his intended exit by placing herself between him and the door.

"Don't be angry!" she said pleadingly. "You will tell him that I am very grateful, and sorry, and all that is proper, I know—I can't do it—and he'll soon forget. No one need know anything about it. He won't see me again at present, for Val and I are going down to Thornwood next Monday—indeed, Duck and Drake start to-day—the weather has been so splendid for hay-making—and, besides, I want to see how the new steward gets on you know."

There was a coaxing, childish, "kiss-and-be-friends" manner about her just then that would have melted the heart of most men, but the Colonel was proof against all such blandishments.

"Another of your follies," he exclaimed, with a sigh—"discharging an old servant who had served you faithfully for years, to put some broken-down would-be gentleman in his place?"

Lady Olivia turned away from him quickly, a crimson flush suddenly suffusing her face.

"I wish you would try to be just," she said controlling herself with an effort and speaking gravely. "If you don't approve of anything I do, at least you need not put my actions in quite a false light."

Colonel St. Aubyn looked rather uncomfortable.

"Well, you know, I never saw any reason for Gregson's being turned off," he said, in an apologetic manner, standing with the door-handle in his hand.

"I know you did not," replied Lady Olivia, in the same serious tone; "but you forget that he disobeyed my orders and neglected my wishes over and over again, and that I warned him he should be dismissed if he would not do as he was told. As to my present steward, Mr. Grantley, being a broken-down gentleman, I don't see that you have any ground for such an assertion. It can be based only upon his having written me once or twice a well-bred manly letter on the subject of his new duties, in place of old Gregson's ill-spelt illegible scrawls."

She took up a book as she spoke, apparently desirous of terminating their interview; and Colonel St. Aubyn opened the drawing-room door and passed out, looking back only to remark casually—

"I suppose you remember you will miss that ball at Brentford House and those theatricals at the Club by leaving town next week?"

"I know that; but I have been at a dozen balls already this season, and am tired of seeing the same people's faces so often," replied her ladyship, with a yawn.

## CHAPTER II.

It was seven o'clock—the hour for the family meal known as high tea at Camersham Rectory. All day long it had poured with rain, and it poured still. A leaden veil obscured the sky. The lilac-bushes, white and purple, the ragged pink thorns laden with their rich bloom, the long golden chains of laburnum at the Rectory gate; were all drenched and sodden; but the blackbirds and speckled thrushes who kept house among the untrimmed and close-growing shrubs were having a good time. They hopped in and out beneath the dripping green leaves, and squabbled over the worms that were to be found wandering aimlessly about the lawn. One old thrush more jubilant than the rest perched himself on a syringa-bush close to the dining-room window, and piped a mellow ditty quite regardless of a group of noisy boys and girls gathered round the open casement.

"She won't come!"

"Oh, won't she? How can you be such a stupid, Lucy, when you know she doesn't care a rap for the wet?"

"Not generally perhaps, but she has only just arrived, and she may not have her ulster unpacked."

"Gammon! Why, she almost always travels in an ulster, and, at any rate, there are sure to be half a dozen hanging up in the hall!"

"Oh, Syd, half a dozen ulsters! How you do exaggerate! You're worse than our cat and a neighbour's, father would say!"

"I don't care what he would say! I bet you a shilling—"

"Father wouldn't like you to bet."

"Do hold your tongue ba-a-ain about father! Well, bet or no bet, you are wrong, for here she is!"

"It isn't!"

"It is! I tell you I see her hat bobbing over the palings!"

"She's not tall enough for that; and, besides, she doesn't wear a man's hat!"

"Doesn't she? That's all you know! Why, she often wears a brown bowler with—"

"Well, this is not her, at any rate, unless you can make out that she walks about in a velveten coat and knickerbockers, and has a mousetache into the bargain! This is Mr. Grantley. I'll run and open the door for him;" and the speaker, Lucy Irvine, a long-legged curly-headed girl of twelve, triumphant at having the last word of the discussion, ran across the dining-room and hall, followed by her two school-boy brothers and a younger sister, and threw open the Gothic front-door just as the new-comer, a tall, broad-shouldered man of about eight-and-thirty, dressed like a game-

keeper, in a suit of brown corduroy, with high gaiters of untanned leather, entered the porch.

"Syd would have it that you were Olivia, and I said you were not, unless she wore coat and trousers!" cried Lucy, with a giggle. "But it is just tea-time, Mr. Grantley, and father has been saying he hoped you would come in. He's not doing his sermon now, because it's only Monday, and mother wants—"

"Hold your tongues, you chattering magpies, and don't let all the damp into the house, keeping the front-door open!" said a cheery voice behind the group of children; and Mr. Irvine, the Rector of Camersham, emerged from his own particular den, a small room at the foot of the wide shallow stairs leading to the upper regions of the old-fashioned Rectory, and ushered his visitor into the comfortable dining-room. "On such a wet evening as this I'm not going to let you run away without giving me my revenge at chess, so you must make up your mind to put up with our society for an hour or two," the Rector went on in his friendly, genial fashion. "A chair for Mr. Grantley, Mary"—to a white-aproned maid who was depositing a couple of hot-water dishes on the tea-table. "Why, here is an extra tea-cup—a proof we expected you, you see!"

"Oh, no, father!" interposed Sydney eagerly. "Don't give Mr. Grantley that chair!" It's Olive's own—the one she always sits in. We brought it in from the school-room on purpose for her. And its rickety; one of the screws is always coming loose; but Olive begged us never to get it mended. She said it wouldn't be so comfortable if it didn't wobble about."

"Olive, Olive! I believe you children are Olive-bewitched!" declared the Rector, good-humoredly yielding the point however, and pushing forward another seat for his visitor. "Well, it's her own fault, I must allow. You have yet to make acquaintance with the lady of the Manor, have you not, Grantley? We shall see if she subjugates you as completely as she does all the rest of her subjects down here. Her arrival at Camersham is looked upon as a sort of jubilee in the village. Everything two-legged and four-legged rejoices when Thornwood is open for a month or so."

"You give my unknown mistress an enviable character," said Mr. Grantley, standing with his back to the fireplace, in which a bright little fire had been lighted to dispel the sombre grayness of the wet June evening.

Mr. Irvine's guest was a man of remarkable appearance. Much above the average height, deep-chested and sinewy, he conveyed the idea of unusual strength of body without any of the coarseness often associated with great physical power. There was an air of freedom about him, telling of a life spent from childhood in the open air, without any of the enervating influences of close rooms and sedentary pursuits. His hands, browned by the sun to a mahogany tint, were finely formed; his dark chestnut hair, with here and there a white thread in it, lay in close crisp curls on his well-shaped intelligent head; his gray-blue eyes were candid, fearless, and honest—the most shy or timid animal was reassured at once by their kindly glance and by Philip Grantley's pleasant smile.

"If you are expecting Lady Olivia to drop in upon you presently, wouldn't my room be better than my company?" he inquired, stepping forward to shake hands with Mrs. Irvine, a stout little woman who entered the room at that moment with a key-basket in one hand and some small thin account books in the other. "I must apologise for my intrusion at this hour, Mrs. Irvine, but I have been brought in by force," he said, frankly. "I came to leave the words and music of that old part song your husband wanted for the choir, and this horde of banditti"—with a laughing glance at the children—"laid violent hands on me."

"And brought you in? I am very glad of it and pleased to see you," replied Mrs. Irvine, seating herself before the steaming urn. "It is a real comfort to me to find any one who can tempt the Rector out of his study of an evening and join him in a game of chess. Chess is all very well if you have nothing on your mind," continued Mrs. Irvine, suddenly assuming an expression of portentous anxiety which ill-accorded with her happy face. "But, when there are children and a parish and a household to— There—I have forgotten something! Old Hawkin's port wine! Syd, you and Georgie can run down with it after tea. Lucy, my dear—your right shoulder—it is touching your ear! Hand Mr. Grantley this cup. No—I see he has wine. You really ought to be more careful, Lucy, how you carry yourself, and— Oh, that reminds me! Edmund, some one must tell Miss Dench that the elder girls' figures are shameful, quite a disgrace to the school!"

The Rector's wife paused to take breath, and her husband looked up at her with a slightly bewildered air.

"Certainly, my dear—of course—if you think that in their station of life it is of much consequence."

"I think, whatever one's station may be, it is a pity to make naughts that look like sixes and sevens that no one can tell from fours, rejoined Mrs. Irvine rather loftily. "I have been trying the whole afternoon to decipher the clothing-club accounts, which are positively unintelligible, owing to the bad writing and figuring. What are you laughing at, Sydney? Children seem always ready to giggle at anything! It is no laughing matter, I assure you, Mr. Grantley, to spend two hours over accounts that won't add up; and of course the flannel and things must go somewhere, and when one cannot make head or tail— Tail? Why, of course! I knew I had something to tell you all! Ben Finch has come back. He arrived late last night, and poor Rhoda is near beside herself with joy. She—"

"Hurrah!" exclaimed Sydney starting up with such energy that his cup of tea was saved from upsetting only by a dexterous movement of Mr. Grantley's.

"There's news for Olive! I wish she would come. She always said Ben was not drowned."



"Wouldn't old Gregson be mad if he knew?"  
 "Mr. Grantley doesn't know about it!"  
 "Oh, father, do let us tell him?"—"Syd, you tell."  
 "I will if you'll only be quiet?" Gregson turned Rhoda out of her cottage while Ben was away at sea because she had been ill and couldn't pay the rent."

"And Syd wrote and told Olive."

"Be quiet, Lucy! Well, Olive came down and gave it to Gregson hot! She was staying in a grand country house too, and the Prince and Princess were there."

"And there is going to be a grand ball, and she had such a lovely dress."

"Never mind her dress—she gave all that up and came here directly."

"Directly she saw him, old Gregson got the sack for what he'd done."

"She said—"

"Children, children!" exclaimed the Rector, in a vain attempt to quell the hubbub; but the babel of eager young voices burst forth again in spite of him.

"Now, father, you know it is all true."

"And you cannot bear old Gregson yourself."

"He would never have turned Rhoda out if he could have forgiven her for not looking at his ugly face before she married Ben."

"Olive said so; and she said she would soon make him walk his chalks!"

"George, how can you?" Olive never talks slang."

"She does then." Mr. Grantley, just listen—she says—"

"Why, there she is!" cried Sydney suddenly; and all turned their heads in the direction of the dining-room door, which opened quietly at this moment.

A slender figure in travelling-cloak stood there, looking in with an amused smile upon the noisy party gathered round the tea-table.

There was a general stampede as all the children and Mr. and Mrs. Irvine gathered with warm words of welcome round the new-comer.

Philip Grantley, standing aloof from the rest, had time to receive a distinct first impression of Lady Olivia Desmond before his presence was remembered by those about him. Years afterwards, by simply closing his eyes, he could recall her exact image, as he saw her then—a slight delicately-formed woman rather above the average height, with an undefinable grace and harmony about her whole appearance and manner.

The circumstances of his life had brought Mr. Grantley into contact with but few women—with this type of woman not at all. She was so simple, yet such a lady—so plainly dressed, yet so refined in every detail! She held a great bunch of newly-plucked honeysuckle in her neatly gloved hand. For ever afterwards the subtle fragrance of that flower was associated in Philip Grantley's mind with this first glimpse of the mistress whose service he had lately entered.

It was with difficulty that he roused himself from the reverie into which he had fallen, when, some few minutes later, the first excitement as to Lady Olivia's arrival having subsided, he found that they were being formerly introduced to each other by the Rector.

She held out her hand to him in kindly fashion, utterly ignoring the ceremonious bow he was preparing to make.

"We must be friends, you and I, Mr. Grantley," said Lady Olivia, in her usual frank unconventional manner. "I seem to know you quite well already by your letters, and only hope you have not formed too low an opinion of my powers from mine. Mr. Irvine can tell you that business transactions are not exactly my forte, so it is important that I should have responsible people about me whom I can really trust. It was such a curious thing, your enclosing me that letter of introduction from Sir James Champion! I remember him quite well, although I was only a child when I saw him last. Have you known him long? He was a very old friend of my dear father's!"

There was a slight sign of embarrassment in Philip Grantley's manner, an embarrassment which Lady Olivia's quick eyes did not fail to detect, but which she ascribed merely to an excusable shyness on the part of her new steward. She had been surprised to find him on terms of evident intimacy with Mr. Irvine and his family, his predecessor, old Gregson, having been rather uncertain about the letter "h," and decidedly fond of nightly libations of spirits-and-water. This man, whom she had selected in Gregson's stead simply because, out of a score of other applicants, his letter, curt and to the point, pleased her fancy best, and whom until this moment she had never seen, was plainly not cast in the Gregson mould. "A gentleman of course—any one can see that. Hard up, I suppose! Well, it can't be helped now! He looks honest enough. I wonder if I can find Sir James's letter! How angry Godfrey will be!" These reflections flitted rapidly through her ladyship's mind. Like the woman of the world that she was, manifested no surprise when Mr. Grantley somewhat blunderingly informed her that he had only a slight acquaintance with Sir James Champion.

"Some years ago I had the pleasure of rendering Sir James a slight service, and, not long since meeting him unexpectedly again, he kindly wrote at my request the few words of general recommendation I forwarded to you on reading your advertisement," said the new steward, fixing his honest eyes upon Lady Olivia, and speaking in a straightforward manner that carried conviction with it. "I am afraid you will find me very ignorant of the duties of my post, Lady Olivia, but I mean to do my best, and if the results are not satisfactory to you in a short time, I can but resign."

(To be Continued.)

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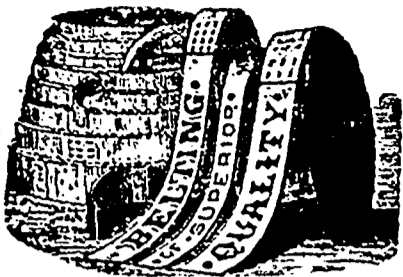
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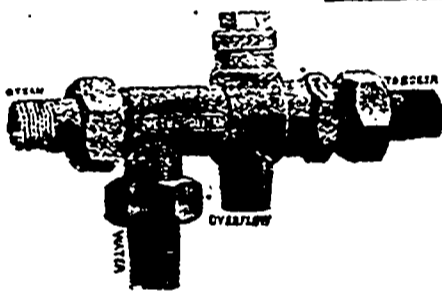
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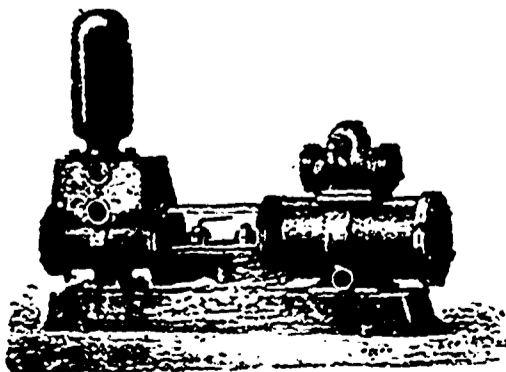
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## MINING.

We purpose within the next few weeks extending and improving the mining department of THE CRITIC, and with that end in view have engaged as one of our staff a gentleman who is thoroughly conversant with coal mining, as well as the mining of other minerals. When our representative visits the coal mining centres of Pictou, Cumberland and Cape Breton we trust that those interested will see to it that he is well received and that he be given access to all the available information required.

MILLIPSIGATE—The yield of gold from this district for February and March, principally from small trial tests, was very satisfactory, as it averaged over an ounce and a quarter per ton. The total was 25½ tons quartz crushed yielding 30½ ounces gold. Three tons crushed from the property of the Millipsigate Gold Mining Company yielded 15 ounces, the balance of the returns being from the Hebb et al, Lawson et al and Lacy properties. These preliminary returns are most encouraging, and indicate what the district is capable of when the various mines are worked on an extended scale.

We hope our mining friends in all parts of the Province will bear in mind that we are always anxious to receive the latest authentic news from the different mining camps, and that they will govern themselves accordingly. THE CRITIC is doing valuable work in advertising our mineral resources in all important parts of the world, and those directly benefitted, viz., the mine owners, miners and prospectors of the Province, should help along the good work by keeping us supplied with news. Lengthy articles are not required, although these are most acceptable, what we want being simply a postal card each week from every mining camp, giving a synopsis of the progress of the mine, new areas being prospected, the general outlook, &c. Any miner can send us this information, which need not take up ten minutes of his time per week in preparing, as what we need are facts, no matter how crudely stated. We should like every mining reader to consider this appeal for news as directly made to himself, and that he determine without delay to furnish us with a weekly postal as asked for above. If we can only secure correspondents in every camp our mining columns will team with news, and every section of the Province will be equally benefitted. We wish to do equal justice to all, but if only a few camps have men enterprising enough to profit by our offer, of course these camps will reap an undue share of the benefits that are sure to flow from the free publication of their resources. Our fair readers should also do their share, and if husbands, fathers or lovers are too busily employed to write, they at least should find time to send along the weekly quota of news.

The Engineering and Mining Journal of New York in its issue of April 19th has such a valuable article on the Coxheath Copper Mines and the mineral resources of Cape Breton that we reproduce it in extenso, only omitting the half page illustration of the surface improvements which add considerably to the effectiveness of the original article:—

"The mineral resources of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, are attracting the attention of mining men and capitalists to a greater degree than formerly, and as the island has the apparent basis for large mineral wealth and a healthful climate, and is under a reliable and stable government, and is distant only three days by sea from New York, it would seem to merit even greater attention than has yet been given to it.

Sir Wm. Dawson, Prof. H. Fletcher, Edwin Gilpin, Jr., M. E., Inspector of Mines of Nova Scotia, and other reliable authorities, give the prominent geological formations of the island to be: 1. Pre-Cambrian or Laurentian, including the felsile and Crystalline limestone series. 2. Lower Silurian. 3. Devonian. 4. Carboniferous, including middle coal formation, millstone grit, gypsiferous series, limestone, and productive lower coal formation. The formation contains deposits of coal, iron, copper and limestone, a most valuable combination, all in a small district, surrounded and interlaced with deep water facilities, and located so that the products of the mines and furnaces can be cheaply transported either to Europe or America, as demand and tariff lines may warrant.

Coal.—The proved coal veins of the carboniferous formation of Cape Breton contain bituminous coals of excellent steam or coking qualities; they are located on the eastern coast from Cow Bay to Cape Dauphin, the principal mines being connected by railroads with the two good harbors of Sydney and Louisburg. Other coal districts at Habituants Bay and along the west shore at Chimney Corner and Broad Cove promise well, but have not yet had extensive development: it is however, certain that the coal production can be easily increased to meet any possible local demand. The output of the working mines for 1889 was about 800,000 tons. An average analysis of Cape Breton coals gives: Fixed carbon, 58-74; volatile combustible matter, 37-26; moisture, 0-75; ash, 3-25; sulphur, —.

Limestone—Important in connection with coal for smelting operations is cheap and good limestone, and immense deposits of it exist contiguous to the shore at various points, especially between the two arms of Sydney Harbor. Analyses of samples from this latter deposit made by Dr. E. D. Peters, Jr., M. E., give: Carbonates of lime and magnesia, 95-3; silica, 2-16; water, 2-1.

Iron.—The iron deposits of Cape Breton are principally in the lower silurian formations and are mostly of red hematite, they are numerous, extensive and valuable, though as yet they have been but slightly explored owing to the fact that the too liberal mining laws of the Province have enabled the native owners of the claims to lock up large tracts which they hold at high figures instead of making reasonable combination with capital for their development. Hon. E. T. Moseley's iron areas near East Bay are a fair sample of these deposits. The ore there gives the following analysis: Peroxide of iron 82.75 (metallic iron 57.93); silica, 12-80; water, 1-12; alumina, 1-55; lime, 1-20.

**Copper.**—Surface evidences of deposits of sulphuretted copper ores exist at various points in Cape Breton. They are almost wholly in the Laurentian formation and this geological series embraces nearly one-half of the entire island. While the present commercial value of the coal and iron deposits are limited by the lack of accessible markets for those minerals, it is not so with copper, which has a natural market for it in Europe, without intervening duties or expensive transportation; therefore, granted that the copper deposits of Cape Breton are of workable extent, it seems certain that with such cheap fuel, supplies, limestone and transportation to market, it is only a question of time for Cape Breton to take its place among the important cheap producers of copper in the world. The ores have been shown to be practically free from arsenic and other impurities, and they have added value in the nearness of the copper deposits of Newfoundland, which furnish ores suitable for fluxing those of Cape Breton. By far the most important development of the Cape Breton copper deposits is that at the Coxheath mines of the Eastern Development Company, Ltd., a corporation owned chiefly in Boston.

The company's mining rights cover an area three miles in length by one mile in breadth, or say an area about equal to the entire copper district of Butte, Montana. Some \$250,000 have been expended in the purchase of the Coxheath properties and in its mining operations. Two vertical shafts, 175 feet and 300 feet respectively, have been sunk, and from them extensive cross-cuts, drifts, etc., have been run, proving a series of parallel veins dipping about 60 degrees north, with a strike of 56 degrees east. Two of these veins have been drifted upon for several hundred feet; one of them carries ore from 8 to 20 feet in width, much of which will assay from 10 to 12 per cent. copper. On the 200-foot level an ore body 600 feet in length has been opened. Recently an additional vein, located 1,500 feet to the south of these workings, has been opened up on the surface, at two points 600 feet apart, showing well mineralized rock from 8 to 10 feet in width.

Dr. E. D. Peters, Jr., M. E., from his personal study of the two districts, says the Coxheath compares favorably in general formation and prospects with the Butte district, although the surface ores of Coxheath are not so rich as those of Butte, owing, probably, to the denuding glacial action.

George Grant Francis, M. E., of London, England, who has wide experience in examining copper properties, has reported on the Coxheath veins, and says "they are well defined fissure veins. The ore being chalcopyrite with hardly any admixture of iron, and there being, I think, no question as to the large quantities of vein material, the only problem to solve is which is the best mode of concentration."

Mr. Francis has since then supervised the altogether successful concentration of a lot of these ores which was sent to Germany.

The Eastern Development Company claims to be able to-day to make a daily output, from its No. 2 shaft alone, of 300 tons of ore, and proposes this season to build 6½ miles of railroad to connect the mine with the Government Cape Breton Railroad, and with tide water on Sydney Harbor, also concentration and smelting works.

The following analyses of the Coxheath ores give a fair idea of their characteristics: No. 1, Copper, 12.97; iron, 14.47; sulphur, 17.26; silicious rock, 53.14; arsenic, none; antimony, none. No. 2: Copper, 7.95; iron, 14.93; sulphur, 8.98; silicious rock, 47.67; magnesia, 3.45; alumina, 7.94; arsenic, trace; antimony none.

The ores are reported to contain about one ounce of gold to the ton of matte. Concentration and smelting in large modern reverberatory furnaces have been adopted for the immediate treatment, but eventually, when other fluxing ores are obtained, as is expected from Newfoundland and Venezuela in exchange for coke, the treatment will no doubt be by smelting in water-jacketed furnaces.

In order to put ourselves more directly in touch with the managers of gold mines, a representative of THE CRITIC will leave shortly to visit our friends in Lunenburg and Queens Counties. The eyes of the world are now turned upon the mineral resources of Nova Scotia, and the publication of the facts in connection with some of our gold mines cannot fail to convince capitalists that these mines could not fail to make remunerative investments. We bespeak for THE CRITIC's representative a cordial reception.

**MONTAGUE DISTRICT.**—Manager McQuarrie was in town on Saturday with another fine lot of gold bearing quartz from the Annand Mine. One large piece was fairly bristling with coarse gold and must have been worth over \$600. The Rose and the Annand Mine are both showing up very rich, and a new tunnel in the latter has just reached a gold bearing streak that gives promise of large returns. The special correspondent of the Toronto Globe, who is in the province writing up gold and coal, visited the mine this week.

On the Tobin property the Rose lead has been opened upon by Messrs. Barry, Chetwynd et al, and a fine gold-bearing streak reached. We wish them every success.

**CONCENTRATED.**—Nevada may be said to have produced, in round numbers, \$300,000,000 worth of bullion, 60 per cent. silver, 30 per cent. gold, balance nearly all lead.

San Marcos mines in Honduras have produced over \$100,000 during fifteen months of work, in spite of many interruptions, due to the want of proper mining machinery.

The vein of ore in the Treadwell mine, Alaska, is 464 feet wide, and extends along the mountain three-quarters of a mile. The mine produces 100,000 in gold bullion monthly.

The future of Montana as a mining country is very bright, and the estimated output for the current year has been placed at \$45,000,000.

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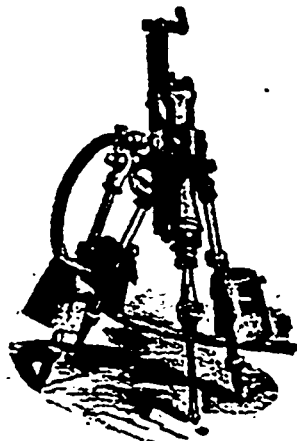
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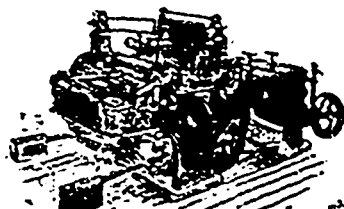
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### ORPHEUS HALL.

**MAY 8th, 1890.**

The above Society will give a rendering of  
**ROSSINI'S STABAT MATER**  
—AND—

Mendelssohn's 42nd Psalm.  
At the ORPHEUS HALL, on THURSDAY, May 8th, 1890.

TICKETS for sale by all members of the Society, at Halifax Piano & Organ Co., Hollis St.; T. M. Power, Druggist, Corner North & Lockman St.; and at the door.

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CLASS D.

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

**PRIZES VALUE \$50,000.**

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

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1 Real Estate worth	\$5,000	5,000
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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
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## THE NEGLECTED LETTER.

Early in the spring of 1776 a young Neapolitan officer named Michael Arizzo, who had entered the military service of the State with high hopes, finding himself far from satisfied with his position, had resolved to seek a better fortune in the service of Austria.

He had not planned to apply to the emperor, but to the empress queen, Maria Theresa, to whom the armies of Hungary and Bohemia were directly subject, and to whose chief minister he had received several very warm and flattering letters of introduction from men in Naples high in rank and authority.

Michael was in the bloom of early manhood; not more than two or three and twenty; strong and compact in frame; with a face handsome and intelligent; and habited in a garb befitting his rank and profession. And thus he set forth.

The youthful adventurer crossed the borders, and entering the Austrian dominions reached the great forest of Judenburg, through the gloomy mazes of which he made his way in safety, finding, on its northern confines, a very good inn, presided over by an excellent host.

It was close upon evening when Michael reached the inn, and while the host was making ready his supper three other travellers made their appearance, also wanting supper and accommodation for the night.

The publican asked the first-comer if he would wait for his supper and eat with the others, at the same time assuring him that they were gentlemen, and one of them, at least, he knew to be an officer in the imperial service.

Our hero was pleased to wait. He was willing to accommodate the good-natured host, and he was fond of good company, and these men, unless their looks belied them, were all that.

The foremost man of the later arrivals, though clad in a hunting garb, was evidently a soldier and an officer. He was a man of perhaps five-and-thirty—with a kind, intelligent face, and a disposition to be rollicking with his companions.

Seated at the supper-table he opened conversation with the stranger. He had recognized him as a Neapolitan, and felt no hesitation in asking what had brought him so far from home.

Michael, in a communicative mood, told his story.  
"Why don't you make application to the emperor?" asked the Austrian.  
"He wants good soldiers, though not in particular need just now of officers."

The young man explained that his sponsors in Naples were warm admirers of the empress queen; and as his letters were to her minister, he preferred to go on as he had planned. And then he added:

"After all, I do not see that it can make much difference. I understand that Maria Theresa and her son are in accord; so he who serves the one may in a measure serve the other."

The Austrian nodded a quiet acquiescence, and then drew from the young man the story of his experience in Naples.

The story he told was of an orphan, without father or mother, who had endeavored thus far to live an honorable life, and who was resolved to maintain his honor while life endured. He acknowledged that he was ambitious, and that his highest aim was to merit preferment.

The remainder of the evening was passed pleasantly. The wine-cup circulated, but the youth drank very sparingly, as he hoped he always should.

"Wine is a good thing in its place, but I never allow it to become my master."

On the following morning, while the host was preparing breakfast, the spokesman of the Austrian party sat down with our hero and told him candidly that he should not be too sanguine. Said he:

"At this present time there is not a loud call for officers in the Austrian service, and, moreover, so many of our nobility are unemployed that a foreigner could hardly hope for promotion."

But the youth was determined to persevere.

"I can but try," he said, "and I must rely upon my own merits to help me. If I shall be peremptorily refused, why, I can pocket my papers with my disappointment and turn my face once more homeward."

"Well," responded the other with a smile, "you had better push on, since your courage is so good. You say your letters of introduction are to General Lazzy?"

"Yes."

"Then I will give you another. I know him well and he knows me. At all events it can do you no harm. I will have it ready for you before you set forth again."

Breakfast eaten, Michael Arizzo received the letter as had been promised. It was an ordinary looking missive, roughly sealed, and directed to the general spoken of, who acted as the Austrian Minister of War.

"Don't be afraid to use it," said the good-natured friend, as he gave it. "I once did the General a favor, and he promised me that, if he could ever benefit me, he would do so. I have a right to ask him to benefit another in my place. However, if nothing comes of it no harm will result."

The youth thanked him kindly, though he had no great faith in the influence of the letter. Yet he was resolved that he would not lose it.

Two days later Michael Arizzo was in Vienna, and his first movement after he had secured an abiding place, might have told a close observer that there existed in that city an attraction for him far more powerful than was ambition. Old Count Andrea Metallo had found a home in Vienna, and with him was a lovely granddaughter, whom Michael had known and loved in childhood.

She was a beautiful girl, just opening into a grand womanhood. Her father had fallen in one of the bitter Sicilian feuds, and her grandfather,

aving but a remnant of the family wealth, taking his son's child with him, had fled to Austria, where he had found protection and friendship.

As soon as he could do so Michael gained his way to General Lacey and presented his letters—six of them—which he had brought with him from noblemen and prelates of Naples. The letter given to him by the wayfarer in the little inn he had mislaid, and for the time it had slipped his mind. The old General carefully read the letters, and then greeted the young man very kindly.

"You ask for a sub-lieutenancy," he said, glancing a second time at one of the papers.

Yes, that was the most the youth had dared to seek.

The minister was sorry that he had nothing then to give, and still more sorry that he could not promise anything. As the huntsman at the inn had said before, there were so many noblemen of Austria idle, that good offices wanting incumbents were scarce. However, the young man could not again. The General would not forget him.

Michael did call again—and again—and yet again—and still the same answer.

"Katrina, what shall I do? This is hard. They told me I should be sure of a sub-lieutenancy when they give me the letters in Naples. I cannot enlist as a common soldier. I have risen from that position honorably, and I could not sink back to the level in a strange land."

"Have you found that letter from your strange friend of the Judenburg inn?" asked the anxious girl.

"No. I had hardly thought of it. If the letters of such men as—"

"But we know not who this man may be. Let us find his letter at once."

So they searched and the letter was found in the pocket of a jacket he had chanced to wear on that morning at breakfast at the inn, and had not worn since.

On the very next day Michael Arizzo waited upon General Lacey once more. The old man shook his head sadly when he saw him. But he took the letter, and a wonderful light awoke in his deep-set eyes when he saw the superscription. He broke the seal and read the brief contents.

"Young man, did you know the person who gave you that letter?"

"No, General. He did not give me his name."

"Well, I declare! You are fortunate. It was the emperor himself! Ha! ha! that is the way Joseph II. likes to give his benefits. But he must have conversed with you?"

"He did; yes," answered Michael, hardly knowing what to think or what to believe.

"And he got all your secrets, I'll warrant?"

"Why, sir—I must say—he was rather inquisitive, and I was communicative."

"Well, well, you have asked for a sub-lieutenancy. The emperor is pleased to appoint you captain of his favorite light cavalry. It is a splendid arm of the service, and you had better report for duty at once. I will see that your commission is ready for you on the morrow. Also, you will be entitled to an advance for an outfit."

The youth could never quite remember how he bore himself on that occasion, nor how he got away. His next clear recollection was of holding Katrina to his bosom, while the old count sat close by, and then and there telling the story of his good fortune.

We will only add that Joseph II. never had occasion to regret his kindness to the young Neapolitan. Michael Arizzo became one of his best and most trusty officers.

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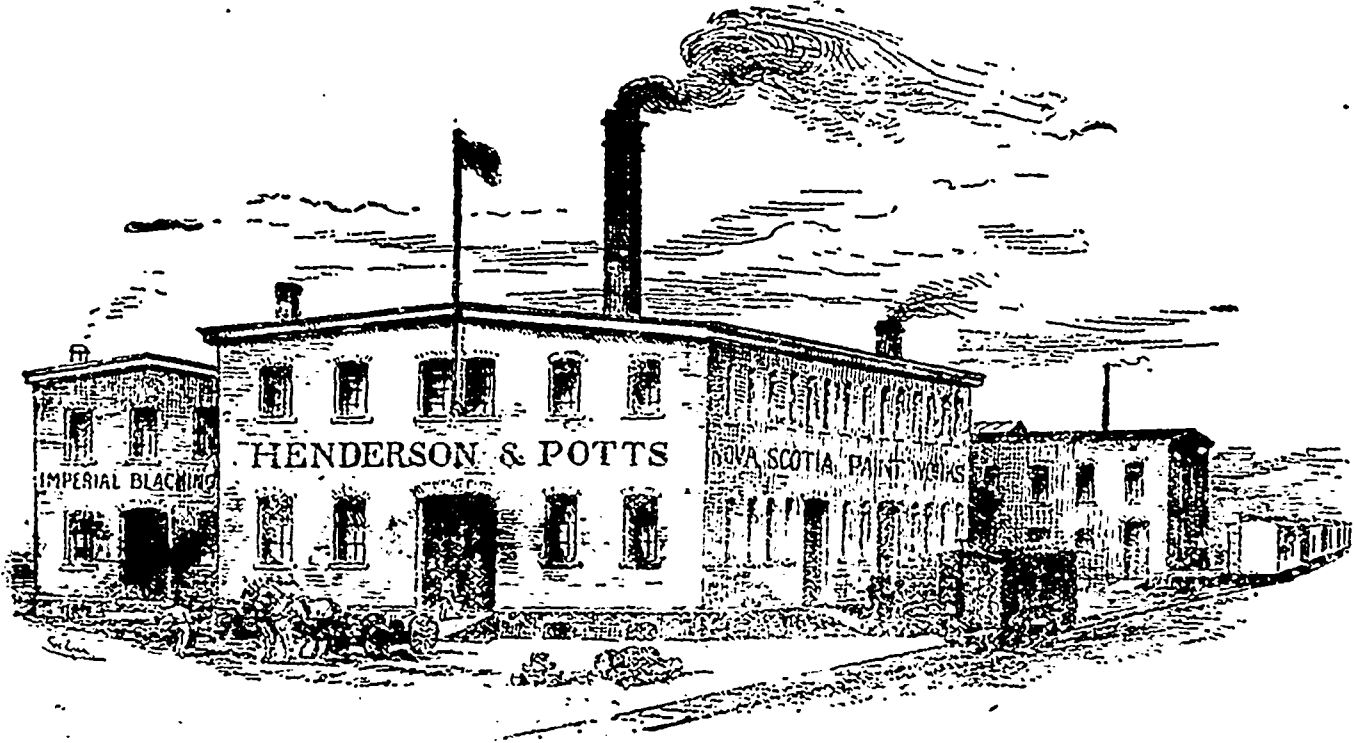
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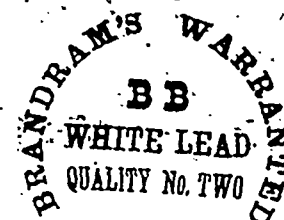
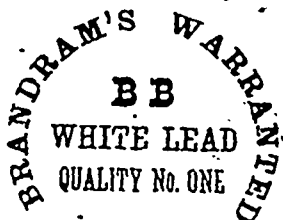
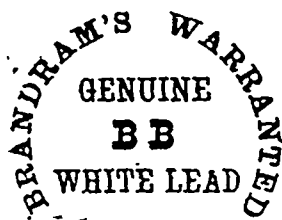
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