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CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL NOTES	1, 2
CONTRIBUTED.	
Jottings from Ottawa	"Dixie," 6, 7
Letter to Cousin Caryl	"Dinah Sturgis," 7
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Chit-Chat and Chuckles	3
News of the Week	4, 5
Draughts—Checkers	5
Poetry—March	6
Industrial Notes	7, 8
City Chimes	8
Parliamentary Review	8
Commercial	8, 9
Market Quotations	9
Serial—Hugh Travers' Probation	10, 12
Mining	12, 13
Chess	13
A Chance Acquaintance	14, 15

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

When the Senate at the close of the last Session of the Dominion Parliament most unexpectedly threw out the Short Line Bill, we condemned their action as an injustice to Halifax, but stated that there was one gleam of hope, and that was in the possibility that Sir John had caused the measure to be buried in the Senate, in order to give the Grand Trunk an opportunity to compete with the Canadian Pacific. The Bill, as passed by the House, gave exclusive running powers to the C. P. R. over the Intercolonial, and if it had passed the Senate the Grand Trunk would have had to abandon a scheme just then maturing to extend the Termiscouata R.R. to Moncton, and in this way to obtain a short line, all on Canadian territory, to Halifax. The advantages of having competing lines to Halifax, as we then pointed out, would be very beneficial, and we expressed the hope that the Senate's action had been caused by a desire to aid the Grand Trunk in its efforts to reach Halifax by a short line of its own. This explanation of the cause of the Senate's action has since been proved to be the correct one, and we must now congratulate the much abused Upper House on its being the means of killing legislation that in the long run would have been detrimental to Halifax.

The example of Switzerland has been aptly cited as one which conclusively proves that the highest spirit of nationality and patriotism may co-exist with the use of even more than two languages. To a certain extent the Empire of Austria might be adduced as another instance. But we need go no further than Great Britain and Ireland for further confirmation. Besides the Gaelic spoken in parts of Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland, Wales still stands conspicuous as an instance. It is only of late years, since the Principality has been permeated with railways, that English has gained much currency. Welsh is still almost universally spoken, and in every city and town one, and in many instances two or more, of the local newspapers are published in that language, in which it is now further considered that the clergy of the established church in Wales should be able to preach. The circumstances of the United Kingdom have not called for the recognition of these tongues as official, but if Wales should obtain Home Rule, there could be no legitimate objection to the sanction of Welsh in that function should the people desire it, which, however, in view of the growth of the use of English is scarcely probable. And there is certainly no lack of patriotism, either in the Principality or in Scotland.

It is always satisfactory to be able to record an act of magnanimity; especially so when it emanates from a person with whose general course and opinions we do not coincide. When the Toronto University was burned words of sympathy flowed freely from all parts. It would have excited no comment if the Quebec Government had done no more, but Mr. Mercier not only sympathises, but gives solid evidence of his concern in moving in the Quebec House of Assembly a vote of \$10,000 for the benefit of the injured institution. This is a noble act, and ought to go far to mitigate the abominable race prejudices which lesser politicians have so shamefully sought to inflame.

India and The Colonies has the following paragraph:—"It is only a few days since a speech of Professor Goldwin Smith, in New York, upon the relations between Canada, the United States and Great Britain, attracted much attention in the English newspapers. To show with what importance the Canadian press regards the utterances of the Professor, it may be mentioned that the Toronto *Empire* only had a paragraph of some dozen lines dealing with the matter! "If Canada may unfortunately be assumed to be Dr. Goldwin Smith's country, he is a sufficiently conspicuous example of the axiom that a prophet has no honor where he is best known. The *Empire's* twelve lines or so will doubtless be thought to be an "illigant sufficiency" of notice of the worthy Professor's unpatriotic lucubrations.

The ill-judged alien law of the United States has been brought to bear upon a Canadian clergyman recently called by a church at Lewisburg, Penn. It would, we think, be far better even for the United States to allow such matters to regulate themselves, by the far more efficient means of the laws of supply and demand, and we are inclined to deprecate the introduction of any such legislation in Canada. The Dominion Parliament has already this session given evidence of a good deal of sound sense, and we trust that it will operate in this matter in accordance with the suggestion of Sir John Macdonald to prevent the introduction of an alien bill into the Canadian Parliament. Such a measure would, in our opinion, be not only entirely uncalled for, but of a decidedly mischievous tendency. We are not yet in a position to tamper with immigration.

No clearer and more favorable testimony to the value of our national institutions could be desired than is embodied in the following opinion of Sir Charles Dilke, than whom, it may be added, no living publicist has a broader and firmer grasp of the conditions and potentialities of the embryonic nations which at present go to the making of Greater Britain. The lucid utterance of such an authority is in the highest degree satisfactory:—"Canada, like Switzerland, seems to have reached the ideal of a federal power as traced by de Tocqueville when he said that what was needed was that the central power should be given immense prerogatives, and should be energetic in its action towards the Provinces, whilst the Provinces themselves were to have perfect local freedom, the sphere of the central power being strictly defined by the constitution. Canada possesses the combination of central dignity and strength of government, with local liberty and variety in the Provinces, and when the completion of the federation of Australia by the entrance into it of the mother colony, if not of New Zealand, presents us with a similar picture at the other extremity of the Pacific, three English-speaking Federal powers will dominate that greatest ocean of the world. Canadian federation is declared by Sir Henry Parkes to be the model on which the future institutions of the British states of Australia are to be built up."

The British position on the Behring Sea question has been set forth in a decision rendered by Mr. Justice Drake of the Supreme Court of British Columbia—that the United States has no jurisdiction beyond the one marine league limit. The case was one for damages for breach of a sealing contract, the defendant contending that it was invalid for the reason that sealing in Behring Sea was in violation of United States statutes. All the parties were, it appears, American citizens, and there is some suspicion that the action was a trap designed to lead to a British legal acknowledgment of the United States jurisdiction, but it may be deemed a fortunate accident as leading to a decision having the weight of legal authority of a Provincial Supreme Court. *Braistret* observes in reference to this subject that "it is understood that an endeavor is being made by Mr. Blaine and Sir Julian Pauncefote to reach an agreement which will remove this question from the field of contention, possibly without requiring either Government to relinquish its theory as to jurisdiction in the sea." Whatever settlement may be arrived at it is to be hoped that there will be no concession whatever to a claim which the United States has not even ventured to formulate officially, and of which the best American papers are fain to acknowledge the futility. Such concession would be nothing less than disgraceful, and moreover would affect the rights of other nations as well as our own.

It might well be thought that the large crop of troubles that has been reaped in the States from the craze for foolish and sensational marriages might have so operated on what remains of common sense in that country as to put a stop to the folly, but it seems that the childish persons who play at being citizens of the Great Republic are as idiotic as ever. Two of these idiots, who had never seen each other, are reported to have recently contracted a marriage by telephone, which is declared to be binding, though the marrying magistrate is criminally liable for performing the ceremony without securing the license. The extraordinary statement is made in connection with the affair that the couple have secured a license, and will live together and make the most of it, while, at the same time, proceedings for a divorce are hinted at. In order to further complicate the matter it is reported that the man was to have been married in two months to another woman. Of course it may be a mere sensational story, but, even so, it is typical of the levity and loose state of morality in regard to marriage which prevails, and which Canada may be thankful that her higher standard exempts her from.

The *St. John Globe* has an article on the recent loyalty address of the Dominion Parliament, and a manifesto of the National Club of Montreal, which is rather a curiosity as showing a considerable amount of ingenuity in indirectly insinuating the *Globe's* annexation proclivities. The expression of opinion by the Club, says the *Globe*, that the address "was inopportune" was quite as unnecessary as the address itself. "We do not believe that the American people care whether we do or do not pass loyal addresses to the Queen. It is none of their business, and they are not likely to concern themselves over the subject." This may or may not be. It may be true of the better sort of Americans, but if the tail-twisters manifest indifference it is probably of the same kind as that of the *Globe* whose dislike to it is but thinly veiled. "Nevertheless," the *Globe* continues, "there is some significance to people in Canada over the passage of the resolution of condemnation by the Club National, inasmuch as it was followed by a declaration that the club desires 'to have established an independent nationality in the vast domains of British North America free from all European attachments.' Doubtless the design of the Club National would be to have this new nationality a republic in government, and that at once brings up the question if one republic would suffice both for Canadians and Americans." It is evident enough that the wish is father to the thought, and it is only unfortunate for our contemporary's desire that the awakening patriotism of Canada has shown pretty clearly that one republic will not suffice, for Canadians at all events.

The fear has been expressed by a section of the Press that the Dual Language question is not finally settled. We do not share that apprehension, but think the country is to be congratulated on the fair compromise effected, the nature and extent of the majority which adopted Sir John Thompson's amendment indicating unmistakably that Parliament has brought to its consideration a spirit of sober sense and patriotic judgment. The Jesuit Bill agitation, the meaningless Equal Rights propaganda, and Mr. McCarthy's mischievous urgency of the question under consideration, have called for condemnation as much as did the race and religion cry so shamefully got up on the infamy of Riel. It has fortunately been recognized that diversity of language need be no bar to national unity, which can only be sustained by the mutual toleration and respect for the other race which it is the first duty of every Canadian to cultivate to the utmost of his power. As in other false and partizan issues a complete ventilation clears the air. The Jesuit agitation is defunct; the Equal Rights fad will follow it into oblivion, and the recent debate on the Dual Language will result in a better comprehension of the conditions of the Canadian confederacy, a larger spirit of conciliation and toleration, and, it may be confidently hoped, will be the first step towards the consummation of that friendly appreciation of each other which will lead to Frenchman and Briton dwelling side by side in peace and unity, and continuing to build up the great nationality which nature has pointed out as our destiny, and of which circumstances are rapidly tending to the fulfilment.

A large deputation of citizens of Toronto waited on the Minister of Education for Ontario recently and urged that the Canadian Flag be hoisted at the public schools on days when national events are celebrated. The Minister consented to give effect to the views of the deputation. But the occurrence affords matter to the *Toronto Globe* for some sneering remarks on the flag. Certainly the flag itself, as a flag, is not calculated to excite much admiration, but, until we get an improved design, it stands for the Canadian Nationality and ought to command respect and patriotic feeling accordingly. It is quite time that our youth at the schools were accustomed to attach some sentiment to an "outward and visible sign" of nationality, and we trust the example of Ontario will not be lost on other Provinces. In this connection we notice that the *Montreal Witness* deploras the decadence of "God Save the Queen" in the schools. "Some Ontario schools" it says, "teach music to a small extent, and the National Anthem comes in for a share of attention. Are there not many who do not teach it? Imagine a gentleman starting the National Anthem in a key suitable to all and finding but a half dozen of the guests joining, while the whole assemblage of youthful students held their peace, though pressed to join in the anthem. It was a surprise, in one of the largest British and Protestant schools in Eastern Ontario. Inquiry led to the apologetic announcement by one of the inspectors that there was no music taught in many of the public schools. If the Dominion flag floated over all our schools, if there were more of the National Anthem heard in them, Canadians would find patriotism easier to cultivate and its root deeper than it is at present." We entirely agree with the *Witness*.

Attention has been called from time to time to the advisability of lessening as much as possible the shock and strain which horses usually sustain in setting heavy loads in motion. This desideratum has been provided for by traces having a spiral spring where they join the whiffle-tree. Where it has been used in New York and Paris a marked improvement in the condition of horses has been observed. It is well worth attention.

The *Montreal Daily Witness* remarks that "Gas Meters are not infernal machines invented by gas companies to cheat consumers, as consumers seem to suppose. They are but machines which, when in order—and all consumers can have their gas meters inspected when they suspect them to be out of order—measure with machine-like accuracy the amount of cubic feet of gas which passes through them, and, like grocers' and butchers' scales, they are inspected, tested and stamped by a Government inspector. If consumers find their gas bills moderate one quarter and high the next, without any appreciable change in the habits of the household in using gas, they should investigate for themselves the causes." No doubt these remarks, and some others which follow them as to the reasonable care which should be exercised by consumers as to leaks, etc., are only fair to the gas companies, but a year or so ago we drew attention to an apparently authoritative statement in a New York paper, that meters kept in a hot place registered a consumption in excess of the quantity supposed to be burned. Our scientific knowledge does not enable us to pronounce on the correctness of this statement, but we remarked on it that gas meters, especially in England, were very frequently placed in the kitchen, and that it was within our personal experience that they frequently showed a consumption, during a period when it was well known that comparatively little had been utilized equal to a period in which the consumption had been large. It may be quite worth while for householders, especially as the days grow longer, to give attention to this possibility.

It is a commonly cherished idea with people who do not grasp national and constitutional conditions that freedom of speech is inherent in republican forms of government, and restricted in monarchies. Whenever Canada becomes independent she will doubtless furnish an instance confirmatory of the popular belief, for the reason that her institutions are more directly modelled on British lines. But we need not look far to assure ourselves of its general fallacy. To say nothing of the terrorism of the great French Revolution of 100 years ago, we need only look back as far as the anti-slavery agitation in the United States to remember that an abolitionist in the South, or a pro-slaver man in the North dared not open their mouths. It was only with great personal danger that an Englishman could venture to uphold his own country during the civil war, and at that period no one who expressed toleration of the South was safe, while it was Mr. Seward's boast that a tinkle of his bell would at any moment consign a man to Fort Lafayette. In France the action of the authorities towards the Orleans family instances the nervous intolerance of a republic, and the recent prohibition of any reference to Henri 4, the first and greatest of the Bourbons, caps the climax of timid and suspicious absurdity, while, if accounts are to be at all believed, freedom of speech is a negation in Brazil at the present moment. It is unnecessary to multiply instances, though they are "plenty as blackberries," but the contrast in this respect between liberty of expression in such countries, and its absolute freedom in Great Britain and Canada is well worthy of consideration. What would happen to a man in the United States who should advocate the cession of one of them to the Dominion, or decry their institutions, yet, while we still retain and are content for the present with our British connection, more than one journal loses no opportunity of expressing, directly or indirectly, their intense dislike of everything British, and their preference for the neighboring republic, with no worse consequences than the reprobation of public opinion.

A very hopeful sign for Halifax is the opening of an office of the Grand Trunk Railway in this city, as it indicates a change of policy on the part of that great corporation in regard to the Maritime Provinces. When the Grand Trunk sold to the Intercolonial the road from River du Loup to Levis it was a virtual confession that they did not value the traffic of the Maritime Provinces, and self-interest led them to favor as much as possible their branch to Portland as an outlet for their winter freight. As long as they pursued this policy there was very little hope of Halifax ever becoming the Winter Port of the Dominion, as through freight over the I. C. R. had to pass over the Grand Trunk to and from Montreal and Quebec, and vexatious delays in its delivery soon threw the service into discredit. We do not mean to say that the Grand Trunk deliberately tried to hamper the traffic to Halifax, but as they had the Portland route to provide for, it can be easily understood that their heart was not with the Halifax route. We always considered that the Grand Trunk had underestimated the advantages of Halifax as a winter outlet for their business, and also that they had not enquired into the large coal freights that might be secured in Nova Scotia, and it is a matter for congratulation that an entire change of policy in this respect has now been adopted. The proposed short line over the Termiscouata Railway, to complete which the gap between Edmunston and Moncton has to be constructed, will give the Grand Trunk direct connection with Halifax by a route somewhat shorter than the present C. P. R. Line. The Grand Trunk is backing up the proposed line, and an appropriation will be asked to aid it. We feel certain that the required amount will be voted, as the new road opens up a fine timber country, and its completion is a simple act of justice to Nova Scotia, a fulfilling of promises repeatedly made only to be broken. The new road, when completed, will prove of inestimable value to Halifax, and every effort should be made by our citizens to aid the project, as it will make Halifax beyond question the Winter Port of the Dominion.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

THE RING OF POWER.

'Twas sung of old in hut and hall
How once a king in evil hour
Hung musing o'er his castle wall,
And lost in idle dreams, let fall
Into the sea his ring of power.

Then, let him sorrow as he might,
And pledge his daughter and his throne
To who restored the jewel bright,
The broken spell would ne'er unite ;
The grim old ocean held its own.

Those awful powers on man that wait,
On man, the beggar or the king,
To hovel bare or hall of state
A magic ring that masters fate
With each succeeding birthday bring.

Therein are set four jewels rare ;
Pearl winter, summer's ruby blaze,
Spring's emerald, and, than all more fair,
Fall's pensive opal, doomed to bear
A heart of fire bedreamed with haze.

To him the simple spell who knows
The spirits of the ring to sway,
Fresh power with every sunrise flows,
And royal pursuivants are those
That fly his mandates to obey.

But he that with a slackened will
Dreams of things past or things to be,
From him the charm is slipping still,
And drops, ere he suspect the ill,
Into the inexorable sea.

—James Russell Lowell.

A cold is a good deal like a horse car. A man can always catch one when he doesn't want it.

Lady doctor (young and fair)—"Please turn your head a little." Masculine patient—"Ah! dear, you have already turned it."

"What a wonderful age of invention it is," said Mrs. Peterson, "I see they are now making wire cloth, and I'll have some this very week to put a seat in Johnny's every-day pants."

It is said that Sarah Bernhardt is going to marry again. The name of her future spouse is not given. There are some men in this world who seem not to know the name of fear.

A shot from the old-fashioned sixty-eight smooth-bore cost about \$1.80. A shot from a modern 110 ton-gun costs \$1,200. But so long as the people pay for the shot nobody seems to care.

A BRIDAL TOUR.—Neighbor—"I hear your master has married again and is taking a bridal tour." Daddy Mose—"Don't know 'bout him takin' a bridlo to 'dis 'un, boss, but he did tek a paddlo to his first wife, shure."

The Rev. Dr. Talmage was six weeks in the Holy Land without seeing a newspaper. How an American could exist six weeks in ignorance of the fact that Fogarty had signed with the Brotherhood is difficult to understand.

Home from the club he comes, the hour is late,
He finds his wife awaiting, stern as fate.
How true to him the poet's words appear :
"From gay to grave, from lively to severa."

Paddy is often poetically polite. On picking up and returning a lady's parasol, which had been blown out of her hand, a gallant Irishman said, "Faith, miss, an' if ye was as sthrcng as yer handsome, a hurricane couldn't have snatched it from ye."

Minnie—"I wonder what ever became of Jennie Smart, who took first prize in our graduating class?" Mamie—"Why, don't you know? She wrote an article on 'The Degradation of American Womanhood,' got \$1,000 for it from a magazine, went into Wall street, made a fortune, and went to Europe and bought one of the sweetest little princes you ever saw!"

The origin of the word sterling is very curious. Among the early minters of coin in northern Europe were the dwellers of eastern Germany. They were so skilful in their calling that numbers of them were invited to England to manufacture the metal money of the kindgom. These strangers were known as "Easterlings." After a time the word became "sterling," and in this abbreviated form it has come to imply what is genuine in money, plate or character.

Somebody writes a word of advice to young American women, which is that if they want to attract Englishmen they must not be athletic and rosy cheeked, that Englishmen are so much that way themselves that they like fragile, clinging creatures with pale cheeks, who turn the scale at a hundred and ten pounds. Don't believe it, girls. Neither Englishmen nor Americans, nor the men of any nation, love you because you are tall or short, fat or thin, pale or rosy. They love you, if love is the question, because you are just what you are.

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

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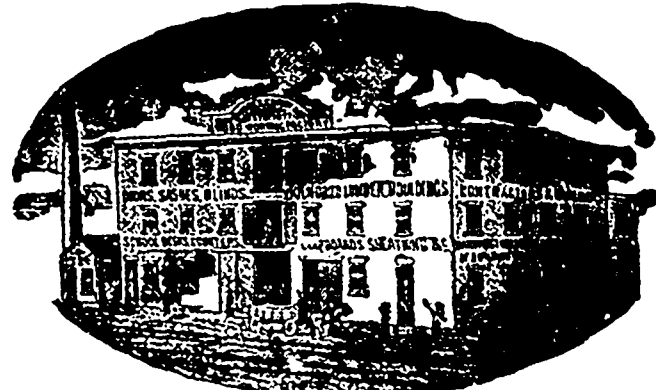
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Digby has decided for incorporation by a majority of 31 votes.

A protest has been entered against the return of Dr. Montague, M. P. for Haldimand.

Measles are prevalent in Sackville, N. B., and many of the younger children are laid up.

Moncton is agitating for a public hospital. Cold water is thrown on the scheme in some quarters.

The Montreal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is proceeding against a wealthy Quebec farmer for dehorning cattle.

The body of Mr. Andrew Cowie, who was drowned at Sussex, N. B., three weeks ago, has been recovered. The remains were taken to Liverpool, N. S., for interment.

The examination into the Charlottetown poisoning case is still going on. As yet no evidence has been brought forth to connect Mrs. Weeks with the arsenic in the whiskey bottle.

The dye house of the Cotton Factory was partially destroyed by fire on Saturday night last. The loss is about \$1,500 covered by \$2,000 insurance in the Halifax Insurance Company's office.

Seven graduates of the Royal Military College at Kingston have taken first class honors at Chatham, England, and been granted a trip to the famous continental battle fields at the country's expense.

Amos Wilson, a young trapper of North Wallace, as the result of six weeks' work, has captured 35 red foxes, 14 raccoons, 43 muskrats and 13 skunks. The sale of these furs realized \$3 per day for time spent.

Judgement has been rendered in the case of the Circe vs. the Ocean for \$14,400. The Circe towed the steamer Ocean into Halifax harbor some weeks ago, in a disabled condition, after a good deal of difficulty.

Leonard Gaetz, once a well-known Methodist minister, has retired from that profession and is now farming at the Red Deer Settlement, eighty miles north of Calgary. His specialty is barley, which he raises in large quantities.

The Baptists of Sackville, N. B., are about to build a handsome church on a commanding site near D. G. Dickson's, half a mile from the I. C. R. station. The tender has been awarded to the Londonderry Woodworking Co. at \$4800.

The water in the Chaudiere river rose so high on Saturday that the government engineer had to apply to Cardinal Taschereau to obtain permission for his men to work on Sunday in order to save the new bridges on that river, which were threatened by floods.

The barque Truro, of Halifax, Capt. Mahou, brought the crew, eight in number, of the barque Progress, of Grimstadt, Norway, Capt. Olsen, which they rescued on the 25th of February. The Progress was in a disabled condition so that the crew had to abandon her.

The Militia List for 1890 shows a total of Cadets of the Royal Military College, Kingston, of 141, of whom 49 hold commissions in the Imperial Army. There are 4 Colonels and 164 Lieut. Colonels on the Active List; and 2 Colonels and 191 Lieut. Colonels on the Retired List.

The annual meeting of the Church of England Institute was held on Thursday evening of last week. The reports for the past year were read and showed the Institute to be in a flourishing condition. 150 new members had joined during the year. Officers for the ensuing year were elected.

M. Chanteloup, the largest brass founder in Canada, who died last week, left his fortune, estimated at \$500,000, with the exception of a few thousand dollars which goes to charity, to his employes. Each of his 500 workmen gets \$400, while three foremen are left the business and capital to carry it on.

Lieut. Rodman, of the United States Hydrographic Office, has been in Halifax on an important mission. He is anxious to gain the co operation of the masters of vessels to observe the ice movement for him, giving him detailed or general reports not only of ice encountered this season but in previous years.

At a meeting of the parishoners of St. Paul's Church, the Rev. Dyson Hague of Brockville was unanimously chosen as rector. Mr. Hague had stipulated that all the pews be made free after Easter, and that the revenue be derived through the envelope system, as a condition of his accepting the charge.

The New York Independent has been fortunate enough to secure the services of Bliss Carman, one of Canada's best known poets, as editor of the literary department of that scholarly and influential journal, which will thus have an added interest for Canada. Mr. Carman is also to be congratulated on being selected for this post.

The following is a statement of customs receipts at the port of Halifax for the month of February:

Item.	1889.	1890.
Customs.....	\$126,794	\$172,085
Sick Mariner's Fund.....	891	1,021
Signal Station.....	62	48
Other Revenues.....	383	420
	\$128,130	\$173,575
Increase.....		\$45,445

The Lyons Hotel, Kentville, Mr. Daniel McLeod proprietor, is an excellent hostelry. Mr. McLeod has just completed an addition to his premises, 20 x 30 feet, which enables him to enlarge his establishment by ten additional rooms and two extra parlors, the whole of which are very handsomely furnished. Mr. McLeod deserves all the success we hope he will realize.

The annual meeting of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul was held in the basement of St. Mary's Cathedral on Sunday afternoon. His Grace Archbishop O'Brien presiding. The number of families relieved during the year was 192, comprising 937 individuals. Total number of visits paid by active members 4,465. \$2,135.63 has been expended by the society in relief of the poor during the year.

The annual meeting of the Halifax Chamber of Commerce was held at the Merchants' Exchange Rooms on Wednesday afternoon. The annual report, dealing with the dry dock, fisheries, railways, shipbuilding, banking and other matters was read and adopted. A resolution protesting against the proposed increase of flour duties, and asking that the duty on corn be removed was passed. A resolution expressing the Chamber's high appreciation of the long and valuable services rendered by the President, Mr. W. C. Silver, was also passed. The Chamber of Commerce now becomes amalgamated with the Board of Trade.

By some mischance the second number (for January) of that very neat, well got up and well written little periodical, the Cambridge House School Magazine, did not reach us, as it was intended it should, on its issue. In it is republished a story by Algernon Crofton, originally written for THE CRITIC, and the first part of what is supposed to be the story of Romeo and Juliet on which Shakespeare based his tragedy. An article on cricket contains some very sound advice to young cricketers on batting, and a number of miscellaneous items of interest make up a very readable number which closes with a fair list of subscribers.

A man named Regan died at Lowell, Mass., of starvation—\$890 was found in his possession.

The cold has been intense in Kansas. Cattle are perishing from cold and human beings are suffering greatly.

Ex-Congressman Taulbee was shot through the head by Charles Kincard, a correspondent of the Louisville Times, in the corridor of the House of Congress, on Friday last. The wound is a very dangerous one.

The Missouri women who organized themselves into a mob and attacked a liquor saloon have each been fined \$5 and costs. They have discovered that good intentions in the eyes of an unsentimental judge do not excuse lawlessness.

Sir Julian Pauncefote says he is not aware of any difference of opinion between Lord Salisbury or Lord Stanley and himself. Mr. Tupper is in Washington at Sir Julian's suggestion, and there is no truth in the report that the latter is to be recalled and be superseded by Sir Charles Tupper.

Emin Pasha has arrived at Zanzibar.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has released some untried prisoners who have been kept in prison 18 years.

The French Government has accepted the invitation of Germany to take part in the Berlin labor conference.

Master Abraham Lincoln, grandson of the President, died in London on Tuesday morning of blood poisoning.

The French authorities have forbidden the production of Bernhardt's "Passion" play, in which she proposed to play the Virgin.

The Prince of Wales opened the new great cantilever bridge over the Forth, near Edinburgh, on Wednesday. It was a holiday in Edinburgh.

During the year 1889, no less than 108 persons lost their lives through gas in the United States. This is a greater number of deaths than have been caused by electricity during the last ten years.

Lord Sydney's death is a great loss to Queen Victoria, and she feels it keenly. For years his chief daily work was to send a letter to the Queen, relating all the social and political events of the day.

The Duke of Seville has been pardoned by the Queen of Spain. He was condemned to banishment in 1886 for speaking of Her Majesty in insulting terms because she refused him an audience.

Prince Henry, only brother of the Emperor of Germany is in a very delicate condition of health. While on a shooting expedition at Corfu recently he sustained a heavy fall and internal injuries.

Sir Morell Mackenzie has been awarded £1,500 damages in his libel suit against the St. James Gazette. Dr. Mackenzie had a similar suit against the London Times, and the jury in that case awarded him £150 damages.

Russia is said to be making vigorous endeavors on her south-eastern frontier to prevent the invasion of the cholera. The great severity of the disease is abated in Mesopotamia, but it is feared the cessation is only temporary.

Although both Gladstone and Tennyson are reported ill from heavy colds, Cardinal Newman has entered his ninetieth year in better health than usual, and promises to outlive the Pope, though it is of course out of the question that he will ever see Rome again. It is reported from the Eternal City that the influenza has worked great physical havoc among the more aged Cardinals, a number of whom are still so ill that fatal results are feared.

The Russian Government has purchased a steamer to convey prisoners on their way to Siberia down the Volga, instead of sending them on the old barges which made the voyage a terrible cruelty. It is reported the Czarewitch will make a tour in Siberia next summer.

A committee has been formed in London, with branches at Newcastle and other places, to endeavor to secure a mitigation of the treatment accorded political prisoners in Siberia. A number of Workmen's Clubs and Radical and Socialist Associations will hold a demonstration in Hyde Park, March 9, in favor of the exiles in Siberia.

Her Majesty's troopship *Tyne* sailed from Portsmouth February 19th, having previously arrived from Sheerness with a few military details. She took in a few more, numbering altogether 278 officers and men, and over 500 naval supernumeraries for distribution amongst the British fleet on the West India station. She then proceeds to Halifax.

The rabbit-proof fence erected by New South Wales and Queensland will be 887 miles in length. It is estimated that it will cost about £30,000. The completion of the scheme being carried out by the two governments will embrace 887 miles of fencing, of which 627 miles will have been erected by New South Wales and 260 by Queensland.

St. Vincent is a small place for a big suggestion to come from, but a gentleman belonging to that island has come out boldly with a project for the establishment of a West Indian University. The utility of such an institution, established at some central point in the West Indies, will not be gainsaid. Is there sufficient of the necessary enterprising spirit in our Caribbean Colonies to set the matter going?

By the death of Sir Robert Kane, the hero of the *Calliope* hurricane at Apia has lost his father. The *Calliope* was intercepted at Port Said on her way home from the Pacific, through the difficulty over the Makololo affair, but we now learn that the gallant old vessel left Zanzibar for Portsmouth on February 15, to be paid off. It goes without saying that Captain Kane and his men will receive a hearty welcome when they reach the Old Country.

The steamer *Quetta*, which sailed from Cooktown, Queensland, for London, has been lost at sea. The *Quetta* had 280 souls on board, of whom only 160 were saved. Colored men belonging to the crew took possession of the best boats and refused to let any one else enter. The survivors took the other boats and landed at Adolphus Island, three miles from the scene of the wreck, from which they were rescued by the steamer *Albatross*.

By the death of the Earl of Shannon, his eldest son, Viscount Boyle, formerly a member of the North-West Council of Canada, succeeds the deceased peer as the Sixth Earl of Shannon. His Lordship was born on May 15th, 1860, educated at Eton, and served for some years as an officer in the Rifle Brigade. Latterly he was a "rancher" in the North-west Territories. He was always very popular, both as a settler and as a representative in the Legislature. It is understood that the new Earl will contest one of the North-west constituencies for a seat in the Dominion Parliament at the approaching general election, in which event there is a possibility of his holding a seat in the English House of Lords and the Canadian House of Commons at the same time.

CHESSE.

Solution to Problem No. 8.—Q to Kt7. Solved by C. W. L. and J. W. Wallace.

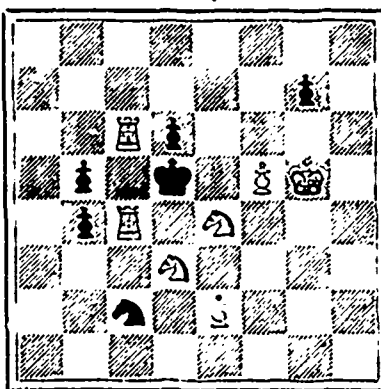
PROBLEM No. 10.

From Kingston (Jamaica,) *Gleaner*. By John Keeble, Norwich, England. A grand antiquarian discovery.

Amongst the many recent discoveries of ancient documents none is of greater interest to Chess problematists than that of some MSS. relating to the reign of Alexius Comnenus, Emperor of Constantinople.

It is recorded in the *Alexiad* of Princess Anna Comnena, that this Emperor used to divert his mind from the cares of State by playing at Chess, and from the MS. now brought to light we have been able to decipher the following position, which is attributed to him, and was apparently composed just 800 years ago:

ALEXIUS COMNENUS, A. D. 1089
BLACK 6 pieces.



WHITE 7 pieces

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

This is said to have been highly appreciated. We think it desirable to give modern solvers the opportunity of discovering for themselves the solution which so greatly pleased the learned men at the Court of Alexis I.

GAME No. 11.

KING'S FIANCHETTO.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| WHITE | BLACK |
| Mr. Black. | Mr. Whitehead. |
| 1 P to K4 | P to Kk3 |
| 2 P to Q4 | P to Q3 |
| 3 B to Q3 | B to Kk3 |
| 4 B to K3 | Kt to K3 |
| 5 Kt to KB3 | P to Q3 |
| 6 P to QB4 | QKt to Q2 |
| 7 Kt to QB3 | P to K4 |
| 8 P to Q5 | Castles |
| 9 R to QB sq | R to K sq |
| 10 Castles | P takes P |
| 11 BP takes P | Kt to Kt3 |
| 12 Q to K2 a | B to Q2 |
| 13 Q to Kt3 | R to QB sq |
| 14 Kt to Q2 | Kt to Kt5 b |
| 15 B takes Kt | P takes B |
| 16 P to KR3 | B to R2 |
| 17 R to B2 | Kt to B3 |
| 18 Kt to B4 | Kt to R4 |
| 19 Kt to K2 c | Q to Kt4 |
| 20 Kt to Kt3 | Kt takes Kt |
| 21 P takes Kt | Q takes P |
| 22 KR to B3 d | Q to K8 ch |
| 23 R to B sq | Q to K6 |
| 24 KR to B3 | Q to K8 ch e |
| 25 K to R2 | P to QKt4 |
| 26 Kt takes QP | B to K6 f |
| 27 R takes B | Q takes R |
| 28 R takes R | Q to B5 ch |
| 29 K to R sq | R takes R |
| 30 Kt takes R | Q to Q8 ch |
| 31 K to R2 | Q to B5 ch |
| 32 K to Kt sq | Q to K6 ch |
| 33 K to B sq | B takes Kt |
| 34 Q takes P | K to Kt2 |
| 35 Q to Kt3 | P to B4 |

36 P takes P P takes P
37 Q to B2 K to B3
38 B to QKt5 g
a To prevent—Kt takes QP, 13 Kt takes Kt, 13 Kt takes Kt, 14 P takes Kt, 14 P to K6, but White should have played 12 Q to Kt third at once.
b Threatening Kt takes B and B to R third, and instituting an attack on the King, which White should have prevented by playing 14 P to KR third, and this would also have kept Black King's Bishop confined.
c This Knight is wanted to defend the King.
d Obviously Black threatens B takes RP.
e The Liverpool player offered a draw here, which was declined.
f Threatening mate by 27 B to Kt8 ch; 28 K to R sq, 28 B to B7 (dis. ch); 29 K to R2, 29 Q to Kt8—Mate.
g A good move, which gives White the superior position with a pawn up, but the game was finished at this point by Mr. Buck informing his opponent that he had forfeited the game by exceeding the time limit.—*Gazette*.

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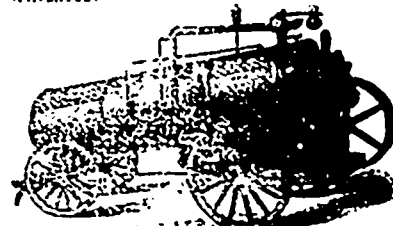
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32 Vict., Chap. 36 for the Benefit of
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of Quebec.
CLASS D.The 32nd Monthly Drawing will take place
On **WEDNESDAY, March 19th, 1890.**

At 2 o'clock, p.m.

PRIZES VALUE, \$50,000.

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

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Real Estate worth	\$5,000	\$5,000
1 Real Estate worth	2,000	2,000
1 Real Estate worth	1,000	1,000
4 Real Estates worth	500	2,000
10 Real Estates worth	300	3,000
30 Furniture Sets worth	200	6,000
60 Furniture Sets worth	100	6,000
200 Gold Watches worth	50	10,000
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1000 Toilet Sets	5	5,000

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TICKETS \$1.00.It is offered to redeem all prizes in cash, less a commission of 10 per cent.
Winners' names not published unless specially authorized.**DRAWINGS ON THE THIRD WEDNESDAY OF EVERY MONTH.****S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary,**
OFFICES—19 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, CA.**MARCH.**

Light-footed March, wild maid of spring,
Your frolic footsteps hither stray!
Smiles blent with tears will April bring—
'Tis April's sentimental way—
But your wild winds with laughter ring,
While young and old your will obey:
A moment here, then on the wing,
Coquettish March, what games you play!

I know a maid as blithe as you—
Child of the Ice-King and the Sun—
At her fair feet fond lovers woo,
She flouts and jeers them, every one:
And then she smiles—once more they sue:
'Then blows she cold—they are undone:
Oh March! could you or she be true,
Then all were naught, so you were won.

Louise Chandler Moulton, in *March Ladies' Home Journal*.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

JOTTINGS FROM OTTAWA.

At last the curtain has been rung down upon the concluding act of the great dual language debate, and Parliament has returned to its wallowing—has resumed its dull round of work, wherein late sittings are a weariness of the flesh, and empty galleries resound to still emptier arguments by orators in the back benches, who conceive it a duty owed to their constituents to encumber *Hansard* with turgid harangues upon subjects they are about as conversant with as they are with the cosmic gas theory of Kant, or the value of the inherent vowel in Egyptian hieroglyphics.

In many respects the debate on the dual language question was the most remarkable that has taken place in the Canadian House of Commons. For one thing it was the first time in the history of the Dominion that a deliberate and organized attack had been made upon the privileges of the French minority, and it was also the first time that our statesmen were enshled in the august arena of Parliament to show to the world that racial divergencies are in nowise a menace to the integrity and stability of the federation. Moreover it was a notable debate in that party lines were completely wiped out, and Liberal and Conservative warriors who had thumped and pummelled each other vigorously but the day before, and who were ready to do so again as soon as this national crisis was over, here joined hands in lofty patriotism—

"Then none was for a party,
Then all were for the state!"

to avert the disaster that reckless hands would have wrought.

Of course the "Equal Rights" propagandists aver that there was no sincerity in the action of the leading men of both parties in amalgamating as they did on this issue, and that they were only pandering to the French vote. But I have more faith in the moral worth of such men as Blake, Cartwright, Sir John Macdonald and Sir John Thompson than to believe them capable of such a small souled proceeding. And again who would give credence to the charges of this feeble faction now? Its utterances are but the delirious ravings of an entity in *articulo mortis*. Its threnody was sung in the Commons when the division was taken on Sir John Thompson's amendment. Surely it ought to appreciate the necessity of its getting under ground with as little delay as possible.

By the way Mr. Blake, for the first time in two years, made a set Parliamentary speech during the debate referred to. It was an able effort, most elaborately prepared, delivered largely from manuscript, and chiefly remarkable for the effective rebuke it administered to men in his own party who had linked themselves to the ill-advised crusade against the French language. Only a day or two before Mr. Blake had made a few remarks in relation to the attack of the Hull mob made upon Miss Wright, the Evangelist, in the course of which he most severely snubbed Mr. John Charlton, one of the most prominent reformers in the House, but who had gone wrong on the dual language question, and who acted as Mr. McCarthy's lieutenant throughout the debate for his intemperate remarks against the French-Catholic residents of the city of Hull. Mr. Charlton bitterly resented his ex-leader's criticism of his action, and relations between the two men are anything but cordial.

It is strange, but nevertheless quite true, that the splitting up of parties in this dual language crusade has been more disastrous to the Liberal party than to the Ministerialists, although the issue was expected to be quite the other way. Possibly there could have been no better test of its political effect than that offered by the Haldimand election, coming as it did when the question was being fought out in Parliament, and being, moreover, a contest in a strong Protestant and erstwhile Liberal constituency, where there was every reason to believe an emphatic pronouncement would pass against the Government's attitude on the question. For Mr. Colter's former majority of 46 to be transformed into a majority of 239 for Dr. Montague shows that the tempest was an ill-wind to Mr. Colter's political friends rather than to the Government. In fact this disastrous reverse is openly attributed by many Liberals to the action of their leaders in the House in joining hands with the Government on this question. They say that although both parties pandered to the French, yet Sir John Macdonald was only consistently following up the policy he has always observed towards them, while Blake, Cartwright & Co., in forming an alliance with the Nationalists, are alienating all their old supporters in Ontario who refuse to trample the principles of true Liberalism under their feet for the sake of catching votes in Quebec.

I was very much amused the other day by the attack of the "inimitable, original and only third party" upon the Minister of Marine and Fisheries,

on the occasion of the latter being appointed to go to Washington on behalf of the Government to confer with the British Minister and Secretary Blaine in reference to a settlement of the Fisheries dispute between Canada and the United States. The "Third Party" claims to have made and inaugurated the Department, over which the Hon. Mr. Tupper presides with distinguished abilities for so young a man, and no opportunity is lost by that intrepid, though numerically insignificant, party to avow its paternal care in the welfare of its progeny, and at the same time to impress upon the public mind that there is no individual or consolidation of individuals so capable of fostering that welfare as the condensed "Third Party" itself. There is no doubt that the "Hon. Peter" considered that he and no other was the man for Washington, and when his party rose and took off its silk hat and let the variegated rays of light from the stained-glass windows play upon its hairless expanse of cranium and scintillating eye, the galleries scented fun before the pump of its eloquence was sucked. I have no space to report the philippic that followed, that may be found in *Hansard*, but the following stanza, composed by a member who is a bit of a wag, shows the effect of it upon the house:—

The "Third Party" arose in his wrath,
And declared he was ripe to fight rounds for 't,
That though Tupper might fall
He would surely prevail,
And get Canada's share
If we went him down there,
And let him and Sir Julian Pounce-for 't!

Mr. Tupper was absent when the attack was made upon him, but the First Minister warmly defended him from the aspersions of the "Third Party," and expressed the Government's unbounded confidence in Mr. Tupper's ability to protect Canadian interests at Washington.

DIXIE.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

LETTER TO COUSIN CARYL.

Dear Cousin Caryl,—Here is something to do. Give an old ladies' party. It is pitiable that old people should be so often forgotten. They oftentime do not care much for the frivolities of the younger generations, and we get to believe, we truly do, that if they are made comfortable in a physical way, that is all they care about. It gets harder and harder for them to get about, and we forget how monotonous their lives grow to be with no change month in and month out.

If you have ever listened to two old people talking over "old times" you will not need to be told how much they enjoy meeting those who were young when they were, and it is easy to give them this pleasure. You do not need, they will not care to have you, do the things you would do for younger guests. Grandmother Lawson, 90, and Lucy, 80, will not enjoy a "musical" and fancy ices half so much as a very plain, palatable noon-day dinner, and a chance to chat cosily over an open fire in the warm, sunny sitting room. Ask a dozen of the oldest women in the place to come to dinner, send for them, and send them home afterward warm and snug in some sort of vehicle that is easily got into and out of. Do whatever you like to entertain them, but let it be with a view to entertaining them and no one else (but yourself, you will have as good a time as they do) this particular time. Let it be a genuine old folks' party. They will treasure such a red-letter day the season through.

With the weather what it is it is not so incongruous to see the shop windows filled with spring importations of cotton fabrics as it is at this season in some winters. Scotch gingham is imported in large quantities, retailing from 37½ to 75 cts. per yard, and many of them are pretty enough to be married in. The manufacturers are outdoing themselves in producing exquisite shades and combinations of tints this year. The newest ghingams from Glasgow Mills are the brocades, these cost 75 cts. and are really silk one way. They are so pretty they train themselves as foulard silk does, still velvet or surah will be used for cuffs and gilets on the draped waists. These dresses are not laundered of course. They must go to the professional cleaner to be rejuvenated, but with care they will last a season through and look nice if pressed occasionally (should they become wrinkled) with a warm iron. The leading shades are the numerous blues and greens, and their names are legion. They range from the faint grayish blue of old tapestry to navy blue, and from the palest water green to the darkest shade of "bottle" green, with the preference for all the new tints that verge on yellow tones of green and on the gray tints of blues. Besides these are grays, pinks, reds in all manner of shades, and every tint is shown not alone in plain goods but in combination with one, two or a half-dozen other colors. Young ladies will wear the brocades and the gay plaids, while soberer matrons will select the quiet solid shades, many of which have borders along one selvege of deep vandyke points in white lace designs. Designs (known as the *croisé* pattern) in stripes resembling lace insertion on plain and fine barred and checked and fancifully woven grounds are among the prettiest 50 ct. ghingams. One lovely pattern is in delicate pink and spring-leaf green tints, dainty as can be. Lent is utilized by dressmakers to fill orders for cotton gowns, and cottons are shown of late years thus early on that account. The designs for the spring follow the general fashions of the winter. Elegant simplicity will be the rule; decoration but not garish effect. In gingham dresses, straight full skirts, draped waists and full sleeves will predominate.

You will find this a toothsome meat pie. One quart of cold boiled meat cut into dice, two slices of bacon cut into small pieces, four potatoes cut into dice and par-boiled ten minutes. Fill a baking dish with potatoes, meat and bacon, and cover with brown sauce, made by melting one tablespoonful of butter, add one tablespoonful of onion and one tablespoonful

of carrot, cut fine; fry until yellow, then add two tablespoonfuls of flour and brown. Pour on slowly one pint of brown stock. Season. Cover with paste, and bake three-quarters of an hour. The lower part of the round, which is a rather tough piece, such as is used for braising, is good enough for this. About three pounds of solid meat is required for a medium-sized pie. The liquor in which the meat is boiled will do nicely for the stock. Be careful not to burn the carrots or onions, as they are apt to "catch" on the pan in frying. After the butter has browned, put in the flour, and if it should be too stiff add a bit more butter and pour on the stock, stirring together thoroughly. A little Worcestershire sauce or mushroom catsup may be added. If the taste of bacon is not liked, add beef enough to make up the quantity of meat. After the mixture is in the deep baking dish, set away to cool, as the crust should not be put on while any steam is rising. When cool put on the crust, and finish with a gathered rim of paste. This is a good way to use up pieces of beefsteak and roast beef.

For the paste follow this recipe: One pint of flour, one cup of butter, one-half teaspoonful of salt. Chop well, and mix into a stiff dough with ice water. This is the easiest kind of paste to make. Half lard may be used or part drippings. Lard and butter together make the most tender and flaky crust. Chop the butter and flour to a fine yellow meal, but do not chop enough to melt the butter. Add the water slowly, mixing with the chopping knife. Use as little flour in moulding as possible, and pound out the paste instead of rolling. Paste is better made the day before wanted for the pies, and kept in a cold place.

The *Washington Star* has this in its column of jokes:

"The proper study of mankind is man,"
The poet says. He's wrong; inhuman.
The proper study of mankind is woman."

But there is more truth than poetry or nonsense in it, only it should not stop here. People need to study themselves and each other, not in the "as-good-as-I-am and as-bad-as-you-are" spirit, but in unselfishness and the desire to find the man himself and the woman herself in all the many people with whom they come into contact. We rate people uninteresting so often because we are too narrow, and too blind, and too unsympathetic to find out what they really are at heart.

Write soon to

Yours devotedly,

Boston.

DINAH STURGIS.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The large shoe factory of Messrs. Robt. Taylor & Co. is 140 feet long, 40 feet wide and five storeys high, giving 28,000 feet of floor space, and extends from Brunswick to Albermarle St. The building has cost in the neighborhood of \$70,000, and the machinery about \$16,000, and over 180 hands will be in full employment in a few weeks. At present the output is from 3,000 to 4,000 pairs per week, and, it is expected, will soon be 4,500 pairs. The extensive machinery and labor-saving and multiplying appliances are well up to the latest standards, and ensure the performance of an immense amount of work by every individual employed. The factory is divided into departments on a thoroughly well considered system, and places the names of Messrs. Taylor & Co. on the meritorious list of enterprising and energetic manufacturers.

A NEW FISH PRODUCT.—A company has been organized in Halifax, with a capital of \$200,000, of which 30 per cent. has been paid in, for the manufacture of steam compressed codfish. The process is thus described in the *Halifax Herald*:

The fish are taken into the cellar, skinned and thoroughly washed. The skins, fins, and tails are utilized in the manufacture of glue. The fish are then elevated to the top story, where they are cooked by steam in compartments. Next the bones are all taken out and the fish passed through blanketed rollers, under which process the moisture is all extracted. Then they pass into the "shredder" on the third floor, where they are reduced to a fibre, having the appearance of fine wool.

Thence by means of an endless band, it passes to the dry box, where it is partially dried by steam and fan blast. From this box it descends through a shoot to a large drying drum on the second floor, where the drying process is completed. After remaining in this drum, heated 120 degrees, about an hour, it is retaken by bucket belts to the floor above, and packed by machinery into one pound cardboard packages. These packages are labelled after the style of a lobster can and shipped in cases containing 40 lbs. each. The pasteboard packages are made by machinery in the building.

The advantages claimed are that it is cheaper than other fish. Each pound package of steam compressed contains equal to more than three pounds of ordinary green salted or boneless fish; and more than two pounds of ordinary fish. The consumer gets nothing but fish—the very essence of fish, all ready for eating. It is more convenient for consumption, as it can be prepared quicker than any other article of diet. It is the most convenient for ship's stores, and for shipment. All the nutrition in the fish is retained. It is the cheapest fish in the market. It is the most compact and cheapest for transportation, and has the great advantage of not being affected by climatic changes—as other salt fish are.

The company now has 25 hands at work and expects to increase the number to 40. It is now manufacturing at the rate of about two tons a day, and has a capacity of ten tons daily or 120,000 quintals yearly.

The New Glasgow Iron, Coal and Railway Co., have made a contract with the Stellarton brick company for the supply during this year of 650,000 red bricks. This will ensure a season's work for the brick works and looks like business on the part of the Iron company.

At the meeting of the Bras d'Or Lino Company, Limited, which was held in the city yesterday afternoon, the directors reported that upwards of 20,000 barrels of lime had been manufactured, and that, including the sales of rock, 6,000 tons of limo stone had been quarried. The demand both at home and abroad had far exceeded the supply, and the Company are now preparing to double its output for the incoming season. The lime is recognized in Boston and elsewhere to be an A No. 1 article, and it is probable that the development of this industry during the next few years will be phenomenal. The works of the Company are established at Marble Mountain, C. B., and comprise one patent draw kiln with a capacity of 120 barrels per day, with a second draw kiln under construction, an extensive storehouse, a cooper shop, a barrel factory, tram-ways and wharves, a steam wood boat, and dwelling houses for the Manager and employees. The Company has during the past year put in circulation in Cape Breton a large amount of ready money, which has been a great advantage to the people living in the vicinity of the works. The Company also burn lime for the city trade near 3 mile House. The directors speak with confidence as to the outlook for the business, and congratulate Manager MacLachlan upon his oversight of the Company's affairs.

CITY CHIMES.

La Grippe deserves credit for the mild Lenten regulations this year, as even the strictest Catholics in countries which the epidemic has visited are absolved by the Pope from fasting. They are, however, to devote themselves to good works and attendance at services, which perhaps is of as much benefit spiritually as the more rigorous regulations. Something satisfactory about Lent this year. It comes at the right time. No one can quite enjoy an Easter that comes in March, when it is too cold for ladies to come forth in all the glory of spring millinery, and the first bank holiday of the year runs a risk of being spoiled by a snow storm.

Miss McGarry's recital in Orpheus Hall last Friday evening was a very successful affair. A large audience was present, which listened with great satisfaction to the excellent programme rendered by Miss McGarry and her assistants, the Misses Forbes, Piers and Burns, and Mr Blackmore. The electric lights went out at the beginning of the programme, but a dim religious light was obtained from two or three gas jets, and occasionally a few spasmodic flickers from the electric lights would break in. The audience, although rather tried by the non working of the lights, enjoyed every number on the programme. Miss McGarry is an artiste of great talent, to whom it is a great pleasure to listen.

The Children's Carnival at the Exhibition Rink on Wednesday evening was a success. The weather was all that could be desired, and the scene on the ice was very attractive. Three money prizes were given to the children wearing the best costumes.

Mr. Howard Murray's lecture in Association Hall on Tuesday evening was much enjoyed by those who were present. The subject, "A Wife or a Library, Which?" gave promise of being amusing, and so it turned out to be. Mr. Murray considers a wife a luxury, but a library a necessity; but surely if the wife were selected with as much care and judgment as Mr. Murray has given to the selection of the 25 volumes, which can be bought for \$17, and if she had literary tastes she might be of assistance in obtaining the necessity. Mr. Murray thinks the library should be secured first. Next Tuesday a lecture will be given on "The Women of Ancient Greece," by the same gentleman.

The patrons of Knowles' book-store will find a convenience in the shape of a writing desk, with pen, ink and blotter, provided free for their use. Paper and stamps can be bought at the counter and you can see that you get your correct change by noting the amount of your purchase on the Boston Cash Register. This desk will no doubt prove a great convenience to people who wish to write a letter while in town.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

DOMINION.—The Government has been asked to take steps to secure better trade relations between the West Indies and Canada. Representatives of St. John are pushing this matter with a view to building up a trade between that port and the West Indies, but Halifax has the inside track, and if our business men look alive this city will be the greatest gainer by the proposed reciprocity in natural products. Mr. Platt moved to have the duty taken off mining machinery, but his motion, as also the amendment to have the duty removed upon all mining machinery not manufactured in Canada, was withdrawn, it being understood that the Government had this measure under consideration. It is proposed to have Canada represented at the exhibition in Jamaica, and Nova Scotia must stand in the front rank of the Provinces in this exhibition. It is also probable that Parliament will next year make appropriation towards having the Dominion represented in the great World's Fair which is to take place in Chicago in 1892. Speculation is rife as to the negotiations now going on between the Canadian and Newfoundland authorities. Whether these negotiations point to confederation does not yet appear. Reports as to the settlement of the B-hring Sea difficulty are somewhat contradictory, but Sir John Macdonald has assured Parliament that the outcome of the negotiations is likely to prove satisfactory to Canadians. A deputation of prominent Pictou County men has been in Ottawa recently, urging upon the Government the necessity of dredging the East River, and it is understood that an engineer will be sent down to report upon the undertaking. The Loyal Orange Association has secured the sanction of the Commons to its act of incorporation, the vote standing 86 to 61. Quite a number of the members were absent owing to sickness, while still others

paired off and their votes do not appear. Mr. Curren's amendment, which proposed to restrict the Association from street processions in any Province or Provinces, which might have, or might hereafter enact, a law prohibiting such processions, was defeated 124 to 23. Rumor has it that the Orange Bill will meet its death in the Senate, but we doubt whether that body will think it worth while to shelve the measure. The greater part of the house has for the past few days been devoted to supply, and as each item is discussed at length the progress made is comparatively slow. The Grand Trunk Railway authorities have been in Ottawa during the week, and are pushing for an appropriation towards the extension of the Temiscouata Railway from Edmunston to Moncton. Halifax should support this movement vigorously. The Criminal Act is being amended so as to enable the courts to deal summarily with polygamists. These many mated individuals need to be dealt with quickly and severely, otherwise the crime of polygamy will certainly increase in our midst. Mr. Charlton's bill for the better observance of the Sabbath will impose many new restrictions which will not have public support. Legislation in advance of public opinion is, generally speaking, inoperative.

PROVINCIAL.—A large number of private and local bills have had their first and second readings during the week. Many of these, such for example as those authorizing certain trustees of church property to sell the same, or acts incorporating certain cemeteries, are not of general public interest, but they involve laborious work upon the part of the committee of the house; and demand as much attention from the members as would eight drafts. The introduction of a bill to incorporate the Canada Explosive Company, created no little merriment, and Mr. McCoy, who introduced the same in a humorous vein, assured the house that it had nothing to do with Repeal. In discussing the report of the committee upon printing, the matter of publishing in full the debates of the house was briefly considered. The Provincial Secretary and Mr. Weeks claimed that such publication was necessary in order to place the views of public men squarely before the country, but Mr. Andrews averred that it was a waste of money, and that very few people had sufficient spare time to wade through the reports. The Attorney-General paid a well deserved compliment to the Provincial Librarian for his painstaking work in preparing the excellent catalogue of the books in the library which was now at the command of the members. Attorney-General Longley certainly deserves credit for his persistent efforts to abolish that relic of barbarism, imprisonment for debt. If imprisonment could pay a debt it might be well enough. It can neither satisfy debt, nor in any way discharge the obligations of the honest debtor, but it can, and frequently does, prevent the honest debtor from discharging his liabilities. These are considerations which should lead every fair-minded man to give this bill his liberal support, and its passage can only be urged by men who regard all debtors as criminals, and who have not discernment enough to distinguish between honest and dishonest debtors.

COMMERCIAL.

The general aspect of business and its conditions have, during the past week, remained unchanged, no new feature having developed. The weather has been variable and, on the whole, unfavorable. Most dealers admit that trade is more than usually late in opening this spring. This is largely due to the fact that buyers are generally holding off in the hope of getting better terms. These it is not likely that they will find conceded. It is an ancient axiom that "a fair price should not be rejected," and it applies equally well to either side in a transaction. Money is and has been a rare commodity with farmers, because of their reluctance to part with their produce except at fancy prices and the poor crop in some branches. All influences have, of course, restricted the actual consumptive purchasing of merchandise. Therefore trade moves with more or less friction, and caution is predominant with all in the manner with which orders are filled. As far as ascertained payments have been as good as expected, but just now there are few facts upon which to base an opinion of what the rest of the month may turn out in this direction. The conditions, as judged from the present look-out, lead us to anticipate a state of quietness in business at present.

The following are the assignments and business changes in this Province during the past week:—M. F. Eagar, (estate of) drugs, &c., Halifax, offering to compromise at 50c. on \$; A. G. Purdy, general store, Springhill, assigned to W. T. Pipes and R. H. Cooper; J. Fortune & Co., dry goods, Halifax, style changed to Fortune & Co., composed of Wm. Fortune only; J. S. Hubley, grocer, Halifax, sold out to Wallace and Stevens; W. H. Chase & Co., general store, &c., Port Williams, succeeded by Hilsley and Harvey; Chase, Campbell & Co., dry goods and boots and shoes, Port Williams, dissolved, Chas. A. Campbell continues; Henry Hunter, general store, Springhill, sold out to Flemming Gilroy; Windsor Tanning Co. (Ltd.) Windsor, N. S., advertised tannery for sale.

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

	Week ending		Weeks corresponding to		Failures for the year to date.				
	Feb. 28.	Prev.	Feb. 28.	1887	1890	1889	1888	1884	
United States.....	190	253	243	205	193	2543	2727	2317	2334
Canada.....	34	34	67	40	18	324	306	362	241

DRY GOODS.—No revival has so far been experienced in this department of business since our last report, and trade has been relatively quiet. There is some movement with wholesalers in the way of forwarding spring goods, previously ordered, to customers. The impression is that the volume of business this year as compared with that for the same period last year is considerably smaller. With regard to buying operators, jobbers are acting very cautiously. Advices from primary markets cite the position of foreign goods as very strong, while the position of domestic goods is not as yet clearly defined. While millmen speak of high prices for raw material on the one hand, buyers, on the other, cannot be induced to place orders at present, but are holding off in the hope of more acceptable figures.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The iron market continues to be a quiet one and there is no promise at present of any improvement. In fact the conditions trend the other way for reasons that cannot be disputed. Dealers are holding back in the matter of securing stock until the budget has been brought down, through fears of possible changes in the tariff, while buyers are not satisfied with existing values and are waiting for lower prices which they think will come. Therefore there is little trade to note, except in an odd way with prices purely nominal in the absence of business and a disinclination to name terms on stocks for future delivery for the reasons mentioned above. Cable advices show continued irregularity in the speculative branch of the British markets with a naturally unfavorable bearing of the same upon legitimate business.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market continues quiet and there is nothing special to note. The tone is, on the whole, unaltered. In England wheat is firm and corn steady. English country markets are firm. At Antwerp spot wheat is unchanged. Wheat in Chicago advanced 3c. to 7c.

PROVISIONS.—Our market has been quiet during the week with prices practically unchanged. The offerings of dressed hogs were light and only a few sales were made in a jobbing way. Receipts were small. Chicago pork advanced 5c. to 7c. Lard partially sympathized, going up 3c. to 5c. British provision quotations have remained steady and firm.

BUTTER.—Very little new business has been done during the week in butter, the trade having continued quiet and unchanged. The London, G. B. Grocer reports an improvement in this article, and states that the market carries a much better tone all round.

CHEESE.—The market has continued firm. Trade has not been really brisk but more business has certainly been transacted, and the spring opening is as favorable as could be expected.

FRUIT.—Little is doing in our local market. McKittrick, Hamilton & Co.'s report on market for Canadian and American apples, for week ending 15th February, 1890, is as follows:—"During the past two weeks our market has been very steady, and prices have been well maintained at about our quotations. For the last few days the demand has been very strong and some high figures have been reached, Canadian Baldwins selling yesterday as high as 29s 6d, Ben Davis 27s to 28s, while Greenings which now show some signs of being soft made 23s 6d. Maines also sold well up to 25s 6d. We have had large quantities of New York Russets, the bulk of which come to hand in poor condition, and the quality being none of the best, they only made 16s to 18s. One or two lots being rather better sold at 20s to 21s. The condition has been generally very good, but yesterday we noticed several parcels, particularly Maine fruit, which appeared to be touched by frost, but we trust this is not so, as if buyers once find this to be the case, it will make them very cautious, and they will buy sparingly."

SUGAR.—The demand for sugars of all grades has of late been good and steady, but speculative interest seems to have died out. The feeling is strong and granulated is stiff at quotations. Yellows are also strong. The situation of the market appears to be sound, and there is good reason to expect that a good volume of trade will be effected this season.

MOLASSES.—Business in molasses has been on the whole quiet with a moderate movement at steady figures.

TEA.—The tea business has been very quiet of late here, and the few transactions that have been accomplished were at steady prices. Low priced Japans are very scarce, and are in demand here and in Montreal and in New York, otherwise there is very little doing. The English tea market is quiet, with an easier feeling in packings.

COFFEES are firm but quiet, and an advance has occurred in Rio, which are in England 2s higher than they were a few weeks ago.

FISH.—We have no change to note in the local fish market. The inclement weather which has prevailed has curtailed the catch to a considerable extent, but prices have not been materially affected thereby. The trade is practically at a stand-point and cannot be expected to wake up for some weeks. Our outside advices are as follows:—"Montreal, Mar. 5—"Owing to the modifications which have been made in the ecclesiastical regulations regarding fasts, which were unknown to the trade until the first day of Lent, the fish market has assumed quite an altered tone, and if stocks had been as large as in former seasons some heavy losses would have been experienced. The stock of fish in first hands at present is small, and it is hoped by the end of Lent the market will be fairly cleaned up of most kinds. Labrador herring have met with a fair demand for small lots, but the feeling has been easier and sales are reported at \$3.50 to \$4.00, with round lots offered at much lower figures, two lots being reported sold as low as \$2.75 to \$3.00. Green cod is quiet, the demand having fallen off and prices are nominal. B. C. salmon have ruled quiet and steady at \$10.50 to \$11.50, with round lots offering at lower figures. Dry cod is quoted at \$4.50, boneless cod at 6c. to 6½c, and fish at 3½c to 4½c. Tommy cods have been selling in five and ten barrel lots at \$1.10 to \$1.20, and car lots have been sold down as low as 90c. to \$1.00. Smelts have been in good demand at 2c. to 3c. Fresh haddock have been more plentiful, and sold at 3½c. to 3¾c. in a jobbing way. The arrivals of fresh herring have been large and prices have dropped considerably, sales of small lots having transpired at 90c. to \$1.25 per 100 as to size and quality. A car of New Brunswick herring was sold at 90c. Small lots of Newfoundland herring have been placed at \$1.30 to \$1.35 per 100. Finnan Haddies are unchanged at 6½c. to 7c." Gloucester, Mass., March 4—"We quote New Georges codfish at \$5.75 a qtl. for large, and small at \$4.50; Bank \$3.75 to \$4.37½ for large and \$4.00 for small; late caught hand line Western Bank \$5.00; Shore \$5 and \$4 for large and small; cured cusk at \$3.25 per qtl.; hake \$3.50; haddock \$3.00; heavy salted pollock \$2.00; and English cured do. \$3 per qtl.; Labrador herring \$5.50 bbl.; medium split \$5; extra No. 1 do. \$7; Newfoundland do. \$5; Nova Scotia do. \$5 to \$6.75; Eastport \$4; Split shore \$4.25; round do., \$3.50; round Eastport \$3.25; pickled codfish \$7.50; haddock \$7."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

Our Price Lists are corrected for us each week by reliable merchants, and can therefore be depended upon as accurate up to the time of going to press.

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Leaf	7½ to 8
Granulated	7½ to 7¾
Circle A	6½
White Extra C	6½
Extra Yellow C	5½ to 6½
Yellow C	5½ to 6½
TEA.	
Congou, Common	17 to 19
" Fair	20 to 23
" Good	25 to 29
" Choice	31 to 32
" Extra Choice	35 to 36
Oolong, Choice	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbados	78 to 40
Demerara	40 to 44
Diamond N.	48
Porto Rico	37 to 38
Cienfuegos	30
Trinidad	37 to 38
Antigua	37 to 38
Tobacco, Black	88 to 44
" Bright	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread	3.15
Boston and Thin Family	6½
Soda	6½
do in lib. boxes, 50 to case	7½
Fancy	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

We have to record a slight improvement in the market without change in quotations.

FLOUR.	
High Grade Patents	5.00 to 6.15
Good 90 per cent. Patents	4.65 to 4.75
Straight Grade	4.45 to 4.45
Superior Extras	4.40 to 4.45
Good Seconds	4.0 to 4.15
Graham Flour	4.60 to 4.25
American Supr. Extras, in bond	4.15 to 4.25
American 90 per cent. in bond	4.50 to 4.60
American Patents, Pillsbury's Best	5.40
Oatmeal	4.00 to 4.10
" Rolled	4.10 to 4.20
Cornmeal, duty paid	2.70 to 2.80
Cornmeal, in bond, Boston	2.10 to 2.15
" Rolled	5.20
Wheat Bran, per ton	10.00 to 10.25
Shorts	18.50 to 19.50
Middlings	20.00 to 22.00
Cracked Corn " including bags	26.00 to 26.50
Ground Oil Cake, per ton	35.00
Moulce	24.00
Split Peas	3.75 to 4.00
White Beans, per bushel	1.65
Pot Barley, per barrel	4.30 to 4.50
Canadian Oats, choice quality	38 to 40
P. E. I. Oats	38 to 40
Hay per ton	11.00

The above quotations are carefully prepared by a reliable Wholesale House, and can be depended upon as correct.

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess duty paid	10.25 to 10.50
" Am. Plate	10.75 to 11.25
" Ex. Plate	11.50 to 11.75
Pork, Mess, American	14.50 to 15.00
" American, clear	15.50 to 16.00
" P. E. I. Mess	14.00 to 14.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	13.50 to 14.00
" Prime Mess	11.00 to 11.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island	11 to 12
" American	10 to 11
" Cases	13.50 to 14.00
Hams, P. E. I., green	8 to 9
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

HOME AND FOREIGN FLUITS.

Apples, No. 1, per bbl	3.50 to 4.00
Oranges, Jamaica, per bbl., repacked	8.10
Lemons, per case	5.50 to 6.50
Cocoanuts, new, per 100	5.00
Onions, American, per lb	4c.
Dates, boxes, new	5½ to 6
Raisins, Valencia, new	7
" Figs, 5 lb boxes per lb	11
" small boxes	10 to 13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags, new	5½ to 6
Foxberries	6.00
Cranberries, per bbl	13.00

The above quotations are furnished by C. H. Harvey, 10 & 12 Sackville St.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.	
Extra	15.00
No. 1	14.00
" 2 large	13.00
" 2	11.50
" 3 large	12.00
" 3	12.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July	4.50 to 5.00
No. 1, August, Round	2.50
" September	2.50
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.	4.00 to 4.50
Bay of Islands, Split	none
" Round	none
ALBACORE, per bbl	2.50 to 3.00
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore	4.25 to 4.40
Bank	3.25 to 3.50
Bay	3.50 to 3.75
SALMON, No. 1	18.00 to 19.00
HADDOCK, per qtl	2.25
HAKE	2.00
CUSK	1.50
POLLOCK	1.50
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb	12½
COD OIL A	23 to 25

The above are prepared by a reliable firm of West India Merchants.

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound	15 to 16
Geese, each	60 to 75
Ducks, per pair	70 to 80
Chickens, "	50 to 70

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Steers best quality, per 100 lbs. alive	4.25 to 4.50
Oxen, "	3.50 to 4.00
Fat Steers, Heifers, light weights	3.00 to 3.50
Wethers, best quality, per 100 lbs	4.00 to 4.50
Lambs	2.50 to 3.50

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

LOBSTERS.

Per case 4 doz. 1 lb cans.	
Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing) 5.25 to 6.00	
111 Cans	4.80 to 5.00
1 flat	6.50 to 7.00
Newfoundland Flat Cans	6.50 to 7.00

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 Townshij	19 to 20
" Western	17
Cheese, Canadian	10
" Antigonish	10½

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer in Butter and Cheese.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound	15 to 22
" unwashed	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1	5
Ox Hides over 60 lbs, No 1	5½
" under 60 lbs, No 1	5
" over 60 lbs, No 2	4½
" under 60 lbs, No 2	4
Cow Hides, No 1	4
No 3 Hides, each	10 2½
Calf Skins	10 15
" Deacons, each	15 0 15
Lambskins	18 0 15
Tallow	10

The above quotations are furnished by WM. F. FOSTER, dealer in Wool and Hides, Connors' Wharf.

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No 1, per m	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2, do	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, dimension, good, per m	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do	6.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable	7 00
Shingles, No 1, saw ed. pine	3.00 to 3.25
" No 2, do do	1.00 to 1.20
" spruce, No 1	1.10 to 1.25
Laths, per m	2 0
Hard wood, per cord	4. to 4.25
Softwood	2.25

HUGH TRAVERS' PROBATION.

(Concluded.)

Grace shuddered as he finished speaking. She had no consolation to give. What could she say in the face of such a truth?

On the following day Colonel Travers received a letter calling him to Naples for a fortnight. Grace heard of his departure with a feeling of relief; for during his absence she hoped to succeed in quelling the love that was taking possession of her heart.

In accordance with his daughter's suggestion, Mr. Ellesmere had ordered that a certain piece of ground along the south side of the Castle should be planted with verbenas and other quick-growing flowers. One morning, when he was superintending the work, Fra Pietro the monk, in his coarse brown gown, with a knotted rope round his waist, sandalled feet, and tonsured head, unnoticed by all, watched the operations with keen interest, an expression of anxiety deepening on his brow as the laborers turned up shovelful after shovelful of the rich dark earth. As the men drew near to the roots of a willow close to the Castle wall, the monk, as if unable to restrain his excitement any longer, glided forward from behind the fragment of stone wall where he was hiding and touched Mr. Ellesmere on the shoulder.

"What is the matter, my good friend? You are as pale as a ghost, and your teeth are actually chattering!" said the Englishman, with kindly sympathy.

"Come, *eccellenza*—pray come out of hearing of these men for a moment! I have something of the greatest importance to tell you. The ground you are disturbing is consecrated—it is the site of an altar at which a wonderful miracle was performed! The vengeance of the Madonna will descend upon you and yours if you allow the unholy work to continue! Dismiss these men, I implore you, or the next storm that sweeps over the bay will blast the Castle Caterina with its lightning! I, Fra Pietro, warn you in the name of all the saints!"

The monk's agitation was so great that for a moment Mr. Ellesmere, though no believer in miracles, was touched, and gave way to his pleading, allowing the workmen an unexpected hour of rest. When he mentioned the occurrence to Grace however, she exclaimed—

"Nonsense, papa! I have quite set my heart on the *partierre* of flowers! It will look so pretty from the dining-room windows! Don't let us be troubled by that fidgety old monk. He has no control of the ground outside of the monastery garden. He is very officious—and I wish you would tell him so."

"I will not hurt his feelings unnecessarily," rejoined her father; but, at any rate, the men shall go on with their work. I must confess I have not much sympathy with his superstitions."

As usual, Grace had gained the day, and the men resumed their labors. One of them, a lithe handsome, brown-skinned fellow in a coarse blue jacket, trousers hanging in a ragged fringe above the knees, untanned leather boots, and the red Phrygian cap of the country, worked with an energy unlike an Italian. Plunging his spade deep into the black earth, it struck against something hard, and presently he lay bare some fragment of bone.

Calling the other men to his aid, a human skeleton in remarkably good preservation was exposed, at sight of which the pious among the labourers crossed themselves and repeated a brief "*Ave*."

Hearing the exclamations of the men, Mr. Ellesmere hastened to the spot, and gazed with a feeling of remorse at the desecrated grave.

"Do any of you know who was buried here?" he asked of the bystanders; but all shook their heads.

"It is the grave of one of our brothers who died long ago which you have disturbed," said Fra Pietro, in a harsh whisper, with a fiendish look of hate on his face.

Mr. Ellesmere had not seen the monk approach, and started at the sound of his voice.

"That fellow is like a snake," he said to himself—"and he has a very mischievous look in his eyes at this moment! I believe Grace is right, and that there is something uncanny about the man. Why wasn't this monk buried among the others outside the garden wall?" he asked aloud.

But Fra Pietro had vanished.

"The bones are very small for those of a man," remarked Mr. Ellesmere, taking the skull in his hands. "But stay—I believe it is not a man's skeleton after all!" He had been a student of anatomy in his youth; and, stooping down, he picked up some of the larger bones and examined them carefully. "That man has told me a lie! These are the remains of a woman!" he exclaimed excitedly.

As if to prove the truth of his words, one of the gardeners bent down and picked up a small glittering object encrusted with clay. It was a gold earring of peculiar workmanship, which Mr. Ellesmere took and placed carefully in his pocket-book.

"There is an unpleasant air of mystery about this affair which I do not like," he said to Grace, when he had told her what had happened. "I cannot force Fra Pietro to tell me the truth, which he evidently knows; and it seems wrong to make no effort to discover who has lain all these years in an unknown grave, and how she came by her death.

"Perhaps it was a servant of the Italian family who lived here long ago?"

"In that case, why should Fra Pietro make such a scene about disturbing the ground? No; there is some dark secret connected with those bones which only the monk can tell. We will wait till Colonel Travers returns, and he will advise us what to do."

"Yes—he will know best," agreed Grace unhesitatingly.

From the day of the discovery of the skeleton the Castello Caterina seemed beset with misfortunes. Mr. Ellesmere's favorite mastiff, a beautiful dog that had been Grace's companion and protector on many a long ramble, was found dead in his kennel; the pigeons and chickens sickened and died, till scarcely a dozen were left; in one night the contents of four casks of choice wine oozed away through the cellar floor and the flourishing grape-vines drooped and lost their leaves. Remembering Fra Pietro's words, Mr. Ellesmere began to wonder if it were true that he had brought misfortune upon the house by his act of desecration.

"Papa," cried Grace one morning, running in from the garden with a pale frightened face, "I have discovered the agent of all our misfortunes! It is that fiend Fra Pietro!"

"My dear child, be careful what you say! Are you sure?"

"Listen—this is what I saw. The garden was so beautiful in the early morning that it tempted me out an hour even before any of the servants were stirring. I was loitering near the old sun-dial, when a shadow crossed my path. It was that of Fra Pietro. He had not noticed me, and, as there was a suspicious slyness about his movements, I watched him carefully. He stole over to the fountain where the horses drink, and took a small paper parcel from his breast and shook the contents—a white powder—into the water. A little of the powder fell on the ground and mixed with some grains of corn that were scattered about. As I stood wondering, a pigeon came and picked up some of the corn; but, scarcely had it done so, when the bird rolled over and died."

"The villain! What cold-blooded cruelty!" exclaimed Mr. Ellesmere. "With a low grating laugh he watched the pigeon's death-struggle, and then disappeared in his usual snake-like fashion."

"We must not let the horses drink that poisoned water, Grace!"

"They are safe for to-day; I opened the drain-pipe and let the fresh water flow in, and the fountain must be quite purified already. Papa, we are in great danger, and must see about defending ourselves."

These frequent domestic troubles had the effect of so diverting Grace's thoughts from herself that when Colonel Travers reappeared at the Castle she was able to meet him with as little constraint as in the first days of their acquaintance.

"Travers," said Mr. Ellesmere to his guest as they were smoking on the terrace, "you have often called me your good Samaritan, and spoken of your wish to make some return for the small service I rendered you. The time has now come for you to prove your gratitude"—with a feeble attempt at a jocose tone. "Suggest a way to rid us of Fra Pietro, and I will be your debtor for ever."

"It is a very awkward state of affairs. Miss Grace has no witness to prove that he poisoned the fountain; and, if accused, he would of course deny it. You cannot swear that he was the cause of the other domestic mishaps."

"The fact is, the fellow hates me ever since I disturbed those bones, and is doing all in his power to drive me away. I am afraid he will succeed, for these daily annoyances are injuring my health."

"By-the-way, would you show me the earring that was found in the grave? Miss Grace told me it was very curiously wrought."

Hearing these words, Grace called Colonel Travers into the library, and, opening a drawer of the writing-table, placed the earring in his hand.

A sudden change came over Hugh Travers's face as he looked at the little trinket; his cheeks paled and flushed again, and he bit his lip in his agitation.

"Where would I be likely to catch a glimpse of this *hete noire*—Fra Pietro?" he asked, turning to Grace. "I have never had the pleasure of seeing him yet."

"Come with me, and I will show you one of his favourite haunts," she replied.

As they walked slowly up and down the broken pavement of the cloister, Grace wondered at the strange behavior of her companion, who either replied at random to her attempts at conversation or remained silent.

"There is Fra Pietro, if you care to see him!" she said presently in a low tone.

The monk came out of his gloomy cell and began pacing slowly up and down in the sunshine, his eyes bent upon his breviary, unaware that he was being eagerly watched. As he turned, and the light fell upon his face, Hugh Travers exclaimed—

"It is the man, as sure as Heaven!"—and, shaking with excitement, he seized Grace's arm.

"Pray what is the matter?" she asked, frightened by his emotion.

"Come out into the garden and I will tell you!" he answered, drawing her away swiftly. "The shadow that has hung over my life for so long seems to be lifting, thank Heaven!" he began, when they had left the cloister. "The earring that you put into my hand half an hour since I recognized instantly as one of a pair I gave my wife in years gone by—I ordered them to be made especially for her according to a design of my own; and you can imagine my feelings when I saw the little trinket again. She wore those earrings the last time I saw her; and I firmly believe it is my wife's grave that your father has so strangely discovered."

"And do you think she came to her death by violence?" gasped Grace.

"The idea of foul play occurred to me instantly; and finding in this monk Pietro a striking resemblance—allowing for the lapse of time—to the servant Giacomo who accompanied my wife on her wanderings, I believe that for the sake of her money he murdered her secretly under the Castle wall."

"The wickedness of that man is appalling—I could believe him capable of any cruelty!" cried the girl excitedly.

"The next thing to find out is the length of Fra Pietro's sojourn at the

monastery. Of course, if he has lived here all his life, we are on a false scent; but, if his arrival has been comparatively recent, he is a doomed man."

"You remember no other home than this monastery, I suppose, Fra Beppo?" said Mr. Ellesmere, in the course of a chat with one of the monks who was working leisurely at his lettuce-bed.

"No, *eccellenza*; I have almost forgotten that there is any other life than the routine of the cloister; and I have not been as long as the Fra Ignatius."

"You have all passed your adult years here—have you not?"

"Yes—all except Fra Pietro."

"Has he not been long with you?"

"He came from a branch-convent of ours in Tuscany in the year of the total failure of the grapes—that was thirteen summers ago."

Mr. Ellesmere had heard enough; and presently, bidding the old man adieu, he went to report the result of his inquiry to Colonel Travers.

The next day two policemen in plain clothes arrived at the Castello Caterina; and, as Colonel Travers crossed the garden to where Fra Pietro was standing telling his beads, these two officials hovered in the background. Hugh Travers looked at the monk long and intently, and then, as if sure of himself, advanced quietly and laid his hand upon the man's shoulder, with the words—

"Giacomo Valzachi, in the name of the law I arrest you as the murderer of my wife!"—the two policemen coming forward as he spoke.

The horror of the pseudo-monk was pitiable to see. Hugh Travers' bold thrust had struck home; the accused man fell upon his knees, and writhed on the ground in his prayer for mercy.

"Confess everything, wretch, and your sentence may be lighter!" said the Colonel.

"She was not happy with her high-born unsympathetic husband," the man began, in a terror-stricken tone. "Giacomo the servant seemed to find more favor in her eyes, though she did not exalt me to the position of a lover. I did not care for her; but, when she bid me follow her in her flight from her husband's roof, I obeyed willingly enough. A friend of mine—Berto Pauli by name—lived in a tumble down cottage about a mile away from the Castello Caterina; he was a wild loose fellow with a bad reputation, save for the virtue of hospitality and the power of keeping a secret. To escape discovery, my master's wife and I sought temporary shelter under Pauli's roof, knowing well that search for us would never begin so near home. Her money tempted us—the bag full of bright gold pieces—and the beautiful jewels; we killed her—stabbed her in her sleep. The Castle was unoccupied at that time, and we buried her at night in the grave which has at last been upturned. We knew that the Brothers never visited that portion of the grounds, and we felt that our secret would be safe there. Pauli and I went away with our suddenly-acquired fortune to foreign lands. He was drowned a few months later in the Mediterranean. I was never happy; my remorse was worse than all my former poverty—a thousand times worse! A horrible fascination seemed always to draw me back to the spot where I had buried her; and in less than a year after committing the murder I returned to the monastery and joined the Brotherhood with a lie upon my lips, telling them that I had come from the convent in Tuscany. I might have kept my secret to the end, but—" Here his words ceased, and the miserable creature fell back in a swoon.

"Have a carriage ready to take him to Taormina when he recovers," said Colonel Travers to the men standing near. He then wrote hastily on a card the words—"When you read this, the Castello Caterina will be free of its enemy Fra Pietro. Are we quits?"—and, ordering it to be given to Mr. Ellesmere, mounted his horse and rode homewards.

A strange confusion of feelings filled Hugh Travers' breast—horror at the unhappy fate of the woman who had once been his wife, and hatred of the man who had caused him so many dreary years of misery. But such feelings were overcome at last by the joy that filled his heart at the thought that he was free now to offer himself to Grace Ellesmere; and he felt sure that she would not refuse him.

Justice was spared the trouble of deciding upon the fate of Giacomo Valzachi, alias Fra Pietro; for he was found dead in his bed on the morning after his arrest—a victim to paralysis of the heart, the physicians said, caused by over excitement.

A great fire sparkled and crackled and sent a warm glow over a group of gossiping inmates of the Hotel de l'Amérique at Florence one cool autumn evening a year later. The little English colony was assembled to welcome Colonel Travers and his young wife Grace, and conjectures were ripe, as is usual on such occasions, concerning the future happiness of the bridal pair. They came at last; and one and all could read the expression of quiet content and loving confidence in their eyes.

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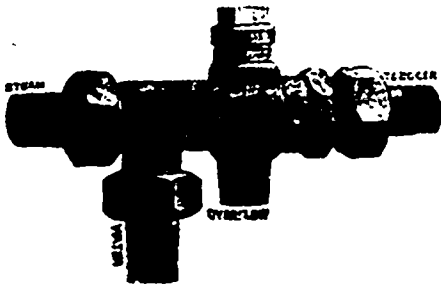
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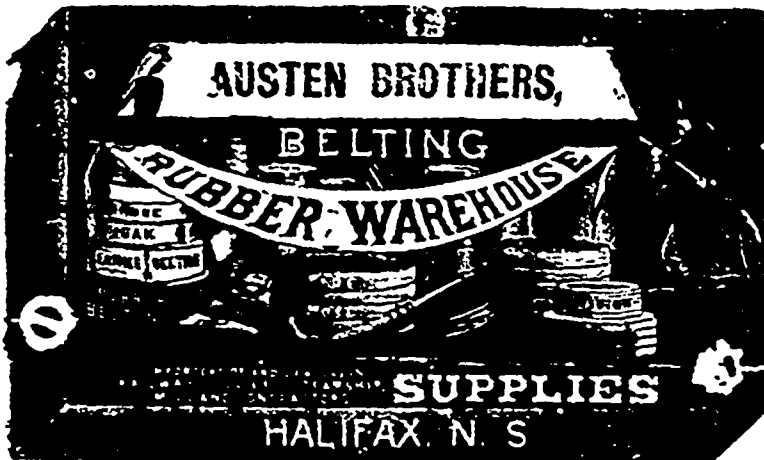
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MINING.

There is now every reason to believe that a large amount of capital will be invested in Nova Scotian gold mines during the coming summer and autumn. The large returns from the Annand Mines at Montague, the steady output from Salmon River and the Oxford Company's property, the large yield of the Withrow, Central Rawdon, Oldham and numerous other districts, notably the Touquoy Mine at Moose River, the Sherbrooke Mine and the Palgrave property, coupled with many rich mines in Queen's and Lunenburg Counties have drawn the attention of capitalists to this Province, and it is now freely acknowledged that with wise management Nova Scotian gold mines are the best of investments. There is perfect freedom from wild and ruinous speculation, the mines being worked on sound business principles and yielding handsome returns on the capital invested. In Yarmouth County some large leads of low grade ore are now being developed, and the results have been so encouraging that extensive plants and machinery to crush and treat the ores have been ordered, and in a short time will be in active operation. Still it is astonishing, with such excellent results, that the business has not attained to greater proportions. Were our mines situated in some almost inaccessible region, they would cause great excitement and a wild rush to get to them, but hunters for the precious metal find it hard to believe that it can be obtained without privation and exposure, as is the case here, and for this reason the volume of business is not so great as it would be were the difficulties to be overcome much greater. This slow progress at the start will prove beneficial in the long run, as there will be no reaction, but steady advance, and years after the speculative gold fields of to-day have been forgotten, the mines of Nova Scotia will be producing in a constantly increasing ratio.

SOUTH UNIAKKE.—The Withrow lead has been struck on the Thompson property, and, as will be seen from the returns, the quartz is rich in gold.

The Withrow Mine still keeps up its large average yield, the official returns at the Mines Office for February being 69½ ozs. from 20 tons quartz crushed.

The official returns from the Thompson property, elsewhere referred to, have not yet been received at the Mines Office. It is reported, however, that a crushing of four tons yielded 50 ozs. gold—12½ ozs. per ton is not to be sneezed at.

SALMON RIVER.—The Dufferin Mine returns for February 160 ozs. gold from 500 tons quartz crushed.

MONTAGUE.—The heavy rains of this and last week have flooded some of the properties in this district, giving the boys a well earned holiday.

New discoveries of iron ore are reported in Colchester County.

The annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Gold Miners' Association was held at the Halifax Hotel on Tuesday afternoon, when the following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Geo. W. Stuart; Vice do., J. M. Reid; Secretary-Treasurer, T. K. Gue. The various committees were re-appointed. In the evening the members enjoyed a banquet, which was prepared in the usual superior manner of the Halifax.

MILLIPSIGATE DISTRICT.—Work has been recommenced upon a small scale on the property of the Duluth Gold Mining Co. It is of a prospecting character, but the results thus far have been most encouraging.

We have frequently called attention to the superior facilities this Province affords for the manufacture of iron and for iron ship building, and we therefore fully endorse the following article from the *Montreal Daily Star*:

SHIP BUILDING IN CANADA.—Whose fault is it that, in a country such as Canada, containing iron and coal in unlimited quantity, and these lying side by side, practically nothing has been done to promote iron or steel ship building? True, at Owen Sound the Pilsbors have a ship yard for steel steamers, but everything metallic that enters into their vessels has to be carried there, and they build only such vessels, and these for lake service only, as cannot ascend the canals. This is a purely exceptional branch of ship building and not to be counted into competitive building. The only possible rival in Canada of the British ship yards is Nova Scotia, because of the unlimited supply of raw material and the cheapness with which the plates may be made and the ship put together. In that province they have every kind of soft coal and every variety of iron, and vast deposits of these lying near the surface, reducing mining expenses to the lowest possible figure; the veins are thick and the deposits inexhaustible; and since the two great requisites for cheap iron and steel are in close contiguity, avoiding long hauls of one to the other, and the supply and cost of labor can be made satisfactory, there appears to be no good reason why the production of steel or iron ships has not been established in Nova Scotia. We apprehend that the delay in inaugurating this, as in so many other Canadian industries, arises from want of confidence in ourselves. People are appalled by the extent of the iron shipyards on the Clyde and Tyne, and imagine that there is no use in attempting to compete with the wealth and resources of those great establishments. This is a delusion which we should promptly get rid of. British capital is wonderfully cosmopolitan, and it will come to Canada to build iron and steel ships if it can be shown that this can be done profitably. Now who has attempted to make this clear? Who has grappled with the problem? We doubt if anything whatever has been done in this direction. If it has, we have never heard of it. How few abroad know anything about the facilities which Nova Scotia in parti-

cular offers for iron ship building! Has anything whatever been done by any public or other authority to enlighten capitalists on this point? The provincial government and Boards of Trade would seem to be the parties who should move in such a matter, but up to the present writing they have given no sign. The government of Nova Scotia is interested, on the score of revenue, in moving. Within a few years its income from the royalty on coal mined had doubled, its receipts at present being over \$150,000 a year. With iron shipbuilding in full blast, the demand for coal and the revenue therefrom would soon double again, to say nothing of a royalty from iron mined. The Legislature and the Boards of Trade are all deeply interested in the establishment of an industry calling for the utilization of a metal which now lies in the bowels of the earth absolutely worthless, but which may be made to disburse millions of dollars in wages among skilled artisans, while stimulating a score of other industries.

CONDENSED INFORMATION IN REGARD TO THE MINES AND MINING LAWS OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The Mining Laws of Nova Scotia, now that the rental system has been introduced, give full protection to leasees, the titles being as safe as though granted in fee simple, in fact having some decided advantages in the simple and inexpensive manner in which they may be transferred.

Leases are now granted for gold, silver, coal, iron, copper, lead, tin, and precious stones. For all these minerals titles are given direct from the Crown, the royalty and rental being moderate. There are some portions of the Province where the owners of the soil have the right to some or all of the above minerals, with the exception of gold and silver, and discoverers of such minerals should, in all cases, assure themselves of the facts in regard to the ownership of the minerals before making their discoveries public. All other metals than the ones above enumerated are granted to the owners of the soil, from whom titles must be obtained. The Mining Act provides a simple means, by arbitration, for the entry on private lands to work properties leased from the Crown when a private agreement cannot be made.

Applications for mines or mineral rights are made to the Department of Mines, which is one of the departments presided over by the Commissioner of Public Works and Mines, and copies of the Mining Act and any required information may be had on application to that official at Halifax.

The following condensed information in regard to the methods of taking up gold and silver properties, and mines other than gold and silver, emanates from the department, and is so to the point that we publish it for the information of our readers.

Gold and Silver.—Under the provisions of chap. 7, Revised Statutes of Mines and Minerals, Licenses are issued for prospecting Gold and Silver for a term of six months, which can be extended by renewal for another six months. Mines of Gold and Silver are laid off in areas of 150 by 250 feet, any number of which up to one hundred can be included in one License, provided that the length of the block does not exceed twice its width. Up to ten areas the cost is 50 cents per area, for every area in addition in same application 25 cents. Cost of renewal one half the original fees. Leases of any number of areas are granted for a term of 21 years at \$2.00 per area. These leases are forfeitable if not worked, but advantage can be taken of a recent Act by which on payment of 50 cents annually for each area contained in the lease it becomes non forfeitable if the labor be not performed.

Licenses are issued to owners of quartz crushing mills who are required to pay Royalty on all the Gold they extract at the rate of two per cent. on smelted Gold valued at \$19.00 an ounce, and unsmelted Gold valued at \$18.00 an ounce.

Applications for Licenses or Leases are receivable at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works and Mines each week day from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., except Saturday, when the hours are from 10 to 1. Licenses are issued in the order of application according to priority. If a person discovers Gold in any part of the Province he may stake out the boundaries of the area he desires to obtain, and this gives him one week and twenty-four hours for every 15 miles from Halifax in which to make application at the Department for his ground.

Mines other than Gold and Silver—Licenses to search for twelve months are issued, at a cost of twenty dollars, for minerals other than gold and silver, out of which one square mile can be selected for mining under lease. The leases are for four renewable terms of twenty years each. The cost of the first year is fifty dollars, and an annual rental of thirty dollars secures each lease from liability to forfeiture for non working.

All rentals are refunded if afterwards the areas are worked and pay royalties. All titles, transfers, etc., of minerals are registered by the Mines Department free of charge, and provision is made for leases and licenses whereby they can acquire promptly either by an arrangement with the owner or by arbitration, all land required for their mining works.

The Government as a security for the payment of royalties makes the royalties a first lien on the plant and fixtures of the mine.

The unusually generous conditions under which the Government of Nova Scotia grants its minerals have introduced many outside capitalists, who have always stated that the mining laws of the Province were the best they had had experience of.

The royalties on the remaining minerals are:—Copper, four cents on every unit; lead, two cents upon every unit; iron, five cents on every ton; tin and precious stones, five per cent; coal, 7½ cents on every ton sold.

The Gold district of the Province extends along its entire Atlantic coast and varies in width from 10 to 40 miles, and embraces an area of over three thousand miles, and is traversed by good roads and accessible at all points by water. Coal is known in the counties of Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou and Antigonish, and at numerous points in the island of Cape Breton. The ores of Iron, Copper, etc., are met at numerous points, and are being rapidly secured by miners and investors.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

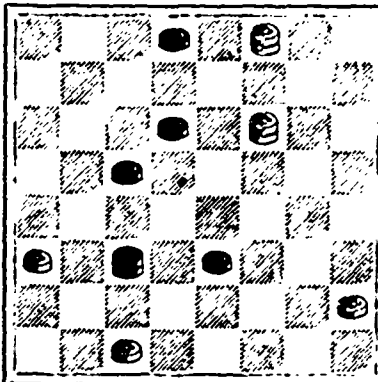
The best solution to problem No. 155 was received from Mr. W. Brooks of Dartmouth, and he has been awarded the prize. His solution was published in our last issue.

As no replies have been received to problem No. 151, we defer giving a solution for the present, as we consider the position worth studying.

PROBLEM No. 157.

An end game between H. D. Lyman and E. McCall. From the *American Checker Review*.

Black men 2, 10, 14, 23, king 22.



White men 21, 28, 30, kings 3, 11.
Black to play and white to win.

The above formed problem, No. 159 in the *A.C.R.*, its terms being black to play and draw. The following play and remarks are given by the distinguished author, H. D. Lyman:—

2—6 7 2 * 23—26 30 23
3 7 9—13 6 15 22—26
6—9 2 6 * 14—17 drawn.

While communicating the above play, Mr. Lyman remarks:—"There are several alternative replies for white, but I do not give further play, preferring to show the position as drawn across the board, and believing at the same time that the *Review* critics will find a win soon if there is one." Our attention was kindly drawn to this position by James McEwan, one of our Halifax amateurs, who found it in the checker column of the Glasgow, Scotland, *Herald*. With Mr. McEwan's assistance we believe that we have discovered a white win, and submit it to the careful study of our readers. For the best solution we will give a copy of the *American Checker Review*. How many players in Nova Scotia are capable of solving this problem?

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Between—Warren F. Putnam, Plaintiff,
and
John E. Hardman and Frederick Taylor, Defendants.

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FIRSTLY (as one parcel) **FIFTY-THREE GOLD AREAS**, each 150 by 250 feet, known as "THE LOWELL AND ANTHONY'S AREAS," and comprised in Lease No. 419, issued by the crown, represented in that behalf by the Commissioner of Public Works and Mines for Nova Scotia, with the Shaft Houses, Mill, Buildings, Machinery, Donkey Hoist, Tools and appliances thereon or thereunto belonging.

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Yet there was something so attractive in the sweet, saucy face, the truth-ful blue eyes and winning ways that was impossible to resist.

Her father, Colonel Dalrymple, a gentleman in every sense of the word, often lectured her sternly on her improper conduct; and her aristocratic mamma expostulated and nearly went into hysterics over some of her escapades.

In vain! Pretty Kate pouted and shrugged her shoulders and vowed she could not help it. It was of no use trying to be prim and ladylike and proper as her sisters, Maude and Violet, were, so they had better make up their minds to give her up as a bad job.

One day, when she had been staying in London with some rich relatives—people who belonged to the very cream of society—she was escorted to Victoria Station by two maiden aunts, and put into the train to return home to her father's beautiful house in Kent.

"I hate first-class," grumbled Kate, arranging her papers, handbag, &c., on the opposite seat.

"There is seldom anyone to share one's captivity, and one has to sit in solitary state, and think of one's sins for hours."

"My dear Kate," replied Aunt Evelyn, with her stiff smile, "so much the better. Meditation may lead to improvement."

"Oh, dear, no," was the saucy return. "It is much more probable I shall give my mind up to the hatching of fresh mischief," and she laughed wickedly. "For two pins I would jump out now and go and get a third-class carriage—just for company."

"You will do nothing of the kind," said her other aunt, sternly; and Kate made a grimace and was silent.

Just then the last bell rang, and with many farewells, admonitions and messages to her parents the ladies took their leave of Kate, and watched the train steam out of the station.

Then Kate put up her little feet on the cushions of the opposite seat and, leaning back contentedly, heaved a deep sigh of relief.

"Horrid old cats!" murmured that ungrateful and disrespectful young woman.

For half-an hour she amused herself by reading the comic papers or looking out of the window, then she began to get tired of her own society and long for some one to exchange a few remarks with, if only on such common-place topics as the weather and the agricultural outlook, and at last, in desperation, when the train drew up to a little primitive station, she collected her belongings, sprang out and established herself in a second-class carriage which was occupied by a jolly old farmer and his wife, and a tall, handsome young man with a golden moustache and a pair of magnificent blue eyes.

This gentleman stared at Kate for some time with undisguised admiration, and Kate, far from resenting his rudeness, smiled to herself and indulged in covert peeps at him from behind her copy of *Punch*.

She saw he was dressed in well-cut and fashionable clothes—wore a large handsome ring and elegant boots, and had the softest and whitest of hands possible—unmistakeably the hands of a gentleman.

She set her busy mind to work to decide who and what he was, determining, if possible, to find out before the end of the journey.

She wondered how far he was going on the line, and whether it was anywhere near her home.

A few stations further on the old couple got out, wishing her a pleasant "good morning," and then the train started off at full speed through fields, meadows and hop-gardens, such as only beautiful Kent can boast.

Kate's companion drew out a large gold watch, glanced at it, and made some casual remark about the time flying, and so of course they got into conversation at once.

It was highly improper, of course, and terribly unconventional; but Kate never could see why two people should sit opposite each other for hours on a long journey and never exchange a word, just because some third person had not said; "Miss Dalrymple—Mr. So-and-so," and therefore she chatted merrily and unrestrainedly with her new acquaintance.

She found him charming—well read—travelled, and intelligent—in fact, "the nicest man she had ever met," she decided.

He told her all about his travels on the continent—such amusing stories and funny anecdotes, and then to crown all she discovered he had actually done the grand tour with her brother's greatest chum, Sir Reginald Ferrars.

She was delighted. After that she thought there couldn't be the least harm in her making friends with him. Sir Reginald was—well, a favoured suitor of her own, one she had more than a slight regard for.

Presently in the course of conversation it came out that the stranger was bound for H—, the very place where Kate lived.

"Oh, how glorious!" cried impulsive Kate. "That is my home. I hope we shall see something of you!"

Her companion thought it highly probable, and should be only too happy to meet her again, &c., &c., which sentiment Kate, it is needless to say, more than reciprocated.

They were getting towards the end of their journey then.

"But if I may ask," ventured Kate, aglow with pleasurable anticipations of long walks and rides in the company of her new found friend, "are you

going down to take a place, or are you the guest of anyone there? We are intimate with all our neighbors. Perhaps—"

"I am going to stay with Colonel Dalrymple, of the Hall," replied the handsome stranger.

"What?" cried Kate, "Colonel Dalrymple is my father?"

"Your—your father?" gasped the gentleman.

"Yes!" replied Kate, in agitation. "What is your name?"

"My name is John Marshall, and—and, well, the fact is, Miss, your father has just engaged me as his valet!"

And then the train stopped at the station, and Kate, going hastily to the carriage sent to meet her, sprang in, buried herself in the cushions and fairly cried all the way home with humiliation.

It was quite true. He had travelled with Sir Reginald—as valet.

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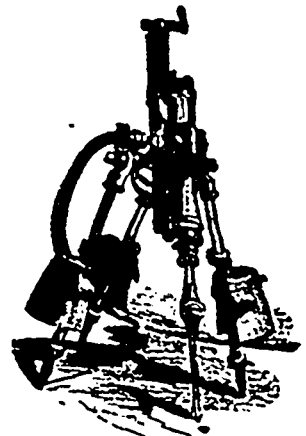
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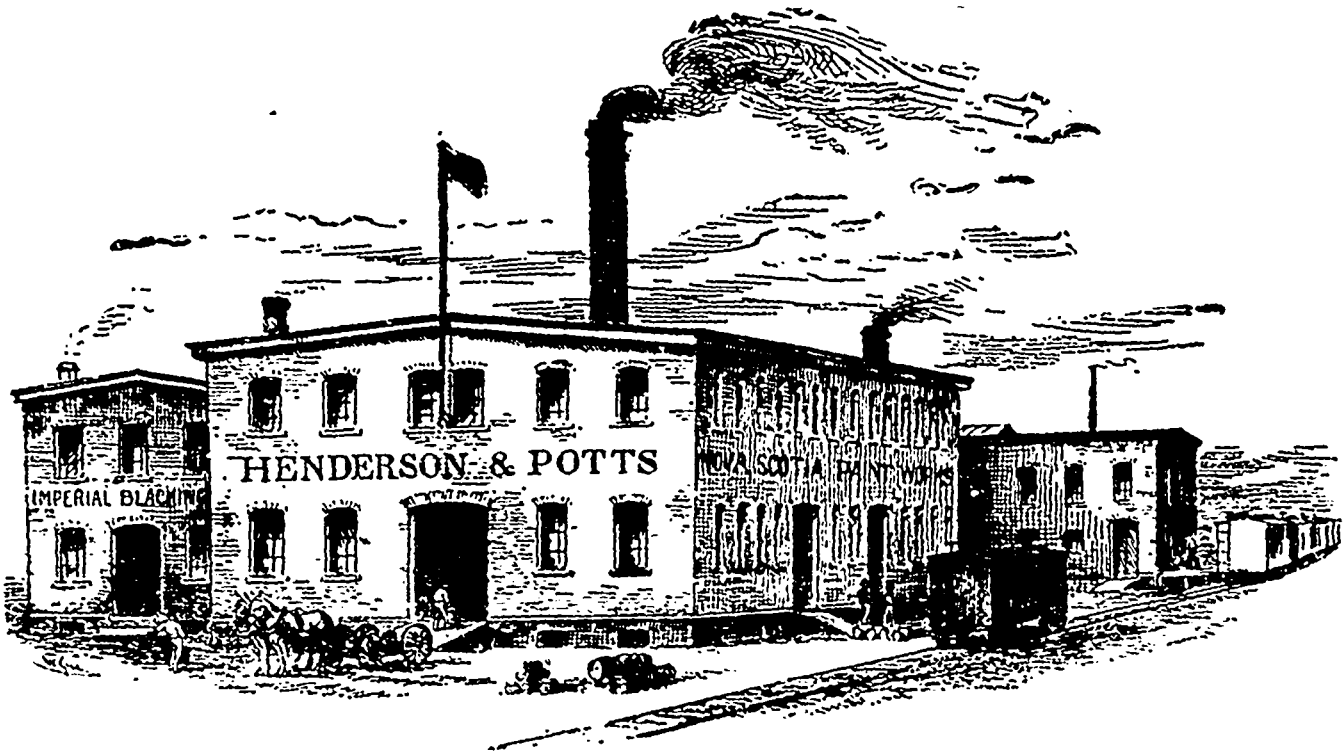
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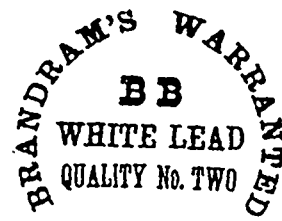
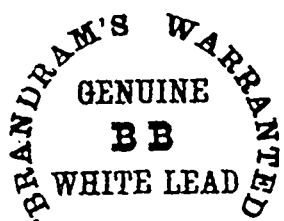
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