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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

1.50 PER ANNUM. }  
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## THE CRITIC,

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

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Our Society makes in its last issue a complimentary reference to THE CRITIC, which we fully appreciate. THE CRITIC aims to fill an important field in our provincial journalism, and that it is filling that field to the satisfaction of its subscribers, its proprietors feel satisfied. The Industrial, Mining, and Commercial interests of Nova Scotia offer ample scope for a good weekly, and among brainy people this paper will always find a constituency. Our Society has an almost exclusive field of labor, and if it exists for any good, it cannot fail to become a recognized authority in its own field of useful journalistic work.

We cannot help commenting on the attitude of certain Liberal papers, which pretend to think the Governor-General would be justified in refusing to dissolve the House. If the Governor-General refused in a case of this sort to act on the advice of his Ministers, we should expect all true Liberals to be the very first to enter a protest. It is of the very essence of true Liberalism that the head of the Executive should be expected to act upon the advice of Ministers who are ready to appeal to the people. When a Ministry is afraid to face the people, then Liberalism might find some excuse for a Governor-General who should disregard the advice of that Ministry. But to refuse to let a Ministry go back to the people for instructions as to the people's will—that would be a slap in the face to the avowed principles of Liberalism.

Amid all the unpleasantness respecting the Boring Sea seal fisheries, and the disregard so frequently shown of our Atlantic fishery rights by our neighbors, it is inspiring to hear that the Commissioners of Fisheries for the State of New York have arranged a plan to place in the waters of Lake Ontario next spring 13,000,000 white fish, 4,000,000 ciscos, and from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 wall-eyed pike. Owing to the carelessness of the fishery authorities of New York State, the white fish industry of Lake Ontario has fallen far below what it ought to be; and owing to this apathy on their part it has been found very difficult to enforce the Canadian laws protecting the fish at spawning time, and regulations regarding the mesh of nets. The Fisheries Department at Ottawa regard this move on the part of New York in a friendly spirit, and it is probable that if proper representations were made by the State Commissioners to the Canadian Government Canada would heartily co-operate in a joint scheme of protection. It would certainly be to the advantage of both parties to do so.

The rumors of the past few weeks as to the dissolution of the House of Commons materialized on Tuesday, when it was announced that Parliament had been dissolved. Very little time for preparation for the contest is given. Nomination takes place on Thursday, 26th inst., and election on March 5th. The Government announces as its reasons for appealing to the country at the present time as follows:—A formal offer has been made to the United States to renew Reciprocity of 1854, and to reconsider the Treaty of 1888 with respect to the Atlantic Fisheries, with the aim of securing the free admission into the United States markets of Canadian fishery products in return for facilities to be granted to the United States fishermen to buy bait and supplies, and to tranship cargoes in Canada. All such privileges to be mutual. Besides these the protection of mackerel and other fisheries on the Atlantic Ocean and inland waters, relation of sea-board coasting laws of the two countries, relation of the coasting laws of the two countries on the inland waters dividing Canada from the United States, mutual salvage and saving of wrecked vessels, and arrangements for settling the boundary between Canada and Alaska, are to be considered in the proposed Treaty.

Those who favor church union, unless they have the faith that will move mountains, will be rather inclined to give up the attempt when they read the figures given by the recent census in the United States regarding the number of religious bodies. That there are one hundred and forty religious bodies, exclusive of many independent congregations, in the United States, will be matter for surprise to those whose knowledge of different sects does not embrace more than a dozen or twenty at most. In the list are the General six principle Baptists, the Schwerkfeldians, the Theosophists, the Life and Advent Union, and others, which to a majority of people are entirely new. The task of the unionists, in view of this array of creeds, formally adopted and otherwise, is tremendous. If only the older and better known denominations were to be dealt with, there might be some hope, but these hundred and odd sects will not be easily fused into one. The difference in the beliefs of members of the same congregation is often startling, and most people have, after all, to chip off a corner here and there in order to make themselves fit into the places they occupy in the church with which they connect themselves. Even so, we sometimes find the round man in the square hole, or the square man in the round hole. Every man claims the right to manage his own religious belief, and while this is the case there will necessarily be a large number of sects, some one of which will approximate more nearly than the others to what some particular individual requires for his spiritual good. A united church is a grand dream—a dream that will not likely be realized within a measurable time.

Since both London and Chicago have evinced a desire to outdo Paris in the matter of her Eiffel tower, there has been no lack of designs submitted to this end. Most of these designs have been mere imitations of Monsieur Eiffel's structure. There is one notable exception, however. A Spanish architect submits a design which is daring in its originality. He proposes to erect an iron pedestal towering far above the loftiest building in Chicago, and thereon to build an iron globe a thousand feet in diameter, with a spiral railway winding about it, inside and out, from pole to pole, the railway to be in all some four miles in length. On the globe is to be painted in glowing colors a map of the world, the outlines of which would be illuminated at night by electricity. The conception is grandiose, and eminently appropriate to a World's Fair. This great iron globe scheme is calculated to arouse one's fears, when we think of what might be the result of a rushing mighty wind, such as is not unknown in the Western States, coming along with an "everybody play ball" expression, and laying out its energies upon that monument. If once blown off its pedestal and sent rolling through Chicago, no little damage would be done. The prospective fair is drawing ideas by the hundred from persons desirous of acquiring fame. The latest comes from France, where they think that unless the World's Fair possesses some unique feature such as the Eiffel Tower at Paris that it will fall short of success. The suggestion is a novelty indeed. The scheme, in brief, consists simply in dropping a projectile-shaped car from a tower 1000 feet in height into a basin of water. The car is to be arranged so that the air will not be compressed or any concussion felt when it strikes the water, and the object of the scheme is to enable people to experience a whole new set of emotions. The car, as illustrated, has every seat occupied, but even in the event of the idea being carried out we fear the number of passengers for a fall of 1000 feet to be accomplished in a few seconds would be small. The car is to be built of steel, forty feet in length, and weighing about eleven tons. The basin to receive it is to be 200 feet deep. When it makes its first trip, or whatever its motion is called, may we be there to see.

Halifax is this year to have the Provincial Exhibition. If it is not too much managed it will doubtless be a success. We have better facilities for a successful exhibition than any other town in the province.

The fact that King Kalakana, of Hawaii, was a student and a linguist is not generally known. Such, however, was the case, and his visit to the United States was partly for the purpose of securing a publisher for his latest work, "The Temple of Wisdom." Last year his book, "Legends of Hawaii," written in collaboration with ex-Minister Dagget, was published. In "The Temple of Wisdom," which was not quite completed, the royal author attempts to prove from the original Hebrew that the Trinity is a misnomer for one God, and further, that all things have their origin in fire, and will end in fire. The deceased King's contact with American and European civilization so colored his views and actions that during the seventeen years of his reign he completely changed the condition of his kingdom from semi barbarism to one of progress and enlightenment.

A Chicago paper states that there would be less vexation over the Bering Sea muddle if the newspapers would spell the name correctly. It is plain Bering Sea, not Behring, Behrings, nor Kamtschatka Sea. It was named for its discoverer, Captain Juan Ivanovich Bering, the Danish explorer, who was sent by Peter the Great to find out whether Asia was united to America by land. The h was interpolated to give the name a Russian form when Bering entered Peter's service. Ivan, who was addicted to "Bering," preferred the old baptismal. We always had a little uneasiness about the correctness of the spelling of this name, but now that we are informed on the subject, we will, when we are pressed for space, be able to leave the h out with perfect propriety, the more so since the United States Geographical board, established by Act of Congress, and appointed by the President, has recommended that in all maps, charts and official documents or publications, the name shall henceforth appear as Bering.

It has long been supposed that King Kalakana, of the Sandwich Islands, was ready to put his little kingdom on the market. Death has stepped in to prevent His Majesty from carrying out his by no means kingly purpose—if it ever *was* his purpose; but the destiny of the kingdom is not made any more secure by the change in the occupancy of the throne. The Princess Liliuokalan, sister of Kalakana, will probably ascend the throne without disturbance. She is the wife of an American, Hon. J. Owen Dominis. The new ruler, after tasting for a little while the sweets of sovereignty, and learning the insecurity of her throne, may acquire something of her brother's commercial instinct, in which case the Sandwich Islands will probably become an appendage to one or another of the great powers. They are fertile, and would undoubtedly be a very desirable addition to the British Empire. It is evident, however, that the Americans consider themselves to have the first claim on the Pacific Kingdom. American influence is predominant at Honolulu, and it is reasonable to suppose that the American Government would be looked to by the islanders as the most likely purchaser, especially as the Queen's husband is an American. If there be any fair means, however, by which England can obtain this most desirable territory, it should certainly not be neglected, for Honolulu would prove an invaluable link in the chain that connects Canada with Australasia.

While in other South American countries revolutions, according to our northern ideas, are to be expected with something like irregularity, we have come to regard Chili as the one impeccable exception. Chili has been praised for her stability, her progressive spirit, her commercial activity, her iron-clads, and her victory over Peru, till she has come to regard herself as a Triton among minnows and the admiration of the political universe. Her attitude toward her sister states of the continent has of late been most top-*lofty*. Yet she is one of them, and, as we see, the revolutions must come! Constitutional agitation is not in favor with the South Americans, who incline to speedier and more dashing measures. The present difficulty, in which the insurgents seem to be having the best of it, is in no way akin to that which so lately convulsed the Argentines. It is a struggle against autocracy, rather than against financial management. President Balmaceda, whose resignation is demanded by the insurgents, is a capable administrator, whose rule, though autocratic, has been beneficial to the republic. Nevertheless he is unpopular, for he represents a sort of family compact, which has for the past twenty years or more held the real reins of Government, reducing the principle of universal suffrage to a mere farce, which has served to keep the people more or less thoroughly amused. The President, who really directs the whole administration machinery, controls at the same time the election machinery as well. His power is practically unlimited. It can last but for one term of five years; but he is able to nominate and secure the election of his successor. This successor is invariably taken from the ranks of an oligarchy, consisting of the leading families of Santiago. Chili is a republic in name. The insurgents would have it a republic in reality. Here is the point at issue. The oligarchy is pretty strictly established, and it is just possible that constitutional agitation would be too mild a medicine for the disease that is to be dealt with.

The lamentably unhealthy state into which our one time healthy city has got during the past year is matter for great regret, and calls for efforts of all kinds to restore it to its original condition. We suggest, and it is merely a suggestion, that some active, sensible women should take the matter in hand. A statement recently made in a New York paper shows what women can accomplish in a public way when they are organized for work. The article in question is a sketch of the "Ladies' Health Protection Association" of that city. It was organized six years ago, and has done in this brief period no end of good in removing public nuisances and promoting the

general health. At the outset the Association comprised only eleven women, but undaunted by the work before them, so out of proportion to their force, they promptly began business, selecting for their first attack the horribly filthy methods of disposing of manure and offal in public and private stables, and did not rest until they had abated the nuisance and brought the methods into accordance with the conditions of health. Successful in this, they next moved upon the slaughter-houses, and after numerous conferences with the butchers, and appeals to the authorities, they secured the removal of the houses outside the city limits, and also such improvements in them that they have become model abattoirs. Leaky gas houses next occupied their attention, and these they have remedied, and are now working to secure their removal also beyond the city limits. They have cleaned out the swill-milk stables, and given the people of New York purer milk. They have purified the water, improved the hygienic condition of the schools, abated nuisances arising from sewers, and their last herculean task has been to improve the streets by securing better street-cleaning. Against all evils detrimental to health the women of this Association have directed their efforts. They have done what men have hitherto failed to do, and their work speaks for them. It is a far from a pleasant task for women to undertake, but they appear to disregard the obnoxious side of it in the earnest endeavor to do good to their fellow-citizens. We do not approve of a female Mayor and Aldermen, such as some towns in the United States have had, but there is certainly no reason why we should not have a health Association comprised of women, who would receive the respectful attention of the city authorities in any reform they might propose. Where there is sickness the women are those who suffer most by it, and they ought to at once take up arms against all disease causes coming within their notice. The effort to rid Halifax of diphtheria and other diseases must be a united one, and when it becomes so a healthy condition of affairs needs must prevail.

In looking over our exchanges we frequently see paragraphs that either astonish or amuse us. For instance, one paper told us that 50,000 workmen of *both sexes* were out of employment in Berlin. Can this be a sign that women are to be treated more on an equality with men in the matter of work and wages, since they are included in the term workmen, or is it only when out of employment that they are so called? Again, we are told that a mountain of glass has been discovered in Kamouraska, a province of Quebec, 98 per cent. pure glass, and that the quality is not equalled anywhere else in America. We never before heard of a mountain of glass outside of a fairy tale, but natural glass is not an impossibility, and this mountain has been given a local habitation if not a name, so that the matter can be investigated by those who are desirous of finding out if it is true. As if this glass story was not enough for us, one comes from Findlay, Ohio, anent a girl who has glass in her eye. This is the tale as given to the public in dozens of papers:—"The physicians and oculists of Findlay are greatly puzzled over the case of Jennie Sutton. From the right eye of the girl fifty-four pieces of broken glass were taken by Dr. T. C. Fritch. These pieces of glass have been coming from the eye of this girl for the last month, and only day before yesterday Dr. Fritch removed every evidence of glass in the eye and announced that all were taken out. Yesterday she came back and had fifty-four more pieces removed. The girl is a domestic in the family of ex County Surveyor Stringfellow, whose wife has been taking the particles of glass from the girl's eye for a month past. It is estimated that over one hundred pieces of glass have been taken from the eye since the case first attracted attention." When this lady hears of the glass mountain she will in all probability go out of the business, as there would be little use competing with such natural advantages.

There is perhaps no other legislative body in the world to match the United States Senate and Congress in lofty superiority to all the principles of political economy. The American eagle, they seem to fancy, if only stamped on a piece of American silver, and duly labelled, can sail serene through regions beyond the reach of "Gresham's Law"—that law by which the inferior money drives the superior out of market. We read many wonderful prophesyings as to the results which will follow if the Bill receives the consent of the President. But most of these are somewhat exaggerated. It is not probable that any immediate disturbance in prices will take place, except a jump in the price of silver. Gold will get out of the country as speedily as possible, and silver will flow in and take its place, and all who hold silver or silver mines will profit hugely by the operation. There will be no difference in the relations between debtor and creditor, for the merchant who takes 82 cents worth of silver in payment for a debt of \$1.00 is getting something whose purchasing power is \$1.00, which he in turn pays out as \$1.00, which legally and practically, as far as he is concerned, is one dollar, just as much as if it were a dollar in gold. It is a mistake to imagine that the Bill will in any sense cause a discount of 18 per cent. from all debts in the United States, as some have argued. There is no such financial upheaval in immediate prospect, and if any of our readers hold good American debts, they need have no anxiety on the subject, terrorists to the contrary notwithstanding. The only effect will be in the case of a debtor who is so fortunate as to possess silver in bullion, or a silver mine. He will find his ability to pay his debts suddenly increased in a most stimulating degree. The trouble will arrive by and by, when the silver dollar, becoming too abundant for the requirement of the nation's domestic trade, seeks a market abroad, and awakes to the fact that it is only 82 cents. Then it will turn back home for appreciation,—and find it can no longer do the same amount of business as it could before. Then, and not till then, it would depreciate, and then prices will go up. The process is indirect, and a host of such considerations may delay the result. But theoretically the result is inevitable.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

AN OLD STORY.

A winning wile  
A sunny smile,  
A feather.

A tiny walk,  
A little talk,  
Together.

A playful flout,  
A winsome pout,  
Capricious.

A merry miss,  
A stolen kiss,  
Delicious.

You ask papa,  
Consult mamma,  
With pleasure.

And both repent  
The rash event,  
At leisure.

The ground of all good thoughts is sadness.  
With woman tears are often only moistened joy.

No matter what his rank or position may be, the lover of books is the richest and the happiest of the children of men.

The road to happiness and the road to misery follow the same course. The difference is in the travellers, not in the road travelled.

Weeks—"Well, how are things over in Boston? Have they named any new pie 'Aristotle' yet?" Wentman—"No-o. But I heard a man there ask for a Plato soup."

She (adjusting her skates)—"Oh, isn't the ice beautiful? The lake is just like a huge mirror." He—"Yes, and if you don't look out you'll be pretty apt to see yourself in it."

Tommy—"Mamma, can't you tell me a new fairy story?" Mrs. Figg—"I don't know any new ones, Tommy. May be your father will tell you some when he comes in to-night."

"What's that awful noise in the next room?" asked the early guest at the banquet. "That," replied the newspaper reporter, "must be the table groaning under all the delicacies of the season."

"Yes, we've quarreled. I think this parting from my Amelia will kill me." "I should think you would feel it." "Feel it? Why, great Scott, it's torture. She had \$200,000 in her own right."

Judge—"You are charged with bigamy, Mr Smith. Have you anything to say to the charge?"

Prisoner—"No, sir, I'm not fool enough to talk against two women.

AT HOME.—Mrs. Westend.—"Good-morning, Mr. Northend, I want to run in and see your wife. Is she at home?"

Mr Northend—"Yes: she'll be at home all day. When I left she was trying to make up her mind to go out and have a tooth pulled."

THEN HE WENT AND KICKED HIMSELF.—"Don't you think, Miss Twilighte, that you could learn to love me if you should try?"

"Really, Mr. Vere de Vere, I don't know. I learned to like tomatoes once, but after careful consideration I have been sure ever since that the result wasn't worth the pains."

THE CZAR'S REPLY.—[Addressed to the promoters of the Guildhall meeting, held to protest against the treatment of the Jews in Russia:]—

"Go, and in your own city fight  
Gainst Poverty's foul ravages;  
Go to your East End courts and slums,  
And succour your own savages:  
And till, at least, you've carried out  
At home your high-flown teaching,  
Spare me, in common decency,  
Your pharisaic preaching!"

—Truth.

FEELS BETTER.—"Are you happier since your second marriage?" he asked of his friend as they rode down town.

"Oh, much happier."

"Then it was a case of love?"

"Exactly, the same as with my first, but there is this difference—I feel more settled."

"In your mind?"

"Yes, and all other ways. It was never quite clear in my first venture who ran the house, but in this case everything is plain sailing, and no occasion for dispute."

"She knuckled, eh?"

"Oh, no. She's boss."

Last year:

Her eyes were rheumy, and weak and red,  
Her breath— you could smell it afar,  
She had ringing and dizziness oft in her head,  
And the cause of it all was catarrh.

This year:—

Her breath is as sweet as the new mow hay,  
Her eyes are as bright as a star,  
And the cause of the change, she is ready to say,  
Was the Dr. Sage Cure for Catarrh.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will positively cure catarrh in the head, no matter how bad or of how long standing. Fifty cents, by all druggists.

OVERCOATS.

We are showing a splendid assortment of OVERCOATINGS in all the New Shades; in any texture from Lightest Spring and Fall to Heavy Winter Weights.

A Real Good Overcoat to Order for \$15.

Silk Linings Two Dollars Extra.

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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.

The election campaign opens to-day by a great meeting in Toronto.

It is rumored that the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Railways may shortly consolidate.

The annual meeting of the Sailors' Home was held on Friday evening last. The usual business was gone through with.

The steamer *Halifax* has been chartered for an excursion to Jamaica. She will leave Boston for the West Indies on the 28th inst.

The Canada Atlantic S. S. Company has decided to purchase a sister ship to the *Halifax* to place on the line between Halifax and Boston.

On the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture, the Government has decided to grant money for the establishment of dairy schools through the Dominion.

The annual meeting of the Y. M. C. Association was held on Thursday evening of last week. Mr. E. G. Smith was elected President, vice J. C. Mackintosh; retired.

A saw mill, at the north end of Shelburne, owned by John C. Ryer and John W. Bower & Sons, was burned on Wednesday morning. Total loss \$23,000, no insurance.

Mr. Potter, manager of the Sailors' Home, has resigned, and accepted a position as manager of the Sailors' Home in St. John. The Halifax institution is looking for a new manager.

Charlottetown has a new daily, the *Morning Guardian*, published by the editor of *The Guardian*. It is devoted to prohibition, the tunnel, equal rights, country before party, and municipal reform.

The Postmaster-General has signed a convention with Barbadoes, West Indies, for a direct parcel post between the two countries. Overtures in the same direction have been made by the department with other islands of the British West Indies, and also with Hong Kong.

A terrible murder was committed by thieves at Ancaster, near Hamilton, Ontario, on January 27th. John Heslop, an elderly man, was shot through the heart by the burglars, who kept Mrs. and Miss Heslop shut in a room while they committed the crime. All the booty they secured was some jewelry belonging to Miss Heslop.

Mr. Benjamin Sulte, the historian, has been requested by Mr. C. Langelier, the Provincial Secretary, on behalf of the Quebec Government, to prepare a volume of Canadian History for use in the schools of that Province. This text book will convey a knowledge of history in the secret method, by a series of dialogues.

The replies from judges, jurists, Crown officers and others to the circular of the Minister of Justice asking for opinions as to the advisability of abolishing grand juries in criminal matters are nearly all in. They vary a great deal. Some eminent authorities being for and others against the reform, so that it is unlikely that any legislative change will be proposed to Parliament.

The members of the Union Engine Company who made the complaint against Captain Condon complied with the request of the committee of investigation and withdrew their "manifests," but sent the resolution to the City Clerk instead of to the Secretary of the Company. They have been expelled from the company by the majority. Chief Pickering has instructed the expelled members to continue to promptly respond with their apparatus to any alarms, until otherwise instructed by him.

On Wednesday the sleeping car on the through west bound express on the Canadian Pacific Railway was thrown from the track, by a broken axle in the forward truck, about 100 feet east of a trestle bridge near Schreiber, on the Lake Superior section. The car ran half way across the bridge, tearing up the ties, and was then precipitated over the side, and fell 50 or 60 feet to the ground. There were eleven passengers in the car, all of whom were more or less injured, but only four seriously. Some of the sleeping car passengers were in the dining car, and so escaped injury.

A collision occurred on the G. T. R. near Ballyntine, Ontario, on Sunday morning. Engine No. 389, going east, dashed into No. 154 going west. Drivers and firemen were compelled to jump to save their lives. Brakeman Clew jumped from the cab window of the engine and was crushed to death in the debris. Elliot, driver of No. 389, was entrenched in a ditch with three freight cars on top of him. He is badly injured about the back, head and arms. Middleton, driver of No. 154, had not time to jump when the crash came. He was thrown from his engine over a fence and into an adjoining field and was severely injured. Malley, his fireman, was terribly bruised. Wm. Taylor, another fireman, escaped unhurt. C. Low was killed; he belonged to Brookville and was a single man. Two engines and about 20 freight cars are totally destroyed and piled up in a heap. The loss will aggregate \$75,000. The cause of the collision is alleged to be due to the carelessness of Mr. Laidley, operator at Kingston, where the trains had orders to cross.

Arrangements for the taking of the Canadian census are in full swing. The commissioners and enumerators are now being selected. The chief officers number only fourteen, four for Ontario, three for Quebec, one for British Columbia, etc. There will be a commissioner for each county, and there will be about 3,000 enumerators. These officers do the actual work, going from house to house and taking down the information required by the department. The census taking will commence all over the Dominion on Monday morning, April 6, which is the date fixed for that work through-

out the British Empire. The chief officers mentioned stand between the Department and the commissioners, in the same relations as a staff officer or lieutenant-general does to the officer in command of an army. They are brought to the Department before the census begins and are instructed in all matters pertaining to the census taking, after which they go back and instruct the commissioners under them, who in turn instruct the enumerators. Thus the chief officers save the Department an immense amount of correspondence. The census taking will last about six weeks.

None seem to escape, everyone gets a cough sometime during the winter. A real friend will be found in the Oxford Cough Syrup, it is the best, cheapest and most effective cough medicine.

Nothing less than \$15,000,000 will meet the requirements of the World's Fair at Chicago. There seems to be some hitch about getting it too.

Secretary Windom of the U. S. Treasury, died suddenly at the annual banquet of the New York Board of Trade on January 29th. The programme was at once cut short. The U. S. Senate adjourned as a mark of respect to the late Secretary Windom.

On Feb. 1st as an oil well shooter was on his way to a well near St. Mary's, Lima, Ohio, with a load of nitro-glycerine, it exploded and blew horses, waggon and driver to atoms. The only evidence of the disaster was a huge hole in the roadway.

Chief Justice Fuller on Tuesday, announced that the supreme court had decided to grant the petition of counsel representing the British government, for leave to file application for a writ of prohibition to prevent the district court of Alaska from proceeding to carry out its decree of forfeiture made in the case of the schooner *Sayward*, libelled for unlawfully taking seals within the waters of Bering sea. The rule requiring the Alaska court to go to Washington and show cause why writ of prohibition should not issue is made returnable on the second Monday of April.

Mr. L. B. Mizner, of the United States ex-Minister to Guatemala, has decided to make public his official defence in the Barrundia case. He justifies this on the ground that Mr. Blaine's letter dismissing him was given to the press three weeks before it reached him and two weeks before Congress met. His defence is that the Barrundia affair was a mere incident in comparison with the settlement of the war between San Salvador and Guatemala, which he, as Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, brought about on the very day Barrundia was killed, and which required his whole attention; aside from this, however, he claims that his course was strictly in accordance with international law, as Barrundia was guilty of non-political as well as political crime.

At the time of the terrible accident on the Old Colony Railway at Quincy last summer several of the dead and wounded were robbed by some miscreant of jewels, including several diamonds of considerable value. Detectives have been at work on the case and the thief has been discovered. A young, good-looking detective was detailed to work up the case, through the daughter of the suspected man. The detective made love to the young woman, escorting her to parties and theatres. Not long ago he invited her to a big party and intimated to her that as it would be a fashionable affair he would like to have her appear at her best. She appeared on the night of the party bedecked with diamonds which had been taken from victims of the disaster. The detective expressed much admiration for the jewels during the evening, and inquired their cost. The girl did not know and said they were gifts from her father. This and other information furnished by the unsuspecting girl led to the arrest of her father, who is a well-known resident of Quincy.

Despatches from Greece say that an avalanche rolled down upon the town of Athamania. Twenty-five persons were killed outright and many were injured; 80 houses were destroyed.

Despatches from Chili state that the insurgents have been obliged to abandon La Serena and Coquimbo and that the harbor of Siquique has been reopened. Reports say that the government will raise the blockade of Valparaiso in three days unless the insurgents make another attack in the meanwhile. The government appears to be gaining ground.

An attempt at a revolution occurred at Oporto, Portugal, a few days ago. Three regiments of infantry, including a portion of the garrison, revolted with the object of establishing a Portuguese Republic. It was soon suppressed, and forty-three soldiers and all the civilians who had taken part in the uprising were placed under arrest by the loyal troops.

There is a crisis in the Italian ministry. Signor Crispi has presented his resignation, which King Humbert regards as final and has not asked him to withdraw it. The *Standard*, commenting on the Italian ministerial crisis, says the main ingredient of the irritation that resulted in Crispi's fall was the insane and inexplicable wasts of Italian money in Africa. It says a halt should be made in such lavish expenditures by the other powers and the ambitious dreams regarding Africa should be left to chartered companies. The *Times* Rome correspondent says: "I do not believe any stable combination is possible to oppose Signor Crispi, who will be stronger than ever on returning to power. He refuses positively to enter any combination at present. Some think Dr. Zanardelli will be able to form a strong ministry."

## CITY CHIMES.

The splendid sleighing of the past fortnight has brought joy to the hearts of those who love to hear the "tintinabulation of the bells, and to enjoy the pleasant sensation of gliding swiftly over the frozen snow. Numerous parties have been out, "just a drive and a dance you know," and they are certainly very enjoyable. Some people prefer euchre parties, but the young

and healthy always vote for the sleigh drive. When things are well arranged there is a chance for all to be happy and bless the jolly season.

The third subscription concert by the Orpheus Club was given in Orpheus Hall last night.

The announcement that Miss Louise Laine is about to sever her connection with the Ladies' College and depart from Halifax has awakened great regret. Miss Laine's beautiful voice has contributed to the success of the greater number of musical events in Halifax since her residence here, and its loss will be severely felt. Her recitals, of which the first was given two weeks ago, will have a greater interest as being probably the last public appearances of this talented lady in Halifax. The next one takes place in Orpheus Hall on March 5th.

A man got his leg broken on Tuesday in Halifax. Cause, boy coasting. How long is this to continue?

Professor C. H. Porter has again taken charge of the organ in St. Matthew's Church, and with Miss Laine, Mrs. J. McD. Taylor, and Messrs. Macdonald and Blois, will conduct the singing in future. The best sacred music in the city is to be heard at St. Matthew's, but the congregation ought to join in too.

The Burns concert at Orpheus Hall on Friday evening last was a very pleasant affair. The Chalmers' choir rendered the choruses, and did them well. A score or more of fresh young voices generally please an audience, but the bonnie lads and lassies who took part in this concert not only pleased but delighted their hearers. Mrs. Campbell was the star of the evening, and as usual captured her listeners. Mr. Crawford, who long ago won his spurs, was received with hearty applause. The readings were only fair to middling, and were not up to the standard of the musical productions.

The "Flying Scud" at the Academy scored a great success, and was kept on for a week. On Wednesday evening "Hands Across the Sea" was, by special request, repeated once more to the great delight of all who witnessed it. This closes the Lytell engagement, but next Monday evening a grand complimentary benefit will be tendered Mr. Lytell, who deserves it. His friends will give him a bumper house.

A lecture by Professor Macdonald is always a treat. St. Andrew's Church was well filled on Tuesday evening to listen to "A Greek Sermon, with Notes," which Professor Macdonald was announced to deliver. The sermon was by Lucian, one of Greece's greatest writers, and the notes were by the lecturer, who well sustained his reputation on this occasion. The audience manifested its appreciation by frequent applause.

The Private Afternoon people's Carnival on Tuesday evening was, despite the weather, a great success. About one hundred and fifty skaters in costume were on the ice, and the gay scene was witnessed by not less than 1500 spectators. The decorations were particularly artistic and effective. The most attractive feature was the Minuet, taken part in by ten ladies and ten gentlemen in handsome costumes. Led by Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Fuller they went through the graceful motions of the dance in a manner that called forth applause from the spectators several times. If it had not been for the rain no doubt the Exhibition building would have been crowded, for the carnival was one of the most brilliant ever held there in point of elegance, though not of numbers. It will probably be repeated on Monday evening, when those who did not see it on Tuesday may have an opportunity of doing so.

St. Patrick's minstrels gave an enjoyable entertainment in the Academy of Music last night. It will be repeated this evening and to-morrow evening.

We are soon to have another weekly paper in Halifax. It is to be called the Mercury.

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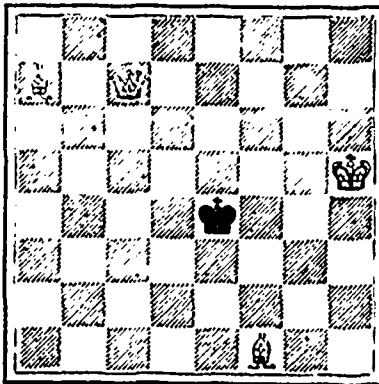
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**CHESS.**

Solution of Problem No. 53 Q to QR2. Solved by C. W. L.

PROBLEM No. 55.  
From N. Y. Tribune,  
BLACK 1 piece.



WHITE 1 piece.  
White to play and mate in two moves

GAME No. 55  
From The Week.  
Game played at Richmond, Virginia,  
between Mr. J. Kinnier and Mr.  
J. S. Redd, Oct. 29th, 1890  
Philidor's Defence.

- |                               |             |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| J. A. Kinnier.                | J. S. Redd. |
| WHITE.                        | BLACK.      |
| 1 P to K4                     | P to K4     |
| 2 KKt to B3                   | P to Q3     |
| 3 P to Q4                     | P takes P   |
| 4 Q takes P                   | QKt to B3   |
| 5 B to QKt5                   | B to Q2     |
| 6 B takes Kt                  | B takes B   |
| 7 Castles a                   | QK to B3    |
| 8 Q to Q3                     | Kt to K2    |
| 9 Kt to QB3                   | P to QR3    |
| 10 R to K1                    | Castles b   |
| 11 P to QR4                   | P to KR3    |
| 12 P to QKt4                  | P to Q4     |
| 13 P to K5 c                  | Q to KB4 d  |
| 14 Q to Q4                    | P to QKt3   |
| 15 P to QKt5                  | B to Kt2    |
| 16 P to R5                    | P takes KtP |
| 17 Kt takes KtP               | Kt to QB3   |
| 18 Q to Kt2                   | B to Kt5 f  |
| 19 Kt(Kt5) to Q4 g            | Q to Q2     |
| 20 P to R6                    | B to R1     |
| 21 P to QB3                   | B to B4     |
| 22 B to K3                    | KR to K1    |
| 23 KR to QKt1                 | Kt to QR2   |
| 24 R to QR5                   | Kt to QB3   |
| 25 P to K6!                   | P takes P   |
| 26 R takes B                  | P takes R   |
| 27 K to K5                    | Q to Q3!    |
| 28 Q to K7 ch!                | B takes Q   |
| 29 P takes B ch               | K to K1     |
| 30 KKt takes Kt ch Q takes Kt |             |
| 31 Kt takes Q mate!           | h           |

a White, who has adopted Morphy's favorite attack against Philidor, should here proceed with 7 B to K-Kt5! preventing Black's reply in that text, and in the opinion of the *hand buch*, leaving him with a cramped game. b 10—, P to KKt3, intending to fianchetto and then castle on the Kt's side, was tempting; but not safe, for then 11 B to KKt5! Q to K3; 12 Kt to Q4, Q to Q2; 13 B to B6, with a fine game. The text play, too, is somewhat hazardous.

c Correct. White's position at once becomes still more aggressive. d 13—, Q to KKt3, so as to bring his Kt duly into play via K to B4 and prepare for P to Q5 at the right juncture, seems much better.

e Again well played, discounting Black's otherwise excellent Kt move. f Very feasible, indeed, precipitating the catastrophe. g 18— B to QB4 was, by all odds, the proper move. h If, instead, 19 Kt(B3) to Q4, then 19— Q to Q2, when if 20 Kt takes

Kt, B takes Kt; 21 Q takes B, B takes Kt; 22 P to R6, K to Kt1; 23 P to R7 ch, K to R1, etc. White plays all along here in capital style. h Quite a charming and problematic position for a wind-up.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat*.

**Good News!**

No one, who is willing to adopt the right course, need be long afflicted with boils, carbuncles, pimples, or other cutaneous eruptions. These are the results of Nature's efforts to expel poisonous and effete matter from the blood, and show plainly that the system is ridding itself through the skin of impurities which it was the legitimate work of the liver and kidneys to remove. To restore these organs to their proper functions, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the medicine required. That no other blood-purifier can compare with it, thousands testify who have gained

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SOUP, in tins. Huckle's American.  
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CONDENSED MILK, Swiss and Truro.  
BEST BUTTER, English American & Canadian.  
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January 14, February 11, March 11, April 8,  
May 13, June 10, July 8, August 12, September 9,  
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Capital Prize worth \$15,000.

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1	" " 5,000	5,000 00
1	" " 2,500	2,500 00
1	" " 1,250	1,250 00
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25	" " 50	1,250 00
100	" " 25	2,500 00
200	" " 15	3,000 00
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## FOREVER.

I dream again of that presence sweet,  
That filled my life with love and light,  
Charming the pain from heart and brow,  
Filling my brain with visions bright.  
Whose heart and life is the cheering now  
As the years roll on that part us two  
Forever?

Her presence smiled upon me then,  
Gilding with sun gleams all my life,  
From dark forebodings my soul beguiled,  
And my thoughts with fancies sweet were rife.  
I dream of her now till my heart grows wild,  
Has she left me thus, my sweet, my child,  
Forever?

Forever! why is there such a word?  
It breaks my heart with its changeless knell,  
Covered by years of toil and pain,  
Shall we ever meet? Ah! who can tell?  
Shall hands and lips ne'er touch again?  
Alas! for life's hopes so early slain  
Forever!

Robin Adair.

## PARNELL.

Dear Critic,—These are truly wonderful times, for each day and hour seems to bring about events which are of absorbing interest until pushed aside in the public mind by fresh arrivals. One day it is the Boring Sea trouble, another day it is the dissolution of Parliament, or it may be the split in the Irish party. Speaking of the latter, I should judge that Parnell must go down before public opinion. I have always admired the cool courage of this man, who under the most trying circumstances has ever been ready to uphold the rights of the Irish people, but Parnell has shown himself in a new light during recent years. When a man unblushingly admits, as did Parnell before the Commission, that he had purposely misrepresented things while speaking upon the floor of the House of Commons, he cannot expect to be regarded as a true statesman. The O'Shea incident, damaging as it is to Parnell, is not more so than his conduct since its exposure in the divorce courts. Parnell has shown himself capable of low political trickery, and has proved utterly unworthy of confidence or respect. He is playing a desperate game, but although we may admire his energy and determination, it is a foregone conclusion that the odds are against him, and that before long public opinion will sweep away the man who has taken such a conspicuous part in Irish affairs. The world may pity and even forgive a man who has broken the seventh commandment, but it does not pity or respect a man who can stoop to telling a lie and afterwards boast of having done so, nor can it uphold a man who for purely personal reasons reveals the confidence of others, and appeals to the worst passions of human beings.

O. G.

## BOOK GOSSIP.

"The Nugents of Carriconna," by Tigo Hopkins, is an entrancing Irish story just published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, forming No. 65 of the Town and Country Library. Full of racy Irish humor and sufficient pathos to excite the reader's tender feelings, the story takes a place in the front rank of novels of this description. The struggle of Trenchard with narcomania is vividly portrayed, and all who are fortunate enough to read the story will rejoice in the happy outcome.

From Walter Scott, London, we have received a copy of "The Comedies of Alfred De Musset," translated and edited, with an introduction, by L. S. Gwynn. The introduction is somewhat lengthy, and might easily stand alone as a criticism of De Musset and his works. The comedies contained in the present volume are "Barberine," "Fantasio," "No Trifling with Love," and "A Door must be either Open or Shut." We cannot go into details of each, but they are all well worth perusal, and will repay the careful and studious reader. De Musset himself, although brilliant, is scarcely a character to excite our admiration. The introduction will give the reader a fair idea of the kind of man who wrote the contents of this book. The following from the introduction expresses very well what we would say:—"He impresses us, indeed, rather by the amount than by the quality of his feeling. We give him our sympathy, as it were, in spite of ourselves; he fascinates rather than attracts us." The Camelot series, shilling volumes.

"Christmas Stories," by W. Heimbürg, translated by Mrs. J. W. Davis, illustrated, forms a volume published by Worthington Company, 747 Broadway, N. Y., and a right pleasant one it is to take up. The stories are exceedingly natural, and are good for all seasons of the year, and not only Christmas. They are pure and wholesome, fit to be given freely to young people to read. "Flickdorehen" and "Jascha" are beautiful, but sad, indeed they are all somewhat sad at the ending. The illustrations go far towards making the volume attractive, and the paper and print is of a fine description. Cloth, \$1.00; paper, 50 cents.

A book that should find an extensive sale in Halifax is "Our Asiatic Cousins," written by a lady well known in our midst, although absent now in Germany—Mrs. A. H. Leonowens. This lady's well-known ability should at once be a passport for the book, which is of great interest, and being written from personal knowledge and experience, in many cases, has a freshness of its own. It deals with the past, is a history of national origins; of the deeds of heroic men and women, of wars, revolutions, explorations, emigrations, transformations and reformations; of the growth of language, commerce, industries, the arts, literature and sciences—where these last have existed at all. Besides this, it deals with the present, gives us the pictures of the home life of those who live on the continent which cradled most of the noble races of man, in fact it gives all the general reader cares to know, and is particularly happy in not being heavy or elaborated in

any way. The sympathy of the writer with those written of is quite evident, and we cannot but admire the tone in which the religious rites of paganism are treated of. We advise our readers to get this book and learn to know their Asiatic cousins better than in the past. Published by D. Lothrop Company, Boston, 367 pages; price \$1.50.

A tribute to the Fourteenth is paid in the February *St. Nicholas* with the poem "An Old-Time Valentine," by Helen Gray Cone, with the frontispiece illustration by Edwards, and then Max Bennett describes "How the Mails are Carried," in an account of the Railway Post Offices, with illustrations by C. T. Hill. Mary E. Wilkins, in her story "Mehitable Lamb," shows all the deftness of touch and perfection of choice which is so characteristic of her sketches of New England character, whether the personages be children or adults. "A Little Girl's Dairy in the East," by Lucy Morris Ellsworth, is delightful reading, apart from its conscious and unconscious humor. What children notice is likely to be the essential point in scene; and Miss Ellsworth, who "climbed the pyramids at the age of ten," and who tells us that "while the *Sheak* listed with great attention, mamma took his picture," is a most discriminating chronicler. Andrew Lang completes his recital of the story of the "Golden Fleece;" J. T. Trowbridge ably proceeds with his stirring serial; Noah Brooks carries on the Kansas adventures of his heroes, and Elsie and E-ma-ji-na-shun find Cloudland a country of pleasant surprises. "Lady Jane" in this number finds true happiness with her grandfather, and thus the serial is completed with satisfaction to its countless readers. The verse of the number includes poems by Louise Chandler Moulton, Mary E. Wilkins, and a most amusing one by Oliver Herford, whose verse and pictures strive equally for superiority. Besides, there are uninventoried riches in the pictures and departments, enough to rank the number with its brilliant predecessors.

Music-loving girls, and those with vocal aspirations, will find a rich treat in *The Ladies' Home Journal* for February, in which Emma C. Thursby, Campanini, Madam Albani, Clara Louise Kellogg, Maud Powell and Albert Parsons have crisp and practical articles on voice-training, piano playing and music and vocalics generally. There is many a help and hint in the words of these great artists, who make room further on in the number for Sister Rosa Gottrude's first printed article on "My Work Among the Lepers," in which the young heroine of the leper settlement of Molokai tells the true reasons why she renounced her work among the stricken lepers. Edward Bellamy follows his original nationalistic ideas in an article on "Woman in the Year 2000," which will certainly be entertaining to thousands of women, since the picture is a bright and sparkling one. George W. Cable, the Croole novelist, begins a series of papers on "How to Teach the Bible;" Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney's new novel, "A Golden Gossip," progresses delightfully; Mrs. P. T. Barnum, with portrait, is sketched by a skillful hand; "Josiah Allen's wife" and Rose Terry Cooke each have a story. Dr. Talmage is especially good in his department, and are also Mrs. Margaret Bottoms in her "King's Daughters" page, and Mrs. Mullon in her graceful fashion pages. The number is, in short, a splendid one from a helpful as well as an entertaining standpoint. There is, withal, no better magazine published for women. Published at ten cents per copy, or one dollar a year, at 433-435 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Worthington Co., 747 Broadway, New York, announce for immediate publication, "Was it Love?" by Paul Bourget; translated by Camden Curwen; with photogravures; 1 vol., 12mo, Cloth, \$1.00. Is it possible for a lady to be sincerely in love with two suitors at once? Such is the delicate and crucial problem that Bourget (admitted by all who know him, the modern master of analysis) has set himself in "Un Cœur Du Femme;" and in working it out he has produced a very delectable novel, not only of society, but of permanent human interest.

#### INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Messrs. Blenkhorn & Sons, manufacturers of edge tools, Cauning, got out about 1,200 dozen axes in the season. They employ on an average ten men. Mr. J. S. Miller is the proprietor.

E. Leonard & Sons, 62 Water Street, St. John, N. B., represented in those provinces by Geo. H. Evans, report large sales made in past year. To their list of specialties in steam power they have lately added automatic, compound, condensing and non-condensing engines, which for economy in fuel, and perfect regulation in speed, make them well adapted for electric lighting or any situation where economy of fuel is an object. Their other specialties are: Sawmill engines, farm engines, portable and stationary engines, rotary sawmills, shingle machines, wood-working machinery etc. This firm does not sell one engine to answer every purpose, but make special engines for special duties. Their machinery can be found at work giving general satisfaction from Vancouver to Cape Breton.

**THE PULP MILL.**—The Maritime Chemical Pulp Co's mill will have its capacity doubled when it resumes in a few weeks. Two new digesters, in which the pulp is boiled in a chemical solution, are going in, and the old ones are being relined with cement, lead lining having been discarded after a fair trial.—*Chatham World*.

**CHEESE FACTORY.**—A factory for the manufacturing of cheese is to be opened at Mabou, C. B., the coming season. It will be under the control of L. C. Archibald.—*Antigonish Casket*.

Lloyd Mfg. and Foundry Co. last week turned out a large shaft for J. D. Barkhouse's new shingle mill at New Ross.—*Star*.

## DAVID ROCHE, HOUSE, SHIP AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.

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SPRING, 1891.

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GENERAL STATIONERY,

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137 GRANVILLE ST., HALIFAX, N. S.



COMMERCIAL.

The general run of trade has not varied materially within the past week, and in no particular line have we any special features to note. The movement continues to be of a quiet sort. In fact buyers generally seem to be pursuing a conservative course and, although values in some lines threaten to go upward, they will only take what they have an outlet for in the immediate future. This, of course, does restrict business to a certain extent, but wise traders have no fault to find with it. A number of heavy failures have recently occurred in Montreal and other cities in the province of Quebec, but they have not affected business in this city in the slightest degree. Payments have been, on the whole, fair and the money market rules on the easy side.

We find, on making enquiries, that the practice of exchanging checks for the purpose of tiding over financial pinches for twenty-four hours or from Saturday until Monday is far more common than is generally supposed. Checks are frequently exchanged by weak firms on Saturdays for the purpose of obtaining sufficient cash to pay the weekly wages of their hands, though in some cases exorbitant rates of interest are charged for the privilege of using a check. This is a very vicious and unbusiness-like method, and adds illegitimately to the expenses of business. If persisted in it leads to loss and ultimate failure.

A good many people in various lines of trade—especially grocers—do not realize, perhaps they have not given the matter a thought, that it pays to handle only the best goods. This is a fact that has been clearly demonstrated over and over again. The question of the slight advance in the paying price of the consumer is seldom taken into account. If people once become assured that goods purchased at a particular store can be relied upon as uniformly excellent, the matter of patronising such establishments is settled at once in their minds in the affirmative. We know quite a number of tradesmen who have followed the rule of handling the very best goods procurable in the various lines germane to their business, and with a success which has astonished some of their free and easy brethren. The fact that articles dispensed by these wide awake and far-seeing dealers can always be depended upon secures to them a custom which is at once permanent and lucrative. Furthermore it acts as an educator in leading people, hitherto indifferent in this respect, to purchase the better grades and thereby increase the business of the grocer by the virtual creation in his neighborhood of a new class of buyers. Collaterally it helps to elevate the standard of health among the customers through the consumption of choicer and presumably more wholesome food. So, from the standpoint of hygiene as well as from that of finance, it pays to handle the best goods.

Mr. A. DeCosta, a Barbados merchant who is at present in Ottawa, has very little faith in the West Indies trade scheme. He says the islands could not enter into any trade relations with the Dominion that would provoke retaliation from other countries, as Canada can only take a very small portion of her sugar crops. It may be added that the cultivation of the sugar beet, which is to be tried on a very extensive scale this year in large portions of Ontario, Manitoba and the North-West territories, will naturally tend to further reduce the volume of sugar that we shall require to import from abroad.

For a number of years past annual conventions of representatives of countries which are in the Universal Postal Union have been held in Vienna, at which matters affecting such countries are discussed. This year, for the first time, Canada has been invited to send a representative. It is to be hoped that this invitation will be accepted, as, if the right delegate is sent, much benefit to Canada may be expected to result. In this connection it may be mentioned that Mr. H. Hewton is making efforts to obtain a two-cent postage rate between Great Britain and this country. If he succeeds it will be a great advantage to Canada's trade.

The New York Evening Post says:—"The Bank of England has already arranged for the return, in the middle of next month, of the £3,000,000 borrowed of the Bank of France, and yet money remains at 1 per cent. in London for bankers' balances. So far as can be foreseen, there is little reason to doubt that money will continue very abundant there, and that the demand for investments will increase. In this country the strain to provide money to pay the increased duties on the large increase of imports is over, speculation in commodities, and especially in grain, has run its course, and the absorption of money in those directions will diminish. On the first of next September nearly \$58,000,000 of the 4½ per cent. United States bonds will mature, and that will bring out of the Treasury all the surplus that may have accumulated, and make an additional demand for other investment for the capital. So that altogether there is a prospect of lower rates of interest in 1891 than for several years past."

Weekly Financial Review of Henry Clews & Co.—New York, January 31, 1891.—"We have to record another week of dullness and weakness on the Stock Exchange. The season's investment demand appears to have been satisfied; and the speculative movement that set in with the restoration of ease in money has exhausted itself by advancing prices to a level that leaves little room for further rise until some new element of stimulus is forthcoming. "Bear" attempts to force prices to a lower level do not afford encouraging results, and the fluctuations are consequently within such a narrow range of prices as to discourage operations. Under these circumstances, the market is a narrow one, and transactions are largely confined to a few specialties which are affected for the time being by exceptional considerations.

London is now becoming an important element concerning the future of this market. The action of the Bank of England, in reducing its rate of discount from 3½ to 3 per cent, is conclusive evidence of decided ease in the money market. What that ease means and what effect it may have upon speculation are open questions. Judging solely from the present condition

of the London stock market, it might be inferred that the ease in money is in a measure caused by the absence of demand from the Exchange. Speculation is, at the moment, as dull in London as it is here; and, even on the very day that the Bank reduced its rate, London was a seller of securities at New York. It is reasonable to expect that the holders of the large mass of new securities issued in Great Britain within the last three years will avail themselves, as far as possible, of the ease in money for reviving their suffering specialties; but how far such a movement would extend to American investments remains to be seen. The uncertainty about the upshot of our silver legislation no doubt creates much shyness in London towards those of our issues which might be deemed payable in silver. The metropolitan financial press is loud in its warnings as to the consequences of free coinage, and predicts a sweeping return of our corporate securities in the event of the adoption of that measure. Still, there seems to be no reasonable room for doubt that, in the event of the pending silver schemes being defeated, London speculation would run very actively into Americans; the more so on account of the disastrous losses that have fallen upon British investors from the sort of foreign enterprises to which they have been committed during recent years. In this view, the fate of silver legislation will have very much to do with the future course of speculation and of prices both at London and New York.

The local money market continues to exhibit extreme ease, and so far from offering any obstacle to speculation affords to it every facility. Money is flowing to this centre from the interior in liberal volume."

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

	Week.		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	Jan. 30.	Prev. week.	1890	1889	1888	1891	1890	1889	1888
United States.....	271	357	286	291	280	1531	1628	1606	1152
Canada.....	59	74	50	53	50	235	210	182	202

DRY GOODS.—The last week has been a very quiet one in the wholesale trade, orders having fallen off somewhat, as a number of country houses decline to order until they see their way clearer in the matter of disposing of their spring goods. Still a fair turnover is in progress. The city retail trade has been fair for the season, but collections are reported to be only moderate. Remittances are not coming in as promptly as they should, but some houses seem to be fairly well satisfied. A good spring trade is confidently anticipated.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—No new feature has arisen during the past week, and it is nearly a repetition of old facts to give a review of the market. In all leading lines what buying there is is of a simple hand-to-mouth nature, so that business in general is of small dimensions. The tone, however, is fairly steady, and there is no change in prices to note. A letter from Glasgow says:—"Notwithstanding the recent firmness on makers' brands and their apparent scarcity, there is a complete absence of scrap in the market, and the recent additions to cost do not seem to awaken the slightest interest. In fact the market appears to be as devoid of life as ever and transactions just as small." There has been during the week in England a decline of 15s. in tin, 3d. in Scotch warrants and 5s. in Spanish lead, and an advance of 2s. 6d. in copper.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market is unchanged with only a quiet jobbing business doing. In England wheat has been quieter and corn firm. Weather in that country wet. In Chicago the grain market was stronger, but wheat declined 1½c to 1½c, while corn advanced 1½c. At New York wheat was strong and advanced 1½c. to 2½c. At St. Louis wheat advanced.

PROVISIONS.—There is a fair jobbing trade in pork and lard at steady prices. The dressed hog market continues very dull and quiet. Jobbers are not showing any disposition to do business, and those who hold hogs in this city are not pushing sales to any extent. There has been no change in the Liverpool provision market. That in Chicago was stronger; May pork advanced 15c. and May ribs 10c. Lard did not change but was firm. The hog market was steady and the cattle market lower.

BUTTER.—The butter market rules on the quiet side, but the tone is as firm as ever. The supply of creamery is small; in fact, when local wants are considered, there does not appear to be too much, so that any change in the position of this description of stock is extremely unlikely. In other descriptions the supply is larger. Still holders of them are also pretty firm, and there has been some fair business in it within the past few days.

CHEESE.—This market pursues a steady course, though there is not much doing. The position, however, is firm and unchanged. Stocks are pretty well reduced according to all accounts, but the month of March is approaching, by which time there should be a moderately clean deck, if the season is to commence satisfactorily. The cable is unchanged.

DRIED FRUIT.—The dullness noted last week in connection with this market has continued, and there is positively nothing to note in the way of wholesale transactions. There has been some enquiry, but buyers differ in their ideas of value from holders, while recently a cautious spirit has arisen in the matter of buying, and only what is actually wanted is taken, so that the movement is somewhat restricted on this account. The tone remains firm all round, and there is no change in values to note. Currants rule firm and have been in better demand in New York, but business here is quiet.

APPLES.—A London letter just received says:—"There has been a brisk trade passing in apples, the supply of which is very scarce, and prices are on the up line, English have been moving off at Covent Garden at 4s to 7s 6d per bush for common, 10s to 15s for dessert, and Canadian at 15s to 30s per bush. On Tuesday last Messrs. Keeling & Hunt put through a sale of 164 barrels Nova Scotia ex Damara which arrived on the 6th, and although the fruit was of poor quality and more or less frosted, excellent prices were realised, owing to the scarcity on the market, and active demand being in progress for apples of all kinds, which is likely to continue right up to the commencement of the Tasmanian season. Prices are expected to advance still further, and any Canadians that arrive are sure to do well, even if any

are left to come forward when the first Tasmanians are arriving at the end of April. A few years ago, apples, principally Nonpareils, were received from N. S. as late as May, and on one occasion Messrs. Kooling & Hunt sold 600 bbls at a gross average of 10s 9d., but the quality thence has greatly deteriorated."

**TEA.**—The tea market is very strong especially for low and medium grades. Blacks are reported very strong and active and are up 1/2d. on the other side, teas worth from 18c to 25c being particularly strong. On the whole teas are looked upon as very good property at the moment.

**COFFEE.**—The market for coffee is very strong in New York at present. Supplies are very short, particularly in mild grades. Maracaibo has again stiffened up and Jamaica are now quoted 2c higher than they were a week ago. Maracaibo are specially scarce; there was not one bag in first hands a few days ago, and the last steamer which arrived on Saturday did not relieve matters for she brought a very light cargo. There is very little coffee here at present.

**SUGAR.**—The sugar market here has undergone no important change since our last quotations. The New York market for raw is reported by the *Commercial Bulletin* as follows:—"The offerings of raw continue in a reserved way, and importers, with the impression that they can easily control movements to actual wants, are quite confident in their views as to prices. Buyers are not forcing affairs, under the impression that the market would be worked against them. No sales reported, but it is rumored that a lot of muscovados have been placed at 5c for 89 test." Cable advices from London report beet sugar easier and 2d lower at 12s 7/4d for January delivery. The New Orleans *Sugar Bowl* says: "We have lately had more rain than fell last month, as well as considerable cold weather and heavy frosts between showers. But little ice has been seen, however, and standing cane is still sweet. The bud being killed and the weather so uniformly cool, only a slight change has taken place in cane. This is indeed remarkable for Louisiana. Prospects for the next cane crop are now as good as they were a year ago."

**MOLASSES** is in small supply here, but in the absence of demand it is quiet. A Montreal report says of the market there:—"In Barbadoes molasses some holders still refuse to offer, but those willing to sell find that 33 1/2c is about the outside figure for large quantities. The price per single barrel to the retail country trade is now 35c. Antigua is offered at 30c. It is expected that the prices of new Barbadoes molasses will open at about equal to 33c to 33 1/2c laid down here, but some importers say they do not expect it to remain long at those figures, as they are inclined to believe that sufficient orders will go forward to spring the market. Time will tell."

**FISH OILS.**—Montreal, Feb 3.—"Newfoundland cod oil is steady and firm at 36c to 37c. Steam refined seal oil is in better demand at 51c. to 52 1/2c. as to quantity. Norway cod oil is firm at 80c to 85c." Gloucester, Mass., Feb. 3.—"Cod oil 27c to 30c.; medicine oil 60c.; black fish oil 55c; Menhaden oil 23c.; livers 30c. per bucket."

**FISH.**—There is nothing new to note in regard to the local position of fish. Dullness amounting practically to absence of business characterizes the trade here, which seems to have fallen into a condition of stagnation—not to say lethargy. Notwithstanding the trouble that Newfoundland is having with the Frenchmen, her government is giving more attention than ever to the development and more careful inspection of all her fisheries. It is very pleasing to note this energy on her part, and there is no doubt that perseverance will bring success. Canada is one of Newfoundland's principal customers for herrings, and the careful and honest packing which have come forward this year is a credit to the packers as well as the country. Now that the Lenten season is approaching it puts us in mind of fish, and what is nicer for breakfast than a good Labrador herring with a nice floury, ragged jacket. Our advices from abroad are as follows:—Montreal, Feb. 3.—"The wholesale fish dealers are in good spirits and looking forward to a splendid trade for Lent, which opens very soon. The retailers have been waiting to hear what the clergy had to say in regard to the Lenten fasts, and were half fearing that dispensations would be granted the same as last year, but the Archbishop has replied to interviewers at Montreal, that no indulgences will be granted this year, as the best of good health prevails everywhere. Last winter that weakening and depressing sickness, the Grippe, attacked all, and the Pope very wisely and kindly granted dispensations to any that desired to abstain from fasting, but the people must not think of forgetting their religious duties. The dealers are now scrambling to get all the fish possible, and look on it as the best stock in the store. As stocks in all quarters are very small we would not be surprised to see fasting in reality instead of on wholesome fish." There is a much more active movement in the pickled fish market and a fair business has been doing. Labrador herrings are more active and sales of 2,000 barrels are reported at \$4 3/4 to \$5 as to quantity; Shore herrings \$4.25; Cape Breton \$5 to \$5.25. Green cod very scarce at \$5 75 for No. 1, \$6 to \$6.25 for large, and at those prices no new lots can be laid down. A car lot sold at \$5.50 to \$5.75. Dry cod \$5.25. Sea trout in demand at \$8 50 per barrel. Newfoundland salmon \$17 to \$19 per tierce and \$12 to \$13 per barrel. Trading in frozen fish has been marked by more animation. Herrings have sold freely at \$1.30 per hundred. A car lot of tommy cods sold at \$1 55 a few days ago, but we now quote \$1.40 to \$1.50 per barrel. Haddock 4 1/2c. per lb., cod 3 1/2c. There is a moderate demand for dried fish with prices firm and steady. Boneless cod has been selling at 7c to 8c. and boneless fish 4 1/2c. to 6c. Yarmouth bloaters \$1 25 per 100. Finnan haddies 7 1/2c." Gloucester, Mass., Feb. 3.—"We quote New Georges codfish \$6 a qtl. for large, and small at \$5; Bank \$5.37 for large and \$4.60 for small; Shore \$5 50 and \$4.50 for large and small. French codfish \$6 per qtl. Phillips Beach codfish \$7 per qtl. Cured cusk at \$4.50 per qtl; hake, \$3; haddock \$3.50; heavy salted pickled, \$2.12, and English cured do \$2.75 per qtl. Labrador herring \$6 bbl.; split \$5; Nfld. do. \$5.00; Nova Scotia do. \$5.50; Eastport \$4; split

Shore \$4.25; round do. \$3.50; round Eastport \$3.25; pickled codfish \$7; haddock \$6; halibut heads \$3 50; sounds \$13; tongues and sounds \$11; tongues \$10; alowivos \$3.50; trout \$14; California salmon \$13; Halifax do. \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16." Port of Spain, Jan. 14.—"The *Clifford* from Lunenburg is the sole direct arrival with a good large assortment which we sold outright at \$21.50 tierces, \$24 drums and \$6 boxes. Some Newfoundland fish has since arrived from Barbados, and the *S. S. Louisa* has brought some small parcels from Halifax which are now on the market. Consumption is fairly active, and the stock at market moderate. Salmon and mackerel are saleable whilst herring are in overstock."

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**MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE RATES.**

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

GROCERIES.		SALMON, No. 1.....	
SUGARS.	Cut Leaf.....	18.00 to 19.00	
	Granulated.....	Haddock, per qtl.....	2.75 to 3.00
	Circle A.....	Hake.....	2.00 to 2.25
	White Extra C.....	POSK.....	2.00 to 2.50
	Standard.....	COLLOCK.....	1.50
	Extra Yellow C.....	HARK SCUMS, per lb.....	12 1/2
	Yellow C.....	JOB OIL A.....	25
TEA	Congou, Common.....		
	Fair.....		
	Good.....		
	Choice.....		
	Extra Choice.....		
	Oolong, Choice.....		
MOLASSES.	Barbadoes.....		
	Denerata.....		
	Diamond N.....		
	Porto Rico.....		
	Cienfuegos.....		
	Trinidad.....		
	Altagua.....		
Tobacco	Black.....		
	"    driht.....		
BISCUITS.	Pilot Bread.....		
	Boston and Thin Family.....		
	Soda.....		
	do in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....		
	Fancy.....		
HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.	Apples, per bbl., N. S.....		
	Oranges, new Jamaica.....		
	Lemons, per case.....		
	Cocoanuts, new, per 100.....		
	Onions, American, per lb.....		
	"    Canadian.....		
	Dates, boxes, new.....		
	Raisins, Valencia.....		
	Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb., new.....		
	"    small boxes.....		
	Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....		
	Bananas, per bunch.....		
	C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.		
FISH FROM VESSELS.	MACKEREL—		
	Extra.....		
	No. 1.....		
	"    2 large.....		
	"    2.....		
	"    3 large.....		
	"    3.....		
	Small.....		
HERRING.	No. 1 Shore July.....		
	No. 1 August, Round.....		
	"    September.....		
	Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.....		
	Bay of Islands, Split.....		
	"    Round.....		
ALWIVOS, per bbl.....	3.00 to 3.25		
CODFISH.	Hard Shore.....		
	Bank.....		
	Bay.....		
	Mantola Highest Grade Patents.....		
	High Grade Patents.....		
	Good 90 per cent Patents.....		
	Straight Grade.....		
	Superior Extras.....		
	Good Seconds.....		
	Graham Flour.....		
	Oatmeal.....		
	"    Rolled.....		
	Kiln Dried Cornmeal.....		
	"    In Bond.....		
	Rolled Wheat.....		
	Wheat Bran, per ton.....		
	Shorts.....		
	Middlings.....		
	Cracked Corn.....		
	Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....		
	"    Moulce.....		
	Split Peas.....		
	White Beans, per bushel.....		
	Pot Barley, per barrel.....		
	Canadian Oats, choice quality.....		
	Hay per ton.....		
	J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head of		
	Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.		
	BUTTER AND CHEESE		
	Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....		
	"    in Small Tubs.....		
	"    Good, in large tubs, new.....		
	"    "    old.....		
	"    Store Parked & oversalted.....		
	Canadian Township, new.....		
	"    Western.....		
	"    old.....		
	"    etc. Canadian.....		
	"    Antigonish.....		

# JUDITH.

(Continued.)

Immensely relieved by Judith's departure, he sought Mr. Durham.

"If I had searched England over I am confident that I couldn't have lighted on a likelier man so far as my girl's happiness is concerned. And as to myself, Hartley, to have her settle near me, among those who have known her all her life, has been my one desire ever since she was a baby," said Daisy's father.

Their hands met in a hearty grip, and it was settled.

Mrs. Durham was equally pleased at the happy termination of a friendship which she had assiduously fostered; and an early day was named for the wedding.

The ceremony was over, and for once the joyous clamour of the bells seemed emblematic of the happiness in store for the two young people whose lives henceforth were to be one. Of all that gay and brilliant company assembled in the church Hartley alone entertained misgivings. Conspicuously seated in the church—a blot on an illuminated page, a black shadow on a sunlit path—was a figure which he had no difficulty in recognising. He could see the unrelenting hate in those dark, glittering eyes even through the thick folds of Judith's veil. And when the strains of the organ pealed forth he heard only the muttering and moaning of the old trees in a far-off West Indian forest, and a fierce palpitating voice which was as nothing human.

"Cost what it may she will keep her word," he thought with a shiver, and he hurried his bride out of the church and into the carriage almost at an unseemly pace.

"That woman in black was the woman who stared in at us that afternoon, I am certain" said Daisy as they drove home. "She must be a special commissioner for a Society journal, and our photographs will duly appear in the next issue."

"We didn't dream of the honors that awaited us when you slapped my face because I kissed Mrs. Brown's little sister Letty."

"A nice commencement of your married life! As if I ever cared a straw whom you kissed until you were a kind of personal belonging."

"Mrs. Holland and husband. And already! You'll say anything after that, Daisy, dear. But I adhere to my statement."

"I shall appeal to father. I have a dim foreboding that——"

"Don't be bodeful to day, darling, even in jest."

"I couldn't if I tried, dear. We have had so much cause for gratitude hitherto that it would be downright wicked."

"Whatever betide in the future we will start fairly," he murmured, straining her to him.

"What should betide?" she asked, looking at him with a tender wistfulness that went to his heart. "While we are spared to each other I shall be content."

A confession trembled on his lips, but the carriage stopped and the door was flung open, and friends crowded round them, and an opportunity lest recurs but seldom.

The honeymoon of the two was spent in Italy, travelling from one historic city to another; and on their return home they resided mostly in London, greatly to the Durhams' disappointment, and, secretly, to Daisy's. Not knowing that her husband's choice of a residence had been dictated solely by his anxiety for her safety, she could not understand Hartley's whim, as she called it to herself, though, like the adoring wife she was, she never questioned it. But how was he to tell her now of Judith, and that ever since their marriage she had accompanied them from place to place?

He had not seen Judith since the day his little son was christened, a year before, and he had begun to breathe freely once more, when he took his wife and her mother, with the child, for had the little fellow been less an idol to himself Daisy would have been invulnerable on that point, to Paris for a few weeks.

The sensation of the hour was an unknown actress who was on her trial as yet, but whose tragic force was said to be unsurpassed, and of whom the critics were prophesying great things. A theatre had been engaged for her by her admirers, and she was to take the leading part in a piece which had been written expressly for her; and that the earlier performances were to be strictly private heightened the interest already manifested in her by the play-going public.

The Hollands were among the favored few invited to be present on the opening night, and Hartley's feeling may be conceived when the curtain rose and Judith appeared in the midst of once-familiar surroundings. As he had seen her first too, only more beautiful, in a clinging dress of white, with South Sea roses at her waist and in her hair, and singing the same old simple little love-song. A statuesque figure, with a soul of fire, and a voice clear, melodious, and thrilling, she swayed her audience at will. And as scene succeeded scene, and page by page the never-to-be-forgotten chapter in his life was unfolded, so her power increased. At length came the lovers' parting.

Flying bats shadowed the red line of the evening sky, weird voices came from the forest glades; the dim lights grew dimmer; and when Judith reappeared, the intensity of her acting, her powerful portrayal of the injured girl, held the house spellbound. The marriage of the false lover, and the vengeance of the woman he had wronged, followed. Dogging him persistently, she crept between him and his bride, marrying all his happiness; unperceived, she watched with him by his dying child. He encountered her at every turn until life became a burden too grievous to be borne. And at last he was tempted to drink a portion of the contents of the cup she placed within his reach, and, lest a greater evil should befall her, to give the remainder to his wife. The two lay prostrate—from their white faces, dead.

And, fascinated by Judith's gleaming eyes, Hartley, bathed in a cold sweat sat as in a trance.

"Have I not kept my vow?" she asked triumphantly.

And, amid a breathless hush, the curtain dropped.

"Her acting was superb, but too horribly realistic," was the verdict of most of the spectators.

With horrible fears, all the next day Hartley scarcely permitted his little son out of his sight. But during the evening the child fell into convulsions, and between eleven and twelve o'clock expired.

Daisy was sobbing in his arms when the drapery of the door was thrust aside, revealing Judith's crouching form. And her heartless adherence to the programme of the previous evening so horrified him that he was unable to move or utter a sound, and while he stood paralyzed she retired, fortunately unseen by his wife.

The loss of her boy affected Mrs. Holland's health, and by-and-by she was advised to take a sea-voyage, and it occurred to Hartley that if they went to Jamaica he would be freed from Judith's persecution, for she would never dream, he thought, of looking for him there. And Daisy was charmed with the idea.

They had been more than a year at Brooklands; the sun had set, and husband and wife lingered in the piazza enjoying the invigorating mountain breeze. Conversing earnestly, they were unaware of stealthy footsteps approaching. But presently the screen of Indian creeper at the further end parted, and a woman's face, which was swiftly withdrawn, frowned upon them—Judith's mode of intimating that her vengeance was not yet accomplished, and the sole subject of her visit to-night. But well Hartley knew that her presence was a blight upon him and his, destructive of all his newborn hopes; and from that date the child that had replaced his little dead son in his affections drooped and pined, and his wife sickened, and a slow consuming fever burnt up the life in his own veins.

The baby moaned in its little cot; Daisy was in an uneasy slumber, and Hartley himself, who reclined on a couch by her, was bordering on stupor, when a black servant came into the room, and she and Ellen, the English nurse, whose vigils Juno was to share, began talking. And after a time their voices, low though they were, roused him.

"Massa no believe in Obi; but my mother see plenty die when the mountain chief say the word. And Judith is with him, and her heart is black ever since Massa Holland marry English lady."

"Nonsense!" said Ellen; "the doctor says it's the climate, and that if the mistress and the baby were fit to be removed to go back to England, they would get well in a trice."

"They will never go back to their own country unless the Obi chief helps them. And massa he no believe what I tell him. Judith is at the bottom of it all; she would have his heart turn to her again."

"The hussy!" said Ellen. "And he a married man, and a father—I never! But how is the turning done? My! it would be a secret worth knowing. I'd give my best bonnet for it," she declared.

"The great chief's knowledge belongs not to all. And he works for those he favors in different ways. Many hearts have been turned by his powders. And in the bad slavery days many died through his will alone—that I know from my mother—none guessing the truth. But it is not well to talk of these things."

As the dread significance of the woman's words dawned upon Hartley's weakened brain he tottered to his feet. But a horrible nausea overcame him, and with a despairing cry he sank back helpless.

"They will all three die," sobbed Juno a little later; "only the chief can save them, as I said."

Ellen repeated this to the doctor, who had been sent for, and who did not laugh at her as she had half expected.

"Admit no one to the room on any pretence whatsoever before my next visit, and let nothing be given them in the shape of nourishment that you do not yourself prepare," he enjoined on leaving.

But despite doctor and nurse, and all precautions, the fulfilment of Juno's prognostications seemed too probable.

For three days and nights Ellen had not been in bed, and now that towards morning her charges slept she nodded at her post. And soon a steady snore rewarded the attentive ear of Judith, who lurked in the veranda, and of which she was quick to avail herself. Her light footstep fell unheard as she traversed the floor; she emptied a jug which was on the table, and was in the act of refilling it when Hartley called for Ellen, and she went over to him.

"Water," he murmured.

Snatching eagerly at the glass she offered him, he drained it to the dregs, and with a vague recognition in his hollow eyes begged another for his wife.

"You won't refuse me, Judith," he said, looking up at her pitifully. "Ah, I forgot," he moaned; "the woman is dead within her—all mercy—all compassion."

And to pacify him she complied with his request. And he raised Daisy gently and held the mixture to her lips.

"A long, long nightmare, but all is ended now, love," he muttered, kissing her; "the torture, and the thirst, and the fire that burns us—Judith has relented."

With a peaceful smile on his wan face he lay quiet and still, his eyes resting on Judith, who leant over the baby and fed it with a spoon.

"Are you conscious? Can you understand me, Mr. Holland?" she asked hoarsely before quitting the room.

"Yes, yes. You have released us at last. Fiend! I deserved to suffer for. But, oh Heaven! not my innocent wife and child."

"I was crazy—mad to credit my uncle's power, but my sinfulness stops there, I swear," she said in a tone of anguish. "The instant I discovered

that poison was mingled with your food and drink I hastened hither to administer the antidote that alone can restore you. Farewell, Hartley; you will be troubled by me no more. You killed the best part of me, but enough of old self survives for repentance. Live all three," and she waved her hands; "Judith bids you; her woman's heart has reasserted itself."

Stooping she kissed the sleeping infant, and with the same noiseless step with which she entered departed.

The sun was shining in, and the cool morning breeze fanned the worn cheeks of her patients when Ellen awoke with a guilty start. But a glance at the tranquil sleepers reassured her. Life and not death had visited them in the darkness.

"Thank Heaven!" she fervently ejaculated; "we've cheated that black rascal up in the mountain."

So it proved. And as Hartley but indistinctly recalled Judith's visit he got to believe that her presence was part of his favored visions, and the doctor and Ellen had all the credit that was rightly due to the misguided girl. Poor Judith! unlucky in her love from first to last.

THE END.

WHY SHE LEFT MOLOKAI.

SISTER ROSE GERTRUDE'S REASONS FOR LEAVING HER WORK AMONG THE LEPERS.

The ground was divided into three parts: one for "suspects"—that is, persons whom the doctors are not sure of having the disease—one for the lepers under Dr. Lutz's treatment, and the third for the persons brought in for examination, and the unfortunates waiting to be shipped to Molokai. The Board of Health vested the entire control of the hospital, apart from the medical and surgical work, in their agent, who also acts as a sort of policeman to catch the lepers, and bring them up for examination. He in his turn gave over the authority to the Luna—a sort of general overseer—one of the leper patients, a man of no education, who confessed himself that before he "got the disease" he was fond of drinking and often "had the devil." This overseer retained all the keys of communication until the day I left, even of the "suspect" side, which he ought not to have entered, as he was a confirmed leper.

Space would fail were I to tell of all that took place during those six eventful months. In that time some of the patients, formerly pronounced lepers, were cured; the condition of all was ameliorated, and hope sprang high in the hearts of these hitherto despairing people. Then came a time when, in several instances, the doctor's wishes and mine were put aside; some of our patients were made to work by the Luna in an utterly unfit condition; one, indeed, who had had a strong fever, was so thrown back that he nearly lost his life. Lastly, we heard from the patients that the Luna and the agent had been speaking against the doctor and myself, trying to prejudice the people and do us harm. We complained to the Board of Health, as the matter became more serious; they seemed unwilling to take any steps in the matter. A native gentleman, representative of the people in the Legislative Assembly, took up the matter and brought it before the House, a committee visited the hospital three days, and took down voluminous evidence which was printed in a report. They found that the Luna was unworthy of his office, and should be immediately removed, as also the agent of the Board of Health. This was not done. The President of the Board of Health was removed from his office.

For some unaccountable reason of their own they upheld the Luna and the agent, and there was nothing left but for the doctor and myself to resign, it being impossible to work any longer under the then existing circumstances. And so, with an aching heart, we left the people, with all the more sorrow that their lives had been so bright with hope before, as one of them said in his speech before the committee of the Legislative Assembly. "There never has been such a doctor before in these islands; there never has been a woman who has cared so for the lepers."—From *The Ladies' Home Journal*, for February.

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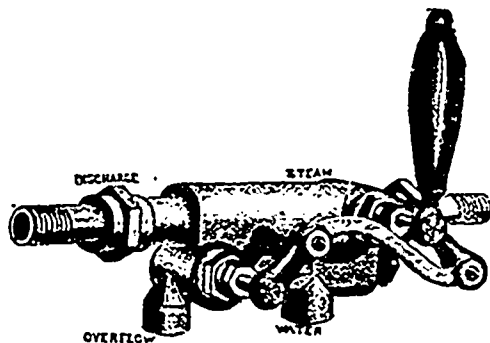
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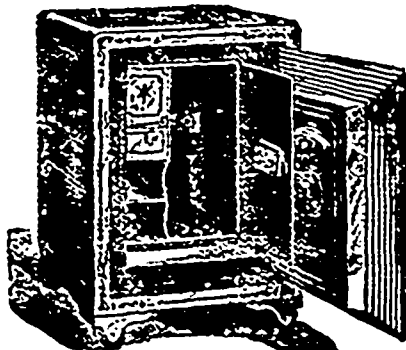
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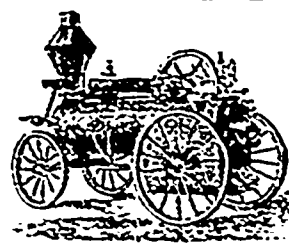
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## MINING.

RECIPROcity IN COAL.—Mr. Lithgow's letter in our last issue very effectively proves the absurdity of the Boston *Transcript's* assertion that reciprocity Nova Scotia coal might be landed in Boston at \$2.00 per ton, yielding a profit to the shippers of 22½ cents per ton.

Under the fostering influence of the national policy our coal trade steadily forged ahead, the Province of Quebec being by far the most important market. Before changing a policy that has vitalized a languishing industry it is the part of wisdom to become thoroughly familiar with the phases of the question, and judging from the arguments so far advanced, and con the placing of coal on the free list is hardly a measure that should find any advocates in Nova Scotia.

As the *Transcript* tersely puts it the leading manufacturers of Nova Scotia are not moved by "sentiment" in asking that coal should be on the free list; it is necessary to their existence that they should have cheaper coal and they are bound to have it no matter where it comes from. To secure the abolition of the duty in the States it is necessary that Canada should also remove the coal duties, and to gain this concession it is possible just now for the New Englanders to try and convince Canada of the wisdom of the market she would have were both countries to abolish the coal duties.

Having secured reciprocity in coal, Canada or Nova Scotia at least would find that the wily New England manufacturers were very little influenced by sentiment. With the American duty of 75 cents removed Nova Scotia coal would compete, and the Pennsylvania coal barons would have to drop their price that much to hold the New England market, which they certainly would, being well recompensed by the enormous market opened to them in Ontario and Quebec. The wisdom of the movement would soon be apparent. The New England States would get cheaper coal from Pennsylvania; Ontario and Quebec would do the same, while Nova Scotia coal mines would either have to close up or send coal to Boston at two dollars per ton. There might be some sentiment in this, but the price would all be on the side of the shrewd Bostonians. We are not hankering after that kind of reciprocity just now, we can afford to wait.

GOLDENVILLE.—Things are very quiet in the Sherbrooke gold district at present. Both the Rockville and the Sutherland pits are closed for the time. The former is expected to start again shortly. A few tributors are at work on the Striker lead on the Chicago property. This lead was worked during October, November and December, 36 tons gave 19½ ozs. Silver. Several parties are prospecting to the west of the mines, they have found a small lead showing good gold but the season is unsuitable for surface work, and they are nearly two miles from the old mines.

THE RENTAL SYSTEM.—Our Travelling Correspondent, in his excellent letter on the Goldenville Gold District which appeared in our last issue, called attention to the deplorable effects produced by the tying up of valuable properties in the hands of companies or individuals who will not work them and refuse to sell unless paid most exorbitant prices. Former Governments are justly to be blamed for not legislating to prevent this evil, but the present Government have, during the past few years, carried a number of amendments to the Mining Act, which from their date of going into effect have made it impossible to tie up properties, unless the holders are willing to pay handsomely for the privilege. The Hon. Mr. Church in introducing the Rental Act cut at the root of the evil, and by this measure alone has done more for the Government and himself the lasting gratitude of both miners and capitalists investing in mines. The interests of both classes had to be protected, and the admirable rental system now in vogue exactly meets the requirements of the case, and gives a stability to mining titles sadly lacking under the old system. Titles granted before the passing of the Act could not of course be interfered with, but many of these in the older districts were expiring by the limitation of time, and forfeiture proceedings would come upon the holders of others to surrender and come under the new Act, or to do so may, by written agreement, do so without surrendering and taking out new leases. The rentals have wisely been made not too excessive, and are refunded if the royalties paid in the year exceed the sums paid in advance as rentals, but they will be found sufficiently burdensome to stir up owners to work their areas, and the old game of holding on to properties on adjoining areas have made them valuable, or until a purchase for a large sum turns up, will be found too unprofitable to be longer played. Failure to pay the stipulated rental in advance authorizes the Government to at once forfeit the leases, and it will be found that every year number of properties will thus be opened to the public that under the old system would have remained tied up for the full terms of the leases. A thorough revision and consolidation of the Mining Act is all that is now required to make the mining laws of Nova Scotia the best in the world.

FACTS CONCERNING A MANGANESE MINE AND COAL MEASURES RECENTLY DISCOVERED AT MORLEY'S ROAD, EAST BAY, (SOUTH SIDE) CAPE BRETON.

It will no doubt be pleasing news to many to learn that the upper edges of the strata in a shallow gorge in the valley of Mountain Hill Brook have disclosed valuable mineral deposits. This brook is the northern branch of the Sydney River, its source being Councillor D. MacLean's mill, situated in a southerly direction about two miles from St. Andrew's Church at East Bay. The Book of Nature has here opened a few of its leaves upon the farm owned by Mr. John MacKinnon, in the fork of the Morrison Morley Roads. The river cutting deeply in the strata on this farm exposed in the edge of the cliff a handsome manganese deposit. It occurs in the strata in various forms: 1st, there is about four feet of reddish coarse, soft sandstone, in flags or layers from a half to two inches thick;

and fractured across the lines of stratification. It is composed principally of red argillaceous material and minute pebbles of milky quartz about the size of duck-shot. 2nd, reddish conglomerate, composed of manganese matrix, small pebbles of quartz, and blotches of calcareous sandstone. The thickness of this layer of conglomerate is about twenty inches. Interstratified is a vein of manganese of six inches, soft and bluish black. It is also richly scattered in the conglomerate under the vein. Observing it from certain directions it is of a dark blue lustre or a smoky aspect. 3rd, red argillaceous shale, soft and slightly arenaceous, four feet thick, through which runs pure oblique veins of manganese, varying in sizes from a half to one, two and three inches, joining an eight inch vein of manganese at the bed of the river, which is still the red shale, but much softer than the above mentioned. Here is where Mr. MacKinnon has drifted on the brittle metal to advantage, under the directions of Mr. John MacNeil, of Frenchville, who is lease holder of the property. The writer is able to describe the strata from the surface to the river bed, but from there the task of further description is impossible, the river being covered with ice, and its banks clad in snow. Manganese being already known in the neighborhood in the form of muddy deposits and of a promising appearance, although undeveloped, indicates extensive deposits. The alluvial sand deposits are deeply distributed over the rock formation, in this manner giving much difficulty to the explorer. The only manner by which anything of importance in this section of the country may be discovered is by prospecting the beds and banks of streams, and even thus the strata dipping at an angle of 10 to 15 degrees, with the natural excavations, may not be deep enough to prove the value of the formation. In a southerly direction, still in the fork of the Morrison and Morley roads, among the conglomerate red argillaceous shale and limestone, was traced by Mr. John MacPhee to a declivity, at which place occurs a quarry of gray sandstone of the coal measures, full of fossils, stems, ferns, leaves and a mossy like vegetation belonging to the great coal period. This formation underlies the red shale, conglomerate and limestone, dipping north-east at an angle of about 15 degrees.

The Sydney coal measures are supposed to extend as far as the Magdalen Islands, and as this is likely to be a true supposition, there is no reason why coal veins should not extend further in the interior of the Island of Cape Breton, more especially when the sandstone contains vegetable fossils so abundantly, which are, I presume, in all cases forming the coal roofing. There are certainly barriers against active prospecting. Locations of this kind in the interior of the Island of Cape Breton are almost destitute of means of transportation. In this case, until the extensive coal fields on the eastern shore line of Cape Breton are exhausted, the inland deposits are likely to remain undeveloped, but there is a day coming when we may expect the wise men from the east. The interior of the Island of Cape Breton is well worth looking after as a mining region.

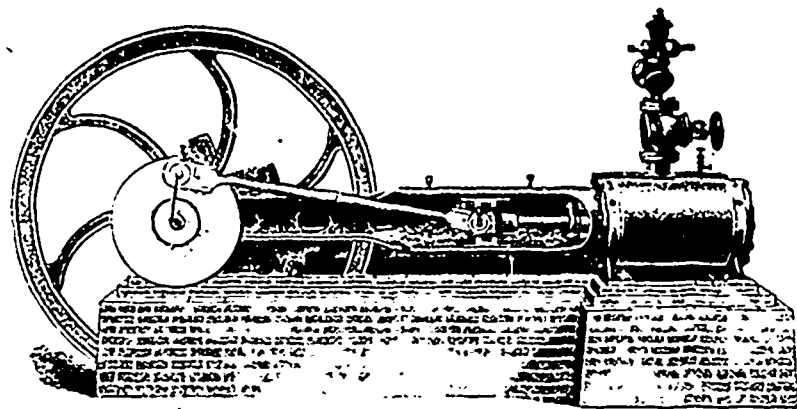
A GEOLOGIST.

Dear Sir,—I see in your issue of January 30th an article on Goldenville by your travelling correspondent. While much that he says is true there are some points which I should like to speak about. Your correspondent speaks of "the injustice of allowing companies to hold titles on properties which they will neither work themselves or allow others to work." Now a great deal of property (in this district as in others) is held by companies who will not work themselves, but I think if your correspondent had made enquiries, he would have found that not only are these companies willing to allow their areas to be worked but that for the past fifteen years, nearly every property in Goldenville has been subleased to tributors for terms varying from six months to five years. He would further more have found that about seventy per cent of the total dividends paid during the last fifteen years has gone into the pockets of the tributors. The remaining thirty per cent covers both tribute, and dividends paid out of mines not on tribute. The "Dominion" has been subleased to different people for upwards of 20 years. The most paying work ever done on the "Wentworth" was done on tribute, and the last paying work done on the Pactolus Company's property was also done by tributors. This district is about as low as it can be now. There is hardly any work going on, not because there is no ground to be had, but because it is impossible to get any lead which will pay wages, let alone dividends. Most of those who made money here have gone away, and those who still remain are not in a position to expend large sums of money in prospecting. Many of the old workings were abandoned because they would not pay expenses. They are from one to three hundred feet in depth, and the cost of pumping them out and putting them in order would be very heavy. There is a good chance here for a company with plenty of capital, but the chances are very much against private individuals. One that would not pay expenses fifteen years ago can be mined cheaper now, and if it is handled on a large scale, it will pay, but handled on a small scale, with poor machinery, insufficient capital, and careless or extravagant management it will never pay. Mr. J. H. McDonald told me more than once that he made the Mayflower pay working expenses on less than 3½ dwt per ton. I believe Mr. Hamilton declared a dividend on the Meridian property on 4 dwt ore. Both these properties had their own mills, and could handle over 400 tons a month. In the case of the Mayflower the cost of truckage was 35 cents per ton. What is needed here is a prospecting syndicate; with sufficient capital to prospect on the surface, and below ground. I do not think any capitalists will find it very hard to lease and bond properties which hold out good inducements; the owners are as a rule only too glad to have work going on. Your correspondent gave a list of the best properties in this district. Most of them are leased at the present day, and every one of them has been on tribute more or less during the last ten years.

FAIR PLAY.

# Burrell-Johnson Iron Co. Ltd.

YARMOUTH, NOVA SCOTIA.



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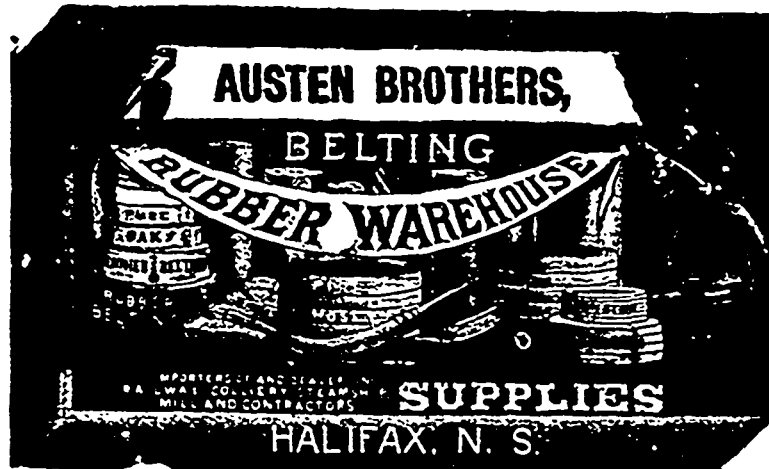
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- 1 Second Hand 50 Horse Power Horizontal Engine, of their own make, in good order, ready for work ..... \$300
- 2 25 Horse Power Horizontal Engines, new ..... 300 each
- 1 12 " Upright Engine, new, very nice ..... 250
- 1 10 " " " ..... 200
- 1 6 " " " ..... 150
- 2 3 " " " ..... 120 each
- 1 6 " new Upright Boiler ..... 150
- 1 3 " " " ..... 100
- 1 25 " new Horizontal Tubular Boiler, to set in Brick, ..... Price on application
- 1 Rock Breaker, Blake Pattern, now, 11 x 15 ..... } Price very
- 1 " " " " 8 x 12 ..... } low.

ALSO - A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Steam Pumps of all sizes, Patten Patent Valve Motion and Crank and Fly Wheel.

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Plain or Silvered Copper Plates,  
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The circular around each box explains the symptoms. Also how to cure a great variety of diseases. This information alone is worth ten times the cost. A handsome illustrated pamphlet sent free contains valuable information. Send for it. Dr. T. S. Johnson & Co., 23 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass. "Best Liver Pill Known."

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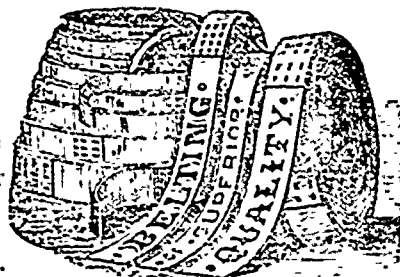
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### LEGENDARY WORLDS.

Stories of legendary worlds have, at all times, possessed a fascination for most minds, and formed the subject of much curious speculation. However childish such tales may seem at the present day, "they once wielded sufficient sway," says M. Flammarion in his "History of the Heavens," "over men's minds as to gain their belief in the veritable existence of the places described, and in this way to influence their astronomical and cosmographical ideas."

Many such legends originated when geography was in its infancy, and the greater part of the world's surface still unknown. From time to time, too, travellers like Sir John Maundeville, excited curiosity by relating discoveries which they professed to have made in their distant journeyings, and which those who received them readily accepted as facts. In process of time these mythical accounts were gradually circulated from one country to another, and became interwoven with the traditions of the people among whom they were told. Hence, in one form or another, we find, in most parts of the world, numerous stories of legendary worlds still current, survivals of which may be traced in the literature of modern times.

Thus, going back to early days, the poets and philosophers of Greece and Rome gave detailed accounts of the land whither mortals wend their way when this life is over, enumerating its rivers, its lake, its woods, and mountains. Accordingly, Ulysses was said to reach the place of the dead by crossing the ocean to the Cimmerian land, Aeneas to have entered it by the lake Avernus, whereas Xenophon informs us that Hercules went there by the Peninsula of Archusiade.

In early times the Canary Islands were regarded as the neighbourhood of the terrestrial home of the blessed after death, and many wonderful stories were told of this enchanted locality. Thus, as Washington Irving writes, "Occasionally this enigmatical spot would be visible from their shores, stretching far away in the clear bright west, to all appearance substantial like themselves, and still more beautiful. Expeditions would launch forth from the Canaries to explore this land of promise. For a time its sun-gilt peaks and long shadowy promontories would remain distinctly visible; but in proportion as the voyagers approached, peak and promontory would gradually fade away, until nothing would remain but blue sky above, and deep blue water below." This legendary land was, as the Portuguese and Spanish declared, an island which had sometimes been lighted upon by accident, but when sought for could not be found. But a King of Portugal is said to have made a conditional surrender of it to another when it should be discovered; and when the Kingdom of Portugal ceded to the Castilian Crown its rights over the Canaries the treaty included the island of Brandan, described as the island which had not yet been found."

Turning to some of the numerous legends current at the present day among foreign tribes, Callaway tells us how the Zulus speak of having gone down into holes in the ground on their way to the underworld. Here, they relate, are mountains and rivers, and, "all things as above. Here a man may find his kindred, for the dead live in their villages, and may be seen milking their cows," which are the same as those killed on earth, but come to life anew.

According to a Chilian belief, the soul at death goes over the sea to Gulcheman, the home of the departed beyond the mountains, and a Tongan legend relates how, very many years ago, a canoe on its way back from Fiji, was driven by stress of weather to Balotu, "the island of gods and souls, lying in the ocean north west of Tonga."

Of the numerous strange beliefs in the existence of these legendary worlds, which are given by Mr. Tylor in his "Primitive Culture," we are told how, among the mountains of Mexico, "lay the joyous garden land of Tlalocan, where maize and pumpkins, and chilis, and tomatoes never failed, and where abode the souls of children sacrificed to Tlaloc, its god, and the souls of such as died by drowning, or thunderstrokes, or by leprosy or dropsy, or other acute disease." Once more, according to schoolcraft, on one occasion an Algonquin hunter visited the World of Touts in the Sunny South, where on all sides he saw beautiful trees and fragrant flowers, for there was nothing to spoil their growth nor mar their perfection. After a time he reached the happy island where joy reigns supreme. Here is no winter, bloodshed nor strife, but the inhabitants, "nourished by the air they breathe," know naught but happiness.

Many further curious legends are given by Mr. Dorman in his "Primitive Superstitions," who tells us how one American tribe believed that at death the soul had to pass over to the other world on floats made of cobwebs. On this account the spider was held in high veneration, it being accounted a highly dangerous act to kill or injure one. Traces of similar traditions may be found in our own country. In Wales, for instance, there are the green meadows of the sea, which were supposed to be the abode of the souls of certain Druids. In the fifth century a voyage was made by a certain king in search of the enchanted islands, but he never returned. Then there is the story of the voyage undertaken by St. Brendan for the discovery of the Blessed Isle of Brasil, the account of the legendary world he went in quest of having been translated from a Celtic original for the entertainment of Adelais, wife of Henry I. of England.

According to an old Irish tradition, the World of the Blessed lay to the west of their land, and they used to tell how a certain monk—a descendant of St. Patrick—having started on his adventurous voyage, lighted on the coveted spot, which henceforth went by the name of St. Brendan's Isle. But although this voyage was purely mythical, it would seem up to the end of the thirteenth century to have been the most influential story in sending men upon Odyssean voyages.—*Evening Standard.*

**DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS**

All communications to this department should be addressed *directly* to the Checker Editor, W. Forsyth, 36 Grafton Street, Halifax, N. S.

**NEWS.**

The *Scottish American* says:—"A National testimonial to the 'Herd Laddie' and Mr. Martins is being talked about, the idea being to raise a good-sized purse and let the veterans compete for it, two-thirds to go to the winner and one-third to the loser. Both Wylie and Martins are now over 70 years of age." If this proposition should be carried out we should be much pleased to have the checker-players of Nova Scotia contribute to this purse.

As showing the value attached to old works on draughts, a London bibliophile has had the market ransacked, and substantial prices offered for original copies of Painter (1787), Payne (second edition, 1795), Hay (1838), and the first editions of Spayth's "American Draught Player." The lucky possessors, whosoever they may be, have declined to part as yet. Nothing daunted, the metropolitan bookworm tenders a proportionately high figure for the luxury of a temporary glance over the rarities. It is little use searching old bookshelves around Liverpool, because the principal dealers in second-hand literature have the bespoke orders of some very enthusiastic collectors. Some time ago a late lamented local celebrity unearthed from the archives of Messrs. Young two uncut copies of Payne, obtaining them for a song. One crossed the Atlantic at an enormous profit. Equally successful at Messrs. Bowker's, the same old gentleman picked up what is perhaps the rarest of all, a book illustrating on colored diagrams, Sturges' 150 critical situations, dedicated to the "first gentleman of England," King George the Fourth. *Aprpos* it may be remarked that the most complete collection of draught literature is in the possession of Fisher E. Boustead, Esq., of Bootle.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

**THE CHECKER MATCH.**

**DORAN VS. FORSYTH.**—We sent Mr. Doran a marked copy of the last issue of THE CRITIC, but have not yet had time to receive a reply.

**SOLUTION.**

**PROBLEM 204.**—The position was: Black men 2, 10, 11, 12; white men 9, 19, 23, 24; black to play. What result?

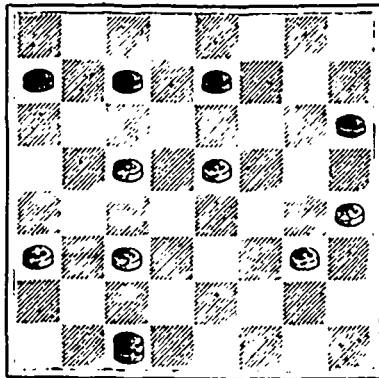
\*2-7 6 2 \*10-15 24 19  
9 6 \*7-11 19 10 11-15  
\*11-16 2 6 \*15-20 drawn.  
\*All these are the only moves to draw.

**GAME 90.**

Played between Messrs. S. Olonick and S. Granville, the former being a visitor from Ontario. Mr. Granville played the black.

11-15 9-13 19-24 1-5  
24 20 23 18 28 19 22 18  
8-11 4-8 3-8 13-17  
22 17 32 27 4 11 25 22  
29-13 15-19 7-30 17-26  
27 24 24 1 29 25 31 22  
23-22 10-19 30-26 2-7  
26 17 30 26 27 24 18 15  
25-9 11-15 26-30  
25 22 18 4 17 14 drawn.  
This is seldom played. Had 28 been played the game would have been a regular "Ayreshire Lasso."

This forms the following position, which we present to our readers as **PROBLEM No. 206.**  
Black men 5, 6, 7, 12, kg. 30.



White men 14, 15, 20, 21, 22 and 24.  
Black to play and draw

Young players will be pleased on seeing how Mr. Granville got out of his difficulty.



**TEN POUNDS  
IN  
TWO WEEKS  
THINK OF IT!**

As a Flesh Producer there can be no question but that

**SCOTT'S  
EMULSION**

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites  
Of Lime and Soda  
is without a rival. Many have gained a pound a day by the use of it. It cures

**CONSUMPTION,**

SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS, AND ALL FORMS OF WASTING DISEASES. **AS PLEASANT AS MILK.**  
Genuine made by Scott & Bowne, Belleville, Salmon  
Wrapper: at all Druggists, 50c. and \$1.00.

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

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GLASSES?**

WITH

**GLASSES?**

IF NOT,

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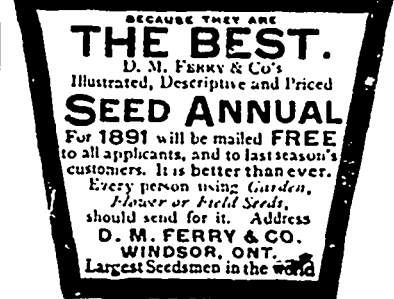
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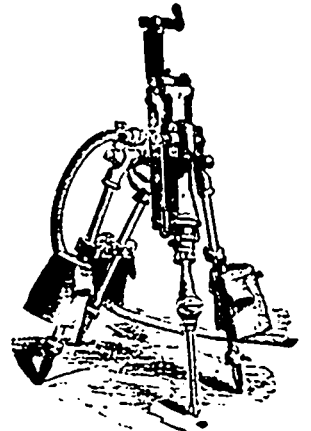
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On **WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18th, 1891.**  
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**PRIZES VALUE \$55,000.**

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

**APPROXIMATE LOTS.**

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

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

**TICKETS, \$1. 11 TICKETS FOR \$10.**

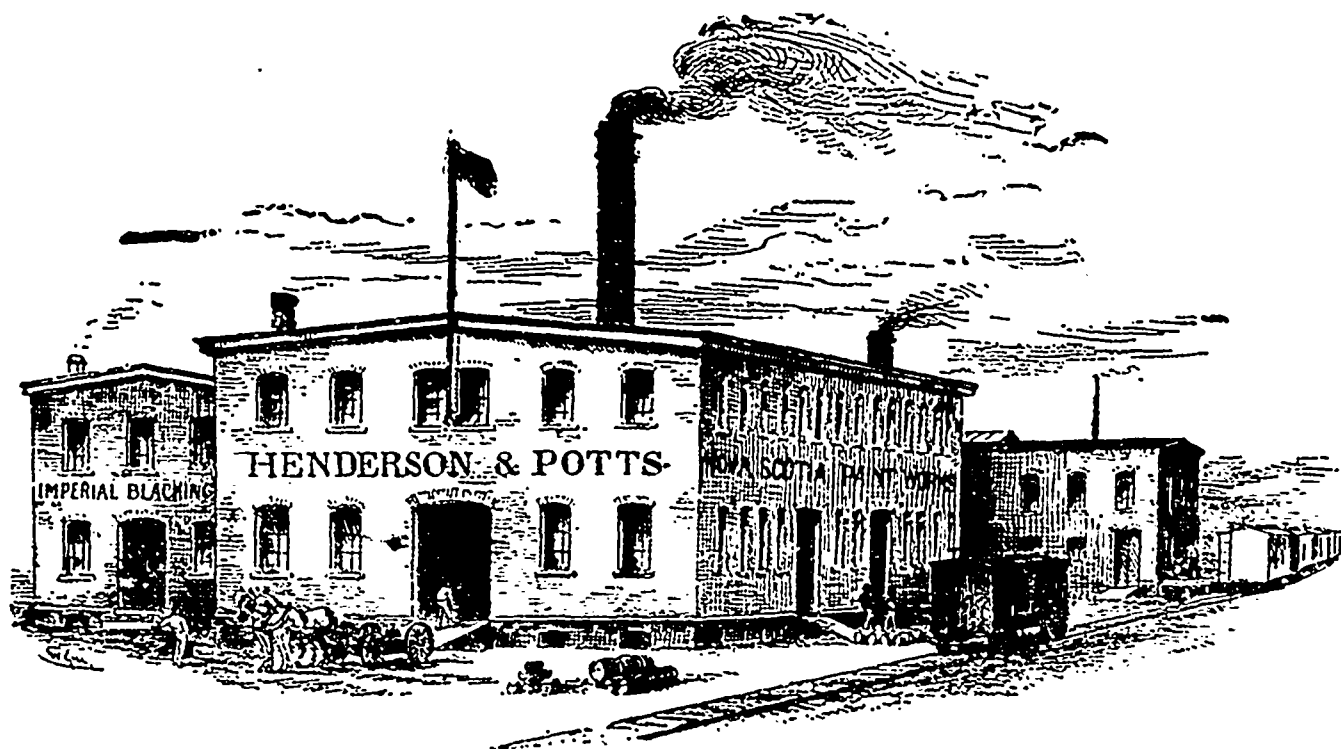
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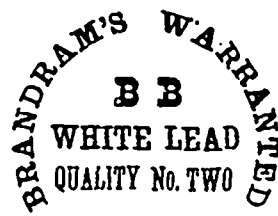
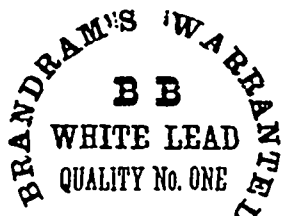
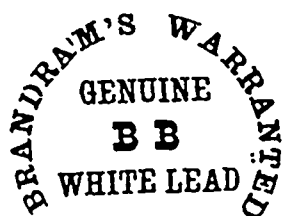
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