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THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

1.50 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., APRIL 25, 1890.

{ VOL 7
No. 17

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| 10 " Cotton Towels and Rollerings, | 85 " Assorted Smallwares, |
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| Bostonian, | Liverpool, | 38 | Grassbrook, &c., | Hamburg, | 10 |
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are added to our Stock as they are produced.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

The rejoicing of the republics which welcomed the overthrow of the kindly rule of Dom Pedro, were perhaps a little premature. Already the military element which raised Da Fonseca to power has realized its commanding position, and is inclined to follow up its victory by inaugurating a revolution against him, and it seems probable that a purely military dictatorship may be set up at Rio Janeiro. The likelihood of such a consummation was indeed manifest from the beginning.

A question which threatens to be serious between the colony of Victoria and the Imperial Government has been recently laid at rest by the surrender of Lord Knutsford. A Victoria Divorce Law was menaced by the veto. Lord Knutsford wisely consulted all the colonial Agents-General and from all the reply was the same. "The Divorce Act must this time be accepted or the beginning of the end will have arrived." The Colonies are "determined that upon this kind of subject they will not submit to the authority of the Mother-Country." The question they regard as one of their internal social civilization, of importance only to themselves and not to the whole Empire. It involves their right of internal self-government. The only wonder is that the Imperial Government should not by this time have learned so much of the lessons taught by wisdom and experience as to have avoided raising such a question at all.

We have lately had every means of judging of the effects of great strikes, and there remains no shadow of doubt that they are a harsh and most wasteful mode of conducting industrial wars. When we consider all that labor unions have accomplished for the elevation of the workman and the satisfaction of his just claims, it is impossible to condemn their principle, but when we realize the enormous waste of time and means to the workmen involved in strikes, as well as the loss to contractors and others, it is apparent that there exists the most urgent necessity for the establishment of some competent and impartial tribunal, acceptable to both parties, to act as arbiter in all such cases. The folly and obstinacy of both sides are the more astonishing in view of the fact that, after untold suffering and loss have been incurred, a settlement is usually arrived at by means of mutually chosen representatives which might just as well have been effected at first.

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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 or 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.

Another count is added to the indictment against the English sparrow. "The outskirts of the town" says the *Montreal Witness*. "have for a week been full of the sweet song of the rosignol, or song sparrow, which fills all the air with the tenderest melody, but of which we shall likely hear little more during the summer, as since the invasion of his fighting English cousin, from whom it is hard to distinguish him, poor rosignol has either been banished or adopted into the baser tribe and lost his song." There is little doubt, we fear, that the ubiquitous and irrepressible bird is a nuisance, and it would be well if there were as little doubt of the probability of his early extermination.

It is quite possible that, after all, the Pan-American Conference may not be wholly unproductive of good. It has proposed the negotiation of a general treaty by all the nations on this Continent for the settlement of disputes that may in the future arise between any two of them. The list of questions in which it is proposed that arbitration be made compulsory includes matters of diplomatic etiquette, territories, boundaries, questions of navigation, the enforcement, construction or validity of treaties, and contentions arising from any cause whatever. An exception to the rule of compulsory arbitration is proposed in cases where one of the disputing nations believes its independence to be at stake. This exception suggests remarks which would be too lengthy for us to go into, but the value of the proposition lies in the authoritative recognition—the creation, it may indeed be said—of a great moral force operating for peace, which, if duly ratified, could not be lightly defied.

The "almighty dollar" worshipper, to whom all learning which does not directly tend to the piling up of that commodity is as the crackling of thorns under a pot, may take warning as to the value of a little historical knowledge, from the awkward predicament in which the lack of that desideratum recently landed an enterprising German photographic artist in Constantinople, who succeeded in getting an excellent negative of the Sultan as that august ruler was on his way to the mosque. The exploit, however, came near costing the photographer dear. He was discovered, his instrument smashed to pieces, and every vestige of the picture destroyed. Still worse followed, when he was arrested and sentenced to death—a penalty that was changed, on the appeal of the German Ambassador, to a month's imprisonment and banishment. The photographer's trouble all arose from his ignorance of the fact that the Koran forbids the reproduction in any way of the human face or figure.

Mr. Charlton, M. P. for the North Riding of Norfolk, is, we believe, a gentleman of American birth, and desirous of handing over Canada to the land of his nativity. He is great on statistics of the pessimistic character, which might be expected from his proclivities, and which are consequently extremely doubtful and unreliable. A correspondent of the *Empire* takes this gentleman and others of the like tendencies to task as follows.—"Although I am considered to be a Democrat and free trader, I cannot but look with pity and loathing upon such misrepresentatives of Canada as Mr. Charlton and men of that ilk. Do they not know that they are making fools of themselves before the people of the United States? * * * As one who has seen something of the better civilization of Canada—too late to make that country my home—I can only give her my good wishes. May the Almighty Ruler of the Universe protect your country from both inside traitors and outside enemies."

The tone of the speech to the Reichstag of General Von Caprivi, the new German Chancellor, really seems to indicate a desire to approach to more constitutional methods of dealing with that body than the fierce dictation which so often characterized the deliverances of Prince Bismarck. It would be premature to form any judgment of the real attitude of the Imperial Ministers towards the German Parliament, but the Chancellor's address manifested more of the tone of a responsible Minister desirous of conciliating a popular assembly than the Reichstag has listened to for a long time, and has consequently created a very favorable impression and elicited expressions of satisfaction from all parties except, it is said, the Clerical. Notwithstanding the many rumors, which now, however, seem to have to a considerable extent died out, of disagreement between the Emperor and his mother, it may be after all that the Liberal constitutional views of that august lady may not have been without their effect on the mind of her son.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has recently rendered a singular decision. The School Board of Egerton in that State appointed the Bible to be read in the public schools under its charge. But an action was brought against it on the ground that the reading of the Bible constituted sectarian instruction in contravention of the organic law of the State. Courts below upheld the Board, but the Supreme Court, on appeal, set aside their decision on the grounds that "any pupil of ordinary intelligence who listens to the reading of the doctrinal portions of the Bible will be more or less instructed thereby in the doctrines of the Divinity of Jesus Christ, the eternal punishment of the wicked, the authority of the priesthood, the binding force and efficacy of the sacraments, and many other conflicting sectarian doctrines, * * * which are not accepted by some religious sects." There may be nothing new under the sun, but this decision certainly wears an aspect of novelty, and will no doubt be read with indignation, yet it may be borne in mind that those who reject the above and other dogmas are not the only persons who also object to the reading of the Scriptures in the public schools. The Supreme Court of Wisconsin, however, will probably be thought to be somewhat too far ahead of its times.

In view of the approaching election of a new Provincial Parliament, it may not be inopportune to ask who or what is a Liberal, (for we dislike the disrespectful term "Grit," and never use it,) or who or what is a Conservative in Provincial politics? In Dominion politics we take the broad difference between the so called parties to have its basis in the discrepant opinions between those who uphold, and those who disapprove of what is called the National Policy, but there is no solid reason that Provincial elections should be influenced by Dominion issues. That with which the local member is chiefly concerned is the honest and prudent appropriation of Provincial Revenue, and whether he be in the ordinary sense of the terms Liberal or Conservative is of little consequence so long as he is an able and honest administrator. Such men when elected ought to enjoy immunity from the invidious personal attacks and acrimonious denunciation which discredit so many of our partisan sheets.

Emin Pasha is undoubtedly a leader and organizer of exceptional ability. Cumulative accounts, however, scarcely leave us room to doubt that he is endowed with an amount of eccentricity that may at any time neutralize the results of his best work; or, as in the case of poor Gordon, lead him to court death where no real call of duty demands the sacrifice. There is not much doubt that his irresolution at a critical moment involved the most serious consequences to Stanley, and if the report be true that he became possessed by the notion that Stanley was more concerned about ivory than about his rescue, it would certainly indicate a lack of the faculty of correct apprehension of character and motives. His implicit trust in his own treacherous people points also to this serious defect in a leader and ruler. It has been not seldom observable that a certain amount and kind of religious fanaticism, unless in men as stern as Cromwell, is apt to lead to error in judgment at crucial moments, as in Gordon's case. The Germans seem to imagine they have secured a prize in obtaining the services of Emin, but we are not much inclined to think the loss to England one to be much deplored.

The *St John Globe*, taking the occasion of the recent delivery of a lecture setting forth some of the Canadian Northwest advantages, gets off the following wail against that territory:—"A day or two after the *Citizen* published a leading editorial diating upon the 'magnificent possibilities' of the country described by Mr. Gietz, and upon its capacity 'to become the homes of many millions of prosperous people.' Well, why does it not so become? What is there to prevent it? We have, at enormous cost to old Canada, built railroads into that section of the country; we have spent millions of dollars there to put down a rebellion brought on by mismanagement; we have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars for surveys; we have provided liberal homestead laws; and we are spending almost eight hundred thousand dollars a year to maintain police; besides other very large sums for the purposes of civil government, and yet people slowly occupy the land, and many after living a year or two there go to the United States. What does all this mean?" Well, we should say it meant special pleading and some assertion which is altogether destitute of proof. To read this sort of thing any one would think there were not 10,000 people in the Northwest instead of hundreds of advancing settlements where, 15 years ago, the land was an almost absolute solitude. As we have more than once before observed, the real population of the Northwest will not be known until after the taking of the census of 1891, after which we suspect the population and exodus wail will die of inanition. Meantime if "many after living there a year or two go to the United States"—beloved of the *Globe*—it strikes us that we have heard of "many" also returning thence wiser if not sadder men than when they emigrated, and of the immigration from the land of cyclones, tornadoes, blizzards, floods and droughts of "many" who did not, in the first instance, make the Canadian Northwest their home.

Mr. Dewdney, the Minister of the Interior, has been reported as throwing cold water on the idea of irrigation for the North West. If so he is, we think, pursuing an erroneous line of policy. The agitation in the Territories is likely to continue and, as the country increases in wealth and population, to lead to practical results of great value. The case may be thus summed up:—Here in the east our rainfall is well distributed and copious throughout the whole year. The annual rainfall of Ontario is almost 33 inches, that of Manitoba is almost 17 inches, but that of the Territories is only 11 inches, or one-third as much as the precipitation in Ontario. In the Territories two thirds of the total quantity falls within four months, and consequently the ground on the opening of spring holds little moisture to sustain the growing crops under the bright suns and occasional scorching heats of the North-West summer. In Manitoba the intensely cold and steady character of the winter season allows of the retention of frost in the depths of the soil to furnish moisture to the plant roots until the crops have attained a good growth. In the far western portions of the Territories the frost is not nearly so intense or steady, and chinook temperatures of 60 degrees or higher in midwinter, and seventies or eighties in early spring, prevent deep freezing and dissipate the moisture before vegetation has begun. If the summer rainfall of much of the Saskatchewan country is apparently sufficient, the soil is so thirsty that it requires a much larger supply, especially on light porous soils, than the summer rains afford. The North-West agitation is justified by the excellent results obtained in Washington and Montana, where the rainfall is perhaps rather greater than in Alberta. There, with irrigation works that cost only \$10 per acre to construct, the crops have been doubled in average yield. The more fertile and more easily irrigated plains and valleys of the Saskatchewan and Bow ought to show at least an equal relative gain at smaller cost. The question is evidently one of great importance.

GUIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES

I.—ADORATION.

She's sweet, she's young, she's gay, she's pretty,
She's fond, she's true, she's bright, she's witty;
'There's no other girl in the whole big city
So wholly divine as she.

II.—HESITATION.

She's rich, she's fair, she's shy, she's winning,
Her soul is so pure that a thought of sinning
Would fill her with grief, and I'm beginning
'To fear she's too good for me.

III.—DETERMINATION.

But still around her I daily hover,
She knows no goddess I place above her,
And when I have shown her how much I love her
I'll win her—just wait and see!

IV.—

What's this in the paper? Am I alive, or
Have I gone mad? How can I survive her?
She's gone and eloped with a horse-car driver!
What a fool a man can be!

—Summerville Journal.

General von Caprivi, the new Chancellor of the German Empire is unmarried to the regret of Berlin society.

The \$20,000 expended by the Duke of Bedford to popularize cremation may be considered a sort of burnt offering.

NEXT GENTLEMAN!—Cannibal (to newly arrived missionary)—“Step right dis way, sah—fust come, fust served.”

“Why do we call a handcuff a bracelet?” asked the commissioner of an Irish recruit at a recent police examination. “Faith, bekase it is intended for arrist,” replied the applicant, and he got the position at once.

A BETTER WAY TO CURE HIM.—Mr. Tootles (who has been scolded by his wife for being out late)—“If you don't like it, my dear, why don't you strike, as factory employes sometimes do?” Mrs. Tootles—“No; I won't strike, but you'll find there'll be a lockout some night.”

Andrew Smith, of Salt Lake City, is a Mormon elder who has had eight wives, and still believes in Mormonism. He says that he is an expert in choosing a wife. His idea is that a wife should do and think as her husband wants her to, and under this arrangement marriage is not a failure.

A suspicious subscriber, who found a spider in his paper, wants to know if it is considered a bad omen. Nothing of the kind. The spider was merely looking over the column of the paper to see what merchant was not advertising, so that it could spin its web across his store door and be free from disturbances.

From the wallet of a murderer, robber and burglar recently captured in New York was taken a slip of paper on which was written: “Keep good company or none.” “Honesty is the best policy.” “Drink leads to ruin.” “Honor thy father and thy mother.” “Civility costs nothing.” “Do not mock at sacred things.”

There is a Boston artist who, on his return from Rome a few months ago, brought with him a dog of a species peculiar to Italy. It is not a little singular that the mosaic representations of dogs at the doors of the Pompeian houses are almost identical in form, size and color with this Roman dog. He is a remarkable bright and intelligent animal.

The British Museum possesses a collection of old Greek advertisements printed on leaden plates. The Egyptians were great advertisers. Papyrus leaves, more than 3,000 years old, have been found at Thebes, describing runaway slaves and offering a reward for their capture; and at Pompeii ancient advertisements have been deciphered on the walls.

Railway Official.—“Is this the man that has just saved the train from destruction?” Several Bystanders—“Yes, this is the man.” Railway Official (with emotion)—“My friend, you have saved a hundred human lives and many thousand dollars' worth of property. I will see that you are rewarded. (to subordinate): Wilkins, take up a collection among the passengers.”

RUN IN FOR ASSAULT.—“I saw that' ere mon settin' on Sam Randall's stips when I wuz a walkin' by his house. 'You are settin' on Sam Randall's stips, be jabera,' sez I. 'Phat uv that,' sez he. 'Is his stips any better than no ayther mon's?' 'Hey,' sez I, 'phat's that ye be afther sayin'. Git off uv Sam Randall's stips,' sez I, and when he sez he'll not, I fetched him a clip over the ear wid me club and runned him in.” “But how about the assault?” the judge asked. “Sure, yer honor, and that wuz it. He insulted Sam Randall and I runned him in, yer honor.”

Romantic Miss—Do you love me well enough to do battle for me?
Ardent Suitor—Ay, against a thousand.

“Well, Mr. Bigfish is paying me a good deal of attention. Would you fight him for me?”

“Yes I would.”

“Could you defeat him?”

“No, he'd probably thrash the life out of me.”

“Well, never mind. I'll take you without any fighting; and, oh, do please remember, my darling, promise me on your honor, that if you ever see Mr. Bigfish coming, you'll run.”

COVERT & SPRING & FALL OVERCOATS.

During the slack season we have kept our Custom hands on

Light Spring and Fall Overcoats.

Finest materials. Equal to Custom in material, style and workmanship. Some Silk Lined all through at wonderfully Low Prices.

CLAYTON & SONS.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURER OF

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33 and 35 BUCKINGHAM ST., - HALIFAX.

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BY THE

Greatest and Best Makers.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS THIS MONTH TO
REDUCE THE SURPLUS STOCK.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL OR WRITE FOR PRICES.

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AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA,

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1,000,000 FEET LUMBER KEPT IN STOCK.

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Pine and White Wood House Finish.



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Mouldings, etc., etc.

“CABINET TRIM FINISH,” for Dwellings, Drug Stores, Offices, etc.

SCHOOL, OFFICE, CHURCH AND HOUSE FURNITURE ETC.

BRICKS, LIME, CEMENT, CALCINED PLASTER, ETC.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Builders' Materials.

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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.

H. M. S. Forward arrived at Halifax on Monday morning.

Portland, St John, had decided against the Scott Act by a majority of 444.

Messrs. Gayton and Law are again to be the Liberal standard bearers in Yarmouth.

Lieut. Governor Angers of Quebec was married on Thursday of last week to Mrs. Arthur Hamel.

Pictou and Cape Breton mines have contracted to deliver 367,000 tons of coal in Quebec markets this year.

D. A. Hearn and Roderick Ferguson have been nominated as Liberal-Conservative candidates in Richmond.

The N. B. Legislature was prorogued on Wednesday afternoon, after one of the longest sessions in the history of the Province.

Mr. Thomas E. Corning and Mr. Mathurin D'Entremont have been nominated as Liberal-Conservative candidates in Yarmouth.

Alderman O'Donnell has resigned his seat in the City Council, having been disqualified on account of renting a shed to the City.

Diphtheria, scarlet fever and measles are epidemic in many of the country towns. In Truro and Amherst many children have died from measles.

The ferry steamer *Goliath* was driven ashore by the ice near Point Tupper, C. B., on Wednesday, where she now lies in a dangerous position.

The House of Assembly for this Province has been dissolved, and the elections are announced to be held on the 21st of May. Wednesday, May 14th, will be nomination day.

On Monday in the N. B. Assembly a motion expressing that the charges against Hon. Mr. Blair had been proven groundless, and adopting the majority report of the committee, was carried 21 to 9.

Chas. S. Lane, the Granville Street hatter, has moved into new and commodious quarters in Anderson, Billing & Co's building, and is showing a new and extensive stock of goods in his line of business.

A new bed of oysters has just been put under contribution to supply St. John trade. The bed is some miles above Chatham, and the oysters obtained from it are very fat and large and of good flavor.

J. McI. Cromar, who skipped on the 14th inst. from Edmunston, N. B., with funds of the People's Bank of Halifax to the amount of \$7,000, has been arrested near Sandy Beach, Michigan, by Detective Power.

The Cape Breton Telephone Co. are at present putting in their branches around Cow Bay, Louisburg and Glace Bay, and are also extending their line to the old Ontario Mines. The branches are to be put in at North Sydney next week.

The Government steamer *Newfield* left on Wednesday for Sable Island with supplies. The Rev. J. O. Ruggles, at the request of the Bishop, went to attend to the spiritual needs of the Church of England people, of whom there are about sixty on the island.

Manitobans are considerably agitated over the reported union of the Northern Pacific and Grand Trunk for the construction of the line west from Winnipeg to the coast through the Canadian Northwest. Such a line would seriously affect the Canadian Pacific.

It is understood the Canadian Pacific will take possession of Yellow Head Pass through the Rockies on the first indication that the Grand Trunk is looking that way, and that the recent construction of the Regina and Long Lake branch was pushed forward with that object in view.

McGill College is again in luck. It is announced that Peter Redpath, late of Montreal, but now of Chiselhurst, England, will erect a large convocation hall, together with dining room and gymnasium. The amount of the cost is not yet known, but will be announced on convocation day.

The troopship *Tyne*, Capt. Goodridge, arrived at Halifax on the 17th inst. from the West Indies and Bermuda. She brought reinforcements for the Royal Artillery and also some additions to the Medical Staff. The troopship took from here Nos. 1 and 20 Batteries of the Royal Artillery to Bermuda.

The Parliamentary Committee appointed to investigate the General Middleton fur scandal made their report to the House of Commons on Wednesday. The report pronounces the confiscation of Bremner's furs unwarrantable and illegal. Mr. Bremner is willing to accept \$4,500 as compensation.

Mr. Freeman, M. P., has made arrangements for the stocking of the lakes at the head of the Port Medway and Liverpool river in Queens county with white fish, salmon and trout, and to have an overseer appointed for the headwaters of the two rivers. It is understood that David Freeman of Kempt has been appointed overseer.

The Halifax Board of Trade has adopted resolutions urging the Dominion Government to grant the C. P. R. running powers over the Intercolonial between St. John and Halifax, and to subsidize the projected road between Edmunston and Moncton, so as to give the G. T. R. an all Canadian route to the Atlantic. The Board passed strong resolutions denouncing the present mail and passenger service between Liverpool and Canadian ports, and urging the Government to subsidize only boats of not less than sixteen knots making Canadian ports their termini. The increased duties on fruit, flour, beef and pork were also protested against.

Miss Alice Elliott, aged 23, of Ottawa, while suffering from dementia, swallowed a small penknife with the blades open. So far she has experienced no unpleasant results, but Dr. Bell is watching the case with great anxiety. At latest accounts she was still alive and a powerful magnet is suggested as a means of drawing the knife from her stomach.

Mr. Alexander Cameron, a wealthy Toronto lawyer, who married a rich Detroit widow named Ward, has returned from Europe, but Mrs. Cameron and her step daughter, Miss Ward, are still in Paris, and it is announced to the friends of the young heiress that she will in June be wedded to Prince De Benyon Caraman, of France. Miss Ward is but seventeen. With his bride the Prince will receive an income of nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

An unfortunate Chinaman, Lem Sing, who tried to cross the suspension bridge at Niagara with two of his fellow countrymen, was refused admission to the United States because he had not the necessary papers, and when he attempted to return to Canada the customs authorities prevented him. The poor man was kept on the bridge for a long time, but was finally allowed to land in Canada. He has disappeared from public notice since. It is well to avoid being a Chinaman in these days.

Jean Francois Millet's great masterpiece, "The Angelus," the last sale of which in Paris for \$120,000, created world wide excitement, is now in Montreal. The owners were forced to choose between paying about \$30,000 duty on the picture or removing it from the United States. As the result "The Angelus" is now in safe keeping at the Bank of Montreal. The picture was imported into the United States and has been exhibited there in bond during the last six months. Importers of works of art are allowed six months in which to find purchasers for their pictures; upon a sale being effected or the expiration of the six months, the duty has to be paid. "The Angelus" arrived in Montreal just in time to escape the American Customs, and will remain for a considerable time. It is probable that it will be placed on exhibition at the Art Association.

The Pan-American Conference adjourned *sine die* on Saturday last.

Carpenters of Boston have pledged themselves not to work over eight hours a day after May first.

We gather from a contemporary that the lamp posts of Cincinnati were recently draped with crape in memory of a deceased director of the gas company.

All the employees of Castle Garden, New York, were discharged recently, the Government having ceased to use the place as an immigrant landing station.

It is announced that the Murphy Varnish Co., the largest manufacturers of varnish in America, has been sold to an English syndicate; the purchase price is not known. The company was incorporated in New York in 1887 with a paid up capital stock of \$1,000,000.

Contracts for lighting New York with gas for a year from May 1 have been awarded. All bids from electric light companies were rejected, the Mayor and his colleagues believing that a combination existed between the companies for the purpose of charging the city exorbitant rates.

The Massachusetts State Legislature has rejected the bill granting municipal suffrage to women. The Senate adopted a resolution to Congress favoring a thorough revision of the tariff and a reduction of the duties upon the raw materials of manufacturers and upon the necessaries of life.

The legislature of Iowa, which has just adjourned, has conferred upon physicians the right to dispense liquor without let or hindrance of any kind. There are at present about 5,000 doctors in the State, but the demand for diplomas will undoubtedly increase at once, in view of the broad field opened for enterprise in that direction.

Mr. John Warren, of Acton, is the owner of a Durham grade cow which gave birth on the 16th inst. to two calves, one a Durham grade and the other a Jersey grade. The cow is seventeen years old, and these make sixteen calves, having had the first in 1876. She has now her third pair of horns, having broken the other two pair fighting with other cattle.

Miss Minnie Davis, the eldest daughter of Jefferson Davis, the late President of the Southern Confederacy, is going to be married to Mr. Alfred Wilkison of Syracuse, N. Y., the grandson of Samuel J. May, the great abolitionist leader. The story of the courtship is said to be very romantic. Thus are the differences of an older generation disposed of. Miss Davis is at present in Europe.

The Inman line steamer City of Berlin was seized by the customs authorities at New York on Monday for unloading part of her cargo without having entered at the Customs House. The steamer was released by order of the Treasury Department on Tuesday, but the government does not waive its claim against the steamer, it only does not wish to put the company to needless expense while the case is being adjusted.

A suicide club was formed in Bridgeport, Conn., about five years ago, by five Germans and an American. They played with dice for their lives, the loser binding himself to commit suicide within the year. A ghastly record of six deaths is the result of the compact, one man who had applied for membership adding his name to the list of self-destroyers. Only the President of the club is now alive and he says he will commit suicide if he chooses, but if he is not left alone there will be a murder first. He is a promising candidate for admission to a lunatic asylum.

A Washington despatch says:—It is understood that Mr. Blaine has practically agreed that the rights of the Canadian vessel owners for compensation for the loss of their vessels, which were seized by the United States revenue cutters in Behring Sea, shall be admitted. Minister Tupper

will place the damage at \$200,000, and this amount, he feels confident, he will be able to secure as the abandonment of Mr. Blaine's contention that Behring Sea is a *mare clausum*. In the proposed international agreement the regulations are to be restricted to whatever provisions are necessary to a preservation of the seal herd resorting to Behring Sea.

The London trade societies have nearly all signed a manifesto for an eight-hour demonstration in Hyde Park on May 4th.

During his stay in Brussels Mr. Stanley will occupy apartments in the royal palace, having been invited to do so by King Leopold.

Algernon Charles Swinburne never wears anything in the line of neck-gear which is not red. He likes brilliant coloring both in attire and literature.

Preparations are being made by the Russian Government to construct a fort on the White Sea, and to organize torpedo defenses. Two mortar batteries will be added to the artillery.

The ex-Emperor of Brazil recently entered a restaurant at Cannes and nodded familiarly to one of the waiters. It turned out that the waiter had been one of Dom Pedro's attendants in Rio de Janeiro.

Russia, with a view of checking British commercial progress in Persia, is to establish a bank and railroad at Teheran, conduct other enterprises and appoint a special Russian agency at Ispahan to watch the British agent there.

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Halifax Oratorio Society.

ORPHEUS HALL.
MAY 8th, 1890.

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

—AND—
Mendelssohn's 42nd Psalm.
At the ORPHEUS HALL, on THURS-
DAY, May 8th, 1890.

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

ADMISSION 50 Cents.
Doors open at Half-past 7, to commence at 8.

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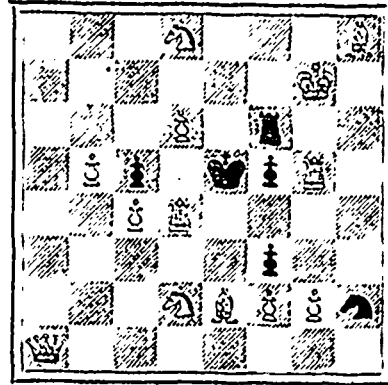
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CHESS.

Solution to Problem No. 15, Q to R7. Solved by C. W. L.

PROBLEM No. 17.

First prize two mover, *ex-aequo*, in
Columbia Chess Chronicle tourney.
By J. Jespersen, Svendborg.
BLACK 6 pieces.



WHITE 13 pieces.

White to play and mate in 2 moves

GAME No. 19.

Played March 17, in the match now
in progress between Messrs Sargent
and Dresel at the Boston Chess Club.

TWO KNIGHTS DEFENSE

| WHITE | BLACK |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Howard Sargent. | E. L. Dresel. |
| 1 P to K4 | P to K4 |
| 2 Kt to KB3 | Kt to Q B3 |
| 3 B to B1 | Kt to K B3 a |
| 4 P to Q3 b | B to B4 |
| 5 Kt to Q B3 | P to Q3 |
| 6 Kt to K2 | B to Kt5. |
| 7 Kt to K3 | Kt to Q R4 |
| 8 B to Kt5 ch | P to Q B3 |
| 9 B to R4 | P to QKt4 |
| 10 B to Kt3 | Kt takes B |
| 11 R P takes Kt | B to Kt3 |
| 12 P to K R3 | B to K3 c |
| 13 B to Kt5 | P to R3 |
| 14 B to K3 | B takes B |
| 15 P takes B | Q to QB2 |
| 16 Kt to KR4 | P to Q4 |
| 17 Castles | Castles QR d |
| 18 P takes P | Kt takes P |
| 19 Q to K2 | Q to Kt3 |
| 20 KR to K sq | P to KKt3 |
| 21 K to R1 e | P to KB4 |
| 22 P to QB4 f f | P takes P |
| 23 Kt P takes P | Kt to K2 |
| 24 Kt to KB3 | Q to QB2 |
| 25 P to K4 | P to KB5 |
| 26 Kt to KB sq | P to KKt4 |
| 27 Q to KB2! | K to Kt-q? g |
| 28 Kt takes P | Kt to QB sq |
| 29 Q to QB5 | R to Q3 |
| 30 Kt to Q2 | Q to QK3 |
| 31 P to QK4 | R to KR2 h |
| 32 Q takes Q | P takes Q |
| 33 P to B5 | QR to Q2 |
| 34 Kt takes R | R takes Kt |
| 35 R to R3 | P to Kt4 |
| 36 Kt to KB3 | Kt to K2 |
| 37 Kt to K5 | R to Q5 |
| 38 KR to QR sq | B to Q6 sq |
| 39 Kt to KB7 | B to K2 |
| 40 Kt to Q6 | Kt to QB sq |
| 41 P to K5 | K to B2 |
| 42 KR to K sq | Kt to K3 i |
| 43 R to R7 | Resigns. |

NOTES.

a A favorite defence of Mr. Dresel, though he wavers somewhat in his allegiance in consideration of the following variation, given in the *Modern Chess Instructor* (Stoitz): 4 Kt to Kt5. P to Q4: 5. P takes P, Kt to Q R4; 6. B to Kt5 ch. P to Q B3; 7. P takes P, P takes P; 8. B to K2, P to K R3; 9. Kt to K R3 which retains the advantage of the pawn for white.

b This is cautious, bringing a tame form of the Giuoco Piano, 4. Kt to Kt5, or P to Q4 is more attacking.

c B to Q2 would have been better.

d Very unwise! Indeed, it seems under the conditions of the position, extremely reckless. Black had plans for a king-side attack, but his first duty should have been home defense.

e A judicious preparation for a grand attack along the whole line. Mr Sargent manages his game superbly from this point. Every move is to the point.

f This move could not have been made safely before K to R sq, as Black's Kt to B5 would have been a dangerous answer.

g Black's game is surely compromised, but this move is weak. R to Q2 was really the only move.

h There is nothing better. Black must lose the exchange by any method of play.

i Fatal! but Black realized that his game was gone. He never recovered from his ill considered—Castles Q R.—*Boston Post*.



Office of Commissioner of Public
Works and Mines,
CHARITIES DEPARTMENT,
Halifax, April 17th, 1890.

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For candidates for the position of SENIOR and JUNIOR HOUSE SURGEONS and CLINICAL CLERKS (two), at VICTORIA GENERAL HOSPITAL, will be received until noon on SATURDAY, 20th APRIL, at this office, where all further necessary information will be furnished.
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Surplus, - \$231,248.66

1889.

New Assurance, \$2,369,500

Total " 17,711,404

Premium Income, 561,293

Total " 721,978

RESULTS OF BUSINESS OF 1889.

Increase in Assurance, - \$948,467

" Assets - - - 341,140

" Premiums, - - - 51,190

" Surplus - - - 51,664

Surplus Earned - \$115,689

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given up for a dead man, I commenced taking your
PUTTNER'S EMULSION. After taking it a
very short time my health began to improve, and
the longer I used it the better my health became.
After being laid aside for nearly a year, I last sum-
mer performed the hardest summer's work I ever
did, having often to go with only one meal a day.
I attribute the saving of my life to **PUTTNER'S**
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A COUNTRY SCHOOL.

Pretty and pale and tired,
She sits in her stiff-backed chair,
While the blazing summer sun
Shines in on her soft brown hair;
And the little brook without
That she hears through the open door
Mocks with its murmur cool
Hard bench and dusty floor.

It seems an endless round—
Grammar and A. B. C.,
The blackboard and the sums,
The stupid geography;
When, from teacher to little Jim,
Not one of them cares a straw
Whether "John" is in any "case,"
Or Kansas in Omaha.

For Jimmy's bare brown feet
Are aching to wade in the stream,
Where the trout to his luring bait
Shall leap, with a quick, bright gleam;
And the teacher's blue eyes stray
To the flowers on the desk hard by,
'Till her thoughts have followed her eyes
With a half unconscious sigh.

Her heart outruns the clock,
And she smells their faint sweet scent:
But when have time and heart
Their measure in union bent?
For time will haste or lag,
Like your shadow on the grass,
That lingers far behind,
Or flies when you fain would pass.

Have patience restless Jim,
The stream and fish will wait;
And patience, tired blue eyes—
Down the winding road by the gate,
Under the willow shade,
Stands some one with fresher flowers;
So turn to your books again,
And keep love for the after hours.

IS THERE A DOMINANT RACE.

Slowly and steadily, by peaceful process of natural selection, the Celt is swamping the Teuton in Britain. More than any other British type, he retains unimpaired the productive faculty of early and vigorous races. Already he possesses half the voting power of the United Kingdom; and he must needs increase while the so-called Saxon decreases, because all the great feeding-beds of towns, the nurseries of men, are situated in the Celtic half of Britain, while the Teutonic half of the population, being largely urban and therefore decadent, can only be kept up at its full level by continuous importation from these more wholesome breeding-places. Those who fear such a change, however, fall into a grave error as to the nature of race distinctions. They are in most cases themselves quite half Celtic by birth; and there is no real danger of the Celtic element making any change for the worse in the state of Britain, because, as a matter of fact, a very great proportion of what is best in our mixed population is and has always been of largely Celtic origin. The truth is, we talk glibly enough in our hasty way about Celts and Saxons, but who is Celt and who is Saxon, it would puzzle the best ethnographer among us all to determine with the slightest approach to accuracy.

There are men still living in many parts of Britain whose skulls exactly resemble in every measurable particular the skulls of the very earliest preglacial inhabitants. The great lesson driven in upon us by the irrefragable conclusions of modern ethnography is the lesson of the fully and futility of all race rivalries and race animosities. Not only is it true that God has made of one blood all the nations upon earth, but it is also true that the blood of all nations is so mixed and so blended that no pure race now exists anywhere in civilized Europe, Asia or America. Nor has it ever been clearly shown that any one stock, in Europe at least, is intellectually or morally superior to any other. For years, for example, it has been usual to regard the fair-haired and blue-eyed type as the true Aryans, and as the highest embodiment of European culture. But the most recent historian of the Aryans, Canon Isaac Taylor, has shown grave reasons for doubting this supposed pedigree, and pointed out that culture belongs historically rather to the smaller and darker people of central Europe than to the big bodied and fair-haired Scandinavian mountaineers. The tall blue-eyed race has everywhere in Europe formed, by conquest, for several centuries, the dominant aristocracy; but the men of thought, the men of art, the men of leading, and the men of letters have belonged, if anything, rather to the smaller and conquered than to the larger, fairer and conquering type.

On a balance of all good qualities, mental and bodily, I believe no one race can be shown to possess any marked superiority, all round, to another; but if in energy and activity of a military sort the so-called Teutonic type has the best of it, in brain and eye the so-called Celt seems on the other hand to have somewhat the advantage. It has been shown very conclusively that English poetry and English art have been mainly Celtic, whilst English engineering and English politics have been mainly Teutonic. Nor is that all. Even this mild form of dogmatizing on race superiorities is itself deceptive; for there are no pure Celts, and there are no pure Teutons. All over Britain the intermixture is so intricate and so nice that one can hardly do more than say roughly of such and such a given large area that it is on the whole a trifle more Celtic or a trifle more Teutonic than such and such another. And the moral of this is, as the Duchess would have said to Alice, let us not be excessively puffed up with personal pride because we think ourselves, on one side out of a hundred, of pure Norman origin; and let us not despise our fellow-subjects anywhere because we imagine they have

a smaller fraction of the blue Aryan blood, whatever that may be (a most doubtful point,) than some of the rest of us. Everybody is a bit of a Norman and a bit of a chimney-sweep.

So far as history teaches us anything, it teaches us this: that occasion, not race, makes aristocracies and canaille. The very same people who are noble here are roturier there; the very same physical characteristics that mark in one place the haughty ruling caste mark in another the crouching pariah or the loper whom his neighbors shun with religious awe for fear of ceremonial contamination. In Spain, the Hidalgo is the Hild-algo, the son of the Goth, the representative of the conquering Teutonic overlords; but just north of the Pyrenees his brother, the Cagot, is the dog of a Goth, the heretical Aryan refugee, who refused to conform to Catholic usage, and whose descendants therefore till lately entered the church, like accursed beings, by a separate doorway. It is the same everywhere. The race that for the time being has the upper hand anywhere prides itself largely upon its noble and masterful manly qualities; it despises with all its heart the servile race. Change their places and you change their natures. The servile race becomes in broader circumstances generous and wide minded; the degraded overlords sink forthwith into ignoble serfs. So the Saxon went down before the Dane, and the Dane before the Norman; and in the second generation after the conquest the English born gentlemen of Frisian blood degenerated into farmer Godric, the illiterate churl whom the mailed Norman knight despised as a vulgar boor. No race of slaves was ever yet anything on earth but slavish; no race of nobles ever failed to develop the chivalrous qualities of courtly life. Even the unparelleled Turk himself is "at least a gentleman," say his friendly apologists; and the southern slaveholder, whatever might be the vices of his private life, had usually the dignified and complacent manners of a Louis Quinz nobleman.—Grant Allen, in the English Illustrated Magazine for March.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Mr. John Millard, ship builder and manufacturer of lumber and house material, of Liverpool, N. S., has recently purchased additional property known as the wharf of the late John Campbell, and intends erecting thereon a large store at an early date. Mr. Millard, in addition to six fine houses, has a steam saw and door factory on Payzant Street, where he manufactures also all kinds of building material, and boxes cut to order, and ships large quantities to Newfoundland and St. Pierre, Miquelon. In and about this factory all looks like business. Mr. Millard is now putting in a new boiler, as the present one is not capable of doing the work now pressing. Two minutes walk from the steam mill lands you at his ship yard situated on ship yard point. Here we find some twenty men at work on the construction of a fine barquentine of about 450 tons register, which will be ready to launch about the 1st of June. The same, with two schooners he has now on hand of about 100 tons each, he offers for sale low and on easy terms. Mr. Millard has launched and sold from his ship yard 22 vessels in 9 years, only one of the 22 vessels has been lost, and he has never known of but two of them making demands on insurance companies for loss. A drive of 2 1/2 miles brings you to Milton, where the lumber business of Queens Co. is carried on. Here we find Mr. Millard's rotary and planing mill situated near Milton Bridge, the main mill is 85 feet in length, 26 feet wide, three stories high, planing mill and box making attached, 75 feet in length and two stories high. There he employs some 15 men and boys, and cuts and manufactures about 1 1/2 millions of lumber and timber of pine, spruce and hemlock, the latter being the first lot of hemlock brought down the river. Mr. Millard intends cutting a large quantity of dimension material for the American market. He has even had enquiries for white hemlock from England, and also from Porto Rico, as it will take the place of spruce, being perfectly free from shakes. Mr. Millard also purposes cutting three million feet of white hemlock the coming summer and having it ready for market in the spring of 1891. On the Liverpool River there are thousands of acres of the virgin forest that have never been cut—large tracts of hardwood of all kinds, and especially oak of the best quality. The projected railroad from Liverpool to Annapolis, touching at the Indian Gardens, would make this a very valuable lumbering district.

We have been favored by Messrs. A. Stephen & Son with a splendid catalogue of over 100 pages of their immense assortment of furniture, carpets, &c. &c. The catalogue is got up in a style which corresponds with the choice descriptions of furniture it embraces. The assortment is altogether too extensive to admit of our selecting illustrations, but Messrs. Stephen intimate that their object in issuing their catalogue is to bring before house-keepers and others living at a distance from Halifax the great advantages they can offer them in styles, qualities and price. Their suggestions as to furnishing are sound and useful, and we should think intending furnishers from a distance would in the long run find it to their advantage in making a trip to inspect Messrs. Stephens' stock, which from personal inspection we know to be first rate in every branch, and in the most thorough good taste.

Wm. Holmes' carriage factory is rushed with orders. The new machinery and other increased facilities fail to supply the demand for Mr. Holmes' make of carriages. More men are wanted.—Amherst Weekly Press.

An inventor has patented a process by which there will be hereafter no end of hemlock bark. The trees are to be peeled standing by means of ladders, beginning at the top of the trunk. As the peeler descends he removes the bark, and immediately covers the trunk with a preparation of rubber dissolved in sulphuric acid. Thus protected the tree not only will not die but reproduces its bark within a year as thick as before, and of a superior quality for tanning purposes. If this proves true there is a fortune in it for the inventor.

G. J. Hamilton & Sons
 MANUFACTURERS OF
BISCUITS & CONFECTIONERY
PICTOU & HALIFAX N.S.
 J. B. WEBB - TORONTO

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

HALIFAX, 25th April 1890.

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 150.—The position was as follows:—Black men 3, 7, king-14, 15; white men 12, 20, king 4, 6, black to play and draw. We originally gave this position as black to play and win, thinking that an easy win could be secured by 15-11, failing at the time to note that 12 8, 3-12, 6 10, made an easy draw. This draw failed to satisfy some of our readers, especially Mr. Oliver McGill of Yarmouth, who sent us the following win:—

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 7-11 | 14-10 | 6-9 | 20-11 |
| 6-1 | 6-2 | 11-8 | 15-8 |
| 15-19 | 18-23 | 27-32 | 18-15 |
| 4-8 | 20-16 | 8-11 | 8-4 |
| 11-15 | 15-18 | 32-27 | 15-11 |
| 1-8 | 11-8 | 11-11 | black |
| 15-18 | 23-27 | 27-24 | wins |
| 1-6 | 2-7 | 8-11 | |
| 19-15 | 10-6 | 24-20 | |
| 11-8 | 7-2 | 11-15 | |

NOTES.

This win we tried to disprove as follows, showing two draws by 4-2, 15-18 or 15-19, but Mr. McGill again shows that we were wrong by the play below; viz:—

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 6-2 | 15-18 | 4-11 | 15-11 |
| 15-10 | 11-16 | 14-10 | black |
| 2-7 | 10-15 | 11-7 | wins. |
| 11-15 | 16-11 | 10-15 | |
| 7-11 | 15-8 | 7-2 | |
| b:— | | | |
| 4-8 | 11-8 | 8-11 | 7-2 |
| 11-15 | 18-23 | 27-32 | 14-9 |
| 8-11 | 2-7 | 11-16 | black |
| 15-18 | 23-27 | 10-15 | wins. |

VAR. I.

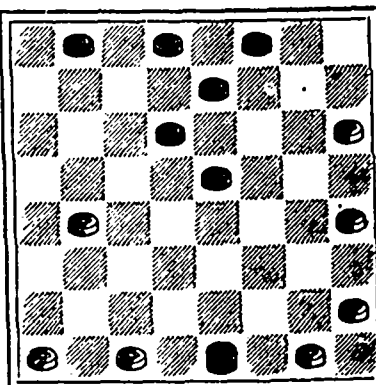
The above correction forced us to return to Mr. McGill's first line of play to demonstrate our contention that the position should result in a draw, which we do as follows:—

| | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1-6 | 8-11 | 11-8 | 16-11 |
| 14-10 | 2-10 | 14-18 | 22-19 |
| 6-2 | 2-6 | 20-16 | 6-10 |
| 15-18 | 19-15 | 15-19 | drawn |
| VAR II | | | |
| 10-15 | 22-25 | 15-19 | 6-10 |
| 11-8 | 2-16 | | drawn. |
| 18-22 | 19-24 | | |
| 2-6 | 16-11 | | |

We acknowledge the soundness of both of Mr. McGill's corrections as given above and give him much credit therefore, still we would again wish him to find flaws in our draws if he can.—CHECKER EDITOR.

PROBLEM No 164.

End game between our Checker Editor and his son. White. Black men 1, 2, 3, 7, 10, 15, king 31.



White men 12, 17, 20, 28, 29, 30, 32
 White to play and win.
 How many boys under 12 years of age could work this out?

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 162.—The position being black men 7, 12, 23, king 32; white men 19, 20, 24, king 15; white to play. What result?
 20-16 26-31 14-18 31-24
 * 23-26 18-14 19-23 15-11
 15-18 37-24 18-27 19-12
 32-27 19-15 24-19 black
 24-20 12-19 20-16 wins.
 Only move to win.

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

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

Sometimes call it Bermuda Bottled, and many cases of CONSUMPTION, Bronchitis, Cough

or Severe Colds. I have CURED with it; and the advantage is that the most sensitive stomach can take it. Another thing which commends it is the stimulating properties of the Emulsion which it contains. You will find it for sale at your Druggist's, in its original wrapper. Be sure you get the genuine. SCOTT & BOWNE, BOSTON.

The finest and largest range of

TAILORS' CLOTHS
 to be seen in the city is at
STANFORD'S
 THE TAILOR,
 158 HOLLIS STREET.

CITY CHIMES.

The Amateur Dramatic entertainment in aid of the Chubucto A. A. Club, in Reform Club Hall, Dartmouth, on Tuesday evening of last week was a great success. A large audience was present and the reserved seats were completely filled. The bill consisted of "Naval Engagements," a simple but extremely amusing piece, and "To Oblige Benson," a more difficult but scarcely so pleasing a play as the first mentioned. In "Naval Engagements," Mr. Wm. R. Foster and Dr. F. A. R. Gow, as Admiral Kingston and Lieut. Kingston, father and son, respectively, were excellent, though the audience was obliged to exercise its imagination somewhat in order to fancy Mr. Foster as old as he ought to be. Even with the disadvantage of appearing too young, Mr. Foster fitted the character of the Admiral capitally. Mr. T. C. Creighton, as the Landlord of the Inn, was almost perfect, his assiduous attention to his guests provoking much merriment. Dennis, the waiter, had a good deal that was funny to say, but the part did not admit of much acting, and Mr. H. D. Creighton made about all that could be made of it. Of the ladies in this piece it may be said that their acting was uncommonly good. Mrs. W. R. Foster made a very charming widow Pontifex, and Miss Nellie Dustan as Mary Mortimer won golden opinions for her sweet and natural acting. Miss Dustan wore a very pretty pale blue evening dress, and Mrs. Foster was becomingly gowned in pink made en train. The two colors looked well together, each setting the other off. Many of the situations were extremely amusing and kept the audience in laughing mood all through. The story of "To Oblige Benson," is founded on the foolish actions of Mrs. Benson—a rather unsophisticated young wife, whose husband is immersed in his law business—in receiving attention from a Mr. Meredith, her husband's pupil, and writing him a *billet doux*, to which he places an answer in her glove, which falls into the hands of Mrs. Southdown. Mrs. S. tells her young friend what a foolish thing she has done and endeavors to get Mrs. Benson's letter back from Meredith without letting Mr. Benson know anything of his wife's thoughtless action, and in so doing arouses her own husband's jealousy. In the end, all comes out, the letter is secured, and "poor deluded Benson" is none the wiser. Mrs. Foster as Mrs. Southdown and Mr. H. D. Creighton as Trotter Southdown bore the burden of the play and deserve credit for the way in which they carried it through. Mrs. Foster's dress was of shaded yellow satin and looked very handsome. Miss Rose Ouseley, in the trying role of Mrs. Benson was good, and appeared much alarmed at the consequences of her foolish act. Mr. W. R. Foster as Mr. Benson, and Mr. T. C. Creighton as John Meredith sustained their respective parts well. "To Oblige Benson" did not run quite as smoothly as might have been desired, but the difficulty of arranging scenes and of action on so small a stage was apparent. Great credit is due Mr. H. D. Creighton for stage management as well as to Mr. and Mrs. Foster, who are a tower of strength in such an entertainment, for their exertions for its success. The Italian harpists performed several popular selections during the evening, which added much to the enjoyment. The Chubucto A. A. Club is to be congratulated on the success of the entertainment. A better pleased audience seldom departed from the doors of the Reform Club Hall than that which witnessed "Naval Engagements," and "To Oblige Benson," on Thursday evening of last week.

The Leipzig Trio, the members of which are the well known artists, Herr Klिंगenfeld, Mr. C. H. Porter and Herr Doering, the latter of whom, although not so well known, is yet already a favorite in musical circles, made its first appearance in Orpheus Hall on Tuesday evening last. The Leipzig Trio performed two numbers of the programme, viz:—Franz Schubert, Trio, opus 100, in four movements; and Felix Mendelssohn, Trio, opus 49, also in four movements. The second movement in the first named piece and the fourth movement in the last piece were rendered in a particularly acceptable manner, and while the other movements were most creditably performed these may fairly be considered the most effective of the trio's work. In his violin solo, Concerto, opus 22, by Henri Wieniawski, Herr Klिंगenfeld displayed great power, but his bowing in some passages was not up to its average standard. Taken all in all, however, the *encore* which he received was well deserved. Mrs. G. S. Campbell, the ever sweet singer, won two rapturous *encores* and right well were they deserved. Her rendition of "Des Mägdchens Klage" showed evidences of careful study, while her rendering of "Auld Robin Gray" gave expression to the depth of soul which she possesses in such a marked degree. The *encores* were chosen with care and rendered with much taste. We trust the Leipzig Trio is not merely a shooting star, and that the brilliancy displayed on Tuesday evening is not to be succeeded by a twelve-month of somnolence.

Miss McGarry, the popular elocutionist of the Ladies' College, has at present 180 pupils under instruction.

The closing convocation of Dalhousie College took place in the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon.

Wednesday was St. George's Day, and Englishmen the world over have once more celebrated the occasion. The weather was delightfully fine and warmer than for some time past. The Cadets of St. George marched in procession through the principal streets, presenting a pleasing appearance, and afterwards dined together in Freemason's Hall. The members of St. George's Society dined at the Queen Hotel at 8 o'clock. The dining hall was most tastefully decorated with festoons of colored plush, which with the banners of the society presented a handsome appearance. The menu was well worthy of the Queen and its genial host. Dr. Partridge, the president of the society proposed the first toast of the evening, Her Majesty, and this was quickly followed by thirteen other toasts, including St. George and

Merry England, the respective governments, professions, sister-societies, press, etc. The proposals and responses of these toasts were entertaining and pleasing, and interspersed as they were with merry songs, they made the dinner of the society a decided success.

The Halifax Oratorio Society has engaged Orpheus Hall for Thursday, May 8th, when Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and Mendelssohn's "42nd Psalm" will be rendered. Mrs. Hagarty and Miss Gussio Taylor will be the soprano soloists, and Messrs. Burgoyne and Currie the tenor and bass.

Spring has not been what was expected, at all, this year. Winter still lingers, and though mayflowers are in bloom and the birds are singing, the weather keeps so cold that seal skin jackets are still worn by those who possess them. It is to be hoped that we shall have a warm and sunny month of May to console us for the chilly blasts that we have been compelled to endure through April.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

DOMINION.—A large amount of parliamentary business has been transacted during the week, and the members begin to look forward to the time when they shall join their home circles. Letters patent have just been secured by the Consumers Cordage Company, which is to have a capital of \$1,000,000. This Company has purchased the plant and business of all the cordage manufacturers in Canada, barring one, and they anticipate doing a large and profitable business. The railway legislation of the session has not been brought down, and it is evidently beyond the power of the Government to meet the wishes of the promoters and subsidize all the railways chartered or to be chartered. Up to date there are no less than 95 applications for aid, the subsidies asked for aggregating \$66,000,000. The catch of fish for the Dominion is valued, according to the blue book, at about \$17,800,000. This is \$200,000 in excess of the valuation of last year, but Nova Scotia's showing is upwards of a million dollars below that of 1888. This is chiefly due to the failure of the fisheries in Cape Breton and to the withdrawal of some of our vessels from the banks. Senator Howland has been again pressing his idea of connecting P. E. Island with the mainland by a steel sub-way, but it is understood that the Government enquiry into the cost of this sub-way has shown that it cannot be less than \$25,000,000. The Manitoba Act abolishing separate schools in that Province is occasioning no little excitement, and the Dominion authorities are being strongly urged to use their vetoing power. So far the Government has received no official communication as to the Behring Sea difficulty, but it is generally understood that an amicable settlement of that trouble is probable. Application is being made for a subsidy to aid in constructing a railway between Truro and Tatamagouche. With fast steamship service between Tatamagouche and Charlottetown the journey from Halifax to the capital city of the tight little Island could be made in about five hours.

COMMERCIAL.

The general state of trade has not notably changed since our last report, though the improved weather conditions have caused a slightly increased movement, and the tone of feeling is more confident than it has been for some time past.

The new Bank Bill brought down by the Ministry and submitted to Parliament scarcely provides a security calculated to cover all risks of failure. If failures could be limited or confined to the smaller institutions and made to occur only at extended intervals the proposed provision would be ample to protect holders of bank notes from the losses to which they have been subjected in the past, as the Government will hold about \$1,500,000 as security. As the total amount of bank notes in circulation is over \$30,000,000, it is plain that, if some of the larger banks were to fail, the Government security would be inadequate to prevent the same temporary depreciation in the notes of the broken banks as has fallen on the public heretofore, even though they should eventually be paid in full. The bill provides for the creation of a redemption fund of "5 per cent. of the average annual circulation of each bank to be paid to the Finance Minister for the purpose of redeeming the notes of insolvent banks, whenever the assets of such banks fail to retire their circulation within two months of suspension." This provision is scarcely adequate to the possibilities of the situation, and is therefore of too limited a nature to avail to meet a commercial crisis or panic. Another possible objection is to the principle which compels banks that are willing to furnish a "dollar for dollar" security on their own circulation to become jointly responsible for the liabilities of their competitors.

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

| | Week Prev. | | Weeks corresponding to | | Failures for the year to date. | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|------|------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | April 18. | 1890 | 1889 | April 18— | 1890 | 1889 | 1888 | 1887 | |
| United States.. | 166 | 157 | 191 | 181 | 157 | 3831 | 4064 | 3543 | 3649 |
| Canada..... | 29 | 38 | 31 | 30 | 23 | 637 | 620 | 636 | 435 |

Dry Goods.—Trade in this line has appreciably brightened during the past week under the influence of better weather. Sorting orders have been freer, and travellers report more success in soliciting orders for fall goods. Generally a better feeling has set in. Imports show a marked falling off, which shows that our dry goods merchants are pursuing a very conservative policy. A slight improvement is noted in remittances, but they might be a great deal better.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The pig iron market is very dull and values have a weak tendency. It is useless to give prices, as they are purely nominal. Tin plates are quiet, but there is still a scarcity of charcoal, which

(Continued on page 13.)

121 and 123 Hollis St.

IS THE LOCATION OF THE

GREAT

PIANO & ORGAN

HOUSE

Of the Maritime Provinces.

Don't confound with any other Piano House, but remember

W. H. JOHNSON,

HESSLEIN BUILDING,

NEXT DOOR TO QUEEN HOTEL.

YOU ARE STUPID IF YOU GET INTO THE WRONG PLACE AFTER THIS.

W. H. JOHNSON,

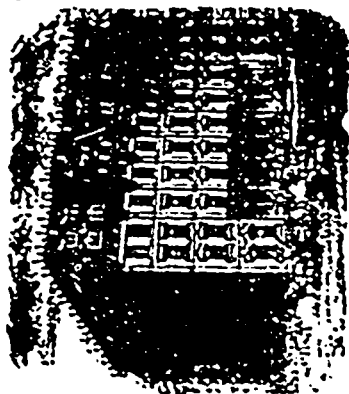
121 & 123 HOLLIS STREET,

HALIFAX, N. S.

5480 Ovens in use.

REID'S BAKING AND ROASTING PORTABLE STEEL OVEN.

Within the past five years this Oven has been sent into every part of the habitable globe. In this country, particularly, it has had a very large sale. There are now on the list Bakers, Hotels, Restaurants, Academies, Convents, Hospitals, County Houses, Asylums, Penitentiaries, and especially adapted for Passenger Steamers, and the Army and Navy. These Ovens occupy but little room, and are easily handled, and can be got ready for cooking in a very short time. It is to be found in Cooking Schools, Agricultural Colleges, and in large Boarding Houses in great numbers. Many persons are still unacquainted with its merits. There are three sizes: Nos. 50, 60 and 70. I am shipping them in all directions. The sales last year more than doubled the sales of the previous year, and this year the Oven Department of the business is being driven to its fullest capacity. There is no test to which it can be subjected that will not be acceptable. I ONLY SELL TO THE CONSUMER OR USER, thus furnishing a better article at a lower price. You need not hesitate to order an Oven. The double walls are filled with a non-conducting material. The stove is inside, ninety-five per cent, of the heat is literally utilized. FIVE OVEN'S WORTH OF FUEL WILL BAKE A BARREL OF FLOUR INTO BREAD, AND ROAST MEAT IN PROPORTION.



Hallifax Hotel, Halifax, N. S., June 10th, 1889.
Mr. S. H. Sugatt, Dear Sir,—The Reid's Baking and Roasting Portable Oven purchased from you, so far is pronounced by our Cook to be a first-class baker and roaster. The meats are better cooked and they retain their juices. Pastry is evenly cooked and nicely browned, both top and bottom. There is no dust, dirt or uncleanness about it, no danger from fire, and the small quantity of coal used for the work is surprising.
H. HESSELEIN & SONS, Proprietors.

Hallifax Hotel, Halifax, N. S., March 14th, 1889.
S. H. Sugatt, Dear Sir,—We have been using one of your Baking Ovens for the past ten months, and have much pleasure in recommending it, having derived very much satisfaction from its use, and found it capable of doing all the work it was guaranteed to do. We bake all our bread with it.
Yours etc,
H. HESSELEIN & SONS.

New Revere House,
Yieldon, N. S., Mar. 17th, 1889.

S. H. Sugatt, Sir.—Your Oven has been in use in my house for nearly nine months, and has given me the most perfect satisfaction. I have given it to my daughter, and she has also given it to her husband, and they are all very much pleased with it.
JAMES W. KING.

King's Hotel,
Lunenburg, N. S., Jan. 12, 1889.

S. H. Sugatt, Dear Sir,—About two months ago I got one of your ovens and put it up in my kitchen. I have used it in every particular, and proved entirely satisfactory in every particular.
JAMES W. KING.

DO NOT GET OUT OF ORDER.
DO THE WORK BETTER AND AT ONE-FIFTH THE COST OF FUEL.
THEY COST 70 PER CENT. LESS THAN BRICK.



A THERMOMETER TESTED TO 600° GOES WITH EACH OVEN.
STOVE IS INSIDE AND OUT OF SIGHT.

Takes up but Little Room.

Can put your hand on the outside of the oven when it is baking or roasting. Can be put close to a wooden wall or partition. As good a Roaster as Baker. As easily handled as a Cooking Stove.

| CAPACITY. | DIMENSIONS. | | No. of Shelves Upper Lower | No. of Superficial Sq. Ft. or Baking Capacity of Shelves. |
|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| | Size (Width in inches) | Depth (Height in inches) | | |
| 100 lbs. Loaves of Bread | 45 | 30 | 11 | 165 |
| 150 lbs. Loaves of Bread | 54 | 32 | 15 | 270 |
| 200 lbs. Loaves of Bread | 70 | 33 | 20 | 350 |

No fitting. All ready to start fire. Here are the Dimensions and Capacity of the Patent Baker and Roaster; the Number and Size of Shelves; the Number of Loaves of Bread they Bake, etc., etc. Notice this particularly.

Acadia Seminary and Chipman Hall, Wolfville, N. S., Oct. 5th, 1888.
S. H. Sugatt, Dear Sir,—The Reid's Baking and Roasting Portable Oven which you placed in Chipman Hall a few weeks ago gives unqualified satisfaction. Our steward would not part with it for double its price, providing no other could be procured. Not only is it a great economizer of time and fuel, on this score alone justifying its purchase, but also it cooks more perfectly than anything else we have ever had in the shape of a range or stove. We anticipate a great deal of satisfaction in its use. I hope soon to see my way clear to put one in the Ladies' Seminary.
EVERETT SAWYER, Treas.

Chipman Hall, Wolfville, N. S., March 12th, 1889.
S. H. Sugatt, Dear Sir,—In reply to your enquiry how I like the Reid Baker placed in Chipman Hall, I must say first-class in every particular. Roasting meats and baking every description afforded satisfaction. We could not part with it under any consideration. On close examination I find it will pay the cost in the saving of fuel in two years over our old way of using coal. The stove is nearly as good as new except the ordinary wear of running, and as good as when set up over a year ago. I cannot speak too highly of it. Wishing you success.
Yours truly,
JOHN D. KENDR.

Wolfville, Mar. 12th, 1889.
Mr. S. H. Sugatt,—Please ship to our address one No. 50 Reid's Baking and Roasting Oven for Ladies' Seminary. Yours truly,
EVERETT SAWYER, Treas.

SEE WHAT LEADING HOTELS SAY ABOUT IT.

New Glasgow, N. S., March 27th, 1889.
S. H. Sugatt, Sir.—I have used your Oven for four months, and although at first I did not care to take it, you I do not regret doing so, it bakes splendidly. I do not think I could do the work of my kitchen with any other oven.
JAMES W. KING.

Bedford Hotel, Bedford, N. S., March 27th, 1889.

S. H. Sugatt, Dear Sir.—It gives me great pleasure to say that your Portable Oven has proved a decided success. I have tried it faithfully, and would not be without it if it cost double the money.
Feb. 18th, 1889.
S. H. Sugatt, Sir.

Queen Hotel,

Yarmouth, N. S., Sept. 26th, 1889.

S. H. Sugatt, Dear Sir.—Your Oven which has been in use in my hotel for the past month has proved entirely satisfactory in every particular.

King's Hotel,

Lunenburg, N. S., Jan. 12, 1889.

S. H. Sugatt, Dear Sir.—About two months ago I got one of your ovens and put it up in my kitchen. I have used it in every particular, and proved entirely satisfactory in every particular.

New Revere House,

Yieldon, N. S., Mar. 17th, 1889.

S. H. Sugatt, Sir.—Your Oven has been in use in my house for nearly nine months, and has given me the most perfect satisfaction. I have given it to my daughter, and she has also given it to her husband, and they are all very much pleased with it.

Feb. 18th, 1889.
B. H. Sugatt, Sir,—The Reid Baking and Roasting Oven I purchased of you is working splendidly. I had a party of thirty people on Saturday last and had no trouble to do the cooking. No trouble now to cook a dinner for a large party at short notice. The bread it bakes is excellent. No person who has large parties to prepare for at short notice should be without one.
 Yours truly,
 Wm. Wilson.

Queen Hotel
 Yarmouth, N. S., March 24th, 1890.
S. H. Sugatt, Dear Sir,—Since writing my last I have not had any occasion to change my favorable opinion of your Portable Oven which I have now used over seven months. On the contrary, it continues to work to my satisfaction.
 Yours respectfully,
 E. M. Nicolson.

Queen Hotel
 Yarmouth, N. S., March 24th, 1890.
S. H. Sugatt, Dear Sir,—Since writing my last I have not had any occasion to change my favorable opinion of your Portable Oven which I have now used over seven months. On the contrary, it continues to work to my satisfaction.
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 Yours respectfully,
 E. M. Nicolson.

I DRAW YOUR ATTENTION TO WHAT OTHERS SAY OF IT. WE FREQUENTLY SELL TWO OR THREE OVENS TO ONE PARTY.

Scotch Bakery, 233 Barrington St., Halifax, N. S., April 9th, 1889.
S. H. Sugatt, Sir,—I am pleased to inform you that the Reid's Oven supplied to me is giving every satisfaction. After a trial of four weeks it has proved itself capable of baking any kind of loaf bread, round cakes, biscuits and pastry. I may say that I had doubts after ordering it, about its good qualities, but am now happy to say that these have been removed and I confidently recommend them as superior to the brick ovens, as instead of losing heat it gains. Every day finds an improvement, the more I work it the better I like it. There is also a greater saving of labor, more cleanliness, and about a third of the cost for fuel. About three scuttles of coal does all one day's baking by putting on two or three shovels at the start, and letting it get red, we can have it ready in half an hour for baking, adding a shovelful to keep it alive, and can suit it for any kind of baking. Hoping you will have a large sale for them, as they have only to be known to be appreciated.
 I am, yours respectfully,
 H. MONTGOMERIE.

Hantsport, N. S., March 11th, 1890.
S. H. Sugatt, Dear Sir,—The Reid Baking and Roasting Oven purchased from you gives splendid satisfaction. It is all you recommended it to be.
 Yours truly,
 N. McNEIL.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 18th, 1889.
S. H. Sugatt, Sir,—The Reid Baking and Roasting Oven I purchased from you is a thorough baker, I am using it every day for all kinds of pastry, cakes, etc. For bread it has no equal, being better than a brick oven, and up to trouble to run it, requiring such a small quantity of coal, I would recommend it to anyone as it has given me great satisfaction.
 Yours truly,
 H. C. JOCHIM.

Restaurant and Bakery, Parramore, N. S., March 11, 1890.
S. H. Sugatt, Dear Sir,—The Reid Baking and Roasting Oven I purchased from you is a thorough baker, I am using it every day for all kinds of pastry, cakes, etc. For bread it has no equal, being better than a brick oven, and up to trouble to run it, requiring such a small quantity of coal, I would recommend it to anyone as it has given me great satisfaction.
 Yours truly,
 N. McNEIL.

Halifax, N. S., August 28th, 1888.
S. H. Sugatt, Sir,—The Reid Baking and Roasting Portable Oven No. 50, I purchased from you gives perfect satisfaction. I cannot speak too highly of the work it has done. In fact I could not get another, I would not sell it for double the price I paid. I prefer it to any other oven I have ever used.
 CHAS. ROZAR, 60 Gottingen St.

Windsor, March 1, 1890.
Mr. A. Reid,—We have used your Oven in our Bakery, 681 Michigan Ave., Detroit, for over six months, and find it to be a first class and economical baker. There is nothing in the line of bread, cakes or pastry it will not bake better than the usual bakers' brick oven, and we can take as much bread in it as we can in a 10x12 brick oven, by reason of its being continuous. A few small shovels of coal runs it all day.
 Yours,
 J. H. COTNER & Co., BAKERY.

Halifax, N. S., March 12th, 1890.
S. H. Sugatt, Dear Sir,—The Oven is working all right now, the tinmiths found a large hole about 3 feet long in the pipe leading to the stove. It is now working like a charm.
 Yours, &c.,
 F. FRY.


Halifax, N. S., March 12th, 1890.
S. H. Sugatt, Dear Sir,—The Oven is working all right now, the tinmiths found a large hole about 3 feet long in the pipe leading to the stove. It is now working like a charm.
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 Yours, &c.,
 F. FRY.

S. H. SUGATT, Truro, Colchester Co., Nova Scotia, Agent for Dominion of Canada.

REID'S BRANCH.
S. H. SUGATT, - - TRURO, COLCHESTER COUNTY,
 Agent for Dominion of Canada for
REID'S BAKING AND ROASTING PORTABLE OVEN AND PEERLESS ASH-SIFTER.
The Peerless Ash-Sifter

THE OLD WAY.

 This work don't pay for time lost & clothes spoiled.

THE NEW WAY.

 What a saving in time, coal, clothes and work by using this sifter!

In presenting the PEERLESS ASH SIFTER to the public, we do so with the utmost confidence in its merits. Its working qualities have been thoroughly tested, and experience shows it to be the most perfect, complete, durable, and easiest working Ash Sifter ever offered to the public.

A Glance at its merits will at once commend it to the judgment of all, while a trial will demonstrate beyond doubt that it is what its name indicates—unequaled.

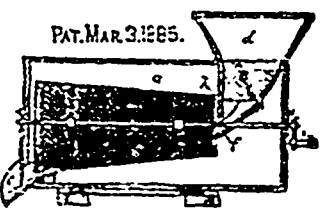
This model Sifter is made with Japanned Wire Cylinder Sieve. It works easily, and sifts rapidly the unconsumed coal, and makes no dust or dirt. By turning the crank a few times the ashes fall into the barrel, and the sifted coal into the hod.

Those who have occasion to sift ashes will find the task a pleasant one in comparison to what it usually is.

For economy there is nothing like it in the market. As the Sifter rests on the barrel, wasteful servants will be compelled to sift the ashes, as they will find it much lighter work to turn the crank than to lift the Sifter off and throw the unsifted ashes into the barrel.

Pat. Mar. 3, 1885.

This Cut Shows a Sectional View OF THE PEERLESS ASH SIFTER.



The ashes to be sifted are poured into the hopper *a*, and pass down the extension *e*, and inclined chute *f*, fall into the frustrum-shaped drum *h*, which, being turned by the handle, causes a violent agitation of the ashes. The dust and finer portions pass through the meshes of the drum and are dropped into the barrel or other receptacle below the casing, while the coal and larger portions gradually work down the inclined inner surface, and discharge through the chute *c*, into the coal hod or pail, ready for use.

If the drum should become clogged in any way, the top section *a*, and with it the drum, can be thrown back, thus giving easy and prompt access to the interior of the casing.

No. 2 Sifter has a Cylinder 22 in. long, 13 in. in diameter, and will hold a bushel of cinders.

PRICE—No. 1, \$2.25. No. 2, \$2.75.

Halifax, N. S., 15th April, 1890.
 To S. H. SUGATT, Esq. Dear Sir,—Your Ash Sifter is a success. The one I got from you works well, and in a year will save its cost ten times over. Any ordinary family using your Sifter should make a great saving in coal bills.
 Yours truly,
 J. C. MACKINTOSH.

NEW PARKER HOUSE, Truro, N. S., March 12th, 1890.
 S. H. SUGATT. Dear Sir,—Your Peerless Ash Sifter has had a faithful trial at our hands, and we unhesitatingly recommend it to all housekeepers as a valuable assistant.
 Yours truly,
 C. SCHROEDER.

Truro, N. S., March 12th, 1890.
 S. H. SUGATT. Dear Sir,—Your Peerless Ash Sifter is a valuable addition to any household in the saving of coal, time, and the annoyance of dust.
 Respectfully yours,
 LUTHER ARCHIBALD.

LEARNER HOUSE, Truro, N. S., March 12th, 1890.
 S. H. SUGATT. Dear Sir,—Between the old method of sifting ashes and your Peerless Sifter, there can be no comparison, and I heartily recommend it to all hotels as a means of saving time, coal and dust.
 Yours,
 A. LEARNER.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Oak Hall Clothing House,

164 GRANVILLE STREET.

Grand Spring Opening at our New Store

— OF —
Men's, Boys' and Youths'

CLOTHING!

At Bargains that surely must create a sensation.

Our New Stock is ready for inspection. Clean, New and Fresh Goods of all qualities. Finest made to Medium and Cheaper Grades. So come now, at the beginning of the Season, and take advantage of the
GREAT VALUES WE ARE OFFERING.

MEN'S DRESS SUITS

IN 4 BUTTON CUTAWAY, strictly "Tailor Made." Equal to Custom in every particular. A perfect fit guaranteed. These Goods are **Extra Fine BLACK and BLUE WORSTED CASHMERES** and **WHIPCORDS.** Soft Finish, Handsome Lustre, and Very Durable. **\$12.50 TO \$16.50.**

MEN'S SACK SUITS,

For Spring and Summer, in endless Variety and Style. Our leading Silk Faced Business Sack Suits a specialty.
\$5.00 to \$12.00.

SPRING OVERCOATS, in Light Weights,

SILK FACING AND ASSORTED COLORS, AT **\$6.75 to \$10.**

CHILDREN'S AND BOYS' SUITS.

We are offering these Goods, that will wear like iron, and are the best value, strictly All Wool, ever shown in Halifax, at **\$1.50** and upwards.

YOUTHS' SUITS---Long Pants.

We have a large and most elegant assortment of those Suits, for Spring and Summer, at special bargains for the coming season. **\$4** upwards.

PANTS in endless variety of pattern, from 90c. to \$5.00.

Everybody wants a new Suit for the coming Summer, so we have made extraordinary efforts to procure the Latest Styles and Best Fitting Garments that were ever shown in the Maritime Provinces.

OAK HALL CLOTHING HOUSE, 164 GRANVILLE ST.

☞ N. B.—LOOK FOR RED LIGHT. ☜

(Continued from page 8.)

is held firm. On the other hand coke is in ample supply, and the prices at which it is offered would be readily shaded for round lots. In shelf goods a fair business is reported and values are steady. Remittances are reported to be improving.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market continues firm with a fair amount of business doing. In England, according to Bearbohm's cables, cargoes of wheat and corn off coast nil, while as to cargoes on passage and for shipment wheat is rather easier and corn steady. The French Country markets are firm. Flour in Paris is quieter. The Chicago wheat market opened weak, May and June being ½c. lower and July ¾c., but it afterwards rallied 2½c. on May, 2½c. on June and 1½c. on July options. Corn in that market has been steady. At New York it showed a general advance, being 1c. higher. At St. Louis wheat advanced ½c. to ¾c. In Toledo wheat was active and advanced 1c., but corn and oats were unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—In the local market provisions continue unchanged. There is a fairly good jobbing trade doing, but business generally is slow. The only change in the Liverpool provision markets is a decline of 3d in lard. In Chicago hog products took another rise. Pork shows an advance of 35c. to 52½c. Lard was 10c. higher. Hogs were 5c. to 10c. lower. Cattle were slow under ample receipts.

BUTTER.—The butter market continues to rule quiet. Although some dealers profess to be more confident than others do, the consensus of opinion is that the market is pretty sick, and there is no doubt that in every instance concessions would be allowed to effect sales. In fact prices are virtually purely nominal. The markets of the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland are admitted to be empty supplied at present, so that anything sent this way from the Upper Provinces is purely on speculation. A small quantity of new butter is arriving in a quiet way and is generally being worked off with a fair degree of promptitude. Of course extra choice and fancy, as usual, meet ready sale at good figures. A Liverpool advice says:—"In sympathy with Continental advices and large arrivals values show a decline of fully 6s. per cwt. on the week, at which a fair amount of business is reported. Holders of choice American creamery have had some difficulty in moving stocks and, to effect sales, have been obliged to concede fully 4s. to 5s. per cwt."

CHEESE.—The local cheese market is without change, and there is nothing to note outside of a small jobbing business at steady prices. In Liverpool holders were more reserved in the early part of the week, and values of fine goods advanced fully 1s. per cwt., but the amount of work actually accomplished has been in a very small compass and transactions, as reported, were of a retail character. Goods between 44s. and 50s. are now very scarce—white especially so. Medium grades below these figures have ruled dull and the enquiry has been very limited.

FRUIT.—Practically nothing is doing here in fruit. Dried are about out of season while fresh only come in small quantities from the Southern States as yet. It will be but a few weeks, however, before green fruit will be received in larger lots from New York and Boston and business in that line will then brighten up.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Business in these commodities has been quite quiet and prices have remained firm, though with perhaps an upward tendency.

FISH OILS.—At St. John's, N. F., seal fat is selling at \$1.60 per cwt., which we believe is 40c. higher than last year. The English market is also better, so that prices will rule higher than last spring. Our Montreal correspondent writes:—"Newfoundland cod oil cannot be imported under 37½c. per gallon. A few hhds. were sold at 35c., at which figure I quote Cod liver oil is quoted at 45c. to 50c. for Newfoundland. Seal oil 50c. to 52c."

FISH.—Locally the fish market is extremely quiet. Outfitting is barely commencing, merchants who supply the fishermen evince generally a desire or rather a determination to curtail indiscriminate outfitting. Hitherto merchants have readily advanced to fishing vessels anything for which their owners or skippers asked, and thus the latter often called for much more than was really needed for the trip, so that, even if that proved a failure, they could devote the surplus to the maintenance of their families. All this at the expense of the supplier. In this way most of the losses sustained were brought about. The system has also worked against the honest fisherman, for he had to pay enhanced prices for what he bought in order to help to pay for the possible loss that the outfitter might sustain through the dishonesty of the men who were competing against him. The more is a good one, and if adhered to will work well for all concerned. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, April 21—"Green cod is in very slow demand, and dealers are doing their very best to work it off—one carload consisting of No. 1 and 2 being shipped back to the lower ports at \$2 per bbl.; quotations range from \$2 to \$3 per barrel. Large fish in drums are offered at \$4. Labrador herring are steady at \$3 to \$3.50 per bbl. In dry cod sales have been made at \$4 per qtl. The amount of business at this season is, of course, very limited." Gloucester, Mass., April 21—"We quote New Georges' codfish at \$5 a qtl. for large, \$4.12½ for small; bank \$4 25 to \$4.50 for large, and \$4 for small; shore \$5 and \$4 for large and small respectively; cured cask \$3.25; hako \$2.50; haddock \$3; heavy salted pollock \$2; English cured do. \$2.75; Labrador herring \$4 per bbl.; medium split \$4.50; Newfoundland do. \$4; Nova Scotia do. \$5." Havana, March 23—"Cod \$7; haddock \$6 to \$5." Port of Spain, Trinidad, March 23—"The S. S. *Portia* landed a small assortment of Yarmouth cure, 26 drums and 50 boxes, of which we sold at \$25.50 and \$6.00 respectively. The *W. P. Hall* from Halifax and *Helen Churchill* from Lockport have since appeared simultaneously, and this morning the *Laura A. Smith* arrived from Lunenburg via Barbados. We succeeded in disposing of the bulk of the Lockport assortment at \$22 tierces, \$24 drums, \$5.50 boxes, and \$15

haddock, but thus far little has been done with the Halifax fish, which is being offered by retail at \$21 tierces, \$22 drums, and \$5 boxes. The Lunenburg cargo we will put on the market early next week, but with such ample supplies a material decline is imminent. Mackerel are wanted but free receipts of salmon and herring have supplied all present requirements."

R. MARTIN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Harness and Collars.

CARRIAGE & LIGHT HARNESS to Order a specialty.

Horse and Stable Furnishings, Whips, Riding Saddles, Bridles, &c.
Cor. Argyle and Buckingham Sts., Halifax, N. S.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Emporium,

OPPOSITE HALIFAX CLUB.

FREEMAN ELLIOT.

New Importations of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

Spring and Summer Underwear.

Scarfs, Ties, Collars, Braces, White and Fancy Shirts, Boy's and Youths' Tweed Suits, Children's Sailor Suits, Ser. suit Suits. My Stock will be found the largest and best Assorted in the city.

TOWER'S

AMERICAN OIL CLOTHING,
HATS, Etc.

The Subscriber wishes to inform the Trade that he has now on hand a FULL and COMPLETE STOCK of the above Celebrated Goods. They are Superior to any other OIL CLOTHING sold in this market, and prices quite as low.

An Inspection of Goods Solicited and Prices Furnished to the Trade on Application.

JOHN P. CHETWYND, Agent,
HEAD YOUNG AND HART'S WHARF.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| SUGARS. | |
| Cut Leaf..... | 7½ to 7¾ |
| Granulated..... | 6¼ to 7 |
| Circle A..... | 6½ |
| White Extra C..... | 6½ |
| Standard..... | 5½ to 5¾ |
| Extra Yellow C..... | 5¾ to 5½ |
| Yellow C..... | 5¼ to 5½ |
| TEA. | |
| Congou, Common..... | 17 to 19 |
| Fair..... | 20 to 23 |
| Good..... | 25 to 27 |
| Choice..... | 31 to 33 |
| Extra Choice..... | 35 to 38 |
| Oolong, Choice..... | 37 to 39 |
| MOLASSES. | |
| Barbadoes..... | 37 to 38 |
| Demerara..... | 40 to 44 |
| Diamond N..... | 41 |
| Porto Rico..... | 36 to 39 |
| Cienfuegos..... | 35 |
| Trinidad..... | 34 |
| Antigua..... | 33 to 35 |
| Tobacco, Black..... | 38 to 44 |
| Bright..... | 42 to 58 |
| BISCUITS. | |
| Pilot Bread..... | 2 15 |
| Boston and Thin Family..... | 6½ |
| Soda..... | 6½ |
| do in lb. boxes, 50 to case..... | 7½ |
| Fancy..... | 8 to 15 |

PROVISIONS.

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

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid..... | 14.00 to 14.25 |
| Am. Plate..... | 14.50 to 15.00 |
| Ex. Plate..... | 15.00 to 16.00 |
| Pork, Mess, American..... | 16.50 to 17.00 |
| American, clear..... | 18.00 to 19.00 |
| P. E. I. Mess..... | 16.00 |
| P. E. I. Thin Mess..... | 14.00 |
| Prime Mess..... | 12.50 to 13.00 |
| Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island..... | 12 |
| American..... | 11 to 12 |
| Hams, P. E. I., green..... | 8 to 9 |
| P. E. I., cured..... | 8 to 9 |

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Apples, No. 1, per bbl..... | 3.50 to 4.00 |
| Oranges, Jamaica, per bbl., repacked..... | 5.00 |
| Lemons, per case..... | 5.50 to 6.50 |
| Cocoanuts, new, per 100..... | 4c. |
| Onions, American, per lb..... | 4c. |
| Dates, boxes, new..... | 5½ to 6 |
| Raisins, Valencia, new..... | 7 |
| Figs, Elme, 5 lb boxes per lb..... | 11 |
| small boxes..... | 10 to 13 |
| Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags, new..... | 8½ to 6 |
| Foxberries..... | 6 00 |
| Cranberries, per bbl..... | 13.00 |

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints..... | 25 |
| " " In Small Tubs..... | 22 to 25 |
| " " Good, in large tubs..... | 20 |
| " " Store Packed & oversalted..... | 14 |
| Canadian Township..... | 19 to 20 |
| " Western..... | 17 |
| Cheese, Canadian..... | 10 |
| " Antigonish..... | 10½ |

BREADSTUFFS.

The chief excitement is over, leaving the wheat and flour markets considerably higher all over this continent, in fact the English and continental markets are higher. So far as Canada is concerned we shall not see any lower prices. There may be a slight fluctuation with a seeming decline, but it will only be for the purpose of gathering strength to make another advance. It is not at all unlikely that we shall see flour \$6.00 a bbl. by the middle of June. We do not change our quotations this week on flour. Oatmeal is a little higher again, and oats are one or two cents up.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| WHEAT. | |
| High Grade Patents..... | 5.25 to 5.50 |
| Good 90 per cent. Patents..... | 5.05 to 5.10 |
| Straight Grade..... | 4.75 to 4.90 |
| Superior Extras..... | 4.60 to 4.65 |
| Good Seconds..... | 4.25 to 4.35 |
| Graham Flour..... | 4.25 to 4.50 |
| American Supr. Extras, in bond..... | 4.35 to 4.40 |
| American 90 per cent. in bond..... | 4.65 to 4.75 |
| Pillsbury's Best, in half bbls..... | 3.50 |
| Oatmeal..... | 4.10 to 4.25 |
| Rolled..... | 4.20 to 4.30 |
| Kiln Dried Cornmeal..... | 2.50 to 2.60 |
| Rolled Wheat..... | 5.80 |
| Wheat Bran, per ton..... | 18.00 |
| Shorts..... | 20.00 |
| Middlings..... | 22.00 |
| Cracked Corn " including bags..... | 24.00 |
| Ground Oil Cake, per ton..... | 35.00 |
| Moulce..... | 21.00 |
| Split Peas..... | 3.75 to 4.00 |
| White Beans, per bushel..... | 1.55 to 2.00 |
| Por Barley, per barrel..... | 4.00 to 4.50 |
| Canadian Oats, choice quality..... | 40 to 42 |
| P. E. I. Oats..... | 42 to 44 |
| Hay per ton..... | 10.25 |

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| MACKEREL. | |
| Extra..... | 14.00 |
| No. 1..... | 13.00 |
| " 2 large..... | 12.00 |
| " 3 large..... | 11.50 |
| " 4 large..... | 11.50 |
| " 5..... | 11.50 |
| HERRING. | |
| No. 1 Shore July..... | 3.25 to 3.50 |
| No. 1, August, Round..... | 2.50 |
| " September..... | 2.50 |
| Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl..... | 3.00 to 3.75 |
| Bay of Islands, Split..... | none |
| Round..... | none |
| Albacore, per bbl..... | 3.00 to 3.25 |
| COBBLIN. | |
| Hard Shore..... | 4.25 to 4.40 |
| Bank..... | 3.25 to 3.50 |
| Ray..... | 3.25 to 3.75 |
| SALMON, No. 1..... | 18.00 to 19.00 |
| HADDOCK, per qt..... | 2.25 |
| HARK..... | 9.00 |
| CUSH..... | 1.50 |
| POLLOCK..... | 1.50 |
| HARE SOUNDS, per 15..... | 12½ |
| COD OIL A..... | 48 |

A LOVER FROM OVER THE SEA.

CHAPTER I.

"My dear Godfrey, why will you persist in arguing about the matter? If you stand there talking from now till Doomsday I shall make you the same answer—only, if you don't leave off soon, I shall say something disagreeable, and then we shall both get angry. Once more, I don't like soap—I mean, when it is boiled! At any rate I don't like the people who boil it! I am not obliged to marry if I do not wish to do so, I suppose; and I tell you, once for all, that I will not marry Mr Muggeridge. 'Muggeridge' indeed! The very name is sufficient to render any thought of marrying the man impossible!" And Lady Olivia Desmond pushed away her foot stool, and walked over to the flower-filled balcony, gay and fragrant with early summer blossoms.

Colonel Godfrey St. Aubyn looked after his cousin with a regretful sigh. He had gone through many stormy interviews with his fair but froward kinswoman dating from their first meeting, when she, a child of ten, had flung her doll at him, her appointed guardian, and flatly refused to be conveyed to the select establishment for young ladies to which he had made up his mind to consign her.

"French and Irish! What, after all, can one expect?" the Colonel had often exclaimed in rueful tones to his wife.

Mrs. St. Aubyn was a stout, meditative, mild-mannered woman, who interested herself a good deal in mothers' meetings, and personally inspected the flannel petticoats and duffel cloaks which were given away every Christmas to the poor people round about St. Aubyns. Her daughters somewhat resembled their mother; they were pink-and-white phlegmatic young women, with a tendency even in their youth to develop double chins, and a slow way of speaking conducive to drowsiness.

Compared with the Colonel's daughters, Lady Olivia seemed to be a fantastical sprite, a person of wayward and uncertain impulses not to be depended upon in the least.

During the eleven years she had been legally under his charge, Godfrey St. Aubyn had again and again regretted the hour when some freak of fancy had prompted Desmond O'Brien Desmond, third Earl of St. Kevins, to leave his only child to the sole guardianship of his second cousin.

It was just like Desmond's proverbial inconsiderateness to postpone marrying till comparatively late in life, and then to take for his wife a French girl, possessed of neither fortune nor friends. He had let her slip through his fingers when they had been married only a year, leaving him encumbered with a helpless girl baby a fortnight old, and finally he had died, after having lived just long enough to imbue his only daughter with his baneful tastes for a vagrant, artistic, strolling style of existence.

"You cannot afford to be so fustidious, Olivia," Colonel St. Aubyn had frankly told his ward, when at the end of her first season she had obstinately refused to accept Vicount Leatherbridge, the fortunate possessor of fourteen thousand pounds a year. He was about to add, "and are not good looking enough either," but something in the easy poise of the girl's head, and in the grace of her slender figure checked the words as they rose to his lips. To be sure, Lady Olivia possessed neither his own Isabella's shoulders, nor his Marian's imposing carriage; yet even in those early days there was present in the Colonel's mind an ill-defined uneasy feeling that his two girls would never be thought of very much account while St. Kevins' orphan daughter was near—a premonition which was amply verified as time passed on and Olivia received one offer of marriage after another, while her somewhat ponderous but good-natured cousins, serene in their own conceit, looked on calmly, and wondered in their placid fashion what people could see to admire in poor, dear, impracticable Olivia.

On her attaining the age of twenty-one, Colonel St. Aubyn's legal guardianship of his troublesome ward ceased, the terms of her father's will dictating that at that period she should become mistress of all the property he had to leave her—a rambling old house and park known as Thornwood situated in a remote corner of Grass-shire. The rents of small farms on this estate, combined with a few hundreds over which he had had absolute control, had been the sum total which the Earl of St. Kevins had power to bestow upon his daughter. Failing a male heir, the Irish estates passed with the title to a distant kinsman, the son of a Desmond who many years since had emigrated to Australia, and there married and died, little dreaming that in the time to come the one sturdy boy his Colonial wife had borne him would become the Earl of St. Kevins.

"If he had not been a wild man of the woods, Olivia might have married him and saved everyone a world of trouble," Colonel St. Aubyn had remarked once or twice, when his troublesome ward had tried his patience most sorely.

Apparently, however, the new Earl was in no hurry to accept the honours that had been so suddenly thrust upon him. It was doubtful whether he had ever assumed his title. A sheep-farmer on a somewhat extensive scale, and owning a great deal of land near Sydney, he was fired with no ambition to relinquish the calling to which he had been born and bred for the sake of leading an idle life in the—to him—uncongenial atmosphere of London clubs and drawing rooms.

"Perhaps in years to come, when I have made my pile, or when, at any rate, the ties that bind me to my present mode of life are broken, I may make up my mind to take a look at the old country—a new country to me," he had written in the only letter Colonel St. Aubyn had ever received from him. The letter was penned in a bold manly hand, and distinguished by a correctness of orthography which somewhat astonished Olivia's guardian, who was accustomed to think of his Australian kinsman as a rough, uncultivated, and perhaps very objectionable individual, indifferent on the subject of clothes and subsisting chiefly on a diet of roots.

This one communication had been almost forgotten by Colonel St. Aubyn. His ward indeed caused him so much worry and anxiety that he vowed he would never consent to acknowledge any claims of relationship, except the very nearest. This third cousin, a mere slip of a girl, had, in defiance of all advice and expostulation, established herself in a tiny house wedged into an angle of a narrow Mayfair street, where she reigned supreme, chaperoned only by a faithful old governess companion who had been with her all her life and was a mere slave to her late pupil's whims.

The Colonel had called there on a lovely afternoon in June, when she ought to have been out shopping, or paying visits, or driving in the Park, and had found her in a painting-blouse, with her curly hair all ruffled, gazing at an unfinished oil-sketch in a hand-box of a room she called her studio, with a ragged Italian boy posing as model in one corner, and Miss Vallance, familiarly known as Val, calmly tating in another. This was only one of a hundred similar grievances that made Colonel St. Aubyn groan over the endless shortcomings of the girl for whose future welfare he felt himself in a measure responsible.

In spite of all her unconventional ways, there was nothing unwomanly or vulgar about Lady Olivia Desmond. The worst that could be said of her was that she was original—a crying sin in the eyes of Colonel St. Aubyn, who worshipped conventionality and strongly objected to any woman who dared to hold an opinion of her own. The very furniture of the little nest in Cipher Street offended him. Why should a hall, a place where people were supposed to deposit their hats and coats, be converted into a Hindu temple scented with Eastern spices? Why should a graceful figure of Silence, with finger on lip, hold back the folds of the bright-hued *portière* which draped the drawing-room door, when a brass curtain-hook would have answered the purpose equally well? The interior of that little drawing-room, with the soft light falling through panes of tinted glass on to the strange medley of objects Olivia had collected there, irritated the Colonel almost beyond endurance. He detested the odd shaped seats, the quaint tables, the tea cups, kettles, tambourines, and trays, the strange china monsters, the gaudy birds and beasts appearing over the tops of Japanese screens and other impossible places, and the pictures, mere unfinished studies some of them, draped carelessly with a soft silk scarf which formed the substitute for a frame.

"Pictures without frames are disgraceful objects in poor cousin Godfrey's eyes!" said Olivia once to her friend Miss Vallance. "I do believe he is as much shocked at them as he would be if he came in and found me entertaining visitors with only my dressing gown on. Now, Val, you needn't look horrified! You know very well I should not have said that to any one but you!"

Miss Vallance knew that this was true enough; for the Bohemianism which gave piquancy to the manners of her young mistress and prevented her society from ever becoming wearisome was untainted by a suspicion of coarseness; it was simply the result of early impressions made upon the mind of a singularly receptive and imaginative child.

Time had slipped away rapidly since Lady Olivia's coming of age; and on the morning of her interview with her cousin concerning the great Mr. Muggeridge's proposal she was within a few weeks of her twenty-fifth birthday.

Colonel St. Aubyn had long since ceased to wage war against the contents of the little house in Cipher Street; he had grown accustomed to sitting down on a heap of triangular plush cushions cunningly piled together, with an orange-china griffin grinning at his elbow, and a Japanese monkey peeping at him between the leaves of a small palm tree, when he found himself obliged, as on the present occasion, to seek a conference with this troublesome young lady. Perhaps in his heart of hearts he had grown to like the gorgeous yet always harmonious colouring and the quaint unexpected grouping of queer articles in that little drawing room better than his own great barn of a reception room in Eton Square, where every chair was like every other chair, and the great, high, chilly white mantel-piece gave a bare, cold appearance to the room, and was apparently suggestive of a family mausoleum. At any rate, whether this was the case or no, it was of no use straining at such mere gnats as odd-shaped seats and tables after the camels which Lady Olivia was always forcing him to swallow—Olivia writing a book—a small affair truly, but still a book that had been published and reviewed well and adversely; Olivia contributing a picture here and there to different amateur exhibitions, and having them always accepted and talked about; Olivia organizing a soup-cart in one of the poorest districts of Poplar one terrible winter, and going down there to serve out with her own slender eager hands the scalding-hot mixture in tin cans to the famishing children, men, and women who gathered round it; Olivia playing an extraordinary wooden instrument with two sticks which nobody ever heard of at a charity concert got up to defray the expenses of the said soup-cart, and winning rounds of applause; Olivia selling at a bazaar for the Home for Lost Dogs, and making more money than anybody else by leading about a live baby-donkey, with its shaggy mane tied up with blue ribbon, and a pair of panniers full of pretty Persian kittens on its back. With these and scores of other similar transactions, Colonel St. Aubyn was becoming pretty well broken in as regarded the erratic tastes and propensities of his young kinswoman.

Indeed, after the first year of her reign in Cipher Street, he and his wife had ceased to interfere very much with Lady Olivia. They remained excellent friends, owing to the young lady's tact and natural good temper; and when any entertainments were given in the somewhat dull and prosy circle which the St. Aubyns affected, she invariably went with Mrs. St. Aubyn as chaperon. But here their obligations to one another ended. Lady Olivia showed her determination not to be interfered with; her relatives could neither share nor sympathize with her tastes or pursuits; and, Miss Vallance being a trustworthy and faithful companion, they wisely left the little house

in Cipher Street alone, well knowing that its mistress would not endure being meddled with.

Meanwhile Isabella St. Aubyn had secured a well-to-do Dean who was in the matrimonial market; he was somewhat rotund of figure and a good twenty years her senior, but he owned a fat living and a snug deanery, and had some near relatives high in office who were likely to help him to a bishopric before long. The marriage was not an interesting one; but it was substantial, and had led to a promising engagement between Marian, the second daughter, and a nephew of the Dean's, a young High Church curate, whose advanced ritualistic views were overlooked by Mrs. St. Aubyn, there being a baronetcy in the family to which her prospective son-in-law might succeed.

Altogether the St. Aubyns had done well for their two daughters; it only remained for them to dispose satisfactorily of Lady Olivia, for whose future the Colonel still felt responsible. If she had not been so unmanageable on the subject of matrimony, his troubles would have speedily ended; but the girl was not one to be flattered, worried, tempted or coerced into marrying any man.

Even the great desire of her heart, to become rich enough to re-decorate and furnish her own place, Thornwood, and live there in a style suitable to her rank and position in society, would not induce her to listen for a moment to the proposals of Mr. Abel Muggeridge, the millionaire soap-boiler, who could give her thirty thousand pounds a year and rebuild half a dozen places like Thornwood, who owned a luxurious mansion in London, a big cottage at Ascot, and an ideal villa on Lake Como, and who was possessed of an inordinate desire to make Lady Olivia Desmond, with her pale face and chic manners, mistress of all these good things, and himself into the bargain.

"His settlements would be princely, absolutely princely!" declared Colonel St. Aubyn, who had a tiresome way of repeating his words to give them extra force. "And as for the man himself, I fail to see, my dear Olivia, what particular objection you can have to him. He may be—well, a little short; but, after all, height is not everything. Napoleon, Nelson, the Duke of Wellington, were all small men; and, if you are going to refuse a first-rate marriage for such a trivial-reason as an ugly name—"

The Colonel paused, looked despairingly at his young cousin, who stood opposite to him, a smile lighting up her fair face, as she leaned negligently over the back of a carved-oak chair. It was an intensely hot morning; but Olivia looked a picture of coolness in a clinging cream-colored Indian muslin gown, drawn in at her slender waist by a soft silk sash of the same delicate tint, a wide frill of old lace falling away easily from her throat.

"Her very clothes are different from other people's, or she fiddle-faddles with them herself, after they are sent home," said Colonel St. Aubyn to himself, contrasting this harmonious creamy robe with the pink cambric gown and soberly starched linen collar and cuffs in which his daughter Marian had lately officiated at the family breakfast-table.

"If it is really only the name to which you object," he began again.

But Lady Olivia stopped him with an impatient gesture, putting her hands to her ears.

"For mercy's sake, don't go over the ground again!" she exclaimed imploringly. "We have been discussing this distasteful subject for a full half-hour; and we shall never agree upon it. Cousin Godfrey, since you will be content with nothing but very plain speaking, let me tell you that I could never love Mr. Muggeridge; and, in spite of my reflections for everything new-fangled, which you so greatly deplore, I am still behind my generation in one thing. I have a very strong opinion that to pass one's life happily with any man, one must have a certain amount of affection for him; and your soapy millionaire does not inspire me with any such feeling. His very riches are oppressive. Yes—I know I have extravagant tastes, and often find my own small income inadequate to supply my wants; but still I should be quite content with two or three thousand a year. What do I care for horses and jewels which royalty would hesitate to purchase—I who much prefer fresh flowers to diamonds, and would a hundred times rather have all the new magazines on my drawing room table than some musty old book that had cost a hundred guineas? Have patience with me a little longer, cousin Godfrey; console yourself with your own girl's successes, and leave me to manage my matrimonial affairs in my own way. I dare say I shall marry and cease to give you so much trouble before long, and I will promise you one thing, that, when I do engage myself, even if it is only to a chimney-sweeper, you shall be the first person to know of my intentions."

As she spoke, she sat down carelessly at a small writing table loaded with what Colonel St. Aubyn called "gimcracks," and drew a blotting-book towards her.

"What shall I say?" she asked. "What is the most courteous way of writing 'declined with thanks,' I wonder? I ought to buy a polite letter writer; or, better still, can't you explain my feelings to Mr. Muggeridge personally, cousin? It would be more satisfactory from you, being his chosen emissary, and really I am at a loss. I feel inclined to tell him that he must go and buy a wife elsewhere; he won't have so much difficulty as the little girl who couldn't find the shop where they sold new mammas!"

There was an ominous quaver in Lady Olivia's voice as she uttered the last words, and her cousin rose stiffly at once and commenced buttoning up his frock-coat.

"If you are still determined to regard life in such an absurdly romantic light, of course there is nothing more to be said, Olivia," he observed in a severe tone. "You are no longer a child; and I confess I should have thought that at your age a union based on mutual esteem—"

(To be Continued.)

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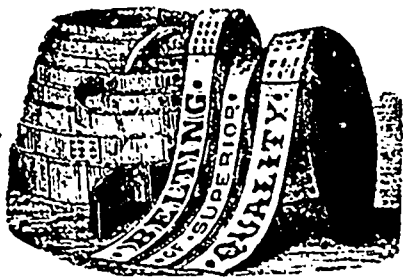
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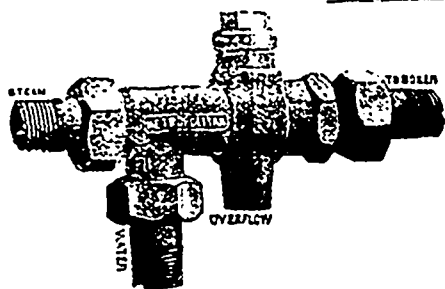
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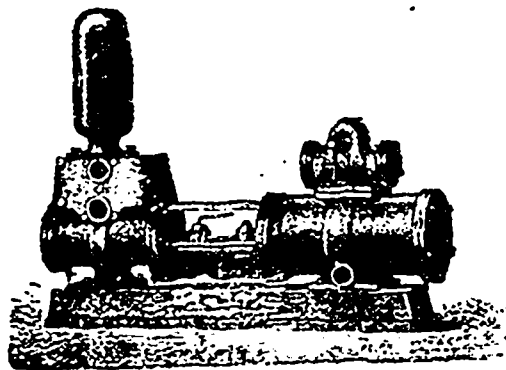
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MINING.

In gold mining there is considerable activity and new mills are being erected in several camps. Prospectors are now busily at work and finds are the order of the day. Speculators in areas patiently watch the mines office, and when some poor prospector comes along and takes up a small property there is a rush and all the surrounding country is soon covered. When business is dull in the mines office it would pay the department to employ one or two noted prospectors to rush in and secure areas almost anywhere, as in less than an hour thereafter the Provincial revenues would be considerably augmented, and the sharks who infest the office would be nicely sold. A committee of the house has been investigating a rather unsavory scandal in which an official of the department is implicated, and we understand that their report proves the reverse of a whitewashing one. It would seem that a resignation would now be in order.

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

| District. | Mill. | Qtz. Crushed. | Ozs. Gold. |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|------------|
| Stormont..... | Rock'd Mill, Palgrave G.M.Co..... | 255 | 134½ |
| Salmon River | Dufferin..... | 400 | 173½ |
| Oldham..... | Oldham G. M. Co..... | 91½ | 133½ |
| Caribou | Herbert Lixon | 45 | 37 |
| " | Moose River G. M. Co. | 198½ | 26½ |
| Uniacke | Phoenix | 140 | 24½ |
| S. Uniacke..... | Withrow..... | 120 | 79½ |
| Lake Catcha..... | Oxford..... | 170 | 131½ |
| Renfrow..... | Free Claims..... | 21½ | 23½ |
| Harrigan Cove..... | N. B. Mill..... | 80 | 2½ |
| Whiteburn..... | Whiteburn G. M. Co..... | 103 | 92 |
| 15 Mile Stream | Egerton G. M. Co..... | 175 | 127½ |
| Tengier..... | Brunswick Co..... | 83 | 22½ |
| Millipsigate | Millipsigate Mill..... | 10½ | 4½ |
| Central Rawdon..... | Gould Northrup Mill | 110 | 95 |
| Montague..... | Rose..... | 60 | 83½ |
| " | Annand..... | 77½ | 145 |
| Malaga..... | Malaga G. M. Co..... | 182 | 194 |
| " | Parker Douglass Co..... | 345 | 90½ |
| Gold River..... | Neptune | 100 | 40 |

IMPORTANT TO MINERS.

ROBURITE.—Some interesting experiments with the new explosive.—On the invitation of Mr. Charles Thomson, the licensee for the manufacture and sale of this material in South Africa, a large party of gentlemen connected with the mining interests of these fields assembled at the Government quarries, north of the town, on Friday afternoon to witness tests of the safety and demonstrations of the power of roburite. We find, on referring to a most interesting booklet of 12 pages on the subject, that the invention is due to Mr. Carl Roth, of Berlin, and that in July, 1887, the Roburite Explosives Company was formed, with its headquarters in London, with Lieut.-Genl. Sir John Stokes, K. C. B., R. E., as its chairman. The factory is at Gathurst, Lancashire, and is capable of an output of 10 tons per diem. The components are totally unlike that of dynamite, no nitro-glycerine whatever being used in its manufacture.

It is claimed for the new explosive that it is perfectly harmless, and neither combustible nor explosive in itself; concussion, percussion, fire or lightning have no effect upon it, and only by the insertion of a strong detonator will it explode.

Roburite is now largely used in the United Kingdom and in nearly all Continental mining countries, and about nine months ago it was introduced into Australia, where it is now in great favor for gold and coal mining quarrying, according to the testimony of some of the most eminent practical and scientific men in New South Wales.

The proceedings opened with a few words from Mr. Thomson, thanking those who risked the threatening state of the weather to be present. He then explained that although this was the first public test of the explosive in Johannesburg, it was by no means the first in South Africa, and wherever it had been shown before practical and unprejudiced men, it had met with their heartiest approval. Its safety was vouched for in the fact that the Cape Government have undertaken to convey it over their lines of railway at ordinary goods rates, and sufficient encouragement had been given by users of explosives in the Colony to warrant active operations being commenced at once for the supply of the material. Its cost would be about 20 per cent. less than dynamite, and as it is not an explosive in itself, it would be free from the restrictions of its more dangerous rivals. The absence of dangerous fumes would also recommend it for close underground workings.

The licensee then proceeded to show how safe it was by breaking some cartridges over a coal fire and also throwing on the flames a quantity of loose roburite, with the result that it only fizzed and burned out quietly. As a proof of its safety from percussion, the half of a cartridge (the other half having previously been charged with a detonator and tamped in a drilled hole) was laid on the side of a sledge hammer and violently struck with another sledge hammer, with no more effect than would be produced by the same quantity of sand. A cartridge containing 6 ozs. of gun powder was then placed in a box along with several roburite cartridges and also some of the loose material and fired with a fuse, when the lid of the box was thrown open and some of the cartridges blown out, but no explosion or combustion of roburite.

Its safety from concussion was next demonstrated by placing two cartridges near each other, and at a little further distance a dynamite cartridge was

laid also on the ground, one of the roburite cartridges was exploded by a fuse and detonator, with the result that although the dynamite exploded, the other roburite cartridge (albeit torn to pieces and scattered about) did not explode.

About eight or nine shots were then fired, some with ordinary fuse, others with a small blasting battery, the result in every case being highly satisfactory. The first shot with 2½ ozs. in a 15-in. hole broke up the rock in fine style, eliciting the remark from one who should know, that three dynamite cartridges (about 6 ozs.) would not have done the work so well.

All the other shots were more or less satisfactory, and the experiment concluded by laying a cartridge on a large boulder with a lump of clay on it as tamping; the shot was fired by fuse, and the rock was broken into fragments. The expressions of opinion were entirely in favor of the new explosive, and eager questions were asked as to when the material could be supplied. Mr. Thomson could only say that the arrangements were being made, which he hoped would put him in a position to fulfil orders in about two months, and that advantage would be taken of the inter-State convention, which entitles the manufactures of one State to enter the other free of duty, by establishing a factory in the Free State on the banks of the Vaal River.

From what we have seen, we are certain that roburite will prove a valuable addition to the list of explosives in use in this country.—*Standard and Transvaal Mining Chronicle, January 13th, 1890.*

This new explosive is now used by 125 of the colliery companies in England, and a supply of it has just been imported by the Intercolonial Coal Company of Westville. The manufacture of it will shortly be commenced in Canada under license from the patentees, a joint stock company having been incorporated for this purpose.

RED WALTON MARBLE.—We understand that work is now in progress in connection with the marble quarries at this place, some twelve or fifteen men being employed under the superintendance of Capt. Benjamin McCullough, on whose farm one of the quarries is located. This marble, which has been before described briefly in these columns, is of a rich red color, beautifully mottled, and is said to be one of the handsomest ornamental marbles in the world. The stone now being quarried is for the internal decoration of the new building now in course of erection for the *World* newspaper, of New York, which is to be of 20 stories, 18 stories above the sidewalk, and will be a life monument of the great skill of its architect, Geo. B. Post, who stands at the head of his profession in America. This is evidently a marked testimony to the value of the Walton marble, which is destined to find a place in many a handsome structure yet to be built. The company consists of Rev. H. McNab of Newport, his brothers Messrs. John and Wm. McNab of Halifax, and Dr. S. M. Weeks of Newport.—*Hunts Journal.*

A FINE GOLD BRICK.—The manager of the Philadelphia gold mining company forwarded from Bridgewater on Monday morning a fine gold brick weighing four hundred and sixty troy ounces, and worth in the vicinity of nine thousand dollars. This the second largest one month's crushing of any mine in western Nova Scotia, and is the result of three weeks crushing by ton stamps, and quantity of ore three hundred and twenty-five tons. The mine is at North Brookfield.—*Herald*

Queens County Items condensed from the Gold Hunter.

Mr. John McGuire has gone to the United States, where he intends purchasing improved machinery for the Molega Mines. In his absence Mr. W. B. Nichols holds the reins of power. Mr. McGuire intends adding to the present plant an air-drill, concentrating machinery &c.

The Parker-Douglas and Caledonia Cos. are rushing their works with commendable energy. Surveys are now being made with the object of proving the practicability of transmitting the water power 1½ miles distant to their mine. The engineers, Messrs McDonald and Mosher, of Truro Foundry, state that 1800 horse power of water is at their disposal, which the companies can utilize for running all the machinery they need, and furnish power to surrounding mines if wanted. They propose having twenty-two stations along the line of transmission, say about 400 feet apart, and connecting with a central station at an intermediate point about 600 feet on right angles to each of their mills. There is no doubt but that when the scheme is carried into effect it will be an immense saving in the working expenses of their A 1 mines.

Mr. Ballou, manager of the Boston Mining Co's. mine, is pushing the work for all it is worth, and buildings are going up there as if by magic.

WHITEBURN.—Whiteburn Mines, quite unexpectedly, are coming to the front in brilliant array. Mr. Edward Whidden has taken the water all out of the pits of the West Mine, has seen the gold glittering in the leads, and everything seems encouraging.

The Graves Mine, under the control of Capt. Smart, will multiply by three this month any output yet made. The Dunbrack lead is showing great quantities of gold.

Asbestos has been discovered on the property of Israel Dukeshire at Clementsport—a sample of this peculiar mineral was sent to the Digby "Courier" office.

CONCENTRATES.—The rare metals, tin, cinnabar and plumbago, are found among many others in Wyoming.

The Harney Peak tin mines of Dakota are exciting a good deal of interest in the London market.

The imports of gold for 1889 exceeded the imports for the same eight months of 1888, by \$15,486,276.

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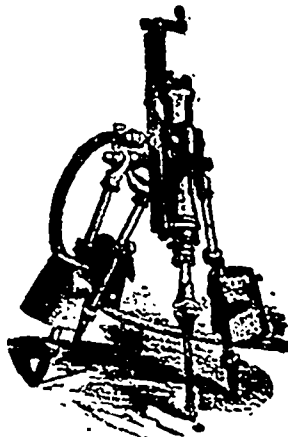
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| 1 Real Estate worth..... | 1,000 | 1,000 |
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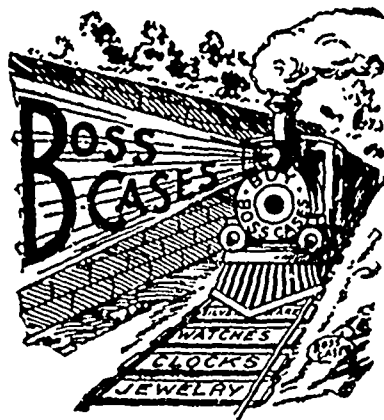
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Captain Fortescue danced for the best part of one happy evening with the prettiest girl of the season. And the gallant captain fell desperately in love with her. He went home in the bright mistiness of an early summer morning in a high fever of excitement, for he believed that Miss Bracegirdle viewed him with considerable favour.

The next afternoon he went to call on her. She seemed to him even more beautiful in the daylight, and in a simple dress; he became momentarily more and more in love. And now he fancied that not only Miss Bracegirdle but her mother regarded him with kindly eyes. In that case he had but to go in and win. He resolved so to do, and left the house so full of his passion and his thoughts that he forgot—his umbrella. This was no unusual circumstance.

Captain Fortescue was given to forgetting his umbrella, and leaving it in a hansom cab or any other convenient place. Thus it happened that this which he had now left was the only one he possessed.

The next day he knew Miss Bracegirdle was going to an afternoon fete at the Botanical Gardens. He intended to meet her there. But it was showery, thunderstorm weather, and he felt that to visit the Botanical Gardens without an umbrella would be dangerous and difficult. Besides, an umbrella is often admirably useful during the progress of a love affair.

He had learned by accident that the Bracegirdles were going out shopping in the morning. He determined, therefore, to call and ask the housemaid to give him his umbrella.

It seemed exceedingly simple, but luck was against Captain Fortescue. The maid who admitted him the day before had this very morning departed in a four wheeled cab with two boxes on top of it, her "month" being "up." A new maid had taken her place—one of a less smiling disposition than the last.

"I called here yesterday afternoon," said the captain, "and left my umbrella; will you let me have it?"

Something in the sternness of the eyes which were upon him made him falter before he had said the last word of his request; it suddenly occurred to him that he might find it a little difficult to prove that the umbrella in question was indeed his own.

"No, thank you," said the maid; "I have had enough of that at my last place. I'm not going to get into trouble here. Better take an honest trade, young man."

With which piece of advice she shut the door in Captain Fortescue's face, leaving the officer astonished, quenched and crestfallen. He straight way went and bought a new umbrella. Armed with this, and admirably attired in other respects, he went to the Botanical Gardens, where he met Miss Bracegirdle, who seemed more charming and more graceful than ever.

As soon as seemed at all decent he called again, feeling very contented with himself and his fate. But when he asked whether Mrs. Bracegirdle was at home, and the stern maid eyed him for a silent, awful instant, his spirits fell strangely.

"She is not," said the maid, and shut the door with an abruptness that gave him a singularly disconsolate feeling.

When about an hour later the ladies came in and the maid brought them some tea, she said to Mrs. Bracegirdle—

"If you please, ma'am, that young man has been here again who came one day with the umbrella dodge. He asked if you were at home—of course he knew you were not—and I suppose he had some plan of getting into the house, but I shut the door in his face and would not listen."

"That's right, Eiza," said Mrs. Bracegirdle. "Never give them a chance to get inside the hall. There's been too much of that stealing of coats and umbrellas in this neighborhood; it never would happen with a sensible housemaid. Master Harry leaves his things hanging in the hall, so that it would be quiet easy to carry off a coat or umbrella if you left the man there long only for a minute. If he is so impudent as to come again, the moment you see who it is shut the door."

The next afternoon was Mrs. Bracegirdle's day "at home." Captain Fortescue had not intended to go then; he wanted the lovely Miss Bracegirdle to himself, not surrounded by a crowd of admirers. But as he had not been able to see her the day before, he determined to brave the crowd and be content if he got but one smile all his own. And so he presented himself once more at Mrs. Bracegirdle's door, this time knowing her to be within.

But when it was opened, and he confidently framed the phrase, not as a query, but an assertion, "Mrs. Bracegirdle at home?" and proposed immediately to enter, the maid said shortly, "No, she is not," and quietly shut the door upon him.

No words can describe his feelings. He stared blankly at the handsome door, well shut and firm, that suddenly closed upon him and separated him from his love.

What could this awful thing mean? Had Mrs. Bracegirdle heard something—false, of course, and uttered by some other base admirer of her daughter—which had made her take this cruel step? It was impossible to guess. It was impossible to knock again and ask. It was ridiculous to stand staring at the door. He turned, descended the steps and walked thoughtfully down the street.

Before he had gone half way he met a hated rival, a very fine fellow, whom he had only begun to hate in the last three or four days, since he had noticed that Miss Bracegirdle sometimes gave him very charming and encouraging glances.

Captain Fortescue walked on slowly, and listened for the confident rattle-tat of his rival. He heard it, listened and looked back. The door was opened and the visitor instantly admitted.

The unhappy man who had been turned away from that same entrance sighed heavily and went away down the sunny street, hanging his head. He told himself that it would be only a fool or a madman who could pretend to misunderstand so plain a refusal as this.

Perhaps it was meant kindly, he thought, and graced at the thought. Miss Bracegirdle was no coquette, and did not care to have men offer her their love when she had no intention of accepting it. He was so desperately enamoured of her that he busied himself in trying to see this cruel cut as a kind deed. His hopes were gone, but he could not bear so suddenly to lose his idol.

He determined he would not worry her by his unwelcome presence where she could not easily avoid him, nor permit himself to be lashed at by his successful rival. So he excused himself from certain engagements at houses where he knew he should meet her. He gave up dancing and took to cards instead.

"Mamma," said Miss Bracegirdle one day, "doesn't it seem odd that for three weeks Captain Fortescue has not called?"

"It does," said Mrs. Bracegirdle, "and yet, when I come to think of it, we have not met him out anywhere, either. He must be ill, or more likely he has gone out of town. He will call when he comes back."

This she said, noting that her daughter looked a little pale and out of sorts. But, secretly, she was uneasy herself.

Captain Fortescue had showed signs of being so hot a wooer that it seemed very improbable he would leave town without a word to them. At the next opportunity she quietly made some inquiries about him, and learned that Captain Fortescue was neither ill nor out of town.

This was bad news indeed; for Mrs. Bracegirdle knew well that her daughter's heart was seriously touched; and, as Captain Fortescue was perfectly "eligible," all had promised fairly.

Now that fair promise was destroyed. There was nothing to be done, except try by other distractions to erase the impression which Captain Fortescue had made.

Mrs. Bracegirdle devoted herself to her daughter more tenderly than ever, and the girl understood her.

Amid all the gaiety and the many engagements which came with every day, there was a melancholy about the house which had never been there before. It was impossible for them to banish it altogether. Even Master Harry, a cheerful youth of about fourteen, became aware of it at last, and declared his sister was not half so jolly as she used to be.

One day, when his mother and sister were taking a quiet half hour before dressing for dinner, he came into the apartment carrying an umbrella.

"I say, mother, this umbrella has been in the house for a month. The fellow it belonged to has forgotten all about it, I expect; don't you think I might have it?"

"Isn't it your's?" said Mrs. Bracegirdle. "I gave you a silver-handled one last year."

"Oh, I lost that long ago," replied the youth, coolly, "and I may as well have this instead. It's like mine, but ever so much sweller. There's a name engraved on it, but I could have that scratched out."

"Let me see the name, Harry," said Mrs. Bracegirdle.

She took it and read "Fortescue." An odd look came over her face. She said nothing for a moment, but seemed plunged in thought; then rose and went down stairs to the dining room. She rang the bell and the stern-eyed maid appeared.

"Eliza," she said, "can you remember the appearance of that young man who came one day and asked for an umbrella? He came twice, I think you said, and asked for me the second time. Describe him if you can."

"He was quite a gentleman to look at, ma'am," said Eliza, "but this sort mostly are. Tall and broad shouldered, and military-looking, with blue eyes, very short, fair hair, and a long, heavy, fair moustache."

"That will do, Eliza," said Mrs. Bracegirdle, "you can go."

As soon as Eliza had left the room, Mrs. Bracegirdle sat down and wrote a note. Then she tore it up and wrote another, which was merely an informal invitation to lunch the next day. Then she called Harry down to her.

"Harry," she said, "I want you to go to Captain Fortescue's rooms and take this note and the umbrella. See him if you possibly can and try to explain about this unhappy umbrella and that stupid Eliza."

Then she told Harry the story, at which he laughed immensely.

"Now, you must not laugh, but think how you can do the thing nicely. Harry. You can manage it admirably if you choose. It is too absurd to put on paper. And make Captain Fortescue promise to come to lunch, just to show he bears no malice."

Harry put on his best manners, and accomplished his task well, though he felt much aggrieved at having to give up the umbrella. Captain Fortescue came to lunch, and this time Eliza admitted him, and blushed as she did so, etc., etc., etc.

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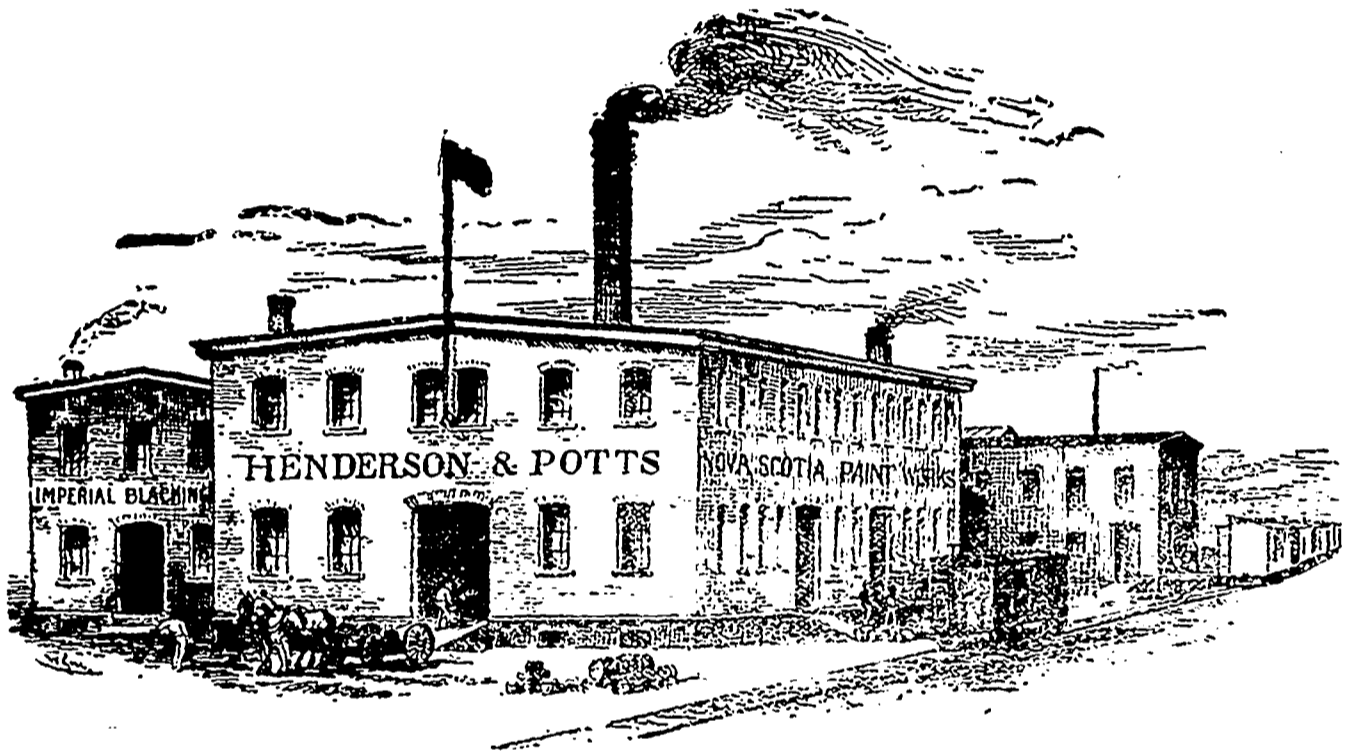
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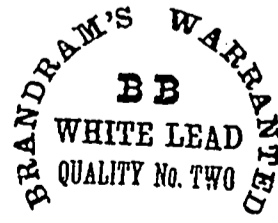
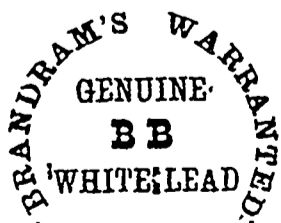
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