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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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HALIFAX, N. S., FEBRUARY 28, 1890.

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## THE CRITIC,

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

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Militia Report contains some complaints from General Middleton which should, but probably will not, receive attention. They are mostly as to inefficient equipment. In the Cavalry and Mounted Infantry Schools of lack of horses, in the hospitals of hospital clothing, and generally of shortness of ammunition, targets, &c., while the weakness of the School Corps operates to render the service unpopular.

Senator Frye treats the *modus vivendi* with the scorn natural to the haughty and fiery spirit of a tail-twister, because, as it seems fit to him to assert, Canada has no rights worth paying for, yet he threatens all sorts of things because the privileges which he contemns as valueless are withheld from the United States without a *quid pro quo*. This is the sort of logic which commands the plaudits of a considerable proportion of our neighbors of the Great Republic.

A certain amount of sincerity may underlie the German Emperor's rescript affording a certain recognition to some of the tendencies of socialism. The Emperor may be more sincerely enlightened than many will give him credit for being, but it is a question whether the majority of socialists will appreciate a manifestation made at a critical moment when the Government finds itself menaced with an inundation of socialism which may displace the balance of power. Some, however, seem gratified, and come what may the rescript is an ineffaceable tribute to democracy.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Times* gives some very interesting details of the intercourse between Emin Pasha and General Gordon, which go to show that though both were enthusiasts of the highest order, Emin possesses on the whole a greater sobriety of mind. We intend when space allows us to give one or two illustrative extracts. Meantime it is satisfactory, in view of the hinted differences between Emin and Stanley, to be told that the latter speaks of Emin in the warmest terms, dwelling on his administrative ability, his tact with the native tribes and the peculiar gentleness of his nature. In many respects he was like Gordon, but, when his officers deceived and betrayed him, it is remarked that he was easily reassured by empty professions of penitence, whereas "Gordon would have hanged the rebels first and have felt needlessly contrite afterwards."

There is queer reasoning current among Canadian would-be Americans as well as among American tail-twisters. A Toronto contemporary sets down the Canadian emigration to the United States as due to the ruinous rate of taxation. Yet the annexation press is doing its best to subject Canada to the higher tariff of the United States, or, according to its own theory, a still higher and more ruinous rate of taxation.

All who know Toronto, and indeed hundreds who do not, will rejoice to hear that the University Buildings so seriously injured by the recent disastrous fire can be restored to their former beauty, which has, as it has been well put, "been an inspiration to all Canada." The loss of the splendid library is to a certain extent irreparable, but the legislature of Ontario will vote \$160,000 towards the restoration of the institution, and it is certain that all that can be done by the liberality of the citizens of Toronto will be successfully accomplished.

It is perhaps to be regretted that ex-champions of the ring and the oar do not always see when it would be to their credit to decline further contests of a serious nature. Jem Mace has recently suffered defeat at the hands of Mitchell, and Hanlan is said to be couraging a renewed experience of probably a similar nature. When men like these have accomplished a brilliant record, and have passed the hey-day of their strength, it would be wiser to rest on their laurels. The old champions of the ring never thought of returning to the arena after they had once fairly retired.

The *Empire* of the 12th instant publishes in full a translation of a remarkable document which, it says, was found among the papers of Riel after the battle of Batoche. The *Empire* being authority and seeming to have no doubts in the matter it is impossible to disbelieve the genuineness of the paper. It is exceedingly well worded and composed, and displays no trace of a mind in the slightest degree disordered, but the sweeping strictures on the Catholic church which it embodies will probably cause the people of Quebec to wonder how they could ever have been duped into regarding the unhappy man as a champion or representative of their faith.

The *Toronto Globe* is spreading itself *con amore* on the exodus. As, notwithstanding certain statistics of an approximative character, its real extent is as yet enveloped in mist and haze, it is naturally one of the pet grievances of the pessimists and lovers of the United States. The *Globe* says:—"The returns from the public lands have been insignificant, and, instead of a population of half a million or more, the official census shows that the Territories contained only about 125,000 souls, of whom not more than 50,000 were immigrants from foreign parts. Turning from the Northwest to the Dominion at large, we find that we have, at the best, scarcely succeeded in retaining our natural increase in population. Mr. Charlton's carefully prepared estimate places the number of native Canadians in the United States at 1,047,000. In addition to these, Canada has lost over 250,000 immigrants, who undoubtedly went across the border. Counting the children born to parents who have left Canada to settle in the States, we have suffered a total loss of three and a half million souls." This is no doubt delightful reading to faint-hearted, weak-kneed and unpatriotic Canadians. The figures may, or may not, be more or less correct, but it is satisfactory to know that we have now not much more than a year to wait before the actual census will give us reliable data.

Greek is far from being, as is popularly supposed, a dead language. Not only has it both survived and dominated Roman supremacy and Turkish conquest, but the ancient spirit of the magnificent tongue survives in modern Greece, and the desire for education there means a desire for a purified Greek language. The press of Athens is conspicuously active; small as the city is, it supports some first-class journals. Romain-Greek, or Neo-Hellenic, bears a very close resemblance to the Hellenic, or classical Greek, in fact, does not differ more, if so much, from the Doric. Great efforts have been made in recent years to purge the Neo-Hellenic of barbarisms and foreign terms, and it is now written with such purity, that good scholars in ancient Greece will have little difficulty in understanding Tricoupi's history, or an Athenian newspaper. The modern literature of Greece abounds with historical and biographical works, and especially with popular and patriotic ballads. If the works of its best authors are not better known, it arises partly from the extremely conceited superciliousness with which scholars in general are accustomed to look on every product of Greek literature not within a certain artificially circumscribed domain called classical. In reality there is very little difference between ancient Greek and modern Greek, and every day that difference becomes less.

The report of the Commissioners sent to Scotland and Holland to enquire into the methods of the European fisheries and curing establishments will probably prove to be of considerable value to the Maritime Provinces if good use is made of the information acquired. The Commissioners seem to have come to the conclusion that Canadian herring is not properly cured, and that its commercial value consequently stands lower than it should do. Scotch methods of curing are highly praised, and it is recommended that a Scotch herring-cooper and a crew of Scotch herring-gutting girls be imported to go from point to point to afford instruction in the Scotch modes, and that the business of curing herring be encouraged. It is further advised that fishermen cease to be their own curers and that merchant fish curers take up the business. An Inspector of herring-fishery is also advocated. It is probable that these are suggestions quite worthy of serious attention.

It is reported that a new departure is being made in the fresh-beef business which, if successful, will have the effect of practically driving the Chicago article out of the Canadian market. There was, the *Chronicle* says, to arrive at St. John last Monday week, a consignment direct from Winnipeg over the C. P. R. of three carloads of Manitoba beef, each car containing forty-five carcasses. The beef is said to equal in quality the Chicago article, and can be put on the market at the same figure. Some of it is to be forwarded to Halifax. The C. P. R. cars are said to be specially fitted in a manner superior to anything in use on other roads. We trust the venture will prove a success as, in the event of its doing so, it will form an important example of the ability of our provinces for mutual supply. It is infinitely preferable that the money spent by, say the Maritime Provinces, for such external supplies as they may require, should go into the pockets of our fellow-countrymen in our N. W. possessions than into those of the giant establishments of a foreign city.

A movement of considerable import is noticed by the *St. John Evening Gazette*. A meeting of master carpenters and proprietors of planing mills was, it appears, recently held at which the following motion was adopted: "That we accede to the request of the men that nine hours constitute a day's work on and after April 1st next, but the men to work ten hours each day should any employer so desire, and all wages to be paid by the hour." This is another step towards the general recognition of the claims of working men to hours of labor which will not entirely debar them from some leisure time in the twenty-four hours, and consequently some opportunity for recreation and culture, which latter is undoubtedly desired by many. That the principle of a curtailment of the old hours of labor will soon be universally admitted is, we consider, assured by the late great strikes in England and the socialist successes in Germany, and our own employers are no doubt acting wisely in accepting the situation betimes, and not waiting to be driven to acquiescence by all the evils and exasperations of a strike.

Our esteemed contemporary the *Militia Gazette*, noticing our appeal to it to aid us in advocating the claims of the D. A. G's. to the rank of full Colonel, evidently inadvertently, slightly misinterprets the spirit of our remarks. It was only by way of illustration that we cited the cases of the Deputy-Minister and the Surgeon-General as instances of a disparity unwarranted by relative positions, we are not aware that those particular appointments have in themselves occurred to any of the D. A. G's. as a grievance. The unimpeachable grounds on which we have advocated the concession of rank are the facts of their being virtual Commanders-in-Chief of large districts of country containing bodies of troops which, to say the least, exceed on an average the usual proportions of strong brigades, and in many cases show divisional strength, (the Home authorities have appointed Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers (the rank which we, indeed, think ought to be accorded to our D. A. G's.) and that the limitation to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel places our national officers in an invidious position in relation to officers of the Imperial service when they come in contact.

Unhesitatingly as we have always acknowledged and maintained the benefit to Canada at large of the splendid enterprise of the C. P. R., we have taken more than one occasion to deprecate anything like laying the Dominion at the feet of a monopoly. Consequently we heartily welcomed the intelligence that the Grand Trunk was about to make a decided effort to reach the sea by a comparatively short line of its own, which should also have the advantages of being entirely within Canadian territory, and of seeking our own city as its terminus. We are happy to learn that the projected direct line from Edmunston to Moncton is awakening a considerable amount of attention and is commending itself to the good will and adherence of the commercial and general public. This line, under the name of the Temiscouata Railway, is already in operation from River du Loup to Edmunston and the map shows an almost bee-line thence to Moncton, a distance of 209 miles as already tentatively surveyed, with every probability of being decreased to 199 miles. This is the distance which will have to be constructed. The reports of the preliminary survey are that the country through which the line will pass is for by far the greater part well adapted for farming settlement, abounding in timber, and presenting but few engineering difficulties of any importance. The comparative distances in connection with the projected line between Halifax and Montreal have been given as follows:—By Intercolonial Railway 856; by the Canadian Pacific 756; and by the Grand Trunk proposed new line 753 miles, with a probability of its reduction by ten miles. We trust to see the new enterprise of the Grand Trunk pushed forward without delay. Competition is the life of a country, and the advent of the Grand Trunk to Halifax will be cordially welcomed.

While Russia is said to be massing troops on the Roumanian frontier, and to have made a heavy pecuniary demand on Bulgaria, the recent atrocious massacre of Siberian exiles, and the unspeakable atrocities inflicted on certain ladies by the Governor of a Russian prison, have not only horrified the rest of Europe, but will undoubtedly intensify the determination and activity of the Nihilists, while in the face of such crimes they will secure a more world-wide sympathy. Under the extreme centralisation of the Russian Government, the ultimate responsibility of such deeds rests with the Czar, and, if the life of that miserable potentate has (partly from his own cowardice) been hitherto that of a toad under a harrow, it would seem to be quite on the cards now that some of the teeth of the harrow will shortly bite as effectually as they did his far braver and more worthy father.

Like every other occurrence or infliction which has gained any amount of notoriety, the influenza epidemic has brought into the field the usual crop of fussy faddists, who are eager to ventilate some absurd notion which they flatter themselves has an air of originality. Some of these wise (and delicate) folks have discovered that the raising of the hat to ladies in the street "may be attended with no small risk," "and that the influenza has not been reported as raging very seriously in the turbanned orient, so that there may be something to say for the new keep-our-hats-on movement." Granting that there may be some risk in a frequent uncovering of the head while the epidemic is prevalent and the weather cold, the attempt to constitute a temporary precaution a permanent abolition of a convenient custom of courtesy is, we think, as ill judged as it is likely to be futile. The manners of the day are by no means too much overlaid with the little formalities which are the outward expression of deference and respect; the raising of the hat is a convenient outward sign of the regard which men of breeding rightly feel to be due to woman as woman, and we should not only be very sorry to see the custom decline but we should like to know how otherwise a lady is to be recognized in the street, unless by something like a modified military salute which, we think, would hardly be satisfactory. What a deal of unnecessary consideration of trivialities is forced upon an unwilling world by inane *quid-nuncs* who, it would seem, can have nothing to do but to ventilate superfluous and irritating fads.

We have before us the new catalogue of the Legislative Library, compiled and arranged by the talented gent eman who holds the position of Librarian. We have said "the new catalogue," but in point of fact there has not hitherto existed anything more than a list, destitute of system, arrangement, information or references. Mr. Crofton's work has consequently been a very laborious one, but it is done with such masterly completeness that we can only wish the collection itself were more worthy of the arduous work bestowed upon it. Every work of any sort of consequence is indexed under three headings—the author's name, the title of the book, and the subject; and the subject groups have been subdivided into the several branches treated of as, under the heading "Law," Bankruptcy, Insolvency, etc.; Criminal, Equity, International law, etc.; are thrown into distinct lists. The cross references are voluminous, and much information calculated to assist the searcher and reader is copiously scattered through the volume in notes which are placed just where they ought to be. Mr. Crofton has worked under many disadvantages, but he has, as might have been expected from him, produced a catalogue of the first order. In his preface the Librarian alludes to the efficient aid he has received from his assistant Mr. H. Piets, a young gentleman who gives promise of one day making his mark in literary paths. The Legislature and the reading public will, whenever they avail themselves of the privileges of the library, feel that they owe to Mr. Crofton's knowledge and ability a considerable debt of gratitude. The catalogue is exceedingly well printed and handsomely bound.

Nostrums for certain diseases, with some apparent guarantees of experience of their effects, appear from time to time in the secular press, while medical journals are, so far as we are aware, silent as to the curative virtues attributed to them. Supposing them, or any of them, to be of real value, there are many valid reasons why the profession should be slow to afford its sanction to them, yet it is impossible to say when private or local experience may not be justified. We are, it is true, unable to pronounce on the reliability of those who in an ordinary newspaper paragraph vouch for the soundness of a generally unknown remedy, yet there is always a possibility of the validity of the information. Diphtheria is so fatal a malady that we have already (in our issue of the 17th January) noticed an alleged remedy which seemed to bear an aspect of considerable plausibility. We now notice another which appears to present a likelihood of efficiency, and at all events has every indication of being given in good faith. It is said to have been known and used by the colored people of Louisiana for years, and is nothing more nor less than the pure juice of pineapple. "The remedy is not mine," the gentleman quoted as authority is reported to have said, "it has been used by negroes in the swamps down South for years. One of my children was down with diphtheria and was in a critical condition. An old colored man who heard of the case asked if we had tried pineapple juice. We tried it, and the child got well. I have known it tried in hundreds of cases. I have told my friends about it whenever I heard of a case, and never knew it to fail. You get a ripe pineapple, squeeze out the juice and let the patient swallow it. The juice is of so corrosive a nature that it will cut out the diphtheretic mucus, and if you will take the fruit before it is ripe and give the juice to a person whose throat is well, it makes the mucous membrane of his throat sore." We do not of course pretend to offer an opinion but merely give the statement for what it may be worth.

## GIBB-GHAT AND CHUCKLES

## THE FISHER'S WIDOW.

The boats go out and the boats come in,  
Under the wintry sky ;  
And the rain and foam are white in the wind,  
And the white gulls cry.

She sees the sea when the wind is wild,  
Swept by the windy rain ;  
And her heart's weary of sea and land  
As the long days wane.

She sees the torn sails fly in the foam,  
Broad on the sky-line gray ;  
And the boats go out and the boats come in,  
But there's one away.

—Arthur Symons.

No chorus to this :

Mine eyes have seen the coming of the woeful Russian grip,  
It is going through the country on a kind of flying trip ;  
It is seizing all the people just above the upper lip.  
And it still goes sneezing on !

Men who have to swear off from swearing generally continue swearing off and on.

In five minutes a woman can clean up a man's room in such a way that it will take him five weeks to find out where she put things.

The late Robert Browning translated parts of Homer into English when he was eight years old. But no child of eight could translate Browning into English, suggests the *New York World*.

The magnitude of stamp collectors' operations may be judged from a statement that a gentleman lives in Baden Baden who refused an offer of \$1,250,000 for his collection of postage stamps.

Visitor—"Tommy, I wish to ask you a few questions in grammar."  
Tommy—"Yes, sir." Visitor—"If I give you the sentence, 'The pupil loves his teacher,' what is that?" Tommy—"Sarcasm."

The Sultan of Turkey has sent three hairs from the beard of the prophet by a special messenger as a present to the town of Aleppo. Wherever the messenger appeared during his journey he was received in state, and the governor of Aleppo came to meet him before the gates of the town.

A LITTLE TOO MUCH.—During the performance of Hamlet at the theatre of a small town, the actor who took the principal part fainted, whereupon the director came forward with the announcement, asking: "Is there no one in this highly intelligent audience who will, to oblige the rest, undertake the part."

A western man announcing the illness of the editor piously adds: "All subscribers who have paid cash in advance are requested to mention him in their prayers. The others need not, as the prayers of the wicked avail nothing." This is pretty rough on the clergymen who had been getting free copies.

The late Empress Augusta was extremely fond of hand-organ music, and not only frequently encouraged organ-grinders to play before the palace, but also had several broken-down street musicians on her pension list. It is said that she left a bequest for the erection of a house of refuge for incapacitated itinerant performers.

Irene (old-time rival)—"Maud, dear, that's a beautiful ring on your finger. May I ask how much it cost?"

Maud (maliciously)—"I didn't ask Harry how much it cost, Irene, love."

Irene (sweetly)—"I always had a curiosity to know. When I was wearing it myself, you know, I couldn't very well ask him."

EPISCOPAL KITTENS.—Small boy—"Do you want to buy some Presbyterian kittens?" Minister—"Kittens! no; go along." A week later the boy calls at the "Episcopal rectory" and asks the rector if he wants to buy some 'Piscopal kittens. Rector replies, "Episcopal kittens! Why, I never heard of such a thing." Just then the Presbyterian minister who was calling at the house came out and said, "Look here! Aren't you the boy that came to my house a week ago to sell me some Presbyterian kittens?" Small boy—"Yes, sir." Minister—"Well, aren't these the same kittens?" Small boy—"Yes, sir." Minister—"Well, how is it that they are Episcopal kittens now?" Small boy—"Why you see when I brung 'em to you they hadn't got their eyes open yet." Exit Presbyterian minister.

A Scotch clergyman once said the great peculiarity of the old Scottish elder or deacon was his power of expounding Scripture; he was never at a loss about the meaning of a passage. As an illustration of this, he said: An elder was reading and commenting upon the thirty-fourth Psalm, and the book being printed in the old style, when he came to verse thirteen he saw: "Keep thy tongue from evil, and thy lips from speaking guile." The last two words he read aloud as "squeaking girls," and then he remarked by the way of exposition: "It is evident from this passage, the Scripture does not absolutely forbid kissing, but as in Christianity everything is to be done decently and in order, we are encouraged by the passage to choose rather those girls that take it quietly, and not those that squeak under the operation."

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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

A great gush of natural gas has been struck at Forest, Ont

Yarmouth will spend \$50,000 in street improvements and \$5,000 in buying a public park.

The New Brunswick Legislature has been called to meet on Thursday, March 28th, for the despatch of business.

A number of gentlemen are asking incorporation from Parliament to bridge the Ottawa River from Ottawa to Hull.

Dr. Montague, Conservative, has been elected to the House of Commons for Haldimand, Ont., by a majority of 232.

Hon. L. F. R. Masson, ex-Lieut. Governor of Quebec, has been called to the Senate to succeed the late Senator Roder.

The Winnipeg health officer has discovered a disease among the newly-arrived Russian and German emigrants which greatly resembles leprosy.

The trustees of Toronto University have decided to accept an unconditional grant of \$50,000 from the City Council to aid in restoring the building.

Frank D. Carroll, of Pictou, won the mile, half-mile and five mile skating races at Ottawa on Wednesday and becomes the amateur champion of the Dominion.

A requisition to have the Town of Yarmouth incorporated has been signed by about two hundred rate-payers, and a poll will be held on March 13th to decide the question.

We are in receipt of the *Canadian Agriculturist and Home Magazine* for February, published at Petersborough, Ont. An excellent and improving Canadian agricultural journal.

The Bank of Nova Scotia has added \$100,000 to its rest; the Merchants Bank of Halifax, \$75,000; and the Halifax Banking Company, \$30,000, as the result of last year's business.

The first colonist train of 1890 for Manitoba left Toronto on Tuesday. It was made up of 85 Ontario farmers, who go to take up land in the vicinity of Brandon and Calgary.

S. Durell Grimmer, of St. Andrews, has in a pond 2,000 live lobsters, which he proposes to ship as opportunity offers to Boston and Montreal. He catches the lobsters outside in deep water.

The Fourth Annual Report of the Convention of the Dairymen's Association of Nova Scotia contains a large amount of information of great value and interest to all engaged in that important industry.

On the vote for the Annapolis post office, Mr. Jones urged the government to build a public building at Dartmouth. That town was more entitled to such a boon than many towns that had public buildings erected therein.

A man named Rudolph Dubairs, of St. Albans, Quebec, has murdered his wife, two children and his mother-in-law. The deed was done with an axe, and the bodies of the victims were much mutilated. The whereabouts of the murderer is unknown.

A large deputation of Toronto citizens waited upon the Minister of Education recently and urged that the Canadian flag be hoisted over the Public School buildings on days when national events are celebrated. The Minister consented to give effect to the views of the deputation.

The preliminary examination of Mrs. R. T. Weeks for attempt at poisoning Mrs. Sutherland, was commenced in Charlottetown on Tuesday in the city court room. Mr. Peters is counsel for the defence. So far nothing to connect the prisoner in any way with the poisoning has come out.

A few miles from Tatamagouche, N.S., there is a child which, at its birth a few months ago, had a father and mother, two grandfathers and two grandmothers, three great-grandfathers and three great-grandmothers, and one great-great grandfather and one great-great-grandmother—these two last being husband and wife—all living.

We are in receipt of a handsome calendar issued by Messrs. Henderson & Potts, of the Nova Scotia Paint Works, Halifax, which is unique as being surmounted with a square embracing thirty-five colors (in smaller squares) manufactured by the firm. The colors are of artistic tints, and are enamel paints known as the **Anchor Brand**.

The *Maritime Agriculturist* is a rapidly improving farmers' and stock-breeders' journal. We have before us the first February number, which is very good. Paterson and Gilbert, Sackville, N. B., \$1.00 per annum in advance. We are always glad to note advance in home specialties of this description, so much contained in those of the United States being inappropriate to Canadian farming conditions.

It is understood, though not authoritatively published, that the Wimbledon team this year will be commanded by Lt.-Colonel Prior, M.P., of the British Columbia Garrison Artillery, and that Major Todd of the Governor-General's Foot Guards will be the Adjutant. No better officers could be selected. Major Todd raised a company of sharpshooters for service in the N. W. in 1885, and rendered efficient service.

The reclaiming of ten thousand acres of tidal flats on Mud and Boundary Bays in British Columbia has been begun. A dyke or sea wall, sixteen feet on top, will be built. This and the dividing dykes will be used as public roads. Large parallel ditches will be built on the section line, which will serve to drain the reclaimed land. The company expects the Dominion will grant them the reclaimed land.

To show the way in which Toronto is developing, it may be mentioned that a million more letters were delivered in that city in the first 10 months of last year than in any previous twelve months.

Says the North Sydney *Herald*:—"Quite a funny incident happened at our County Asylum lately. The matron expected two harmless unfortunates who were due to arrive, when two ladies happened along on a tour of inspection and she mistook them for the expected patients. It took some persuasion to prove they were what they represented themselves to be. They did not think the institution so interesting as they thought they should."

Two jail birds who had just completed a term of imprisonment in St. John's, Newfoundland, penitentiary, reached the height of impudence and audacity when they burglarized the penitentiary a short time ago. They broke into the kitchen, made a good meal there, and then with the aid of a ladder broke the window of a cell in which one of their friends was confined and passed in to him a flask of whiskey, some tobacco and sundry eatables.

The C. P. R. is arranging to have a line of three or four steamers to go round the world, as straight as the intervening land will allow. They will start from Montreal, Halifax and New York in the fall, so as to avoid the summer heat in India and the Suez Canal. The route will run through London, Gibraltar, Malta, Suez, Penang, Colombo, Calcutta, Hong Kong, Yokohama and Vancouver and the passengers will be on the same steamer throughout the voyage.

A subscriber in referring to the advertisement in our columns of Mr. J. F. Kelly, asks us whether we should double the final s's "or other such letters, or not," apropos of the words "harness" and "collars." We confess we do not quite catch our correspondent's drift, but we may say that we see no occasion for doubt. The word "harness" as used in Mr. Kelly's advertisement may, we take it, be considered a collective noun embracing all the sets of harness in his stock. "Collars" is the perfectly simple plural of "Collar."

The Allan Line steamer *Manitoba*, which arrived at Halifax on Wednesday afternoon, brought the captain and 33 men of the French steamer *Nautique*, which left Havre for Baltimore on the 16th of January. The crew were about to abandon the *Nautique* and take to rafts, when they were rescued. Heavy gales had been encountered, and the seas came on board and went down into the engine room extinguishing the fires. On the 29th of January a stream of water was discovered coming in below the engines. The crew had been pumping for eighteen days.

The World's Fair is to be held at Chicago.

John Jacob Astor, the New York two hundred millionaire, died on the 23rd inst.

California is in danger of having to put a mortgage on this year's crop of oranges in order to fit out its citizens with snowshoes.

Dr. Lucien Howe says that blindness has increased in the state of New York during the past five years thirteen times as fast as the population.

Mollie Corwin, the much married woman, has just been joined to her ninth husband at Shelbyville, Ind. The victim's name is Cusick, and six of his predecessors still survive.

Mrs. Langtry's friends are greatly alarmed at her condition. She is considered to be dangerously ill, and the fact has become known that she is suffering from blood poisoning.

The town of Hanover, in Maine, has neither doctor, lawyer, minister nor pauper, and last year had money enough in the treasury to meet expenses without assessing the inhabitants for poll taxes.

The largest American sailing ship afloat is the *Rappahannock*, launched at Bath, Me., January 6th. The vessel is 287 feet in length, and has a gross tonnage of 3,185 tons. When loaded she will draw 28 feet of water.

The dedication of the Carnegie free library of Allegheny City took place on the 20th inst. The institution was declared open by President Harrison. Mr. Carnegie made the presentation speech to which Mayor Pearson replied.

Bishop Walker, of North Dakota, is having a gospel car with a seating capacity of eighty persons, and supplied with a robing room, pulpit and font, constructed. The car is to be of rich design, and is to be completed in fifty days. Bishop Walker with his car will now be able to conduct confirmation services with appropriate surroundings in the barren country where few churches exist and where the villagers are devout.

Last Saturday a dam at Walnut Grove, near Prescott, Arizona, broke and the water rushed down a narrow canyon in a solid wall 80 feet high. The body of water one and a half miles square and sixty feet deep was emptied in an hour. The bodies of 200 people have been recovered and the survivors are in the greatest destitution, having neither provisions nor clothing. A camp of workmen building a flume have not been heard from and it is feared that they are lost.

His Holiness the Pope will enter on his 81st year on the 2nd March.

An Austrian professor claims discovery of an absolute cure for hydrophobia.

There is a probability of a famine in Japan. Rice is very scarce and abnormally high in price.

Belgium has officially accepted Germany's invitation to take part in the Berlin labor conference.

Col. Cody (Buffalo Bill) has opened his Wild West show in Rome. The attendance has been immense.

The Queen has ordered Angele, the artist, to paint her portrait for the Prussian Regiment of which she is Honorary Colonel.

Peruvian advices announce the discovery of large beds of guano, which it is estimated will yield 1,500,000 tons of excellent quality.

Henry M. Stanley has sold his forth-coming volume to Sampson, Low & Co., publishers, London, for no less a sum than \$200,000.

In the German elections on the 20th inst., the government lost fifteen seats, and the socialists throughout Germany doubled their vote.

Canon Westcott, also an eminent theologian, is mentioned as likely to be offered the See of Durham in the room of the late Dr. Lightfoot.

Buffalo Bill wants to secure the Coliseum at Rome for his Wild West Show. Bill has no sentimental reverence for the hoary ruins of antiquity.

Lord Tennyson has been very ill with la grippe, and is making but slow progress towards recovery. Mr. Gladstone, who has also been ill, is better.

An impecunious peer, Lord Clifton, a baron with a middle age title, has been arrested at Dumpton Park at Ramsgate for contempt of the bankruptcy court.

The death has been announced of Count Andrassy, the eminent Hungarian statesman, who was for some years Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Marquis of Salisbury now weighs more than two hundred and fifty pounds, and his increasing corpulence is a source of much anxiety to his friends.

The Pope has issued a decree empowering bishops in all countries recently visited by the influenza to absolve the faithful from fasting until further notice.

It is reported that ex-king Milan of Servia is a victim of melancholy. His gambling debts trouble him and he threatens suicide. He has to be closely watched.

The collieries of Great Britain have decided that, in view of the combinations of the men to coerce the employers, the mine owners also should form a federation.

Louise Michel, the noted intransigente, has announced her intention of going out to New Caledonia to nurse the lepers, of whom there are three thousand in the penal colony.

A telephone has been established between Yokohama and Striznoka, a distance of 100 miles, in Japan, by order of the Mikado. It is the first in the country and works finely.

Influenza is increasing in the city of Mexico, and is causing so many deaths that sufficient numbers of hearses are not available to carry the bodies of the dead to the cemeteries.

It is reported that the Duke of Cambridge will resign his position of Commander-in-chief of the British forces, and will be succeeded by the Queen's third son, the Duke of Connaught.

The Emperor and the Empress of Germany are said to be quarreling over the education of their children. The Emperor wants to send his sons to Hanover and the Empress says they shall stay in Berlin.

A clock tower is to be erected at Ledbury, in Hertfordshire, as a memorial to Elizabeth Barret Browning. In her girlhood she lived near that town, and some of her early verse describes the scenery of the region.

It is reported upon good authority that the Government will propose to Parliament an appropriation of \$100,000,000 for the land purchase scheme for Ireland, and that the bill is an extension of the powers given by Lord Ashbourne's Act.

M. Pasteur has been suffering from paralysis. He had an attack some years ago which left him with one dead leg. His eyelids are now all but inert, and the timbre of his voice has altered for the worse, so that his speech is thick and embarrassed.

The house of a woman named Skublinski, at Warsaw, was burned down on Sunday last. It was discovered that she carried on a regular trade in the butchery of illegitimate children. The bodies of seventy murdered infants were found on the premises.

Mr. Balfour is engaged in preparing a bill to give Ireland a system of local self-government or home rule. The scheme is said to be based upon the idea of treating the Irish as to local government just as the English and Scotch are treated in regard to the same subject.

The nephew of the King of Roumania and heir to the throne has fallen desperately in love with ex-Queen Natalie of Servia, to the intense vexation of the Royal family. The Prince is bent on marrying Natalie, whom he regards as the greatest heroine and martyr of the age.

An inventor of Belfast, Ireland, has made a pneumatic tire for bicycles that is claimed to destroy all vibration. It is about 2½ inches in diameter, and consists of an outer covering of rubber enclosing an inner air-tube. Air is pumped in by a foot-blower, and a valve prevents its return.

The last stone of the base of the Waterloo memorial at Brussels has been placed in position, and Count Jaques de Lelaing's emblematic figure, which is to crown it, is now in the casters' hands. It is of colossal size and represents Britannia lowering a flag at the tomb of her Waterloo heroes.

A new piece of fiction by M. Jules Verne will shortly be published. It contains a satire on modern mining speculators. The author makes his hero purchase mining rights at the North Pole, in a country so much frozen that it cannot be developed. The company is formed to turn the world around, bringing the North Pole into the region of the tropics and turning the universe upside down.

The influenza has been set to music. The composer, Moroni, director of the opera at Smyrna, having recovered from an attack of the grippe, has expressed his gratitude to Hygeia in a symphony, the melody clearly indicating the course of the malady from the first sneeze to the doctor's bill.

General Boulanger's application for a divorce has been refused by the Sacred Congregation at Rome, and the General has requested the Papal Nuncio in Paris to ask the Holy Father to over rule the decision. Should the application be successful, the General will marry a lady to whom he owes 100,000 francs.

The King of Greece walking in the street saw a man thrashing a little boy. Indignant at the outrage, his majesty insisted that the man should release the lad. The man shook his fist at the unknown monarch and raised his stick to strike him. The king knocked him down on the spot, called the police, and revealing his identity ordered the abashed man to be taken to the police station and then beaten with the same stick and released.

Sir Andrew Clark, when he wanted to describe Mr. Gladstone's state of health in the most glowing terms, told him that his constitution was almost as good as his wife's. It appears that Mrs. Gladstone's extraordinary energy is like that of her husband, and increases with years. She has never taken a more active part in public affairs than since she passed her seventy-fifth birthday. Probably history has nothing to equal the marvellous combination of health, vitality and the increasing activity possessed by this aged and remarkable couple.

On board the steamship *Victoria* homeward bound from Australia, midway between Colombo and Aden, a passenger leaped overboard. The engines were reversed and a boat ordered to be lowered. As the crew obeyed the order the forward davit tackle slipped from the hands of the bowman who was overhauling it, and the crew, numbering thirteen, fell into the sea. A second boat was instantly lowered with a crew of eleven. This latter was lowered in safety, and rescued eleven of the thirteen. The other two, together with the unfortunate suicide, were devoured by sharks in full view of the horrified passengers.

**MACKINTOSH & McINNIS,**  
**BUILDERS, LUMBER DEALERS ETC.,**  
 MACKINTOSH & McINNIS'S WHARF,  
**LOWER WATER STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.,**  
 Keeps constantly on hand all kinds of  
**LUMBER, TIMBER, LATHS, SHINGLES, &c.**  
 Which they will sell low for Cash. **EST CONTRACTS TAKEN FOR WOOD & BRICK BUILDINGS**

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 Passengers by Tuesday evening's trains can go on board on arrival without extra charge.  
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 Salesroom—128, 130 and 132 Argyle Street **HALIFAX, N. S.**  
**Chipman Brothers, HALIFAX. WHOLESALE HARDWARE, NAILS, IRON, STEEL, PAINT OILS, GLASS, &c. AT LOWEST PRICES.**  
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**DUNCAN BROUSSARD, - Proprietor,**

HALIFAX, N. S.

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Is offering bargains in HEAVY OVERCOATINGS, of which he has a large stock, consisting of

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DISPENSING CHEMIST,

Proprietor. Agent for

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In Stock, the great cure of Neuralgia "Eau Anti-Neuralgique." Chronic cases yield to its curative effects.  
Also, in Stock, a line of FANCY GOODS, Dressing Cases, Toilet Sets, in Plush, Leather, &c.**Geo. H. Fielding,****SOLICITOR, &c.**

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(TRADE MARK REGISTERED)

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Please see that the written signature of W. H. Schwartz &amp; Sons is on every package, none genuine without. On receipt of 12 cts. Sample Packets prepaid to any address.

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**22 GRANVILLE ST., Halifax N. S.**For Coughs and Colds,  
Catarrh, Influenza,  
Bronchitis, Asthma,  
Consumption, Scrofulous  
and all Wasting Diseases,

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**PUTTNER'S EMULSION**

of COD LIVER OIL,

WITH

HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.

For all diseases of the NERVOUS SYSTEM, as MENTAL ANXIETY, GENERAL DEBILITY, IMPOVERISHED BLOOD, Etc., it is highly recommended by the Medical Profession.

St. Andrews, N. B., 4th Oct., 1889.

Messrs. BROWN BROS. &amp; Co.

Being very much reduced by sickness and almost 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 summer 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 EMULSION.  
EMERY E. MURPHY,  
Livery Stable Keeper.**EPIDERMA,**

—FOR THE—

**Skin and  
Complexion.****HATTIE & MYLIUS,****Acadia Drug Store,**

HALIFAX, N. S.

**NATIONAL  
COLONIZATION  
LOTTERY.**Under the Patronage of Rev. Father Labelle  
Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec,  
32 Vict., Chap. 38 for the Benefit of  
the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province;  
of Quebec.  
CLASS D.The 32nd Monthly Drawing will take place  
On WEDNESDAY, March 19th, 1890.

At 2 o'clock, p.m.

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

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

LIST OF PRIZES.

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

2307 Prizes worth .....\$50,000.00

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

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

ROBERT BROWNING.

I.

Among the grander tributes at his feet  
I place my humble wreath—Grief-full, ah me!  
That 'midst earth's jarring voices, his should be  
(With all its wealth of utterance replete)  
Speechless and stilled—No melody more sweet  
Has ever thrilled these hearts across the sea,  
Their homage weaves a robe of sovereignty  
Th' investiture of his Imperial Seat.

Past the cloud confines, in his eagle flight  
He swept thought's firmament, to yonder blue  
Immeasurable, height above a height,  
And with illumination ever new  
His fervid words, through years of broadening light  
Time's mighty heart shall voice, with pulses true.

II.

He taught no gloomy gospel of despair,  
Nor fed his speech with oil, to calm the sea  
Whose living forces rage continuously  
In overmastering waves of doubt and fear,  
But with far-seeing judgment, keen and rare,  
He apprehended truth, where such as we  
Stand at its outmost threshold—Nor did he  
Disdain faith's aid in problems none may clear  
Save the All-Wise—In no uncertain key.  
He lifted up his strong prevailing voice  
The fool to chide, and bid true hearts rejoice—  
Nor can death still thy throbbing harmony  
Oh great Word-Master! Thou art with us yet  
In thoughts that flash like jewels, golden set.

Dec. 20th, 1889.

M. J. WEATHERS.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

## LETTER TO COUSIN CARYL.

Dear Cousin Caryl,—His Holiness the Pope, it is said, is absorbed in the gloomy task of superintending his own monument, and the deponent further saith that this is to be a sepulchral urn, over which will stand a life-sized statue of the Pope, supported by colossal statues of Religion and Justice. It will take three years to complete the urn, which is to be of porphyry, and the cost (of the urn alone, that is,) is set at \$25,000.

"More to his credit," Marianne says, "to give the money to the poor," and one hears this every time mention is made of a large sum of money being spent for any one object. Now, would it? Marianne and these other fault-finders do not stop to consider that this money is paid out to working people; that from the artist to the stone cutter, in the case of the sepulchral urn, each one is benefited individually, and their debtors and creditors indirectly share in the profits. Take the case of the lavish entertainments given by society leaders, where thousands of dollars are spent in preparations for a single night's pleasure. The pessimists groan over the wicked waste of money, and show their own thoughtlessness at the same time. Where does this money go to? Suppose it is spent for a ball at Newport. Well, there are the engraved invitations, the young penwoman to direct them, the new gowns, the flower decorations, the elaborate supper, the music, perhaps a pavillion on the lawn is temporarily erected, and so forth and so on. And who, pray, gets the money but working people who earn their living by supplying these wants? And it is not alone to well-to-do caterers and fashionable stationers, etc., to the leading and prosperous that the money goes. The gardener who supplies the florists, the extra force of waiters made necessary by the big supper, the dressmakers and hairdressers, cabmen, in short the people who depend for work from day to day to live, share in the patronage. An order to Worth for a gorgeous gown means work and pay for the cutters and fitters and sempstresses, trade for the shops that supply the goods, orders for the looms that weave, money for workmen, and so on almost indefinitely. Thousands of dollars for one ball, or for a dozen, means just that much money put into circulation into the hands of labor.

So His Holiness may pay 50,000 dollars for his porphyry urn if he likes. It means that amount of money for the artists and artisans, and through their material prosperity, comfort and happiness for their families, trade for the butchers and bakers and tailors and carpenters and book-makers—let us hope—who supply them with the essentials of life.

"Giving to the poor," to come to that, is pretty imperfect charity, if by that is meant alms-giving. Of course the time often comes when a donation outright seems the only means of allaying actual suffering, but really the poor man needs most of all to be helped to help himself. If anybody's alone in the world, and a helpless invalid, and without visible or invisible means of support, of course humanity must take care of him, but he is the exception. Giving to people who ought to be self supporting destroys their self respect, helps to foster pauperism, and to degrade the standard of life in this and for succeeding generations.

The Associated Charities are doing grand work in preaching these doctrines, weeding out the worthy poor from the unworthy, and those who must be supported, from those who need not "alms but a friend," and most of all in teaching these ideas to the public at large.

There are those Perleys that you wrote about some time ago. If Mr. and Mrs. Perley were alone in the world it would not matter so much, but they have all those children, nine, I think you said. Now, my dear, you will have a great deal to answer for if you help to pauperize those young people who are growing up to be the centres of nine different families in the next generation. The father is sickly and unable to work much of the time, and the mother is shiftless and ignorant, a common enough combination and a sorrowful enough one.

It is difficult enough to do the best thing for such people, and to lose a little time as possible in doing it. Sometimes lighter work can be found for the man, so that he can work with more comfort. Kindly and patiently teaching in a friendly, not in a patronizing, manner sometimes works wonders in the lives of such weak, incompetent women. If this Mrs. Perley is hopeless, then bend all your energies toward saving the children. Sometimes homes can be found for them with well-to-do middle class people who will make good foster parents. If the Perleys will not see that such a course is for the best advantage of their boys and girls, then you must offset the home influence with others that you can bring to bear on them. If the children must for decency's sake be clothed by charity try to have them earn at least ostensibly what is given them.

Cooking classes for girls, carpentering classes for boys, or the other industrial arts are saving graces in any community of laboring people. Training, training, training of hands and brains and souls is what is going to save the Perley and all the other unfortunate children that are going to be the men and women of a few years later.

Tut, tut! Everything gets monotonous upon occasion. We must eat to live, so do not waste time lamenting that it is three times in 24 hours instead of once a week. Vary your cooking enough to keep it interesting. Here is a receipt for blanquette of chicken that you will find nice:

One quart of cold boiled chicken cut in delicate pieces; one large cupful white stock, (the liquor in which the chicken is boiled answers nicely,) three tablespoonfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of lemon juice, one cupful cream or milk, yolks of four eggs, salt and pepper.

Put the butter in the saucepan, and when hot add the flour. Stir till smooth, but not brown. Add the stock and cook two minutes; then add seasoning and cream. As soon as this white sauce boils up add the chicken, cook ten minutes. Beat the yolks of the eggs with four tablespoonfuls of milk, and stir into the blanquette. Cook about half a minute longer.

This can be served in a rice or potato border, in a "croustade," or a hot dish, or with a garnish of toasted or dried bread.

Try it.

Yours devotedly,

DINAH STURGIS.

Boston.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The shipment of store cattle to Great Britain the past season has proved a success, and we understand plans are being considered there for the extension of the trade next season.

Wisconsin still asks and compels the cheese makers to give a pound of cheese for every ten pounds of milk. Canadian cheese has nothing to fear from Wisconsin competition while that system is in vogue there.

Hoard's Dairyman seems to think it impossible for a private dairy to make better butter than a creamery. It will be when each individual patron of the creamery takes as good care of his cows and milk as the best private dairyman, and not before.—*Farmer's Advocate.*

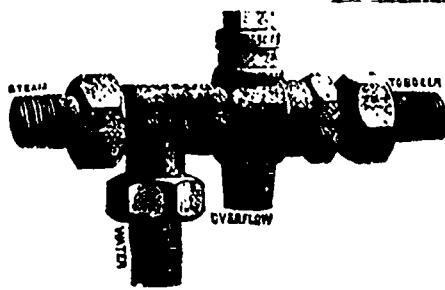
The Eddy Manufacturing Co., of Hull, Quebec, have erected the only sulphuric acid works in Canada. The product of the works is to be used in converting spruce timber into pulp for the manufacture of paper and the company's celebrated pails and tubs.

A Robb & Sons have received a large roll as a sample of the new and celebrated hair belting, which is now becoming so popular in Ontario and the United States. Mr. Potter has just returned from Kent Co., N. B., after setting to work one of A. Robb & Sons celebrated steam rotary mills. He reports the mill doing as usual splendid work, and the Monarch Economic boiler and Hercules Engine everything that the purchaser could have wished for. Another shingle machine not satisfied with "moving" towards completion has "moved" out of the yard on a car and expects soon to "move" into its place and "move" out the shingles.—*Amherst Weekly Press.*

W. A. Chute, of the Aylesford Canning Factory, spent a few days last week at the home of his parents in this town. He states that the annual meeting of shareholders was held recently, and that the business of the past year was very satisfactory to the company. There is a constant and growing demand for the goods they are putting up, and in addition to the large and varied lines carried in the past, have been added tomatoes, clam chowder, fresh clams, and English pea soup.—*Bridgetown Monitor.*

The farmers around Batoche and Duck Lake are having a good time this winter. Fair cash prices are being paid for all their produce; hay commands ten dollars a ton—the highest price ever reached there; and there is work for all who want it. So much for the railway.—*Saskatchewan.*

W. & A. MOIR,  
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, Halifax, N. S.



THE  
Metropolitan Automatic Injector

(for Feeding all kinds of Boilers, is the best in the market. Simple in construction, perfectly automatic, works as well on water pressure as on a lift.)

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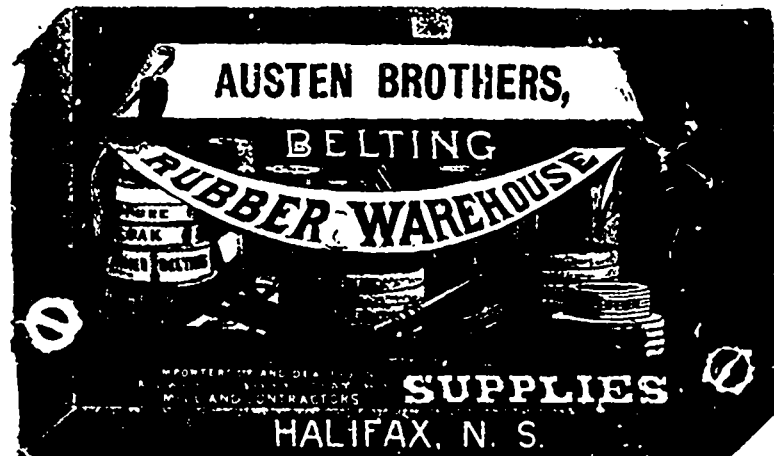
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## PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

**DOMINION.**—McCarthy's bill for the abolition of the dual language question in the North-West Territories has occupied the attention of the Commons to the exclusion of all other business, and as we have in previous issues referred to it at length, it will be sufficient here to state that Sir John Thompson's amendment, leaving the matter to the North-West assemblies to be dealt with after the next general elections, has commended itself to the commonsense of the house and was supported by many prominent Liberals. Of the 215 members of the House of Commons, but 16 were absent or paired off, leaving 199 members present at the division. Of these 149 voted for Sir John Thompson's amendment and 50 were opposed to it. This is an overwhelming victory for commonsense. The debate will be long remembered in Ottawa as having called forth some of the most brilliant speeches that have been heard during the present parliament. Mr. Kirk, of Guysboro, has made an attempt to have the lobster season extended along the southern and eastern coasts of Nova Scotia. There is some reason in his contention, but the Minister of Marine and Fisheries must needs be prudent in a matter which is of such vital importance to the people of this province. It is intimated that the judgeship, made vacant by the death of Judge Smith, is to be filled without delay, and speculation is rife as to who is to be the lucky successor. Parliamentary cranks are not wanting, as is evinced by the fact that a member recently informed the government that several of its employees in the civil service were members of the Imperial Federation League, and complained that as this movement was political in its complexion, no government employee had the right to become a supporter of it. This is indeed rich. Sir John Macdonald has announced that Hon. C. H. Tupper has been sent to Washington to represent Canada in the negotiations now going on between the British Ambassador and the U. S. Secretary of State with reference to the settlement of the Behring Sea difficulties. Young Tupper is said to be a chip of the old block, and if so Canadian interests may with safety be left to his guardianship. It is proposed to lower the duty upon lime to the level of the American duty. This is reciprocity in tariffs which is mutually advantageous. An attempt has been made to lower the duty upon seed corn, but as this involves a change in the tariff the Minister of Customs holds that the proposed abolition of duty should be discussed when the budget is brought down. This is immaterial if the objectionable duty is removed. Clark Wallace, who has gained a certain notoriety owing to the introduction of his anti combine bill, has not had a wink of sleep for the past week, owing to the representatives of the labor unions protestations against several clauses of his bill. Clark has amended his proposed act so as not to have it apply to labor combines, and now he sleeps peacefully. Attention has been called to the alleged fact that the reports of the Geological Survey are practically useless, owing to their being published in such a form as to be available alone to scientific men. It is claimed that tons of these reports lie undistributed, and it is claimed that if they had been properly edited the demand for copies would be wide spread. This is a matter worthy the consideration of our Nova Scotian representatives, who should see to it that what is done is well done, and done in such a way as to be of advantage to the country. A Bill respecting cheques, drafts, &c., passed the Commons, and we have it seems narrowly escaped the nuisance of the crossed-cheque system, which many who have had to cash cheques in England where they have no bank account, have sometimes found to very annoying. Mr. Blake, we think rightly, deemed it unsuitable to Canada, and Sir John Thompson consented to withdraw the cause. In a debate on the erection of public buildings in towns Mr. Mills advocated the principle that such erections should be guided by the revenues collected in such towns.

**PROVINCIAL.**—The last session of this Provincial Legislature, which was convened to meet on Thursday of last week, was not favored with delightful weather, as the heaviest snow storm of the season took place on that day. The speech from the throne was terse and business-like. It represented the industrial and general prosperity of the province as being satisfactory. It noted the fact of the completion of the Nova Scotia Central Railway, and of the proposed construction of the East River Railway connecting the iron mines of the East River with the I. C. Railway. It stated that the expenditure of the special road grant had resulted in a great improvement in the main highways. It referred to the returns in the Crown land office as having been exceptionally good, and in short, pictured everything as lovely and the goose as hanging high. The adoption of the address in reply to the speech was moved by Mr. Roche in a practical speech and ably seconded by Dr. Haley. Dr. McKay, taking out his surgical instruments, undertook to probe and lay bare some of the alleged inconsistencies which appeared in the speech. He exposed the peculiarity of a Liberal Government which disfavored national encouragement to native industries being elated over the success of the industries of this Province. He slashed away at the Government's railway policy, which he said was inconsistent with Governmental health, and while he plastered the N. S. C. Railway Co. for having completed its road, he lacerated the Government for not having previously given encouragement to the iron industry. He claimed that the Government's road policy was disjointed and that the method of expending public monies on this service was shameful. He wound up by giving his patient, the Government, a soothing pill on account of the satisfactory condition of the Crown land office. Provincial Secretary Fielding in a calm dispassionate manner undertook to answer the criticisms of Dr. McKay. He said that his Government always wished to represent things as they are, when the country was suffering from depression it was best to acknowledge it, and when prosperous to rejoice in it. He defended the road policy of the Government and declared the people to be in favor of it. He charged Dr. McKay with inconsistency in that in 1887 he had deprecated the expenditure of Provincial funds in subsidizing railways. Dr. McKay denied

that he took this position, and affirmed that what he had said had reference to a debate upon the repeal issue, in which the matter of railway subsidies was incidentally introduced.

Then followed a strong party fight, in which the supporters of the Government endeavored to fasten upon the Liberal-Conservative party the railway policy which they asserted Dr. McKay had laid down as the proper one to follow. The members of the non-railway counties were conspicuous in the attack, but the purpose for which the onslaught was planned was so self-evident that it is not necessary for us to point out to our readers anything more humiliating than the political exigencies which forced partisans to use these tactics. The provincial secretary introduced a measure giving the School for the Blind authority to appoint as directors of the institution certain members of the local governments of the neighbouring provinces. It was stated that there existed a disposition on the part of the New Brunswick and P. E. I. administrations to recognize the institution as one of an inter-provincial character and to give pecuniary aid to the management.

## COMMERCIAL.

The past week has developed no important or material alteration in the tone of general trade. Of course, as the season progresses, the natural increase in activity in business circles makes itself noticeable. This, in fact, is about all the change noticeable, for—to put it pointedly and briefly—trade has been moving forward with no change worthy of note. Some merchants comment favorably on the fact that some of their customers who asked for a little extension on their paper have fulfilled their promises, on the whole, in a satisfactory way. Of course there is as always a reverse side to the medal but, on reviewing the whole field, we believe that things are turning out better than was expected, and we know of some who maintain that they are distinctly on the mend. Caution is, however, the generally accepted watchword. It has its advantages as well as its drawbacks. Although it may restrict the volume of business, it acts as a healthy check upon indiscriminate operations.

The following are the assignments and business changes in this Province during the past week:—

Jas. Butler & Co., W. I. trade, dissolved, M. Carney retires, business continued by Wm. J. Butler under same style.

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

	Week		Weeks corresponding to			Failures	for the year to date.		
	Feb. 21	Prev. week	Feb. 21	1886	1887		1889	1888	1884
United States	253	213	302	183	163	2353	2484	2112	2141
Canada	34	46	57	33	27	290	331	322	223

**DRY GOODS.**—Spring goods are coming in quite freely from England, but, owing to boisterous weather experienced, a considerable portion is damaged by wet and frost. Country dealers have evinced a better disposition to lay in spring goods during the past week, and a larger volume of orders has been experienced both from travellers and from traders direct. The market for woollen goods has been quiet but prices are firm, though the large quantities of last fall's shipments which remain unsold are a decided drawback to the trade and renewals will have to be granted in many instances. A fair business is reported in white cottons, and greys are beginning to receive more attention. On the whole remittances show a slightly better record, but there is ample room for further improvement in this direction. The ready-made clothing trade for spring wear is reported to be looking up, and considerable quantities of goods have already been ordered from Montreal and Toronto by local dealers.

**IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.**—There is nothing to note in the way of general improvement in iron and hardware. The quiet feeling still prevails. Some transactions are spoken of, but they relate to special causes which do not apply in a general way. Therefore there is no radical alteration to report since our last, and none is likely to occur before the spring movement sets in. Buyers at present seem inclined to hold off as long as possible. British market advices cite an easy feeling, but state that the mills seem to be well supplied with orders. An improvement in the English speculative market and late cable advices affirm that the depressing influences of the recent failures in Glasgow have nearly all disappeared. Scotch warrants recovered 3s., and Middlesborough 5s. above the lowest point touched during this month.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—The local flour market has ruled quiet with very little doing. We have heard of no sales, but prices appear steady and unchanged. Beerbohm's cable says that nothing is doing in wheat, though corn is steadier. The weather in England is cold and wet. In Chicago wheat has dropped ½c. Corn and oats have remained about stationary.

**PROVISIONS.**—The local market has ruled quiet at unaltered prices. Dressed hogs have been dull and quiet owing to the stormy weather which checked the demand to a considerable extent. No alteration in prices can be noted. In Liverpool tallow advanced 6d., while lard, bacon and pork were steady. The Chicago provision market was unchanged. The cattle market there was firm.

**BUTTER.**—Nothing new of special interest can be remarked regarding butter. The condition of the market has somewhat improved, notwithstanding the temporary check caused by stormy weather, and some small lots of different grades have changed hands. Choice qualities are scarce and are not parted with except at a slight advance on prices. Medium and stale lots are but little dealt in and only at low figures. A Liverpool despatch says that an active trade has been experienced for continental descriptions and that arrivals appear to be well cleared. Some receivers there demand an advance and the market shows indications of a higher range of values next week. Really choice descriptions of American butter move slowly into

consumption. Medium sorts are dull and extremely difficult to sell. To do business in any quantity very low prices would have to be submitted to.

**CHEESE.**—As time progresses the tone of the market gradually stiffens. We do not hear of any great business being done, but there has been considerable picking up of late in a small way which must in the aggregate represent quite a respectable quantity. The position of holders of late-made stock is not essentially changed and they are, if anything, firmer than before. A Liverpool correspondent reports that there has been a better demand there for all descriptions of cheese. The low prices current have evidently attracted the attention of buyers and a considerable quantity is reported to have changed hands recently. Although no increase in values can be reported, still an undercurrent of strength is visible.

**FRUIT.**—The market is very firm for Valencia raisins, the stocks in Spain being completely exhausted, and in London there is hardly any in first hands. New York is the heaviest holder, but stocks there are much smaller than at this time last year. Some dealers expect to see prices go to 8c. before the new crop arrives.

**SUGAR.**—The excitement in sugars noted in our last has abated, but a good enquiry has existed throughout the week, and a fair volume of business has been accomplished at firm figures.

**MOLASSES** has been quiet on the whole with a moderate demand at quotations.

**TEA.**—Quietness still characterizes the tea trade, though a fair amount of business has been transacted in a jobbing way at unchanged quotations. In England prices are very low. Teas which about three months ago brought 8d. to 8½d. are now offered at 6d. to 6½d.

**COFFEE.**—A firmer feeling is reported in Java coffees which have advanced about 2c. per lb. Rio is steady with few transactions.

**FISH OILS.**—Our Montreal advices are as follows:—"Steam refined seal 50c. to 52c. Cod oil steady, Newfoundland at 37c. to 38c., Halifax 32½c. to 34c. Newfoundland cod liver oil 50c. to 55c."

**FISH.**—There is nothing new to note in the local fish market. Receipts are nil and shipments practically the same. Of course the season of Lent has somewhat increased the local consumptive demand, but this has not materially affected the volume of business transacted. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, February 25.—"During the past week there has been a good demand for fish of all kinds, and the market has ruled active with a very large volume of trade, so much so that the market has been well cleared up of most kinds, and the offerings at present are small. The feeling, on the whole, has been firm and prices well maintained. The stock of green cod is almost nil, and sales of small lots of No. 1 large have been made at \$7.50, and No. 1 at \$5.75 to \$6. Labrador herrings have been jobbing out at \$4 but round lots could be bought down as low as \$3." Gloucester, Mass., February 25.—"We quote new Georges at \$5.75 per qtl. for large and \$4.50 for small. Bank \$3.75 to \$4.37 for large and \$4 for small; cured cusk, \$3.25 per qtl; hake, \$2.50; pollock, heavy salted, \$2; haddock, \$3; Labrador herring, \$5.50 per bbl., medium split, \$5; extra No. 1 do, \$7; Newfoundland do, \$5; Nova Scotia do, \$5 to \$6.75; pickled codfish, \$7.50." Port of Spain, Trinidad, January 31.—"The only direct import is the cargo per *Nellie M. Johnson* from Halifax, which was lotted out at \$21.00 tierces, \$22.00 drums, \$5.00 boxes and \$14.00 haddock. Previous to the foregoing arrival we sold 50 casks medium Newfoundland cure (Harvey & Co.) ex *S. S. Alarich* at \$21.00. The *Max O. Reil* from Lockeport has just arrived via Martinique, we having placed the cargo by wire, to arrive, at \$21.00 tierces, \$22.00 drums, \$5.00 boxes and \$14.00 haddock. Dealers are fairly well stocked, but with our Lenten season approaching values are likely to be maintained. Both mackerel and herring are saleable at our quotations, and for salmon there is also some slight enquiry." Bridgetown, Barbadoes, January 30.—"Owing to the improved export demand and the total loss of the *Leander's* cargo during the early days of the fortnight, contrary to dealers anticipation, the market became firmer, and some sales of medium were made at, Goodridge's, \$16.48; Russell's, \$15.00; C. R. C., \$17.00; Tessier's, \$16.00; the stock in first hands is light and firmly held at \$18.00 for medium; herrings, \$3.33; salmon, no sales; mackerel would meet with ready sale."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

**GROCERIES.**

<b>SUGARS.</b>	
Cut Leaf.....	7½ to 8
Granulated.....	7½ to 7¾
Circle A.....	6¾
White Extra C.....	6¾
Extra Yellow C.....	8½ to 8¾
Yellow C.....	8½ to 8¾
<b>TEA.</b>	
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19
" Fair.....	20 to 23
" Good.....	25 to 29
" Choice.....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 38
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39
<b>MOLASSES.</b>	
Barbadoes.....	41
Demerara.....	40 to 41
Diamond N.....	48
Porto Rico.....	39 to 40
Cienfuegos.....	38
Trinidad.....	39 to 40
Antigua.....	38 to 39
Tobacco, Black.....	38 to 44
" Bright.....	42 to 58
<b>BISCUITS.</b>	
Pilot Bread.....	3.15
Boston and Thin Family.....	6½
Soda.....	6½
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7½
Fancy.....	8 to 15

**BREADSTUFFS.**

We can do but little more than reiterate what we said last week. Instead of emphasizing the words "markets dull," we may say that there is a slight improvement from the extreme dullness which marked January and February up to the beginning of this week, and it is to be hoped that trade will begin to open up through March. Prices are so low on all kinds of goods that there must be an improvement for the better, because in Breadstuffs stocks in sight are much smaller than in former years, and there can be little doubt about improvement coming shortly. It must be a perfectly safe investment to buy Breadstuffs at present prices.

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

**PROVISIONS.**

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

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

**FISH FROM VESSELS.**

<b>MACKEREL.</b>	
Extra.....	15.00
No. 1.....	14.00
" 2 large.....	13.00
" 2.....	11.00
" 3 large.....	12.00
" 3.....	12.00
<b>HERRING.</b>	
No. 1 Shore, July.....	4.50 to 5.00
No. 1, August, Round.....	2.50
" September.....	2.50
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.....	4.00 to 4.50
Bay of Islands, Split.....	none
" Round.....	none
<b>ALBACORE, per bbl.....</b>	<b>2.50 to 3.00</b>
<b>CODFISH.</b>	
Hard Shore.....	4.25 to 4.40
Bank.....	3.25 to 3.50
Bay.....	3.50 to 3.75
<b>SALMON, No. 1.....</b>	<b>18.00 to 19.00</b>
Haddock, per qtl.....	2.2
Hake.....	2.00
Cusk.....	1.50
Pollock.....	1.50
Hake Sounds, per lb.....	12½
Cod Oil A.....	23 to 2½

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

**POULTRY.**

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

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

**LIVE STOCK**—at Richmond Depot. Steers best quality, per 100 lbs. alive..... 4.25 to 4.50  
Oxen..... 3.50 to 4.00  
Fat Steers, Heifers, light weights..... 3.00 to 3.50  
Wethers, best quality, per 100 lbs..... 4.00 to 4.50  
Lambs..... 2.50 to 3.00

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer

**LOBSTERS.**

Per case 4 doz. 1 lb cans.....	
Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing) 5.25 to 6.00	
Tail Cans.....	4.00 to 5.00
Flat.....	6.50 to 7.00
Newfoundland Flat Cans.....	6.50 to 7.00

**HOME AND FOREIGN FRUIT.**

Apples, No. 1, per bbl.....	3.50 to 4.00
Oranges, Jamaica, per bbl., repacked.....	8.00
Lemons, per case.....	5.50 to 6.50
Cocoanuts, new, per 100.....	6.00
Onions, American, per lb.....	4c.
Dates, boxes, new.....	5½ to 6
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	7
Figs, Elemo, 5 lb boxes per lb.....	11
" small boxes.....	10 to 13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags, new.....	5½ to 6
Foxberries.....	6.00
Cranberries, per bbl.....	13.00

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

**BUTTER AND CHEESE.**

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Print.....	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

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

**WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.**

Wool—clean washed, per pound.....	15 to 22
" unwashed.....	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1.....	5
Ox Hides over 60 lbs., No 1.....	5½
" under 60 lbs., No 1.....	5
" over 60 lbs., No 2.....	4½
" under 60 lbs., No 2.....	4
Cow Hides, No 1.....	4
No 2 Hides, each.....	25
Calf Skins.....	10 25
" Deacons, each.....	10 15
Lambskins.....	15 0 47
Tallow.....	3

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

**LUMBER.**

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.....	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2, do.....	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.....	8.00 to 10.00
Spruce, dimension, good, per m.....	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do.....	6.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable.....	7 00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine.....	3.00 to 3.25
" No 2, do do.....	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1.....	1.10 to 1.25
Laths, per m.....	2.00
Hard wood, per cord.....	4. 10 to 4.25
Softwood.....	3.25

**Tea. Tea. Tea.**

**ARMY AND NAVY DEPOT.**

We have just landed a choice lot of

**TEAS,**

including ORANGE PEKOE, ASSAM PEKOE, and SOUCHONG and CONGO. Our 35c. and 40c. Blends are worth testing

—ALSO—

LOAF, GRANULATED & MOIST SUGARS PICKLES, SAUCES, TINNED MEAT AND SOUPS, GREEN PEAS, TOMATOES, BEANS, ASPARAGUS, &c, STILTON, GORGONZOLA, GRUYERE AND PARMESAN CHEESE, MUSHROOMS, MUFFLES, &c., AND ENGLISH BISCUITS, in every variety, by best makers.

**Wm. Scott & Co.**

**SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE**

of anyone desirous of knowing the best place in Nova Scotia to buy

**Useful Hardware Novelties**

FINE CUTLERY, KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS, STOVES, RANGES, Mechanics' Tools, BARBERS' SUPPLIES, Tinware, Platedware, Woodenware,

Just call at, or write to,

**CRAGG BROS. & CO.**

Cor. Barrington & George Sts. HALIFAX, N. S. HEADQUARTERS FOR ANY OF ABOVE LINES.

## HUGH TRAVERS' PROBATION.

"Have you heard the news? Grace Ellesmere is going with her father to live for a whole year at Taormina—a dreadful place on the top of a mountain, full of brigands and gipsies—and they are to lodge in a tumble-down ghostly old monastery. Did you ever hear of anything more dismal?"

"But why in the name of common sense do they not select a more cheerful retreat?"

"Mr. Ellesmere's cough gets no better; and the doctors say his only chance is to live for a while in a pure mild atmosphere; so they have chosen Taormina."

"A doleful prospect for poor Grace! In her place I should die of the 'blues'! I wonder her father allows her to make such a sacrifice! A hired nurse would serve him quite as well—and we cannot spare Grace just as our theatricals are coming on."

In this strain the English-speaking community in an hotel at Florence discussed the plans of Mr. Ellesmere and his daughter. Their sympathy for Miss Grace was rather wasted; for, though she secretly enjoyed her reputation for being the best hand at tennis, the most graceful dancer, and the life and spirit of their little coterie, she was delighted at the prospect of so novel a kind of existence as that proposed, and was ready to follow her father to the end of the world.

Her destination was not the dreary wilderness that Grace's friends had pictured. Situated on the top of a high hill in the island of Messina, the village of Taormina was like "a jewel set in the forehead of a fruitful land," with its beautiful outlook over the gulf and the sea-coast. A little beyond the village was the Castello Caterina, with one of its towers ruined and uninhabited, but with a sufficient number of rooms still remaining intact to shelter a prince and his suite. A monastery, in a much worse state of decay, was connected with the Castle, and imparted to it at a first glance an air of desolation. A few ghostly monks still hovered about the great wilderness of garden surrounding the monastery—the last of a numerous Brotherhood that once inhabited the old place. Tenants of the Castello Caterina always read, as the first clause in their agreement, that "any effort to expel these few remaining monks will be punished by the rigour of the law. The Brotherhood may not add to its number; but to its remaining members is granted the right to end their days in the monastery."

To this Castle, the home of an extinct noble Italian family, Grace Ellesmere and her father, with a retinue of trustworthy servants, wended their way by rail and boat one bright December day. The last stage of their journey, accomplished on horseback, lay through hedges of oleander in full bloom. Oranges and cacti blossomed on either side; the scenery grew ever wilder and more imposing; and Grace was in raptures.

"Papa, we must give the place a more civilised appearance—and there will then be nothing more to desire in our new home!" she exclaimed on their arrival.

"Do not use up all your enthusiasm at first, my daughter, or you will have none left to bear you through the dark days that must come during a whole long year," said Mr. Ellesmere, tenderly caressing the girl's bright hair.

"Don't you be a croaking old raven, dear, but grow well and strong, and do everything I tell you, and we shall be very happy in the midst of our monk-haunted ruins," responded Grace playfully.

Grace's word is law; and soon the old rooms, rich in the decoration of a past age, grew bright and home-like with the addition of some luxurious furniture not too glaringly modern. Flowers, of which there was an abundance, scented the air within doors and without; the ivy and woodbine had been pruned away where they had hung too thickly about the windows, but enough remained to soften and beautify the grim stone walls; the rank weeds which had hidden the statues on the terrace were cleared away, and a long-silent fountain now threw forth a pattering crystal shower.

Grace's room, in a tower commanding a charming view over the gulf, became, with her maid's help, a very attractive little bower indeed. The oaken floor was polished till it shone, and then covered with soft white skin mats; the old tapestry on the walls was beaten and sunned until no moth or spider had the courage to re-establish itself therein. But within the place lost little of its air of antiquity; and, as Grace lay down in her massive canopied bed, she imagined herself carried back to the medieval time when the Castle was first built. In the library there was a picture of a fair girl in a violet dress of the fifteenth century; and for amusement Grace copied the costumes in cashmere of the same tint, and wore it as she walked among her flowers or sat in her tower-window sewing like a pretty little *châtelaine* of the Middle Ages.

"Papa, have you noticed what a disagreeable face one of those monks has?" said Grace one evening, while strolling with her father on the terrace. "Fra Pietro, I believe he is called. There is a look in his eyes that haunts me at night; and I wish we could send him away."

"That is a hopeless wish, my dear. We engaged this place, as you know, with the express understanding that the Brothers were to live here unmolested; and, if we find their presence unbearable, our only alternative is to leave ourselves. I should be sorry to go after all the trouble we have taken to make the place comfortable."

"Of course nothing shall drive us away now, when you are growing stronger and better every day."

"I hope you will not foster your dislike of Fra Pietro; for it will only make you unhappy without doing any good."

"I do not mind the other monks," returned Grace—"they are only

shadows of men, and one almost forgets their existence; but there is an underhand malicious look about Fra Pietro which I am sure you must have noticed. Now confess, papa—do you not think him a rascal, in a quiet way?"

"Nonsense, my dear!" exclaimed Mr. Ellesmere. "What is the use of troubling yourself about the moral character of any of those old fellows? They have not a thought beyond their paternosters and cabbage-gardens, and would not harm a kitten."

Grace was silenced, but not convinced; and she gathered herself a bunch of tea-roses without attempting to carry the discussion farther.

One evening, shortly after sunset, Mr. Ellesmere and his daughter were driving in Grace's pony-phaeton along a road to the south of Taormina, famed for its wealth of azaleas growing on a rocky bank rising up almost perpendicularly from the roadside. As they drove along in the deepening dusk, Grace noticed some object lying on the road before them which looked like the body of a man.

"Pull up the pony, papa!" she cried. "One of those worthy peasants has taken too much thin wine, and is sleeping off the effects in the dust. The stupid fellow—we might easily have run over him!"

Being far more active than her invalid father, Grace sprang from the little carriage to awaken the sleeper.

"Oh, papa," she exclaimed the next moment, "it is not a tipsy peasant at all, but a gentleman with a bad wound in his forehead! He is quite insensible—perhaps dead. Papa dear, what shall we do?"

Mr. Ellesmere was soon kneeling beside the senseless man, feeling his pulse and binding a handkerchief over a cut on his temple.

"Don't be frightened, Grace," he said; "he is only stunned. Fortunately I have my own brandy flask and cup with me, which together with water from the little brook a few yards further on, will bring the poor fellow to his senses."

Under the careful ministrations of Grace and her father, the color returned to the lips and the cheeks of the wounded man, and opening his eyes, he half rose upon his elbow, and asked, with an unsteady voice, in English—

"Where am I? What has happened?"

"You have met with an accident on the road to Taormina, but are with friends, and need feel no anxiety about yourself," replied Mr. Ellesmere consolingly, delighted at hearing the sound of his mother-tongue in this lonely region.

"I saw some of those flowers growing high up among the rocks, and climbed up for them. It was a foolish fancy. I slipped and fell; but I accomplished my mission, you see," added the stranger with a smile, languidly raising one hand, which clasped a spray of yellow jessamine.

The exertion of talking seemed to exhaust him; and it was with difficulty that he was able to accept Grace's invitation and take a seat in the phaeton. With faintly-spoken thanks he sank back upon the cushions and relapsed into a state of semi-consciousness. Grace urged her pony forward in the direction of the Castello Caterina; and in half an hour, with a sigh of relief, she gave over the wounded stranger to the care of her father's valet.

An hour later the gentleman was able to thank his benefactors as they deserved. He was a handsome agreeable man of about five-and-thirty, with a few threads of gray in his dark curling hair. His eyes had a world of kindness in them; but even with the return of strength they retained what was apparently their usual expression of sadness. "Colonel Hugh Travers" was the name on the card which he presented to Mr. Ellesmere; and, in alluding to the Cavalry regiment to which he belonged, the names of common friends were mentioned, which formed an additional bond of interest between the two men.

"I hope that we shall meet often, and that I may be able to prove my gratitude to you in a more substantial manner," said Colonel Travers, as he bade them farewell with evident reluctance. "I live in a little cottage on the other side of Taormina—the Villa Tasso, it is called—you may perhaps have noticed it; and I hope that you and Miss Ellesmere will honor me with a visit."

"We shall be most happy to do so, I assure you; and I need hardly tell you that the discovery of a fellow-countryman in this lonely corner of the world is very agreeable to us," returned Mr. Ellesmere, shaking his guest's hand with hearty warmth.

This accident on the hillside was the forerunner of an intimacy between the inmates of the Castello Caterina and the one inhabitant of the Villa Tasso which was more unreserved and quickly formed than is usual among English men and women. Colonel Travers had a fascinating manner that soon won Grace Ellesmere's heart; in a low musical voice he would talk to her for hours of his hair-breadth escapes in battle, and of his wanderings in foreign lands, and of all the exciting events in his Army life, until Grace found that her favourite books had lost their charm, so much more vivid were the Colonel's descriptions of men and places.

In his turn, Colonel Travers was contented to watch the changing expression of Miss Ellesmere's sweet girlish face as she listened to him. Her delicate color would come and go, her blue eyes sparkle with amusement or fill with tears, according as his narrative was humorous or pathetic, and her work would lie unheeded in her lap as she hung upon his every syllable.

There seemed to be one chapter in his history the leaves of which he never turned; the shadow of a deep sorrow always seemed to cloud his handsome face when in repose. From certain casual words and allusions of his, Grace soon suspected that there was a painful wound concealed in this man's heart, and she wondered if the day would ever come when he would give her his confidence. He seemed to her at first like an elder brother whom she could trust and look up to; and then a stronger feeling

grew up within her, until one day she realised that she was making an idol of a man whose lips had never whispered one word of love in her ears. Could she have looked into Hugh Travers's innermost heart, Grace Ellesmere would have seen there a wild yearning love for her, crushed down by a strong will, but all the fiercer for its repression.

One evening they were sitting near a cluster of fragrant acacias; the song of the nightingales filled in the long pauses in their flagging but satisfying conversation. The scene over the bay and mountains was too lovely for many words, and they were silently content. Suddenly Colonel Travers said—

"Every man has his cross to bear in this world, I suppose. Would you care to listen if I told you of mine?"

Grace's eyes gleamed a glad assent before her lips could form words to answer him.

"Fifteen years ago," he began, "when I was a light-hearted, light-headed boy of twenty, I fell in love, or imagined that I was in love, with an innkeeper's daughter in Kent. It was a foolish infatuation; but I did not know it then; neither did I realise, as I did afterwards, the consequences in England of a man's marrying beneath him. I made the girl my wife. I was very young, you must remember, and her friends did all in their power to influence me to take this step—a fatal one for both of us, as it afterwards proved. As my friends refused to receive my wife, we left England, and wandered finally to Taormina—it was remote, and I wanted to be out of the reach of the society that took such pains to slight me. That was not a happy year—far from it. My wife and I, in tastes and sentiment, were wide apart as the poles, and the worst part of our nature seemed to come to the surface whenever we were in each other's society. One day we quarrelled furiously over some trifle—I scarcely remember what. My wife turned her back upon me in a passion, and left me with the words, 'I hope I may never see your hateful face again!'"

"What a heartless creature she must have been!" exclaimed Grace.

"I suppose I was as much to blame as she; it was a miserable unhappy union for both of us. She left the house, taking her jewels with her and a large sum of money. I have never heard tidings of her since. A manservant whom I had shortly before engaged—Giacomo by name—accompanied her; and, though for years I have advertised in almost every European newspaper and made all possible inquiries, I have never been able to discover a trace of her or her servant. I do not know if she is living or dead; and this uncertainty embitters my life so that at times I am tempted to end it. I loathe the lonely existence I lead; but no other is possible for me in this world."

(To be Continued.)

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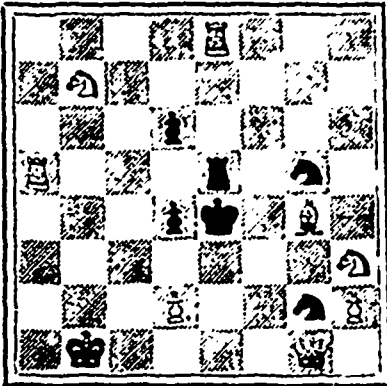
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**CHESS.**

Solution to Problem No. 7, Q to Kt2. Solved by C. W. L. and J. W. Wallace.

**PROBLEM No. 9.**  
BLACK 6 pieces.



WHITE 9 pieces

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

GAME No. 346.

**THE GRAND MATCH AT HAVANA.**  
First game in the Gunsberg-Tchigorin match, played at Havana Chess Club, Jan. 1st, 1889.

**STAUNTON'S OPENING.**

- | WHITE                           | BLACK          |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| M. I. Tchigorin.                | I. Gunsberg.   |
| 1 P to K4                       | P to K4        |
| 2 Kk to B3                      | Qk to B3       |
| 3 P to B3                       | Kt to B3       |
| 4 P to Q4                       | P takes P      |
| 5 P to K5                       | Kt to Q4       |
| 6 B to Qk5                      | P to Qk3       |
| 7 B to K4                       | B to K2        |
| 8 Kt takes P                    | Kt takes Kt    |
| 9 Q takes Kt                    | Kt to Kt3      |
| 10 B to B2                      | P to Qk4       |
| 11 Q to K4                      | P to Q4        |
| 12 P takes P ep pass. Q takes P | Q takes P      |
| 13 Castles                      | P to B4        |
| 14 Q to K2                      | Castles        |
| 15 Kt to R3                     | R to Q2        |
| 16 B to B4                      | Q takes B      |
| 17 Q takes B                    | QR to B        |
| 18 QR to Q                      | B to B3        |
| 19 P to B3                      | P to B5        |
| 20 R to Q4                      | Q to R3        |
| 21 R to Q6                      | Kt to Q4       |
| 22 Q takes Rch                  | R takes Q      |
| 23 R takes Q                    | P takes R      |
| 24 Kt takes P                   | B to Kt4       |
| 25 B to Kt3                     | K to R         |
| 26 R to K                       | B takes Kt     |
| 27 B takes B                    | Kt to B5       |
| 28 P to Kk3                     | Kt to Kt3      |
| 29 P to B4                      | R to Q         |
| 30 K to B2                      | K to Kt2       |
| 31 P to Kk4                     | P to Kt4       |
| 32 B to Kt3                     | K to B         |
| 33 R to K6                      | R to Q7 ch     |
| 34 K to K3                      | R takes K*P    |
| 35 R takes RP                   | R to Kk7       |
| 36 K to B3                      | R to Q7        |
| 37 R to B6 ch                   | K to K         |
| 38 R takes BP                   | R to Q6 ch     |
| 39 K to Kt4                     | R takes QBP    |
| 40 R takes KtP                  | Kt to K2       |
| 41 R to Kk5                     | K to B         |
| 42 R takes RP!                  | K takes KtP ch |
| 43 K takes R                    | Kt to B4 ch    |
| 44 K to Kt4                     | Kt takes R ch  |
| 45 K to Kt5!                    |                |

And Black resigns.

**J. E. HARDMAN, S.B.,**  
CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER.

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IN OLDHAM, N. S.

IN THE SUPREME COURT AT HALIFAX, 1890.

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

To be sold at Public Auction by William Twining, a master of this court, on the premises at Oldham, in the County of Halifax, on Saturday, the 22nd day of March, 1890, at 12 o'clock, noon, pursuant to an order of this court made herein on the 1st day of February instant.

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

**SECONDLY**, (as one parcel) FORTY-THREE GOLD AREAS of same size, known as the "HARRIS AREAS," and comprised in lease No. 420, issued as aforesaid, with the Shaft Houses, Engine and Boiler House Engine and Boiler, Blacksmith Shop Magazine, Mill and other buildings Tools, Ropes, Pumps and other appliances situate thereon or thereunto belonging.

An inventory of the said properties may be seen at the office of the undersigned, 3 Prince Street, Halifax, and the properties may be inspected at any time.

The district is within 4 miles of railway and telegraph communication, at Enfield, on the I. C. Railway, with daily mail.

These properties are well-known, and have produced largely, as will appear by the public returns at the Mines Office in Halifax.

TERMS—Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale; the remainder to be paid to said Master within ten days after.

Halifax, N. S., 5th February, 1890.

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**MINING.**

The Lieutenant-Governor in his speech at the opening of the Local Legislature stated that at this session of Parliament there would be further legislation in relation to mining matters. As soon as any amendments to the Mining Act are introduced we will take the earliest opportunity of informing our readers of their purport.

**N. B. MINING ITEMS.**—Since writing you last nothing very new or startling has been done in mining matters in N. B. Some prospecting and research in various parts of the Province seem to meet with fair results if all the newspaper reports be correct.

In Sussex as usual Major Markham is shipping large quantities of manganese to the United States and Great Britain. The Markhamville Miner seem to hold their own well, and ore in abundance is on the property beyond doubt.

The other manganese deposits in Sussex are in *statu quo* just at present. The principal one, the Gould-Stockton Mine, is in equity at the present time, and a decision on the ownership of the same may be rendered very soon.

At St. Martins Boston capital is developing a manganese property, and a large number of men have been employed. What the actual product has been I am not able to advise correctly.

In Gloucester County, just above Bathurst, the vein of magnetic iron ore is showing up splendidly. Your correspondent is in receipt of private advices confirming this fully. They have from 10 to 15 ft. of gold ore, and about 5 ft. not so good a grade, and they are not through the whole width of the vein yet. This mine is being developed, and so far as known is in good hands.

Near the same locality a nice find of silver and gold ore is reported, assays showing fully 60 oz of silver and 2 oz of gold per ton. The parties controlling it are waiting for spring to make some developments on the same.

Work on the Grand Lake coal fields by the Philadelphia and New York capitaliste has been suspended. It is said the veins are of a poor quality, small and will not pay to work.

In one of our evening dailies the following appears. I cannot say just how correct it is, but the Tobique has been regarded as being a valuable locality and well worthy of the examination of the prospector:—"Persons digging for coal on the Tobique last October met with at least enough to encourage their early resumption of work in the spring. Gold, silver and lead specimens obtained last summer will confirm the faith of the rankest skeptic with regard to the Tobique's great future."

It is also said that good showings of silver, copper and gold ores are being found at Upper Woodstock, N.B. Considerable prospecting has been done, and at one point a shaft 100 feet deep has been sunk. It is said a local company has been organized in Woodstock, and that \$5,000 in cash has already been paid in towards further developments. It is intended to sink the shaft further and drift. Some promising veins have, it is said, been found. The report is that ore assaying as high as \$600 per ton has been found. It is to be sincerely hoped the reports are reliable, and that it is not a speculative and newspaper boom. If of the latter nature it will do mining in New Brunswick more harm than good.

I notice your remarks on the mint question, and hope some steps will be taken in the matter at once, and all pressure possible brought to bear on the Dominion Government to either put the matter in operation or aid such a scheme in some permanent and tangible manner. The establishment of a Government mint and a permanent and fully equipped assay office would be productive of much good to the Maritime Provinces, and we hope some such arrangement can be effected at an early day.

The outlook for the coal and iron fields of the Maritime Provinces is exceedingly bright, and it is to be hoped that the efforts now being made to develop some of them may result profitably to the capitalists who have so pluckily taken the matter in hand.

Any capitalists wishing to invest in an antimony property can obtain some facts concerning the same by application to your correspondent through THE CRITIC office.

I will read further items at an early day, provided the mining boom keeps up in this section of the country.

Feb. 19, 1890.

Yours, &c.,

\* \* \*

**HARRIGAN COVE.**—Messrs. Monckton & Co. have bonded the McMann Mine at Harrigan Cove, Halifax County, and are making a working test of the property. There is a ten stamp mill on the ground, and both shafts are now ready for work. Three drills are employed in the north shaft, and a cross tunnel south has been commenced. No quartz has been taken out of the west end of the tunnel in north shaft, but about sixty tons of surface stuff are being crushed. Owing to the absence of snow very little wood could be procured, but now that there is good sledding the work will go right ahead. A depth of 68 feet has been reached, and some quartz from the bottom of the shaft showed a good deal of gold.

E. T. L. J.

**MOLEGA.**—Mr. McDonald, of Truro Foundry, has been here for the past week, and seems brim-full of business. Current reports would have it that the different mining companies operating in this district have given him the warm shoulder by investing him with the monopoly of supplying them with all requisite machinery for their respective mines. Well done! Deservedly earned.

Mr. J. C. Hardman, of Oldham Mines, the genial and talented consulting and mining engineer, paid a visit of a few days duration to the Molega Company's Mine in his professional capacity, and is loud in his praise of the property.

The various managements in this camp are pushing the work of extracting ore to their utmost abilities.

The Molega Co. is again to be congratulated on its latest acquisition to the many rich leads already being worked. A lead immediately north of the famous Rabbit Lead, now known as the "Thomas Lead," was recently opened, and a shaft sunk on it some 8 or 10 feet in depth with such good results that there is no doubt but that it is second to none in the district.

Mr. Ballou, Manager of the Boston Gold Mining Co., is all smiles, having struck it rich. May his leads glitter like a jeweller's shop.

The Parker-Douglas and Caledonia Mines are all bustle—veritable bee hives,—and when the mills are completed will doubtless under the able management yield enough of the "dust" to gladden the hearts of the owners.

Mr. C. K. McLeod, the prospector, has been awarded a contract to cut 1,000 feet of surface trenching on the Caledonia property, and has a large gang of men at work on it. May the success that has marked his operations in opening the rich lead on the Boston Mining Co.'s property, the last "new find" on the Parker-Douglas, and the more recent discoveries of a series of good leads on the property owned by Messrs. McGuire, Wilson, etc., south of Anticlineal, crown his labors and live his purse.—*Gold Hunter.*

CITY CHIMES.

It is very gratifying, even after about three years' insistence on the part of THE CRITIC as to the necessity of the work, to find that the sum of \$600 has been placed in the estimates for the construction of steps from the level of the I. C. R. terminus to that of Lockman Street. The great Halifax terminus is the barest and most inconvenient of its kind we have ever seen, and its discomfort was infinitely enhanced by the struggle in icy weather necessary to reach the street car line on Lockman Street. The simple remedy of a flight of steps ought to have been adopted long ago, but "better late than never."

Mr. W. T. Kennedy gave a lecture in Association Hall on Tuesday evening. The subject was "Some natural laws suspended, the consequences," which Mr. Kennedy treated in an interesting and instructive manner. Next Tuesday evening Mr. Howard Murray speaks on the topic, "A wife or a library, which?"—a rambling talk on women and books. Ladies as well as gentlemen will be admitted.

Hon. Mr. Longley gave a lecture on "The Future of Canada," under the auspices of the Church of England Institute, in the Institute building on Tuesday evening. A large and cultured audience was present, and close attention was given while the Honorable gentleman presented for their consideration the three alternatives open to Canada. The first of these alternatives, Imperial Federation, the lecturer discussed at length, but presented it as possessing but little attraction. The second alternative, political union with the United States, had much to recommend it, and in many ways would tend to the material prosperity of Canada, but the objection is that the sentiment of the people is against it. The last alternative was Independence, and Mr. Longley thought that the heart of young Canada was fixed on this idea. He considered that if this course was adopted the intensely loyalist feelings of some and the prejudices existing between Canada and the United States would die out. The chief problem was the form of government, which would have to be long and carefully considered. The lecturer said his chief aim was to induce people to think, as the problem, though it might not have to be faced for twenty years, was inevitable. It was the duty of intelligent men to be ready for it, and to bequeath to our children a country that should be their pride and the admiration of the world. Mr. Longley received hearty applause.

The Orpheus Club are preparing to give a minstrel entertainment in the Academy of Music on the evening of March 24th. The Africville instrumental quartette will make their initial bow to the public on this occasion.

Mrs. William Duffus was so unfortunate as to get one of her legs broken while tobogganing in Colline's field last Saturday afternoon. The injured member was set, and she is progressing favorably.

The prospect for theatrical amusement after Lent is ever so good. Mr. Clarke has had applications for dates at the Academy of Music from a number of well-known companies. The Rinehart Opera Company are booked for a three weeks' season, opening May 19th, and Effie Tilbury's Dramatic Company opens on June 19th for a season of three or four weeks.

Mrs. William Lawson, who has been seriously ill for some weeks, is said to be recovering.

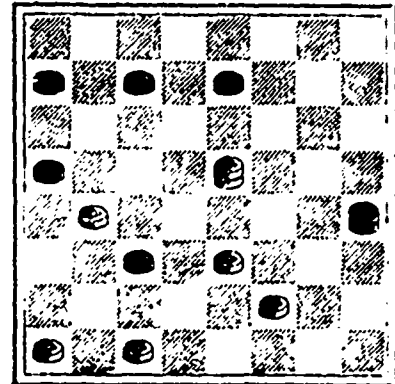
Two sleigh drives came off on Tuesday, the Scottish companies of the 63rd Rifles, who drove to Shand's, St. Margaret's Bay Road, and the Union Protection Company, who went to Wilson's at Bedford. Both the parties had a very enjoyable time and returned to the city before midnight.

It is understood that Lt.-Col. Mackintosh of the 63rd Rifles will shortly resign his efficient command of that excellent corps, that Major Walsh will succeed to the command, but does not intend to hold it for more than a few months, and that Captain Hechler, at present senior captain, will waive his right of succession to the substantive majority in favor of Capt. Crane, the present adjutant.

Miss McGarry, the deservedly popular elocutionist, will give a recital in Orpheus Hall this evening. No doubt there will be a large audience present.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

PROBLEM No. 156.  
From "Gems from Two Worlds,"  
in the Aberdeen Free Press, by T  
Shoridan, New York, U. S. A.  
Black men 5, 6, 7, 13, 22, king 20.



White men 17, 23, 27, 29, 30, king 15.  
White to play and win.

The above gem we think will tax the ingenuity of some of our best solvers.

Correct solutions to problem 154 have been received from A. S. MacKay (lately of Dumfries, Scotland, but now of this city, who at one time occupied a prominent position as a checker analyst in that country), Peter O'Hearn, Halifax, Samuel Granville Halifax, William Brookes, Dartmouth, William Forsyth, jr. Dartmouth, "Alpha," O'law, and Oliver McGill, Yarmouth. An only one prize was offered a lot had to be drawn to determine to whom it should go and Mr. Brookes obtained it.

SOLUTION.  
PROBLEM 155.—The position was as follows:—black men 3, 5, 11, king 29; white men 6, 12, 23, 30; white to move and win:—

23	19	5	1	19	16	12	8			
1	5	9	29	25	25	22	18	14		
6	2	1	6	9	13	8	3			
9	14	3	7	22	18	14	18			
13	9	6	9	13	17	3	7			
2	14	17	3	7	10	4	18	14	18	14
9	5	2	6	16	12	17	13			
17	21	11	15	14	18	w.	wins.			

A P. O'Hearn also shows a white win beginning with 6 2 which, though following or developing an entirely different line of play, seems quite sound.

VAR. I.  
5-3-8 2 7 16-23 13 9  
6 2 11-16 30 25 5-14  
8-12 7 10 29-22 10 19  
white wins.

VAR. II.  
6 14-18 23-27 7-27-32 11-18  
9 5 1 6 9 14 14 23  
18-23 3-7 32-28 7-11  
5 1 6 9 19 15 23 19  
white wins.

VAR. III.  
25-22 22-17 7-10 white  
9 14 14 18 2 6 wins.

VAR. IV.  
18-23 19-16 15-19 white  
16 12 8 3 3 7 wins.  
23-19 16-11  
12 8 6 2

VAR. V.  
3-7 19 16 8-14-18 8 3  
6 2 3-9 9 6 27-32  
7-10 16 12 18-23 3 7  
2 6 9-14 12 8 white  
11-15 6 9 23-27 wins.

VAR. VI.  
3-7 11-15 10-14 17-21  
9 5 19 16 6 9 6 10  
7-10 9-14-17 15-18 14-17  
5 1 1 6 2 6 9 13  
white wins.

VAR. VII.  
7-10 11-15 27-32 white  
9 6 19 16 2 7 wins.  
VAR. VIII.  
15-18. 9 6, 10-15, 6 10  
white wins.  
VAR. IX.  
15-19 10-15 14-18 18-23  
2 7 1 6 6 10 7 11  
white wins.

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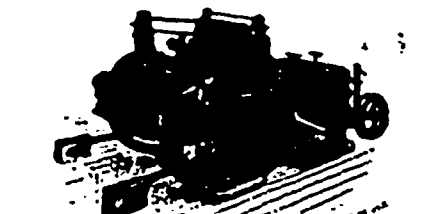
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## A WOMAN'S STRUGGLE.

"I don't see why," said Octavia; but she said it dubiously.  
For a moment she thought Gilbert Fraley would laugh. She hoped he  
would. The dogged steadiness with which he met her resistance at every  
point threw her helplessly back upon herself. If he had relaxed from his  
direct insistence for one moment she could have gathered her forces together  
for another effort at defence. He gave her no chance. All her arguments,  
cogent as they had been, as she urged them against her own heart in her soli-  
tude, seemed to fall scattered and impotent to the ground under the thral-  
dom of the man's overweening personal influence. Her goaded sensibilities  
whirled suddenly, and she flashed upon him angrily:

"No, I do not see why a man should not permit his wife to be an actress.  
I do not see why he should put a woman, if he pretends to love her, to the  
alternative of choosing between him and a career for which she feels in every  
fibre of her being that she has a vocation."

"A man probably wants the woman he loves to himself."

"Some men," she distinguished, with the flush still on her cheek.  
"Not all men are selfish enough to wish to bury away forever a spark of the  
divine fire a woman may have received in order that they may possess her,  
as they imagine, the more fully."

Octavia was trembling, but Gilbert Fraley only looked at her as though  
she were raving.

"If you really loved me," she burst forth again, "you would not ask  
such a sacrifice of me."

His silence seemed to put that question away as though it were not worth  
discussing. She could erect no barriers that his altitude did not throw  
down.

When he left her Octavia had made no headway. Her problem stared  
her in the face, as unsolvable now as it had been for days and weeks. She  
had reached the point where aid of some sort must come from without. If  
she should lay her case before one who could judge of its bearings from the  
outside!

She hastily put on outdoor apparel and left the house. Her purpose car-  
ried her, strangely enough, to a woman comparatively a stranger to her.  
But Octavia's instincts did not mislead her. She found in this woman,  
much older than herself, that quality of perfectly intelligent human sym-  
pathy which is one of the rarest our race falls heir to. She listened to Octavia  
in a deep-eyed silence, which gave the girl, as she went in with a tremulous  
eagerness, a sense of keen and absolute comprehension, and of that respect  
and reverence at the same time for the trouble of any soul, which is the key-  
note of the power for help that such people possess. She had a varied ex-  
perience. She had seen life in many aspects.

"My dear child, you put upon me a grave responsibility," she said. "I  
should not feel that I could advise you. We must all stand for ourselves."

"Yes I know what you mean. But generally—personally—"

"Impersonally—generally—my dear child, when a woman hesitates be-  
tween ambition and love—"

"No, no, not ambition!"

"Ah, yes," said the older woman, gently. "There is ambition, too,  
though it may seem but the weaker part. I shall say, though; when a wo-  
man hesitates between the love of her art and the love for the one man who  
could make her wretched or blessed—" She paused and Octavia raised her  
eyes.

"Yes, I do love him so," she murmured between her breath.

"Then, my dear child, believe me—marry him. Yes," she continued as  
Octavia turned her face impetuously away, "marry him. I know what is  
going on in your soul now. You are young; you have your beauty; I  
believe you have genius. If you choose this career it lies before you, I also  
believe you would win its fairest and its greatest prizes. But are such  
things enough for us women? Out of my own experience let me warn you  
my child—no! To some, perhaps, there might be some compensation some-  
day for what you give up now. But you are not, I think, of that order of  
souls."

Octavia had covered her eyes with her hands.

"Yes, yes, I know I should suffer! Oh, I believe I should suffer always  
if I gave him up. But such power as I feel in myself is surely a divine  
gift! It is right that I should suffer and sacrifice my happiness for its sake.  
I cannot fling it away."

She had risen to her feet as though to escape from the counsellor she had  
sought. The elder woman's worn, tender, placid gaze rested on her in that  
saddened patience with such exaltations which comes to those who have  
seen too often the bitter ashes of dead enthusiasms. She kissed the girl  
gently and let her go.

Octavia fled homeward as though trying to escape from herself. The  
thought of Gilbert Fraley now only presented itself to her in the light of an  
immense temptation. By just so much as she felt herself precipitated toward  
him by her love and the inexorable impetus of a woman's fate did she strug-  
gle against the tide that was bearing her away and fasten herself blindly to  
the one thought that this sacrifice must be made, laid on the altar of that  
divine gift of which she felt herself only the receptacle, the repository.  
Many other considerations had entered heretofore into her battles with her-  
self. The fear that Gilbert would think it a weak-hearted shrinking from  
poverty with him, an ignoble desire for the riches which she could command  
if she went upon the stage, had been one of them. Now nothing remained  
but a desperate determination to hold fast to an ideal—such determination  
as might have inspired the vestal virgins, also custodians of a holy flame.

And sitting down, without giving time for hesitation, she wrote the few lines following with a flying pen:

"H—H—: DEAR SIR—I have decided to accept your offer for an engagement. I should be glad to be able to see you, with a view to the settling of certain details, with as little delay as possible."

When Gilbert Fraleyby left the office of Fielding, Homer & Co., lawyers, he left it a ruined man. A man of whom one speaks as ruined is usually understood to have fallen from some at least moderate height. But this was not the case with Gilbert Fraleyby. He had always been a poor man and he had expected to remain a poor man. He had always had a saturnine contempt for the mere greed of wealth. Walking along the crowded downtown thoroughfare now he asked himself whether he had been in his right mind the past year that he had so far departed from the customs of his whole life as to be drawn into these speculative transactions which, through the rascality of one who had called himself his friend, had suddenly left him literally beggared. It seemed to him that he must have lost his mental balance. Well, the retribution for his folly had come upon him swiftly; he thought of it with a half whimsical bitterness. He should have to begin now from the beginning. Gilbert suddenly winced. Octavia's name had confronted him, staring conspicuously from a poster. It was not the first time. She was being well advertised for her first metropolitan appearance. He went on blindly enough for a moment and unconscious of the surging crowd around him. He found himself at a ferry before he realized the direction he had taken. Mechanically he passed his money through to the ticket-taker and walked on to the ferry-boat and to the extreme forward part of it.

It was at the crowded evening hour, and the men stood closely packed to the furthest edge. A breeze blew stiffly in Gilbert Fraleyby's face and the slanting sun rays dazzled him. He leaned over the railing and stared down at the churned track of white and green waters beneath. A sort of daze had come over him. A veil seemed to cover the future. He realized that his life, which had seemed to break sharply that day, had really broken a year ago. It did not seem to matter much how he ever took it up again. He felt himself suddenly pushed from behind, and the crowd surged forward.

As he raised himself there was a shriek from the throats of terrified women. A dark form had thrown itself over the edge. A glimpse of one outstretched arm, of a tattered plaid shawl, rose above the water. Gilbert Fraleyby tore off his coat and plunged after it.

There was a moment of wild confusion on board. A bell rang. The engine stopped. Gilbert Fraleyby rose once to the surface and again disappeared. The second time he clutched the woman. A small boat had been put out. A rope was lowered. The woman was dragged up. Gilbert Fraleyby, exhausted, sank again. As he came to the surface for the third time, he struck with head and shoulders against the side of the boat. Then followed unconsciousness.

Life returned to him in the ambulance and drifted away afresh, to renew itself once more in the narrow hospital cot. Clean white curtains surrounded him, and a tall, straight, middle aged woman, with a stony face and a white apron, put some bandages and bottles near his bed, which was the last one in the ward. Then everything grew confused and intervals of delirium followed sanity after what seemed ages.

One morning, at last, sanity remained. An ugly, snub-faced, good humored looking young doctor was smiling broadly down into Gilbert Fraleyby's eyes.

"Well, you'll pull through now; that was a fine thing you did. The woman's case has got in the newspapers, too. Guess I'll have to let the reporters know you'll soon be on your feet again as well. Good deal of interest felt about it. There's been a subscription raised for the woman. Guess she won't be trying to make away with herself immediately again."

"Poor wretch! The best thing I could have done for her would have been to let her go down."

The young doctor started, then laughed at his patient's whimsicality.

The slow hours dragged away. A determined looking young woman, fashionably dressed, walked with a business-like pace through the ward carrying some papers under her arm, she and the sister in charge had a whispered chat by the door and then the young woman disappeared. After a while the nurse came to him and offered him a paper.

An hour later she passed by.

"The light is getting rather poor to read," she suggested good naturedly.

"I was not reading," said Fraleyby. He laid the paper down and turned his face to the wall.

"Gilbert!"

He thought he was dreaming.

Octavia's voice was in his ear, Octavia's face, tense with a passion too deep for words, leaned over his—after a year.

"Oh, Gilbert, Gilbert!"

The ward was empty now, save of its patients. With a quick gesture she pulled the curtains that his face and hers might be screened. The tears had started now and were pouring down her cheeks.

"I have been reading about your triumphs," Gilbert Fraleyby said after a moment.

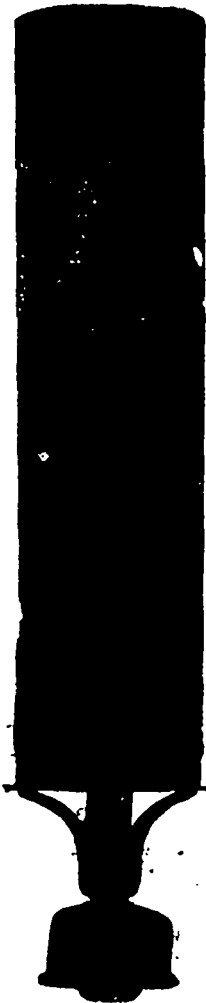
She started forward and the palm of her hand closed over his lips.

"My triumphs! I shall never act again!"

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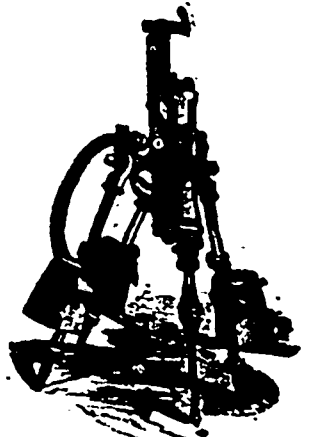
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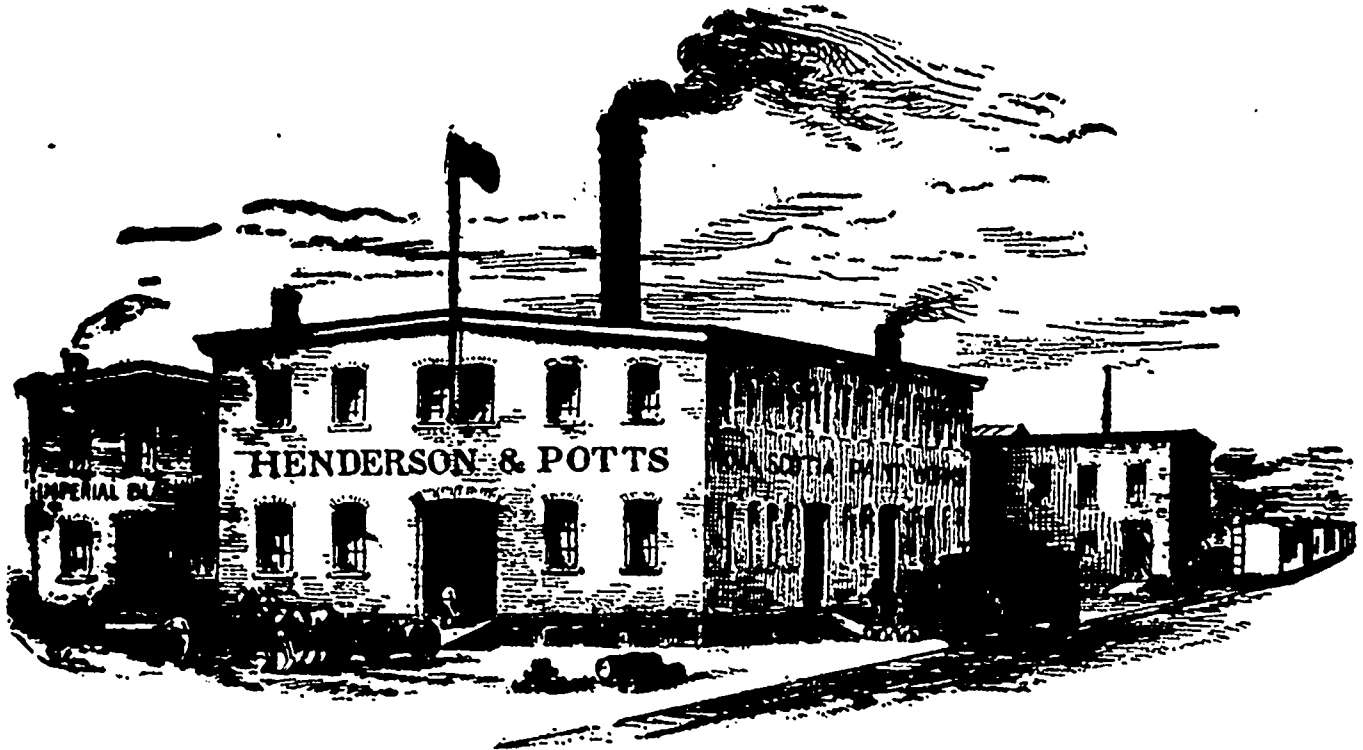
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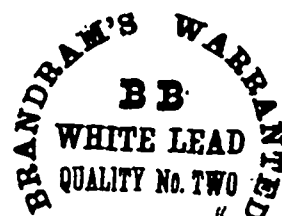
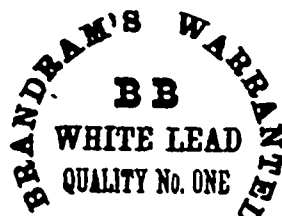
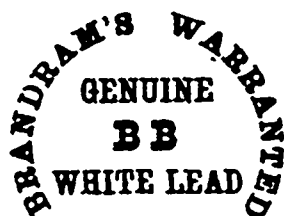
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