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# THE CRITIC:

## A Maritime Provincial Iournal.

DEVOTED TO

# Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

1.50 PER ANNUM. SINGLE COPY 5 CTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., MARCH 20, 1891.

VOL8

OBIAL NOTES	• • • •	••••	• • •	• ••••	••••	••••	••••	1
DELLANGOUS. Dist-Chatand Ch News of the Wee Poetry—To Sleep Jaloux Book Gossip Industrial Notes Sty Chimes Jounnercial Market Quotation Serial—My Austr Mining	uckles						• • • •	
News of the Wee	k	• • • •		• • • •				4
Poetry - To Sleep				• • • •			• • • •	
Jaloux								
Book Gossin							******	6
Industrial Notes			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					
Sty Chimes	• · · •	• • • •	••••					
immercial	• •							8
Tarket Ouetation	•••••	•••••	•••	• •••••	•••••			•-
Carlel Rise Assess	alian i		•••••				1	n
Senal—Nr. Waste	annu c	mann,	•••	•	••••	••• ••	•••••	ö
Draughts - Clock	•••		• • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	

## THE CRITIC,

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The editor of The Chitic 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 purnal. Our readers are capable of approxing of 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 New Orleans' massacre is a serious matter. The administration of justice in the United States must be deplorably loose. Italy is intensely indignant over the lynching of the Italian subjects and demands satisfaction.

Parnell has issued a manifesto to his old friends in the United States calling upon them to subscribe liberally to the Irish election fund, and declaring his ability to carry the Irish party through this crisis successfully. Parnell dies hard, but die he must politically, otherwise Ireland's cause is ruined, and it lieth not in the power of one man to destroy it.

After weary years there at length appears to be some hope that the Bering Sea dispute will be settled and that speedily. Both the United States and Great Britain are now in a mood to leave the matter to arbitration and stop quarreling over the question. Nations, like individuals, often allow judgment to be clouded by caprice, and only realize the true state of affairs after long, provoking and sometimes unjustifiable delays.

The latest additions to the British navy, the Royal Sovereign and the Royal Arthur, are intended for very different purposes, and each will be adapted to the duties which it is specially designed to fulfil. The Royal Sovereign is intended to bear her share in a conflict with an enemy's fleet, to engage vessels as ponderous as hersel, and, in conjunction with her consorts, to form, it may be, a point d'appui for a swarm of leas powerful but swifter cruisers. The object of such vessels as the Royal Arthur is to destroy an enemy's commerce, and either to sink or capture any hostile cruisers that are endeavoring to mete out a similar measure to our own mercantile marine. These two types of battle-ships, which will presumably continue to be constructed, ought to be able to cope with the war ships of any other nation.

The prophecy about Zion being ploughed like a field came true some years ago, when a traveller, we forget who—it might have been Mark Twain—reported the occurrence. This has been quite outdone by the latest sensation in Jerusalem, which has been caused by the introduction of the electric light into a new and flourishing flour mill lately started there. The proprietors, who are Germans, are to be congratulated on this new development. The building in which the light has been introduced is near to the supposed site of Calvary, and close to the Damascus Gate. It need hardly be said that the Arabs and Jews are much puzzled to account for a light in a lamp in which there is no oil, and up to the present time, while gazing with wonder, have been keeping at a respectful distance.

Our Ottawa correspondent, "Dixie." is again at work for us. Next week an interesting budget of notes and comments from the Capital will be laid before our readers.

Another bold adventurer has announced his intention of expediting to the North Pole. We wish him joy over his trip, but most of these Arctic explorers find nothing but cold comfort.

Not so very many years ago illustrated papers were comparatively rare and they were valued accordingly. Now, however, they are plentiful and in many cases of moderate cost, and they are frequently thrown away, burnt or otherwise destroyed by unthinking people who might give unbounded pleasure to their poorer and less fortunate neighbors by turning over to them their picture papers. Children take especial pleasure in pictures, and no one need plead that they have none on whom to bestow their back numbers while there are little people in the world. At hospitals, poor houses and various public institutions such gifts are eagerly welcomed and the supply is nearly always short of the demand. We trust that none of our readers is in the habit of kindling fires with the Illustrated London News, the Graphic, the Dominion Illustrated or any other picture papers. They should always be given away to the most appreciative recipients possibly. The brightness they may take into dull lives can scarcely be estimated.

Canadian literature has suffered another loss. John Lesperance, well known under the nom de plume "Laclede," died at Moutreal on the 11th inst. at the age of fifty fivo years. Mr. Lesperance came to Canada about twenty years ago, he having served on the Confederate side in the American civil war, and left the country upon the defeat of his cause. As a poet, novelist and essayist he has made himself well known. His articles under the heading, "Ephemerides" in the Montreal Gazette were a brilliant feature of that paper for several years. Mr. Lesperance was editor of The Canadian Illustrated News and the first editor of the Dominion Illustrated. He was also one of the twenty literary men whom Lord Lorne selected for the second section of the Reyal Society of Canada. The world did not treat him well. He endured much suffering, and his last years were saddened by great grief and domestic calamity. His mind finally gave way, and after months of mental torture the genial soul of John Lesperance succumbed and passed to its rest.

A great deal of time and ink is being wasted now over speculation as to the soul of man, what it is, where it came from and whither it is going. As this is a matter over which the Almighty has hung a veil, and which in all human probability will never be solved, try how they may, it is time wasted to talk or write about it. The search for the philosopher's atone was not more unsuccessful than this investigation is likely to be. Our wonderful bodies are but little understood, notwithstanding that science has been at work with them for hundreds of years, and is it any wonder that when we come to a phenomena where the scalpel, the microscope and chemical tests have no utility that the "august infinitude" of man is baffled. Interesting it may be, perhaps, to many thus to speculate, and the feeling we have all experienced at times of having lived before, and the belief, co-extensive with the race of man, of the truth of the immortality of the soul leads us into various abstruse theories with respect to it. But however much we may apply our reasoning facilities to this problem we must come to a stopping place far short of the wished-for goal and recognize that One has said, "So far shalt thou go."

To many of our readers our mining columns possess a deeper interest than any other department of THE CRITIC, but there are those among our subscribers who never glance at them, and who look upon mining as a very dry subject. This is a mistake, and we wish to draw the attention of all who take an interest in our Provincial property to the importance of our mines and minerals. To become familiar with what is going on in the mining world ought, therefore, to be of interest to all patriotic Nova Scotians irrespective of personal investments of a financial character. There is no doubt at all that the inture prosperity of our Province depends in a large measure upon the development of our mineral resources. There is no reason why this development cannot be the result of home enterprise and faith in our country, instead of having the all-pervading and wide-awake Yankee come down like a wolf on the fold and make a pot of money before we can look around us. We therefore wish to recommend to all our readers, men and women, the perusal of our mining columns and a general study of the mining interests of Nova Scotia, so that they will be able to express an intelligent opinion on these matters of such deep importance.

We owe our readers an apology for the shortening of our reading columns last week, and to a less extent this week. Last week we had actually no space to squeeze an apology in, and that fact decided a question which has been presenting itself to us for some time past. We have accordingly made arrangements to add four pages to THE CRITIC next week, and give our readers a more liberal quots of matter in our several departments. We shall continue this enlargement for several weeks, and then, if we find it feasible, shall make a permanent addition to our space.

Canadians as a usual thing do not take sides very strongly in English politics, and there is a generous feeling of admiration for statesmen of both sides felt among us. Mr. Gladstone, for instance, has scores, nay hundreds, of ardent admirers in this country, and they will be pleased to hear that a body of Canadians in London, wishing to mark their esteem for him, have decided to present him with a portrait of himself, and have selected a Canadian artist, Mr. J. C. Forbes, R. C. A., of Toronto, to paint it. Many of Mr. Gladstone's admirers are such altogether irrespective of politics; his high character, great achievements in statesmanship, and brilliant and versatile genius, as well as the extraordinary age at which he retains full mental vigor, making him the most striking figure in the British Empire. There are those who do not see eye to eye with the "Grand Old Man" on the vexed question of Home Rule for Ireland, but his fearless championship of Christianity against the forces of scepticism, agnosticism and atheism has endeared him to the faithful of all denominations. The selection of a Canadian artist to paint this portrait is only fitting, but it is none the less gratifying. The name of the great painter Millais was mentioned for the work, but we are glad to be able to record that the Canadians concerned preferred to have the painting done by one of their own countrymen. Hence the selection of Mr. Forbes, who will sail shortly for England, when Mr. Gladstone will sit for the portrait. It is about a year since the project was talked of and Mr. Gladstone consented to sit.

In these days poets must be careful about the sentiments they express, for they are pretty sure to "catch it" from some quarter. As a case in point, take Lord Tennyson's poem "To Sleep," which appears elsewhere in this issue. By likening death to sleep—a somewhat hackneyed simile-Lord Tennyson has aroused some religious people in their wrath, and this ten-doller-a-word poem has been stamped with their disapproval. It appears like straining at a gnat to pretend to find anything unchristian in this comparison. The only wonder is that even a poet laureat could ring the changes upon it again to the tune of ten-dollars a word, or more, according to some authorities. Shakespeare put in Hamlet's mouth "To die, to sleep!" and no one even called him an agnostic because of it, so why should the author of "In Memoriam" and "Crossing the Bar" be called in question. One of our own poets, now a clergyman of the Church of England, in a beautiful sonnet entitled "Sleep," published first in King's College Record, and later in The Critic, expresses the same sentiments, only we thinkbegging the laureat's pardon—more beautifully. As for the price paid for "To Sleep," New York Truth says that Lord Tennyson arranged for the sale of it to a certain famous publishing house in England. It sold the right to print it to a London paper, and separately to each large city in Great Britain. Australia also purchased the privilege, and Truth took the exclusive right for the United States. It is difficult to estimate the exact revenue from all these sources, but a conservative estimate, based on the sums paid in England and America, indicates that Lord Tennyson was paid for the poem at the rate of \$45 a word. The general impression is, however, that it cost ten-dollars a word, and as the word "sleep" is used twelve times, and there are only nine lines in the poem, it appears to be ample

The necessity for the abolition of the stove as a means of heating Railway cars is again forcibly brought to our minds by the terrible details of the collision in the Fourth Avenue Tunnel, N. Y., and again by the accident on the Atchison, Topeka and Sante Fe Railroad on March 8th. In the latter case the track was obstructed by snow, and the engine struck the curve where the accident occurred, at the switch, and left the track, followed by the cars, which piled up in confusion one upon the other. One man was killed instantly, and a number of others were fatally injured by burning and crushing. The wreck took fire immediately, and the corpse of a Mrs. Wood in the baggage car was cremated. It is not for us to suggest what means of heating shall be substituted for the car stove, but the fact that the horrors of railway accidents are rendered tenfold by fire ought to move the people through their representatives in Parliament to make some decided move towards the abolition of stoves and oil lamps in railway cars. The Week wisely suggests that now that a new Parliament is about to meet, it would be well for the matter to be brought up. The Week also endorses the suggestion of a correspondent that a Canadian Railway Commission should be appointed to decide business questions between the railways and their patrons, and compel railway corporations to take better precautions for the protection of their employes from maining in the discharge of their duties. It appears to us that there have been, both in the United States and Canada, an unusual number of accidents on railways during the past year, and in some of them the terror of fire has added greatly to the sufferings of the victims. By all means let some action be taken towards compelling the removal of the stoves and the oil lamps. In these days of electricity and steam the heartlessness of corporations is evidenced by the continuance of the present system so costly in the lives of travellers. When once the change is effected we will look back and wonder how it was that we were so callous to the cries repeatedly made. The feasibility of safe heating has been sufficiently proved, so that there need be no hesitation on that score.

It must be rather painful for Emperor William to find his cherished scheme of a great navy falling short of approval by the Reichstag. Popular opinion is against it, and the Emperor lays the blame for the failure to secure the grants for naval purposes to the indiscretion of Admiral Hollman in making his disclosures, and to Chancellor Von Caprivi's want of Parlia mentary tact. The position of the latter is critical, and it is 'hought that he will not be able to control affairs. Count Von Waldersee has been openly taken into favor by the Emperor, and it is not unlikely that in the event of Caprini's downful he will succeed as Chancellor.

The United States Postal Subsidy Bill, which authorizes the expenditure of \$1,200,000 a year, has passed both houses of Congress, and will probably shortly become law. It is to be enforced first with those lines of steamers plying between the ports of the United States and those of South American nations, and is supplementary to Mr. Blaine's Reciprocity policy. It will, however, pour out its greatest benefits upon the lines of steamers already running and coming under its provisions, and will have the evil effect of crushing out competition and enabling the beneficiaries to minopolize the carrying trade on their lines and keep up prices too. It is contended by its promoters that it will stimulate American shipbuilding, and this, as the Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette says, will not be a very depressing sight On the whole the feeling is one of dissatisfaction, but as the passage of this Act was a sort of sop to those who promoted the larger measure of the Shipping Subsidy Bill which was defeated, a "Hobson's choice" acquiesconce has been given to it.

The United States after the passage of the McKinley Bill signified its disapproval of such a high tariff wall being raised by electing a Democratic majority for the next Congress. The high tariff nevertheless exists at the present, and Mr. Blaine, with a keen insight into the needs of the country, set to work to form reciprocity treaties with South American countries. The treaty with Brazil was the first proposed and it was followed by one with Venezuela The Brazillian treaty is looked upon with general favor in the United States, the free-traders regarding it as a step in the right direction. But it now appears that the undoing to the work of the McKinley Bill to this extent is receiving a check from the other party to the treaty, Brazil. The sentiment against it is so pronounced that on February 12th, when the action of the Government in celebrating the treaty was being defended by one of the deputies, the greater number of Congressmen lest the hall. A despatch from Brazil states that from the present feeling against the treaty it is not improbable that the decree establishing it will, after the constitution is approved, be dropped by Congress as many other of Ganaral Deplora's decrees have been. Those opposed to it see in its acceptance a great blow dealt to home agricultural interests and home industries, with a diminished source of revenue for the Government. They reason that it means an increased trade with the United States; and increased trade with the United States, with a large number of products entered free and a reduction of duty on certain manufactured goods, means a diminution of the revenue from this source, because of a less trade with European nations that would pay a higher duty. It is causing not a little uneasiness, too, among the British and German merchants. They see in it, if successful, a large withdrawal of their trade from Brazil and a necessity for them to seek new pastures. The British residents pronounce the scheme on the part of the United States sharp practice, and think England should lose no time in providing some measures to nip the Yankee scheme in the bud. Unless under discussion this reciprocal treaty should grow more fair to the Brazillians, the Provisional Government of that new republic may find that it acted too bastily in the matter.

Papers from Jamaica make most flattering comments upon the Canadian exhibits at the exposition. In fact it is admitted that one half the interest felt in the exhibition and a similar proportion of the success which has attended it are due to the Canadian exhibits and to the zeal and energy of the gentlemen in charge of them. Everyone in Canada ought to know that the great efforts made to have a creditable showing at this exhibition were due to a desire to see a mutually profitable commerce spring up between our small sister and ourselves. That our well meant overtures have been well received is patent from the tone of the Jamaica papers. Our representatives there, Hon. Adam Brown, Honorary Commissioner, and Mr. W. D. Dimock, Superintendent of the Canadian Court, are highly spoken of as fortunate selections for the positions assigned them. The Colonial Standard and Jamaica Despatch says: "Whoever goes into the Canadian Court is greeted with courteous smiles and finds persons to whom it is: labor of love to afford him all the information in their power." The same paper speaks of the fur exhibit as follows :-- "A magnificent assortment of furs, in which Canada surpasses almost every other country in the world, is hung around North go to make up the display. Asplendid bear's head, which has been the balustrade of the gallery and in other parts of the Court. The skins of the bears, miniver, ermine, arctic foxes, brown foxes, and nearly every other animal whose habitat is the far the admiration of everyone who has seen it, has, we believe, been presented to His Excellence the Governor, by Mr. Dupuy, the Quebec Commissioner." Canadian bread and butter has also highly pleased the Jamaicans; a general tasting match being held a few weeks ago. Kingstonians and Jamaicans generally have treated Canadian visitors most courteously, and it is to be hoped that the cordial feeling thus started between the inhabitants of the "Pearl of the Antilles" and this "True North" may increase to our muival advantage. The Kingston Daily Gleaner, of February 21st, containing two pages descriptive of the Canadian exhibits, has reached us. The article is well illustrated, and calculated to impress all who see it with the variety and importance of our resources, products and manufactures.

#### CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

#### LOVE WAS TRUE TO ME.

Love was true to me
True and t nder,
I who ought to be
Lovo's defender,
Let the cold winds blow Till they chilled him.
Let the winds and sun
Shroud him—and know
That I killed him.

Years he cried to me
To be kinder,
I was blind to see
And grow blinder.
Years with soft hands raised,
Fondly reaching,
Wept and prayed and praised,
Still beseeching,

When he died. I woke. God, how lonely! When the gray dawn broke On one only.

Now heside Love's grave
I am kneeling,
All he sought and gave
I am feeling.

John Boule O'Reilly.

"Refore we were 'married," said she, "his displays of affection were positively overdone." "And now?" "They are very rare."

She-I know he isn't a pedigreed dog, but no tramp or beggar can come near the house without his letting us know it. He-What does he do? Bark ? She-No; he crawls under the sofa.

Mr. Walton-" Why do they call fishermen anglers?"

Mr. Hooke—" Comes from the angle, you know. Crooked. They never tell a straight story about what they catch."

Wife-You don't tell me that Prof. A. has been struck dumb? Husband -Yes, last night. And he was master of seven languages. Wife-Is it possible? And was he struck dumb in all seven!

A New Cosmocony.—Little Willie—Who made the milky way, mamma? Memma—Why, God, of course. Who did you suppose?

Little Willie.—I didn't know but it was the cow that jumped over the

Or Demise .- He-" The Bostonions are a brave people; they never say dio.

She-" Don't they?"

Ho-" No. They say decease."

"There is one thing I don't like about the attaches of the Russian legation-something I don't think is consistent with good breeding."

"What is that ?"

"They are forever calling one another hard names."

The Emporor of Germany has his cards like other mortals. They are very simple, although those of the German nobility are generally very highly decorated with crests and crowns. The royal cards have absolutely no ornamentation. In plain gothic letters they read: "Wilheim, German DON'T FAIL TO CALL OR WRITE FOR PRICES. Emperor and King of Prussis."

Out of the Mouths of Babes .- Two children were playing on the sidewalk and a lady passed them.

"She's a grass widow," said one.
"What's a grass widow!" asked the other.

"Gracioua? Don't you know that?" said the other scornfully: "Why, her husband died of hay fover."

The Most Honored Beast.—He is the ass. May we presume to ask why the Bacteriologists never think of trying to experiment against disease by the transfusion of his blood! No living creature is blessed with a greater measure of immunity against complaints to which flesh is heir. His is the perfection of health. His name has never appeared on the vetinary surgeon's bill. None has a better name in the world's history. It was from an ass' jawbone that Samson drew strength and water. It was an ass that warned Bilaam, and another that advised Caius Marius, and another that went with Onigen and the rest of the scholars to listen to the lectures of Ammonius of Alexandria. The prophets, one and all, honored his back; and a Grester than the prophets. Under the Old Law, every first born might be slain for a crifice, except these two—man and ass. Apuleius of Megara's ass was admitted to the holy mysteries of Isis "The ass carries mysteries," says the ancient preverb; and the wise Agrippa wrote of him. "Of a clean and innocent heart, void of choler, being at peace with all living creatures; patiently carrying old the barthens laid upon his back; as a reward whereof, he is never with lice, crany diseases, and liveth longer than any other beast."

Surely nothing but good would result from the transfusion of the blood of a creature so honored and so clean !

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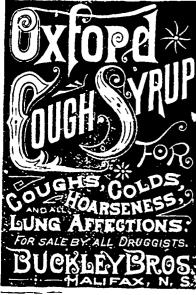
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TRINITY TERM

Will begin APRIL 6th. Early application necessary, Very few vacancies. Circulars on application to

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## **MOIR'S**

DESIGGATED GOCOANUT

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HALIFAX, N. S.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The Nova Scotia Legislature meets on the and April.

Sir John Macdonald is still suffering from a severe cold

The steamer Halifax with 180 excursionists has arrived at Kingston, Jamaica.

Agencies of the People's Bank and Union Bank, of Halisax, have been opened at North Sydney.

April 7th will be election day for N.S. Legislature in Antigonish, Hants and Cape Breton. Nomination on March 31st.

P. E. Island is suffering from a hay famine, and cattle are starving to death. Cows are selling for \$7. "The tunnel" is loudly cried for.

Charles Stuart, one of Truro's most valued citizens, died after a short illness last week. Truro papers speak very highly of his fine character.

An independent political club is about to be formed in Kingston, Ontario, by prominent citizens. Principal Grant is one of the prime movers.

The body of Henry White was found in a lake at Eelbrook, Yarmouth County, some days ago. He had been in a drunken row on election night and foul play was feared. The coroner's jury, however, brought in a vordict of accidental drowning.

Blanchard, Bentley & Co., Truro, hold their special show days for trimmed millinery, untrimmed hats and bonnets, flowers, feathers, laces, etc., on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week. They have a splendid assortment in all these lines ..

Miss Alice G. Blackadder, a Wolfville lady, took the degree of M. D. at a New York college last week. Dr. Blackadder has been occupied as a trained nurse in New York, and has many friends in the medical profession. She intends opening an office and practising there

A terrific explosion of dynamite occurred in Hull on Wednesday afternoon at Patton's dynamite factory, which took fire. The men fled for their lives and no one was seriously hurt. The ground was torn up for an acre around and windows in Ottawa and Hull were broken

A collision took place between a Springhill special run by Conductor Charles Bass and the locomotive of a branch train from Point Bute, run by Conductor John McFadden, at the junction on Wednesday. Both engines were ditched. No one was hurt. The engineers and firemen jumped. It is not known where the blame lies.

Canadian cheese takes the first four prizes at Jamaica. The first and second were taken, respectively, by Duckett, Hodge & Co., Montreal, and L. C. Archibald, Antigonish. This speaks volumes for our Canadian product, competing as it does against the numerous exhibits representing the immense cheese industry of the U. States.

Seventy five pounds of dynamite exploded at Tidnish dock on Friday morning last while in the process of being thawed out. The little building where it was and the ship railway dredge were blown to pieces, and the shock was felt for miles. Damage to dock considerable. None of the workmen had gone to their work so there was no loss of life.

The Mad's Montreal correspondent says he is informed that as soon as an address in reply to the speech from the throne, opening the new parliament, is moved, Tarte, the new member for Montmorency, will rise in his seat and move an amendment to the speech from the throne, impeaching Sir Hector Langevin and Thomas McGreevy for the misappropriation of public funds.

Mr. W. C. Harris, architect, of Charlottetown, P. E. Island, has been awarded \$300 for the best Canadian plan submitted for competition for the Montreal Board of Trade building, which is to cost over \$275,000. The building is to be erected after the plans of Messrs. Shiply, Ruttan & Coolidge, of Boston, they having been judged the best by Prof. Hunt, of New York, to whom the plans were submitted.

A bill introduced into the Ontario Legislature by the attorney general to amend the marriage law provides that every marriage duly solemnized according to the rites, usages and customs of the Quakers, and in like manner every marriage solemnized by any duly appointed commissioner or staff officer of the Salvation Army, shall be valid, and that all duties imposed on, and rights given to, ciergymen and ministers by existing statutes in this respect shall be imposed on the official of the Quakers or Salvation Army who performs such ceremony.

Arbitration on the Vewfoundland lobster question is to take place between France and England. This is very limited, and Newfoundland is far from satisfied. The grievances the "ancient and loyal" colony has against Britain are the French treaty rights, which she wants to have bought out, the refusal of Britain to ratify the reciproci y treaty with the United States and the guaranteeing by Britain of the interest upon a loan for public works in the Island, which has only at last been done with such conditions attached that the colory cannot assent to it. The proposed commission to arbitrate on the lobster question will consist of two representatives of each Government and three foreign jurists, one Russian, one Norwegian and one Swiss.

Consumption frequently is the result of neglecting what appears to be only a slight cough. Use Oxford Cough Syrup, it gives immediate relief.

A. Miner Griswold, widely known as the "fat contributor," editor of Texas Siftings, died suddenly of apoplexy at Sheboggan, Wis., Saturday.

Vassar College has compromised with the next of kin of John Guy Vassar by paying over to them \$146,000 out of the \$650,000 bequeathed to the college by Mr. Vassar.

The anti-Chinese law has been passed in the California Assembly 49 to It provides for the issuance of certificates of residence to the Chinese now in the state and excluding all others. The bill has already passed the Senate.

A Chicago despatch says there is a project on foot to have the world's fair opened by the only living descendant of Columbus, the Duke of Seragua, of Madrid. The plan is to secure his presence there with his collection, and to have him start the muchinery of the fair.

The British tramp steamer Curlew sank at her pier in New York Harbor on Sunday morning. One of the seacocks was accidentally left open, and she slowly filled and sauk until her decks were just awash. The crew escaped. The vessel was about to sail for Newfoundland with a cargo of leather and oil.

Nows comes from New Castle, Penn., that Joseph Martin, a glassblower, is engaged in a series of experiments to develop a formula by which glass may be hardened so as to endure a great shock. He has devised a method by which a bit of glass was treated and made so hard that a strong blacksmith could not break it on an anvil.

Syracuse, N. Y., suffered from fire to the extent of \$1,000,000 loss on Saturday. Disastrous fires have also raged in several other places. An insane asylum at Nashville, Tonn, was burned, and a number of the patients perished in the fluxes. The town of North Washington, Iowa, was almost totally destroyed by fire on Monday night.

Capital has been subscribed, the ground purchased and plans drawn for the construction of the tallest office building in the world at Chicago. The site of the structure is 110 feet of frontage on Dearborn street. The building will be 24 stories high, surpassing the tower of the Auditorium by six stories and the Masonic Temple by five. Steel will be the chief material used in its construction

A furious mob in New Orleans lynched eleven of the nineteen Italians indicted for the murder of Chief of Police Hennessy on the 15th of October last. Some of the men had been tried, and the jury had acquitted them, but the lynchers had reason to believe that the jury was bought, and they proceeded to take the law into their own hands. The details of the massacre are horrible, and there is much excitement over it. It is generally regarded as a disgrace to the United States.

The Irish Parnellite delegates have arrived in America.

Prince Jerome Napoleon, who has been ill at Rome for some days is dead.

Mr. Gladstone was been speechifying in the south of England. He was as fresh as ever and spoke well.

There are rumore abroad that President Balmaceda, of Chili, has been murdered, but so far there has been no reliable information.

A severe blizzard was experienced in the South of England last week. Railways were blocked and great suffering ensued. Several lives were

Rev. Father McOscar, administrator to the primate, preaching at Armagh on Sunday, said if Parnell persisted in his present course the sacrement would be refused his adherents.

Sir Charles Dilke is trying to clear himself of the scandal which put an end to his political career and re-enter parliament at the coming elections. Mr. Gladstone objects, but Sir Charles is coming out again all the same.

The French government has acceded to the request of the Chilian revolutionists that the Chilian warships just completed at Tauton and destined for the service of President Balmaceda, should not be allowed to depart.

A special from Buenos Ayres says the mayor of Valparaiso, together with the soldiers of the garrison in that city, have gone over to the insurgents. Ex-government troops have seized President Balmaceda's transport, the Maida. This is a heavy blow to Balmaceda's prestige.

The Times referring to the seizure of the steamer Countess of Carnarvon by the Portuguese in South Africa, says; "Portugal is a weak and badly guided state, and has been allowed to do things which would not be permitted to stronger nations, but there are limits to immunities of feebleness and folly and she must be called to account for her seizure of a British vessel."



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## Cough-Cures

Are abundant, but the one best known for its extraordinary anodyne and expectorant qualities is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For nearly half a century this preparation has been in greater demand, than any other rem-

edy for colds, coughs, bronelilis, and pul-monary complaints in general.

"I suffered for more than eight months from a severe cough accompanied with hemorrings of the lungs and the expectoration of matter. The physicians gave me up, but my druggist prevailed on me to try

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

t did so, and soon began to improve, my fungs he ded, the cough reased, and I be-

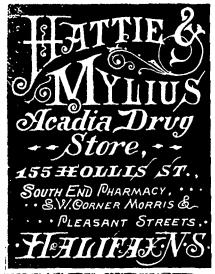
lunes he ded, the cough reased, and I became stouter and healther than I have ever heen before. I would suggest that the name of Ayer's Cherry Pector of be changed to Eirst of Lafe, for it certainly saved my life,? —F. J. Oliden, Salto, Buenos Ayres.

"A few years ago I took a very bad cold, which settled on my longs. I had might verts, a rackled cough, and great soreness. My doctor's medicine did me no good. It ied many remedies, but received no benefic everybody of speared of my recovery. I have advised to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and, as a last resort, did so. From the first docted to hadned relief, and, after using two hottles of it, was completely restored to hottles of it, was completely restored to health."-P. Adams, New Gretan, N. J.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

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DUNCAN BROUSSARD, - Proprietor, HALIFAX, N. S.

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## HOTEL DUFFERIN,

Formerly the "Clifton Hotel," has lately been purchased by Mr. John Cox, proprietor of the "Axon Hotel," who has had the building remodelled in style of beauty and convenience equal to any hotel in the Maritime Provinces, putting in all modern improvements in the way of Electric Light, Electric Bells, heated throughout by Hot Water, Hot and Cold Water Bath-rooms, in s..ites, time Sitting and Reading Rooms, large and Handsome Dining room, and every convenience to make it pleasant for its guests. The cuisme will be a prominent heater of the house. Commercial men will find large and well fitted-up Sample Rooms. Also, elegant Billiard and Pool Rooms.

Carriages to and from Hotel free.

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If you have any Pains or Aches, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Head or Tooth Achr., Stiff Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Chiblains, Lame Back, Swellings, Corns, etc., use EUREKA OIL. It will cure you.

If you have Dysepsia, Laver Complaint, Kidney Disease, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, General Weakness and Debility, Billiousness, Head Ache, Nervousness, any Disease arising from Impure Blood, use EUREKA BLOOD PURIFIER.

If you have Sores of any kind, Salt Rheam, P. imples, Scald Head, Eczema. Boils and Burns, or Scalds, use the EUREKA SALVE.

Diseases of Women, arising from a low state of vitality, Weak Nerves and Impure Blood, use the BLOOD PURIFIER.

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MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1891. January 14, February 11, March 11, April 8, May 13, June 10, July 8, Angust 12, Sep-tember 9, October 14, November 11, December 9.

TENTH MUNTHLY DRAWING APRIL 8, 1891 3134 Prizes Worth \$52,740. Capital Prize worth \$15,000.

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## List of Prizes. 1 1 '' 1 '' 2 Prizes '' APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 2.500 00 1,500 00 1,000 00

#### TO SLEEP.

To sleep! to sleep! the long bright day is done, And darkness rises from the fallen sun. To sleep! to sleep!

Whate'er thy joys, they vanish with the day; Whate'er thy griefs; in sleep they fade away. To sleep !

Sleep, mournful heart, and let the past be past. Sleep, happy soul! all life will sleep at last. To sleep! to sleep!

Lord Tennyson in N. Y. Truth.

#### JALOUX.

If I should lean across the jasper wall.

With Heaven's own lilles on my bosom now,
And, white and radiant, let my kisses fall
Through voiceful calms upon thine earthly brow,
If my low cries should reach you from the sky,
With means for touches of the kingly palm—
Sav! would you know how wholly true am I
That kneel beside thee now so still and calm?

Or, if before you I should stand today
Where seraphims are standing fair and sweet,
And with my breath upon your eyelids say:
"The way was long and lonely for my feet
What time I walked without you!" would you read
The secret of my secret soul aright—
As he has read, who gladly giveth meed
Of tenderest love to lives of little light?

I dare believe it! To my wounded heart
I take this consolation; when at last
The tidal waves that drifted us apart
For aye on earthly seas have kindly cast
Us safe on Heaven's own shoteland, you will know
How much you wronged the soul that keepeth white
Ard clean its raiment for thy sake! And so,
Until that dear day dawneth, sweet, "Good-night."

Hester A. Benediet.

#### BOOK GOSSIP.

Worthington Co., 747 Broadway, New York, announce for immediate publication "A Brave Woman," by E. Marlitt; translated by Margaret P. Waterman; with 50 photogravure illustrations. A romantic novel, of which the scenes are laid in one of the inland capitals of Central Europe. It is a story of married life absolutely unique, but withal extremely fascinating. The plot is well conceived, the characters act their part naturally, many situations in it are most thrilling, all is managed with consummate skill. The renowned author's name is a sufficient guarantee for excellence of literary workmanship combined with purity of thought and actions. Price in ½ Rox. \$1.25; paper 75 cents. Also, "Boris Leneky," by Oseip Schubin; translated by Elise L. Lathrop; 1 vol., 12 no.; illustrated. This work is sequel to "Asbein," by the same author, one of the chief characters being Boris Lensky's charming, lovable and neglected little daughter Marie, who claims the reader's sympathy and interest from the first. The terrible consequences which a life of dissipation bring are graphically portrayed in the description of the virtueso Leneky's old age. The story is touchingly The terrible

pathetic at times, and is written in the mines; author. Price in cloth, \$1.00; paper, 50 cents.

"FAKE" JOURNALS.—A great many people have lately been swindled by so-called prize competitions, the only object of which was to deceive the Mushroom journals have sprung up and offered wonderful inducements to subscribers, who on taking the cunningly-laid bait found both the journal and the prizes worthless. The publishers of the Dominion Illustrated have learned that doubts are expressed regarding the genuineness of the offers they have made in connection with their prize competition. To set all doubts at rest, they now announce that any dissatisfied prize winner in their competition may exchange a prize for the cash value at which it is rated in their published list. Their only object in effering prizes has been to secure a larger permament circulation, and to this end their journal has also been greatly enlarged and improved. The nature of the prize competition makes it a beneficial literary exercise for all, apart altogether from the question of prizes. A journal with a well established reputation, and which is constantly aiming to improve its literary and illustrative contents is not of the sort that breaks faith with subscribers. The response to their generous offer has already been most gratifying. receipt of 12 cents in stamps the publishers (The Sabiston Litho, and Pub. Co., Montreal) will forward to any address a sample copy of the journal with terms, full particulars, etc.

The Season for April just received. The illustrations are, as usual, of a practicable and seasonable style. Some very handsome jackets for both house and street wear of a desirable shape and becoming to all figures are shown; also, new and novel designs for costumes for ladies and children that will commend themselves at sight. This special feature of costumes for children makes the Scason invaluable to mothers who are interested in baving their children dressed in comfort, combined with beau iful shapes having their children dreesed in comfort, combined with beau trut snapes and new in effect and design. Nothing old or reproduced from other works, but specialties only found in the Season, which should be in the hands of every family in the land who desire to make their children useful members of society and lovers of art. Yearly subscription \$3.50; single copies 30 cents; the International News Company, 83 & 85 Duane Street, New York.

The subject of "Street-Cleaning in Large Citics" will be treated in the April Popular Science Monthly by General Emmons Clark, of New York.

The article will include explicit practical suggestions for the proper performe to of this important work.

The Ladice' Bazaar will give \$100 in gold to the person sending them the largest number of sentences constructed from words contained in the the largest number of sentences constructed from words contained in the quotation: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you do you even so to them." Every week during the contest they will give a "handsome family sewing machine," valued at \$50, to the person sending them the largest number of sentences this week. If preferred they will give the winner a solid gold watch instead of the sawing machine. Special prizes for boys and girls. They do not offer impossibilities. The above will be carried out to the letter. Everyone competing will have an equal chance. No dictionary required in this competition. Send 10c. for sample copy of the Ladies' Bazaar and full instructions. The Ladies' Bazaar, 4 Adelaide St. East, Toronto.

"What keeps the bicyclor upright ?"-a question that is often askedwill be answered in an illustrated article contributed to the April Popular Science Monthly by Charles B. Warring.

AUTHORS AND REVIEWERS .- "A Reviewer and Reviewed of nearly twenty years' etanding," writing to the Author, lays down the following rules:—"1—All books sent for review should be cut. 2—The reviewer should be helped in his work by the preface, which should always be dated.

3—As far as practicable, the reviewer should be unknown to the reviewed. 4...The number of pages and the price of a book should be stated in the review. 5-In advertisements, extracts from the writer's own preface should be preferred to extracts from reviews. 6—A book should either be reviewed within six months from its receipt or returned. 7—The plot of a novel should never be disclosed in the review of it. 8—Though the reviewer should be set right by the author on clear mistakes, the general criticism of a review is to be depreciated. 9—There is something to be said for a practice of the author sending with his book a 'draft review.' 10-There is something to be said for a practice of the author sending a small fee. I need hardly say that I make the two last suggestions with the greatest fear and trembling." "One would like to know exactly," remarks the editor of the Author, "what there is to be said for the last two sugges-

The top-notch of perfection in the art of teaching how to advertise effectively is reached by Printers' Ink, a weekly paper published in New York by Gec. P. Rowell & Co. This paper, although the smallest that reaches our table, is a veritable proof of the saying that the best goods are found in small parcels. It is worth the subscription price (\$2.00 a year) ten times over to any businesses man. Why? Because it will stir up the gift that is in him to advertise wisely and well; it will give him ideas that will put hundreds of dollars in his pockets; it will print for him practical articles by practical men who have graduated in the art of advertising; it will teach him that advertising will increase his business whether it be small or large, and he will find a genuine pleasure in reading it. It is a little gem, bright and sparkling, and we like it because it shows those who ought to advertise what a benefit it will be to them, as well as the most effectual way to do it. This is grist to our mill and money to our advertisers' pockets The art of advertising to the best advantage is of paramount importance to everyone who advertises at all, and we can assure our readers that if they are off the track in securing business Printers' Ink will show them how to get on and keep on. The advertising bureau of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., from which this sprightly journal for advertisers is issued, has been in the business for over twenty-five years, and is a recognized authority on all questions partiaining to advertising. No one can fail to benefit from the security of th pertaining to advertising. No one can fail to benefit from the experiences of others when they have such a chance as this to study them. Do not put off until to-morrow what you can do to day, but subscribe at once for this pointer to success.

#### INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

One of the hustling industries of Hopewell is the McArthur Factory. This is now owned by Messrs Dr. McDonald and Alex. Grant of Hopewell, but the mechanical superintendence still remains in Mr. McArthur's hands. Last week a large order for several hundred of his well known grand daddy arm chairs was received from Kingston, Jamaica. - Pictou News.

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HERBERT HARRIS, Propr.

SPRING, 1891.

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HANDY



Colors.

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#### BOOK-BINDING.

Magazines, Music, Law and Library Books Neatly and Strongly Bound in

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School Books, Blank Books,

GENERAL STATIONERY, ' WHICH THEY OFFER AT LOW RATES

137 GRANVILLE ST., HALIFAX, N. S

#### CITY CHIMES.

The writer of Gossips from Nova Scotia in the Dominion Illustrated has found out her proper vein at last. Sometimes, we will not say always, the has talked twaddle unworthy of publication in a paper with a field stretching from ocean to ocean, and dealt in small personal matters of little interest to any but the people mentioned. But in the Dominion Illustrated of March 14th the women of Canada will find from the pen of the Nova Scotian correspondent an article on dress worthy of consideration by all who desire to be healthy and happy. She deals particulary with that article of feminine attire usually looked upon as the foundation, bone and sinew, as it were, of a correct toilette—the corset. She also has some sensible remarks on boots, which upon the principle that all's well that ends well should receive the distinguished consideration of all women. The only trouble is that all this good advice has been given time and again with but little result, and we are driven to the conclusion that the feminine mind has a peculiar imporviousness to admonition of this kind. Now, however, that this nameless Nova Scotian has delivered her message and we have done our little best to help on the reform by directing attention to it, we hope the spirit of Jenness Miller will provade our womenkind and the stiff and bony corset be discarded for a more comfortable and healthful garment. In these days of long narrow waists it will require not a little thoral courage for them to follow the dictates of good sense, for what woman wants to be out of the fashion? As to boots, it will not cause such a wrench to reform in this matter, for fashion has been heading that way for some time, and it is quite "the thing" for a lady to wear flat boots and shoes with wide toes and low heels. In fact only a few foolish women, who want to produce a high instep by means of high heels and a high curve under the foot, continue to suffer the various disabilities produced by their use. The Dominion Illustrated is pretty well known in the city and most people like it. Undoubtedly a great deal of enterprise is shown in the variety of its contents and recently it has been so Nova Scotiany that we might almost consider it three-quarters ours.

The new wing of the School for the Blind, Morris Street, was thrown open for the inspection of the public on Friday and Saturday afternoons of last week. A large number of people took advantage of this opportunity to see for themselves what an important addition has been made to that institution. The arrangements for the comfort of the pupils are very complete, and the new quarters will be sure of appreciation by the boys, for whose use the wing is intended. A few thousand dollars are yet to be raised by public subscription, after which there will be no debt on the building. The intention is to have a similar wing erected for the use of the girls in a few years, when it will probably be required.

Miss Louise Laine's second recital was, as we expected, a treat, and that talented lady, with the assistance of Herr Klingenfeld and Mr. C. H. Porter, presented one of the most attractive programmes ever served to a Halifax audience. The audience was most select, and Orpheus Hall was filled to its fullest capacity. The artistic programme, giving the words of all the songs, and interspersed with appropriate Shakespearean quotations, added not a little to the satisfaction experienced. At the next, third and last, recital the Leipzig Trio will assist.

St. Patrick's day was bitterly cold, and the procession of the Charitable Irish Society had almost a worse time of it than usual. The wind was high, and the banners gave their bearers all they could do to hold them. Notwithstanding the cold, however, the turn out was quite large, and St. Patrick's bend made a good showing. The young Hibernians, who were obliged to abstain from their parade, followed at the rear with their fife and drums corps in active operation. Mass was celebrated at St. Patrick's Church.

Prof. S. Porter intends taking his departure from Halifax shortly, and the Orpheus Club, recognizing his services to music in this city, are making arrangements to tender him a complimentary concert. There should be a large attendance when the concert takes place.

The band of the Leicestershire regiment gave a concert in the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening when they performed a splendid selection of music. A large audience was present and enjoyed the performance exceedingly.

The rink has received a new lease of life for a short period, and the devotees of that resort rejoice accordingly. After the back bone of winter showing signs of being broken, to have it siffen up again and go marching on, quite oblivious of the fact that we are longing for an early spring, is exasperating. Well, ever since the time of Goldsmith at least, winter has had an amorous habit of lingering in the lap of spring, and we can expect no less this year.

The W. C. T. U. have engaged the Orpheus Hall for the evening of March 31st., and arrangements are being made for a literary and musical entertainment of a high class.

Minnie Hauk may come to Halifax in April, singing in a miscellaneous programme, with one act of "Carmen" in full costume, and an act from "Trovatore" and "Faust." If she comes it will probably be between April 20th and 26th.

"An ounce of prevention, &c." Do not neglect that cough! One bottle of Patture's Emulsion (the cough medicine par excellence) taken now, may save you weeks of illners, and a long doctor's bill. Large bottle, only 50 cents.

#### COMMERCIAL.

In a general sense business has not as yet entirely recovered from the interruption caused by the general electrons. However the uncertainty, especially in the case of importers, that previously existed having been removed, trade is gradually recovering its tone and, as a rule, merchants anticipate a fair movement this spring in various lines, while the fact that stocks, generally speaking, are light is considered a very favorable feature.

Recent mail advices from England are by no means reassuring in regard to the business outlook in the United Kingdom, unmistakeable signs of impending dullness in general trade having been discovered by shrewd financial and commercial men on the other side, who have advised their correspondents on this side of the storm scude that have recently made their appearance on the horizon. Although the British iron and lumber trades have been passing through very critical periods of late, it is feared that the worst has not been experienced, and that other branches are about to sympathise with the depression that has characterised iron and lumber. It is to be hoped that these apprehensions may prove illusive, but be that as it may, it is very certain that a number of the leading men on the other side of the Atlantic are trimming their sails and taking in canvass in order that they may not be unprepared for the squalls indicated by the commercial barometer.

With regard to payments here it is claimed that they have been fair on the whole, while the monetary position is certainly easy, if the action of the banks in accommodating their regular customers is any criterion, and it is usually accepted as such.

In groceries generally buyers are pursuing a conservative course, while the supplies in first hands are not heavy, so that a steady market is, on the whole, expected.

Day Goods.—Since our last report business has been very fair, some houses reporting increase in the volume of trade of over twenty per cent. as compared with the same period last year. One or two of the leading houses, however, deny having experienced so large an increase. On the whole it must be admitted that the trade has greatly increased, a more settled feeling has set in and a good spring business is now assured. At any rate merchants do not seem to complain, while a feature that is pointed to with satisfaction is the fact that there are few "returns," i.e., goods returned to the seller for some presumable fault. This is taken as an indication that stocks in country dealers' hands are light and that they will be wanted. Some of the wholesale houses are making an attempt to curtail some of the objectionable features of the extended credits so much complained about, but the attempt cannot be said to be very general or very successful, as the competition is too keen for isolated action to have much effect. Nothing but a general agreement of the trade will ever be able to accomplish the much desired change. Cotton and woollen goods continue firm, and in some lines an advance is anticipated.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.-The iron trade is still dull, but there is no large supply of any of the leading articles, so that no material change in prices is anticipated. Operations in the way of ordering fresh supplies from primary markets are expected to commence about the end of the current month, and importers and agents generally are preparing for it. The position of pig iron has not altered since our last report, there being nothing doing but the merest jobbing business in jobbing lots ex-s ore on the old basis as to prices. In Glasgow the market is depressed, and in the Staffordshire district one of the oldest and perhaps the largest and best established firm in the trade has been compelled to shut down, as at present prices it is unable to enter into competition with the north of England and Scotch markets. Iron makers in Britain complain greatly of the high price of coal, brought about by the action of the unions, and a serious stand against them at an early date is not at all improbable. London quotations show a decline in the past two weeks of £1 10s. in copper, 1s. 9d. in Scotch warrants, 1s. 41d. in No. 3 Middlesborough, and 2s. 6d. in soft Spanish lead. Tin plate remains unchanged as regards the local position, with nothing to mention in the way of business. When the question of fresh supplies is considered, however, the future has a considerable amount of uncertainty. Makers in Wales, owing to the fact that the provisions of the McKinlay Bill do not affect tin plate, are filled up with American orders, and will not book any more orders except for delivery a long way ahead. In case of urgency, therefore, the supply that can be called on is the stock of specula tive tin held by Liverpool and other parties. There are disposed to realize on their lots. This has given the position an unsettled feeling, and a great drawback in connection with their holdings is the fact that they are made up of odd sizes, so that a supply of any particular line cannot be guaranteed. Terne plates remain as before, and beyond a few odd jebbing lots there is nothing to note.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour continues firm with buyers more anxious to do business under the advancing tendency of the marke. However, just at this season, holders are calculating on the opening of the navigation of the St. Lawrence with its reduction of the freight rates. This is a deterrent factor in the market here just now or trading might be freer. Still a very good jobbing business is being accomplished. Beerbohm's cable reports wheat and corn quiet but firm. Weather in England very cold. French country markets steady. Reports from France and from nearly all other parts of the continent are to the effect that the unprecedentedly cold and stormy weather during the past winter has very seriously injured the prospects of the coming cereal cr. p, and in England also grave fears are enter-

tained as to next summer's yield. Reports from this continent are not as yet sufficiently definite for any estimate to be made as to the probabilities for the crops of 1891, but there will undoubtedly be a much larger demand from Europe for all kinds of grain than ever before. In Chicago the grain markets have been very strong and wheat advanced fully ic. to 5c. during the week. The situation there is apparently a very strong one, and higher prices than now rule are confidently predicted. Corn and oats were also sympathetically affected, and were strong with a marked upward tendency. In New York, St. Louis, Toledo, Duluth and other contres wheat has continued strong and active, and advances have been secured in prices all along the line.

Provisions.—There is a continued fair demand for provisions, pork moving out quite freely in a jobbing way. Prices are not changed. In Liverpool, G. B, lard advanced 1s. 3d. and bacon 1s. 6d. Pork and tallow were firm at provious quotations In Chicago provisions have been active, excited and higher. The country buying was heavy and persistent while speculative offerings were light. There was a sharp domand from the short interest, and pickers were also free buyers, while offerings care chiefly from a few traders who were satisfied with their profits. The cattle

market was steady, but the sheep market was week

BUTTER.—The butter market maintains the improved aspect that it has shown for some time now, but there are no new or particularly striking There is little or no fine creamory, while choice dairy is so scarce that any of it that can be found is snapped up at full figures. As we have already intimated the scarcity of fine grades has induced more business in stock that grades just under finest, and consequently we have to note a fair jobbing trade in the better descriptions of median butter which grocers can cut over their counters. On the whole, therefore, the market is in a healthier position, but the supply of medium grades is somewhat too large to permit any squeeze in prices for want of supply between now and the time when new make will be on the market. Still it seems safe enough to expect steady values if the market moves along right. Holders at any rate appear confident enough.

CHEESE .- The choese market remains firm; while as regards the position on spot it is purely nominal, and naturally so when the fact of the s small supply here is considered. In all there can be but a few small lots of what can be called finest here, and they are held for 12c. and over, but values are neminal, as we do not hear that that figure has actually been

made yet.

FRUIT .- The week has been dull and uninteresting, with nothing to note, the movement out of first hands of dried fruits having died out, which makes matters still quieter. The tone remains strong, and with stocks light both of green and dried values are expected to rule firm. On the whole, though the market is quiet, some improvement is expected in the course of a week or so. Bad weather has kept Canadian apples from the Euglish markets, the few that have been on offer soing at the recent good prices. What have been selling are chiefly Germans and Italians, the highest price for which has been 9s. per barrel; but then the quality is poor and a great deal of the fruit undersized.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES. - The raw sugar market continues very strong, and prices have further advanced in all grades, the United States markets contracting for large parcels, principally of beets and Cubas at the advancing prices. Refined sugar in the United States is a little easi-r, but the decline is attributed to the fact that refiners hope thus to influence the raw sugar market Refined sugars are firmly he'd on this side of the line, owing to the high prices that refineries are paying for raws. The volume of business is small, but more animation is expected as the spring opens. The Laglish market is very strong, beet having advanced to 14s 1½1 in London. In molasses a fair trade is doing at firmer prices. Advices from Barbadoes quote that market firm under good demand at 20s. f.o.b. Antigua is quoted at 22c., Imperial measure, f o.b.

Tea .- A good, active trade has been done during the week in tea, goods worth 15c. to 17c. being in particularly good demand. Some houses are not free sellers, as they think that if the duty is reduced on raw sugar the deficit in the revenue this created will be made up by a duty ou toa There is scarce y a doubt that the duty on raw sugars will be reduced to enable Canadian refineries to compete with the Americans, who will have free sugar after April 1st, and to dealers seem to think that no article could stand a duty better than tea. They point out that the consumer is paying just as much for his toa now as when he had to pay 7c. per lb. duty, while prices are no higher at primary points, and that the grocers and merchants are the only persons who are deriving any benefit.

FISH.—There has been no change in the local fish situation since our last report. The demand, both local and out. de, continues exceedingly dull, and receipts are unimportant. The weather has continued too unsettled and boisterous for much effective work being done in the way of taking fish, and consequently very little fresh fish has come forward. As to day week ends Lent the demand for fresh fish may be expected to fall off. In Newfoundland and Labrador the catch of frezen herring, which is usually a very important industrial feature there, has been very small this year, and soveral parties who fitted out vessels to trade with the natives on that coast for these fish are reported to have lost heavily by their ventures. Our outside advices are as follows: -Montreal, March 18,-" The activity in fish has disappeared to a great extent, and now, outside of an ordinary jobbing movement, there is nothing to note. All lines continue firm, however, and with light stocks and receipts they are likely to continue so. Herring is reduced in supply and is steady at \$4.50 to \$4.75, while dry cod is held at \$4.50 to \$5, the run in green stock having materially benefitted it. Green cod remains stiff, and in the absence of any large transactions figures are somewhat nominal. Large No. 1 could not be moved under \$7.25 to \$7.50, and other lines are in proportion. Salmon continue steady on the basis of \$16 for No. 1, and

other lines are the same. Mackerel rule at about \$4 to \$4.25. During last month the quantity of fish handled here was very large, but dealers complain that it was sold on a very close margin." Another authority from Montreal quote on the same date as follows:—"The season for pickled fish has now about closed. Stocks are now mainly out of first hands, and therefore wholesale quotations are almost nominal. Retailers are well stocked up, but the consumptive demand for the next fortnight should be heavy. A fair demand is passing for smoked fish, and the market rules steady at our quotations. Boneless and 7c. to 8c.; boneless fish 41c. to 6c. Yarmouth bloaters \$1.25 per 100; finnan haddies 7 c. to 8 c. per lb." Gloucester, Mass. March 18 .- "Now Georges codfish at \$6.50 a qtl. for large, and small at \$6; Bank \$6 for large, and \$5 for small; Shore \$6 and \$5 for large and small; dry bink \$6; medium \$5.25; Fronch codfish \$6 per qtl.: Phillips Boach codfish \$7 per qtl.; cured cusk at \$5 per qtl.; hake \$3; haddock \$4; heavy salted pellock \$2.50; English-cured do. \$2.80 per qtl.; Labrador herring \$6.50 bbl.; med. split \$6; Newfoundland do. \$5.50; Nova Scotia do. \$6.50; Eistport \$1; split Shore \$4.25; round do. \$4.50; round Eastport \$4; pickled codfish \$7.25; haddock \$6; halibut heads \$3.50; sounds \$13; tongues and sounds \$12; tongues \$11; aleswives \$3.50; trout \$14; California salmon 814; Halifax do. \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16" Port of Spain, Irinidad, Feb. 28,-" The Hilda from Halifax, Carmena from Newfoundland, and Garnet from Lockoport have all arrived during the past fortnight. We have succeeded in placing the Garnet's cargo at \$20.50 merces, \$22 drams, \$5.50 bakes and \$14 haddock, but thus far very little has been done with the other importations, although offered at considerably under foregoing rates. Consumption is much lighter than usual during this season, and some time must clapse before present ample supplies can be dispused of. Late receipts of salmon have supplied present wants, but both mackerel and horring would meet with ready sale."

#### MARKET QUOTATIONS.—Wholesale Ratis. Our Price Lists are corrected for us each week by reliable merchants.

GROCERIES.		
SUGATS.		
Cuilouf	741 5	1
Granulated	614 10 01	١.
Un le A	6/4	ias
White Fxtra C	6/*	. :
Standard	55, 10 534	11.1
hatra Yellow C	5, 10 0 2	wi
Yellow C	BY to BH	
I EA.	•	581
Congru, Common	17 to 19	1 3 10
Fair	201023	
" Good	25 to 291	as
" Choice	31 to 33	ΙTΙ
** Extra Choice	351036	
Outung, Choice	371039	Pa
MOLASSES.		hi
Barbadoes	35 to 36	7
Demerara	35 to 48	Th
Dramond N	46	Ua
Porto Rico	31 to 38	
Cienfuegos	31	up
Trinidad	3? to 33	me
Antigua	32 to 33	
Tobacco, Black	381044	ab
" Bright	42 to 58	O3
Biscuits.		
Pilot Bread	3.15	De
Boston and Thin Family	634	
Suda	614	þr
do in 11b. boxes, 50 to case	736	line
Fancy		

HOME AND FOREIGN F	T:I	IITS.
Apples per bbl . N S	2.00	to 1,50
Oranges, Valencia, per case		4 25
Lemons, per case		4 75
Cocoanuts new, per 100		5.00
Onions, American, perth		4
" Canadian		31/2
Dates, poxes, new		6
Raisins, Valencia, new.	7	to 71/2
Figs. Eleme, 51b boxes per 1h., new.	•	12
" small boxes	11	to 13
Prunes Stewing, boxes		10
Grapes, per keg		10 00
C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sack	vil	

#### FISH FROM VESSELS.

No. 1	11 90 to 11 50
* 21 arec	1.1 00 to 1.1 50
2	12.00 to 12.00
" 3 large	10 . 0 10 .0
	12 (0 to 12.70
~	12.000 12.50
Small	7.00 to 7.50
HERRING.	
No I Shore July	. 4 50to 4 75
No.1, August, Round	2.75 to 3.00
" September	2.76 to 3.40
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl	none
liay of Islands, Split	
Round	
Annethern and the	none
ALRWIVES per bbl	3.00 to 3.25
Confisit.	
Hard Shore,	4 Ofto 4 25
Bank	4.00 to 1.25
Вау	4.00 to 1.2
SALMON, No.1	18.00 to 19.00
HADDOCK, per qtl	2.75 to 3.00
HAKE	2.00 to 9.25
	2 00 to ≥ 50
Pask	2 00 10 2 50
Collock	1.50 1234
HAKE Sounds, per lb	12%
COD O.LA	25

RUTTER AND CHEESE	
Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	30
" in Small Tubs	28
"Good, in large tubs, new 18 to	o 20
" old 7 to	
	10
Canadian Township, new22 to	0 25
Weztern	
" " old 7t	0 10
Cheese, Canadian,	11

#### BREADSTUFFS.

Breads uils are still higher than our st reper, and the quotations of illers havo a very wide range; as ide a range as 25 cts. a bb), on the me grade, just according to millers' ews. Some mills are asking as high \$0.10 for best Ontario Patente. he current range is on 90 per cent. atents from \$5.35 to \$5.60, and on gh grade Patents from \$5.75 to \$6. no greatest advance however is on atmeal, which has suddenly boomed Millers are asking \$6. Corneal is also ranging up; it is worth out \$350, costs more to make it. ats are firmer held at 62 ex store. emand however for these high riced goods are slacking off, and an creased demand for mill feeds is taking the place of Oats and Cornmeal. Hay is also looking up a little. Kindly take our outside quotations as about current rates. If markets continue booming another week we shall be compelled to advance our quotation considerably.

FLOUR,
Manitoba Highest Grade Latents 6.50 to 8.78
High Grade Patents
Good 90 per cent, l'atents 5.40
Straight Grade 6.20
Superior Extras 5 00 to 5.10
Good Seconds 4 65 to 4.75
Oatmeal 80 to 5 90
" Rolled 0 9 tc 6.10
Kiln Dried Cornmeal 3 50
" In Bond 3.10
Rolled Wheat 5.60 to 5.51
Wheat Bran, perton 22.50
Wheat Bran, perton
Middlings "25,00 to 27.00
Cracked Cora " including bags 35 00 to 40.00
Cracked Cora including bags. 35 00to 40.00 Ground Oil Cake, perton, 35.00 Moulee " 31 (0 to 32.00
Split Pers 3 76to 4.00
White beans, per bushel 1.80to 2.00
l'ot Barley, per barrel 3 90 to 4.10
Canadian Oats, choice quality 60 to 62
Hay per ton 10 50 to 12.00
,
1

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

#### PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	12.50 to 13.00
"Am Plate. "	12 50to 13.fQ
' 'Ex. Plate. "	13.50t o 14.00
Pork, Mess, American "  American, clear "	16.0000 16 60
" American, clear "	16 *0 to 17.00
" P. E. I. Moss	15.60 to 16.00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	14 f0 to 15.00
" " Prime Mess	
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.	
" American	
Hams, P. E.Il., green	none
Prices are for wholesalelots only, a	nd are liable
to change daily,	

## MY AUSTRALIAN COUSIN.

"Don't you really like lawn-tennis, Jim?" she says one afternoon, as we are sitting under a magnificent beech waiting for some neighbouring lunatics to arrive and exhaust themselves.

I am going to say I detest it, but one has to be cautious, so I survely murmur that, though a charming relaxation, literature takes up so many hours-and I certainly do spend a great deal of time in the club readingroom-that I have never had any opportunity of practising.

She is interested.

"I thought all Englishmen were lawn-tennisoniaus," she says. "But

you are literary. Do tell me all about it!"
"It is a very large subject," I reply, vaguely remembering Mr. Pickwick's remark to Count Smorttork.

"Well, tell me something about a bit of it," she answers, and I rather think there is a satirical gleam under her long eyelashes.

"What shall I tell you?" I say, looking as intellectual as possible.

" Tell me your own experiences."

My experiences have chiefly been comprised in publishing one volume of poems at my own expense which didn't sell, and in writing verses for various newly started periodicals which didn't pay. But this bare statement of fact would be simply repulsive, so I draw on my imagination and greatly interest my cousin.

"And do you write some of the articles in the papers?" she says.

This is safe ground, thanks to the anonymous system in England. So I holdiy arouch myself a daily and weekly leader writer, mysteriously remarking that it is a rule not to identify one's productions, but that she often reads mine without knowing it.
"Oh, how delightful, Jim! I had no idea," she saye, her eyes spark-

ling with enthusiasm, "that I had a great English litterateur as my cousin! I must tell papa; he'll be so interested!"

This is awkward. To ask her not to tell my uncle will look as if I did not confide in him, to let her tell him gives the chance of his pursuing the subject too zealously, and he is a painfully literal man, I find, with very little imagination about him. However, on the whole I decide to let events take their course. Besides, even if she said she wouldn't tell him, of course she would.

"It must be a fine thing to have a talent for writing," says Amy medi tatively. I think inwardly it is a far finer thing to have good pay for it; but I say nothing, only contemplate earnestly and esthetically a rosebud she has given me as a "buttonhole."

"What are you studying in that rosebud so intently?" she says at last,

as I intended she should.

"Many things, my pretty cousin," I say dreamily (now is the time to commence my wooing); " particularly the charms of the girl who gave it to me.

She doesn't blueh or droop her face. No, she laughs-rather loudly

"Oh, Jim, how sentimental you are!"
"It is a sentimental hour," I answer, "and the genius of the place and time is sitting beside me. Do you think, my cousin Amy——"
"Here we all are!" is bawled behind me, and the tennis-party come

into view.

Amy rises to greet her friends. I am introduced, bow very coldly, and resume my place on the seat, while my cousin and the other players range themselves for the fatiguing pastime. The good-looking local doctor, who is a crack player, is at Amy's side. What idiots they all look, rushing about in that way! And Amy is as mad as any of them. I hope Mac tavish is wrong, but it certainly seems as if she valued physical more than mental gilts. But I have great faith in my own powers of persuasion, and we shall see. Meanwhile I recline gracefully under the beech and look poetical.

My uncle strides up. He always walks like a dragoon.

"Good news, Jim." The herses will be here by midday train to morrow.

So you and Amy can explore our Devon lanes."

Good news: I shudder as I make a ghastly attempt at a smile of enjoy ment. Well, I have ridden, and I can, I suppose, do so again if I can pick out one of the brutes that is enfeebled and fatigued by his railway journey.

"Don't you piay lawn-tennis! Thought all you English jourgstors did." continues my uncle, eyeing me somewhat curiously.

"No, I never practised it," I answer.

exercise, my boy, you should come to Australia; be in the saddle from dawn to dark; ride seventy miles to visit a neighbour. Ah, we should bave made a man of you there," he adds good-naturedly, as he I suppose rejoins, lighting a very full flavoured cigar, and taking a seat; "but for

I consider it impertinence. But what can you say to a rich uncle when

you want to marry his daughter?

Darkness ends the match. High-tea—which is barbarous, as I think—and a good deal of rustic mirth follow. Then we adjust to the billiard-room, the ladies looking on. The ductor and the lawyer think they can

rate. You agree with me, Jim, I know, as I remember the other day you!

spoke as they deserved of the billiard-sharpers in London, and very properly expressed your hatred of making a gain of the game."

Confound him! what a memory he has.

#### CHAPTER III.

Some weeks have passed. I have had terrific experiences. I have ridden about the country with my cousin on a chestnut mare of most un certain temper and fiend like treachery. Somehow I have managed, in general, to stick on. But on one afternoon the mare took to kicking near a duck-pond, and ultimately shot me over her head into it. Amy screamed -not with sympathy, but with laughter But I have endured this and the dogs-when I'm master at Beechlands we'll pretty soon have an alteration there in that respect—which are like so many demons, and the lawntennis, in which I have sprained my tendons as it seems to me en masse, and the pigs, bullocks, and poultry, and I have reaped the reward of my perseverance. Amy and I are engaged, and as far as a few judicious enquiries go, I think, even during my uncle's lifetime, we shall have a very nice income. Moreover, he has agreed with me that though we are to live with him, a London house for the season is a necessity. And my literary labours - for, I. of course, lay much stress on the self-respect which will not permit me to live idle on my wife's money-will afford me plenty of opportunities of running up to town.

One immediate good results from the engagement. I can go and triumphantly crow over Mactavish. So I look in again at his rooms, find him as usual smoking and reading one of his stupid athletic papers, and

astonish him by my news so much that he drops his pipe.

"You're a fortunate man," he says dryly. The Scotch and whisky stage has not yet set in, and Mactavish is a sarcastic Southern of the most conventional type. "A particularly fortunate man."

"I venture to think that Amy is also a fortunate woman," I remark,

somewhat complacently.

"Undoubtedly she is," he replies coolly, "if she he as pretty and as well dowered as you describe," as if she had no other reason whatever for being so considered. "It appears to me that the young lady has made rather a hurried choice, but perhaps its range was limited in Devonshire."
"If it had been unlimited," I say warmly, "the result, I flatter myself,

would have been the same."

"Ah, I dare say you do," says Mactavish, mixing himself some whisky, and passing the bottle to me. He takes a mighty galp, and reiterates: "I dare say you do." Then meditatively: "Did you say your uncless name was Ferdinand?"

"Ferdinand Wilson, the Beechlands, South Devon."

"Then an old chum of mine, Fred Hillerton, was in Australia some years ago, and was very thick with him."

"Indeed," I reply, somewhat superciliously. "I dare say he had many

colonial friends."

"But this is not a colonial friend. Fred Hillerton's in the Civil Service, like myself, but tried his hand first in the colonies. And his brother, the literary swell, you've of course heard of, seeing you're all in the swimor say you are.'

Disregarding the nasty insinuation that lies in that last remark, I answer that Hillerton's name seems familiar, though I cannot at that moment

identi'/ it.

"Why, ye gomerh!"—he is now getting disagreeable and whiskified, also Scotch—"ye gowh! George Hillerton, Ned's elder brother, is editor of The Slasher; everybody, I should think, knew that, and surely you, who are always jawing about your intellectual pursuits, know it well. I must tell Hillerton where his Mr. Wilson's to be found."

I don't pay much attention to this. If I had, probably the result of this story would have been different. But I begin to think I hate Alister Mac tavish, and wonder how our intimacy began. Great, red moustached, clumsy giant! with no poetry in his soul. But he had lost a good many sovereigns, which I had won at pool, and hence, perhaps, I have regarded him in a different light.

"You won't see much of me, young man, when I'm married," I mentally ..oliloquise, "and precious good care I'll take Beechlands don't harbour you as a visitor."

"I suppose there'e good partridge shooting round Beechlands?" he resumes, after he had filled the room with a cloud of horridly strong Cavendish.

I understand this remark, but no, Mactavish, I'm not quite so green as you suppose.

"Vory little, so my uncle said," I answer carelessly.
This is—well, not quite correct, but all is fair in love and war.

"I don't know; I have higher pursuits," I say coldly.
He needn't "spoll" for an invitation; I'm not going to introduce him to my cousin, who has so much admiration for open-air accomplishments.

"Bah!" he roars with a brutal concentration of scorn in his strident voice. "Look here, Jimmy Wilson, what'll you bet you don't see me at Beechlands in September. Lay you ten to one in sovereigns I'm there."

This is too good an opportunity to lose, seeing my influence is, of

play, They've both got money, and I determine to ease them of a little.

I "play dark "accordingly, as a preliminary, then say carelessly:

"What shall we play for?"

"For love," says my uncle decisively. "It may be prejudice, but I don't like either card or billiard playing for money—in my house, at any don't like either card or billiard playing for money—in my house, at any large them. The large may be at the men of muscle after all.

"Bal the clavering loop I" he rows out again after he has been me

"Bab! ye clavering loon!" he roars out again, after he has heard me

in resolute silence for some time. "D'ye call yourself a man o' brains? Why, a calf's head's got more! Ha! ha! ha!"

"You are indeed witty. Mr. Mactavish-as witty as courteous; but permit me to observe that perhaps you are no judge of the article," I answer, quivering with rage. Oh, if he were a smaller man!

"Ha! ha!" is the only response, as Mactavish lolls back in his chair, watching me with smused eyes. "Ye're a fortunate little man, Jimmy Wilson. But the bigger the—well you know the proverb, so I won't offend your susceptibilities."

This man has always been my friend; I have, in fact, won more of his money at billiards than of any other of my acquaintance, and have never refused to make one of his dinner-parties, though a rude, uncultured set they were, deplorably ignorant of all the rennements of the utter and the intense; men to whom the lily's symbolism or the peacock's feather's meaning were nothing in comparison with their dinners and brutal exercises. I have endured their Bootian dullness and noise partly from friendship for this coarse Scotchman, partly from a desire to improve their intellects, such as they are, and a little, perhaps, because they all thought, most erroneously, they could play billiards, and staked money on that impression. And this is my reward for such self-abnegation! Still, I reflect that till I am domiciled at Beechlands as it beiress's husband. Mactavish's acquaintance may be useful in various ways, so I do not break with him But wait, my Scotch friend-wait, and you shall see what a memory James Wilson possesses! CHAPTER IV.

Amy and I are riding along a flowery Devon lane which has interminable windings. She is on the treacherous chestnut mare to-day, and I am on a philosophical grey cob, who is fat, lazy, and not averse to taking long pauses for refreshment, which precisely suits my views. My uncle vows he's a slow, stupid brute, only fit for the plough, but I have concealed my genuine reasons for liking the cob under the pretence that he is so quiet I can compose my literary work on his back, and my uncle and cousin, who are charmingly credulous, swallow the story implicitly. Amy gall ps on by herself when she wants a gallop, like the wi'd Australian she is, the cob and I usually remain stationary under some embrageous tree till she returns.

"And so, my fairest," I say, as we slowly walk our horses between the bedges, aglow as they are with blossoms, and knee-deep in ferns, "you are beginning to see there are more delightful things than riding and tennisplaying, that the lyre is for ever echoing in the heart that will listen to its life-music, that the symbolism of beauty is intense all around us."

I murmur all this softly, and Amy looks much impressed. 'Yes, Jim," she says frankly, "I must say I care far mor for your kind of pursuits than I did. And—shall I tell the truth? with a charm-

ing, smile—but her mouth is too large—and a blush.

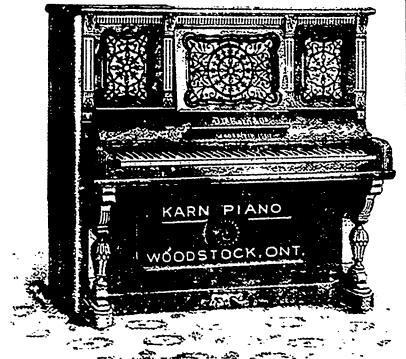
"Certainly, my darling," putting my hand on hers caressingly, which that beast of a mare shies at, nearly capsising me. Of course Amy sits like an Amazon, and soothes her directly.

"Well, then, Jim, when I first saw you I didn't like you at all, you seemed so-so-well, too much of a must then, if I must say it. But when I found how clever you were, and how you write for the London papers, and are so appreciated by literary men "—I feel mixed sensations here in my mind as I smilingly listen—"and how you are so true a student of all beautiful and poetical things, and don't eare as most men do for money and so on"—humph !—"I—I came to quite an opposite opinion, and I suppose that's how — a local transfer of the state that's how we come to be-

(To be continued.)

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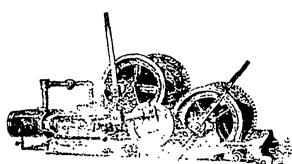
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FOR MINERS' USE,

IRON PIPES AND FITTINGS, &c. SALMON RIVER.—It is reported that Charles F. Mott has finally parted with his interest in the Dufferin Gold Mine for \$40,000.

MINING.

The Canadian Mining and Mechanical Review publishes Mr. Lithgow's letter in reply to the Baston Transcript's argument that coal could be landed in Boston from Cape Breton at a profit at two dollars a ton, but in its comments thereon deliberately mis-states the position of THE CRITIC on the coal question. It says "the Halifux CRITIC is at present in that delightful position known as 'sitting ou the fence,' with regard to the question of reciprocity in coal, inclining one car to the parties most interested, the colliery owners, while the other is open, with great impartiality, to the voice of the charmer on the New England coast. It produced an article recently from the Boston Transcript which proved conclusively, to its own satisfaction, that Nova Scotia coal can be landed on the wharf at Boston for \$2 per ton at a profit." If the Editor of the Mining Review had road THE CRITIC's article he could not have made the above statement, as we quoted from the Transcript simply to prove the absurdity of the arguments advanced in favor of reciprocity with the United States in coal, and also published a letter of Mr. Lithgow's pointing out that for every ton of coal shipped to New England we would lose two tons to Quebec. All readers of the Critic know the determined stand we have taken against reciprocity in coal, and that we have repeatedly attacked the government for not increasing the duty so as to assure us the Ontario market, and to them the injustice and absurdity of the position assigned us on the coal question by the Mining Review will be apparent.

The Mining Review is in many respects an able journal, but in the above case it has committed the unpardonable offence of criticising where it was ignorant of the facts, and of imputing motives highly discreditable and directly opposed to those that have guided us in our treatment of the coal

The gold mining outlook is not as bright as it might be, but still it is only the darkness preceeding the dawn of much better times in the future.

In many cases last year's operations were marred by the most reckless expenditure on properties that showed nothing to warrant it. Promoters who had no real knowledge of mining, but were the most plausible of talkers, succeeded in securing large sums from misguided investors, while prudent, skilled miners who owned really good properties could not raise the capital to work them. Those who invested and lost have our sympathy, but still they have no one to blame but themselves, as had they shown the slightest prudence and made enquiries before investing they would never have put a dollar into a number of mines that turned out worthless last year.

If the large beds or deposits of conglomerate which were slightly developed before winter stopped operations turn out to be as valuable as indizations point them to be, there is a great future for gold mining in this Province, as the material is found in almost inexhaustible quantities. If the quality is only good, although of low grade, it will warrant the putting up of extensive stamp mills and the employment of every labor-saving device, and worked on this large scale the rewards will be ample and the yearly yield of gold something to be proud of.

The Gay's River district is now in a fair way of being tested, and if the results are favorable a new era will be reached in gold mining in this Province and the clouds, if clouds there be, will all have a golden lining.

CARIBOU DISTRICT.—The Dixon gold mine in the Caribou district yielded in February 72 ozs of gold.

Molega.—Mr. John McGuire, formerly Superintendent of the Malaga Mining Co's, mine, accompanied by his wife, is spending a few days with his many friends here.

Mr. Wade, Manager of the Malaga Co., has started his mill, and having a large quantity of quartz on the different dumps, there is no doubt that the output will equal any that has been made from that property. He has also put on a large number of men. Having his working shalt on the famous Rabbit Load to a good depth, we are assured that the mill will be kept run-

ning to its full capacity.

The Parker-Douglas Mill and mine is working with a very promising outlook in the future.

No doubt many of the unprospected claims in the Molega district will receive due attention as the season advances.

Mr. Gilbert Parker, President of the P. & D. Mining Co., was here this weck. - Gold Hunter.

AT THE MINES .- At the Torbrook iron mines an engine is being placed to raise ore and pump water. A survey is being made for a branch line of railroad from Wilmot station to the mine. The iron one is of fine quality

and inexhaustible in quantity.

Oven's District.—The appeal from the Commissioner of Mines in rethe Ovens district was argued on Tuesday and judgment reserved. In this case Henry Archibald, one of the original owners under a lease which had expired, made application for a lease of the same areas which had been applied for by Messrs. Fulton Foster et al under prospecting license, claiming that the application of the latter was in equiar and void. The Commisioner of mines decided that Messrs. Fulton Foster et al's application was good, and Archibald appealed from his decision.

The returns from the Witwaterstrandt gold district (South Africa) for the month of January amount to fifty three thousand, two hundred and five ounces, according to the financial article of the London Stan land.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bras d'Or Lime Co, Limited, was held yes.erd.y at the Company's office, 161 Hollis Street.

The directors had a most satisfactory report to present of the year's operations, the output of time at Marble Mountain being largely increased by the erection of a second patent draw kiln, giving a total capacity for the present year of 60,000 bbls of lime.

The capacity of the store house, cooperage shop and harrel factory has been doubled, there now being room in the store house for 12,000 bbls of

The new boiler and engine purchasel from E. Laonard & Sons are of ample power to drive all the machinery and to meet the requirements of future extensions if necessary, so that now all the barrels required are expeditiously turned out at the minimum of cost.

The tramways, whatves, steam barge, cattages, etc, are all in good condition, and the company commence the season's operations with every con-

fidence of success.

The financial statement shows a satisfactory net profit on the list year's business, and as the disidvantiges that met the Company at the ou set of the year have been overcome, the present year should yield still better results.

To ere is a large local demand for the lime, which by its superiority has rapidly won is way into favor, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland baying largely, but the major part of last year's sy'es ( stal 44,000 lis ) was shipped to licston and New York.

This Company gives direct employment at its works to upward, or 70 men, to say nothing of its being a large purchaser of cord wood and hoops from the residents near its works, and the shipping employed in freighting its stone and lime to different ports in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New England.

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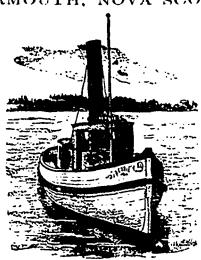
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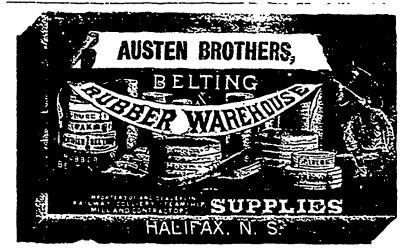
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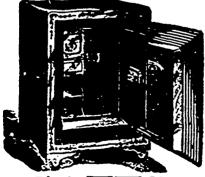
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#### MINING.

THE DEVONIAN OF CAPE BRETON, BY E. GILPIN, JR., A. M., F. G. S., INSPECTOR OF MINES.

Read before the Nova Scotian Institute of Natural Science 14th April, 1890

In my last paper on the geology of this Island, I described the minerals of the carboniferous division, and have now to touch upon the horizon next in descending order. The exact delimitation of this horizon paleontolegically speaking may yet be among the unsettled problems, and the knowledge so far learned of its relations in Cape Breton may perhaps be summed up by saying that it carries back a step the conditions so widely prevailing here at the opening of the carboniferous. No distinctive harvest of the flora permits the correlation of its divisions. It may, however, be asserted that the position is of more importance than the name, and that here it fills a gap, more or 'ess completely, between the silurian and carboniforous. As exposed here it is a formation not of special interest from a geological or mineralogical point of view, and at present the most interesting field of study offered

by it are the numerous dykes and their metamorphic powers.

Geographically speaking it begins at Loch Lomond, near the county line, and runs toward MacNab's Cove, having a solvage of carboniferous between it and the Pre Cambrian felsites of East Bay. From MacNab's Cove it runs to St. Peter's, showing steelf at the head of the various coves and indentations, the islands and points of land being covered by the carboniferous. From St. Peter's it fills the shore eastward as far as Lower L'Ardoise, where it meets the Pro-Cambrian, and skirting these measures runs northeasterly to the Grand River which it follows to the place of commencement. Several outliers of it are met on the east bank of the river, resting on the felsites which occur y almost all the shore as far east as Mira Bay. All Isle Madame (Arichat Island) is occupied by it, except a narrow fringe of carboniferous extending from Grandique westwardly along the north shore, and a few patches of felsites, etc., near Arichat town and Petite de Gras Harbor. It is met again on the Guyshoro shore, and extends nearly to the mouth of the Strait of Causo, where it crosses into Cape Breton again. Here it stretches along the shore from Port Hastings to Low Point, and extends inland about six miles, among the spure of the band of crystalline limestones, gueisses, etc., which is best known by its exposure at Whycocomah. From this it will be seen that the extent of these measures in Cape Breton is limited, and that they do not form mining or agricultural districts. They are most particularly presented to the travel er passing through Lennox Passage, where he sees the low, monotonous spruce covered hills of Arichat Island, broken by a few clearings and animated only by the huts and stages of the fishermen.

In the district lying east of St. Peter's the presence of great masses of igneous rocks has permitted of bolder outlines, and the Devonian is presented in rolling hills, with narrow irregular valleys. Prior to the surveys made by Mr. Fietcher, of the Geological Survey, these measures were generally referred, without much comment, to the lower carboniferous. In reporting on the field work of 1877, he says of the two basins of matamorphic rock running p-rallel to the great felsite series, that the first, stretching from Mira River to Upper Mario Joseph, is characterized by primordial fossils second, probably Devonian, is characterized by more recent shells and plants. It contains masses of granitoid and trappean rock, and the associated strata bear a close resemblance to the Cordnite shiles and Dadoxylon sandstones of St. John, New Brunswick.

These strata, in the St. Peter's district, present numerous outcrops, but ere so contorted that no continuous section can be given nor can any reliable estimate be formed of their thickness.

(To be continued.)

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

WYLLIE vs. REED.

Turf, Field and Farm publishes the following:—"Sydney, N. S. W., January 17, Draft Eliter T., F. & F. —In answer to Mr. Hefter's letter I deny that I have been the means of delaying the match between Mr. Reed and myself and I am at a loss to understand how he is so particular now about the time, which is not mentioned in the articles. All that the match shall commence within 60 Forsyth might have drawn. days after my arrival in America. I had fully made up my mind to leave here for San Francisco February 18th next; the steamer would arrive about solution to Problem 210. March 14, which would give ample time for the match to commence by 25 22 30 25 22 17 the middle of May. In regard to it 27—23 23—26 26—22time for the match to commence by I am quite satisfied that I have acted in an upright and honorable manner, which I always intend to do. As Mr. Hefter is now very doubtful of the 13 9 10 7 much taking place, I cannot afford to 6-13 5-9 g) to Sin Francisco on a 'wild goose chase,' 80 will shortly leave here for England My deposit of \$100 can remain in your hands for the next six months, and should Mr. Reed be inclined to go on with the match by giving me notice, I can leave Scotland within a week's time for New York and call on you to make my final deposit of \$400. If he declines to go on with it I will then play Mr. Freeman, of Providence, an unrestricted match of 32 games, each of us to choose eight different openings for \$500 a side, and \$100 to be allowed me for expenses should he wish the match played at Providence; or I will play him a match of 64 games, each one to choose sixteen different open ings. All letters to be directed one of Mr. Robert McCell, Draught El Weekly Herald, Glisgow." Signed James Wyllie. The Draught Editor of Turf comments:—" Evidently Mr. Wyllie has forgotten the fact that he distinctly stated to us in his letter of June 30, 1890, when accepting Mr. Reed's challenge, that the match 'must commence before or by April 1, 1890.'" The T. F. & F. also publishes the following:—"Chicago, March 6. Draught El. T. F. & F.—We have carefully read Mr. Wyllie's letter of Lea 17 also publishes the publishes the following:—"Chicago, March 6. Jan. 17, also your appended remarks. Should Mr. Wyllie go to Europe before coming to America to play the match as per articles of agreement and accompaning letters, we demand, on behalf of Mr. Reed, the \$200 forfeit money in your possession, and claim the title of 'Champion Draught Player of the World' for our represen-tative. Signed Chas. Hefter, for James P. Reed and the Chicago C. and C. Club." In reponse the Editor remarks:—" Mr. Reed is entitled to both the title and the forfeit, unless Mr. Wyllie is ready to play at Chicago on or before April 1."

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 210 .- For the solution of this Problem see Game 96 below.

GAME No. 96-" KELSO."

Played in 1879 between Messrs. Forsyth and Irwin.

7—16 6—24 22—31 20 11 11 7 c·17 14 14—18 24—27 d·4— 8 10-15 21 17 7-10

17	13	31	27	7	3	29	25
3	<b>—</b> 7	9-	-14	27-	-32	31_	-27
24	20	26	22	3	7 2	30	26
15	19	12-	-16	1-	- 6	27 -	-31
23	16	22	15	7	11	25	22
12.	$-19 a^{\circ}$	114-	-17	32-	-27	8-	-11
22	18	27	21	11	15	26	2:
10.	14	16-	-20	27-	-23	31-	-26
18	15	24	19	25	21	14	9
11.	18	20 –	-24	17-	-22	26-	-17
27	23	15	10	21	17	9	2
18.	-27	6-	-15	23 -	-18	11-	-15
32	16	19	10 8	15	19	bla	ck
8-	-12	2_	- 6	18-	-23	W	ins.
16	11	28	19	19	26		
	z—Thi	s line	of	nliv	is p	iven	hv

is mentioned about the time is that Mr. J. T. Burgess to show how Mr.

b-15 11 would draw here.

c—This forms Problem 210.

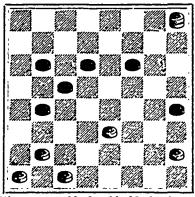
d-The play from this point is the

VAR. II. 25 18 8-11 b. wins

Var I. 16-20 13-17 · 11 4  $6-10 \quad a \cdot 2-11$ 15 10 27 23 3

a This forms the following problem, showing how neatly Mr. Irwin might have won. The play was sent to us by both Mr. J. T. Burgess, of Halifax, and Mr. Jos. E Cox, of Montreal:-

PROBLEM No. 212. Black men 9, 10, 11, 14, 17, 20.



White mer 23, 25, 28, 29, 30, kg. 4. White to play and win.



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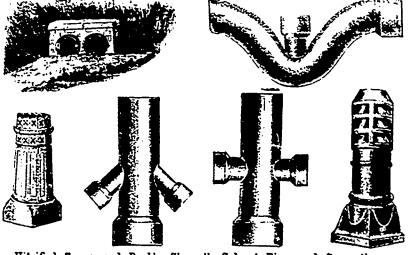
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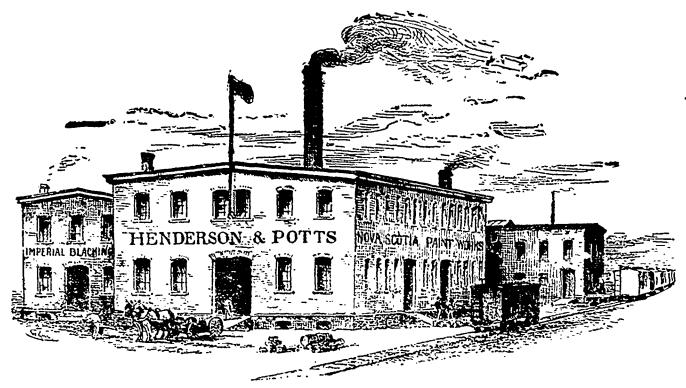
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