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HALIFAX, N. S., APRIL 4, 1890.

{ VOL 7
No. 14 }

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Says the *St. John Globe*, apropos of the recent tariff changes: "Of what use is it for men to delve and toil and worry if the results of their work are to go to the Canadian taskmaster, and yet this seems to be the real object of these tariff changes" We are by no means enmeshed of those additions of duty but, being made, we are somewhat at a loss to divine to what other treasury and taskmasters the *Globe* would be better pleased to see the results of any new taxation go?

Easter falls a fortnight earlier this year than last. We have had so long a spell of cloudy, rainy, snowy and unpleasant weather at the time of writing this note that it may be hoped Good Friday may be more agreeable. We are always reminded at this season of the unnecessary cumbrousness of the old ecclesiastical idea of making Easter a moveable feast. It would be a reform well worth the attention of the Church authorities to fix a date for Easter at such a Sunday in such a month.

The *Boston Journal* alleges that there came from points east of Vanceborough, over the Maine Boundary by railroad alone in 1889, 38,989 passengers, the majority of whom were seeking employment in the United States. The words we have italicised indicate that there is a considerable amount of guess-work in the statement, and the *St. John Evening Gazette* suggests that the number of passengers who came from the west into these provinces should also be ascertained. For our own part we have a profound distrust of the alleged exodus figures and statistics, and believe with the *Gazette*, that if the Dominion Government will take steps to ascertain the facts, it would be found that there is but scant ground for the continual outcry kept up on the subject, and that there is a strongly counterbalancing movement of population the other way. No doubt Boston, which is very near our border, contains a great many people from the Maritime Provinces, but now that Dakota and other Western States are being shown up in their true light, and the labor market of the States is becoming so rapidly congested that Americans are demanding more stringent laws for the exclusion of foreigners, we may safely anticipate that any exodus from Canada will speedily cease as our people discover that they can do better and live more comfortably in their own country than they can do abroad.

We are quite at a loss to understand the action of the Middleton Committee in rescinding their order for the attendance of witnesses from the N. W. It seems to us that Col. Bedson, Major Hayter Reid, Col. Straubenzee, Capt. Freer and several others should have been summoned, or a Commission appointed to take their evidence on the spot. It would have also seemed natural if General Middleton had said—"Bring all the witnesses that can be brought; I desire to have this thing thoroughly thrashed out." Meanwhile the public must await such developments as the committee will vouchsafe it.

The enormous increase in the range of the new rifle is not unattended with serious inconveniences. The War Office authorities are, it seems, experiencing much difficulty in finding suitable ranges for practice with the new magazine rifle, and until this can be overcome practical operations with the weapon are virtually suspended. It has been found that the rifle carries a ball a much greater distance than our present ranges permit with safety, and that much danger, in consequence, arises from stray shots. At Aldershot, a few days since, a bullet from one of the new rifles was carried a distance computed to be two miles beyond the ranges.

During the forthcoming census in India special arrangements will be made to obtain statistics of the lepers all over the country, according to their various districts, their ranks in life, occupations, race, religion, &c; and it is probable that any comprehensive legislation will be suspended until the results of this branch of the census inquiry are made known. Of course measures for the segregation of lepers will be proceeded with immediately. Might not this furnish a hint to the authorities entrusted with the preparations for the census of 1891. There is undoubtedly leprosy in the land, and everything connected with it ought to be known.

It is curious that the great name of Louis Kossuth, though it must ever hold an honored place in the list of patriots, has come, in his extreme old age, to be a word wherewith to conjure injustice. Kossuth, now living at Florence, has always refused to acknowledge the Empire of Austro-Hungary either by word or deed, but in deference to his popularity a bill was passed to allow him, by a certain specified date, to declare himself a citizen. He refused, and pressure was brought to bear on Herr Tisza to override the law. The veteran Premier declined and a storm arose which swept Tisza out of office. Herr Tisza is not only one of the ablest administrators in Europe, but no influence was able to shake his popularity and power until he ran counter to the sentiment of the Hungarian people in regard to Kossuth.

It does not at present appear that the increase of the duty on American flour will actually raise the price of that article to the consumer. Of course every attempt will be made to convince the consumer that it will, and one of the consequences will no doubt be that feeling will run high among a large section of the inhabitants of the Maritime Provinces against the present Dominion Government, which would no doubt have been materially mitigated had these Provinces received somewhat of a *quid pro quo* in the shape of an augmented rate on foreign coal, both anthracite and bituminous. It is moreover of course, though not likely, within the bounds of possibility, in the case, for instance, of a very short crop in Ontario, that the duty might render flour dearer to the consumer, and in such a case the Maritime Provinces would feel still more sensibly the neglect of their interests displayed by the Dominion Government.

The owners of coal mines in this Province are deeply interested in the enlargement of the St. Lawrence Canals, as once this is effected large steam colliers will be able to deliver coal at Ontario Lake ports without breaking bulk. In this connection the assurances of Sir John Macdonald to a delegation which waited upon him to urge the enlargement are most satisfactory. He is reported as having stated that "we may fairly calculate upon the enlargement of the St. Lawrence Canals throughout within the next three years." Very large smelting works are to be erected near Port Arthur which will require thousands of tons of coke and coal; and if, by the enlargement of the St. Lawrence Canals, colliers from Pictou and Cape Breton can be sent through to that port we may by wise management secure this market. To do this, however, the duty on bituminous coal and coke must be increased, an increase as we have before shown, to which we are fairly entitled by the removal of the duty on Anthracite, and our members at Ottawa should not allow this session to close without securing our rights in this respect.

There is fun ahead at the expense of the Canada Pacific, which we residents by the sea can now rather enjoy since that great corporation so shamelessly broke its pledges to us. The United States Senate have decided that the road must come under the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act and its bonding privileges across Maine are in jeopardy. There is now only one safe course for the Canada Pacific to pursue, and that is to join the Grand Trunk and back up the Maritime Railway in its efforts to secure a subsidy to build the missing link between Edmundston and Moncton. The Government and City of Quebec have granted a large sum to build a bridge over the St. Lawrence at Quebec, and this will give the Canada Pacific direct connection with the Intercolonial and the new Short Line to Halifax, which has the great advantage of being all on Canadian Territory. There is every possibility that self-interest will compel the Grand Trunk and Canada Pacific to join forces in favor of the new route, and then Halifax will have solid ground for rejecting. In time all will admit that THE CRITIC, Engineer Keating, and ex-Mayor Mackintosh were right in favoring the Quebec route.

The first meeting of the Amalgamated Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade was held on the 20th instant. The combination of these associations should result in a body of great power, and, as was remarked by the President, if the two bodies "have done good work in the past every year opens wider avenues. If," said the President, "we have no prairies at our back like Manitoba, we have immense resources of our own, notably our unsurpassed mineral products, which require only capital to develop." Mr. W. C. Silver was elected the first President, a well-deserved honor; Mr. E. G. Kenny, Vice-President. Fifteen members are to form an Executive Board. Mr. Creed was appointed Secretary, and Mr. Bishop Assistant Secretary. There is every reason to hope that the combination—there ought never to have been two bodies—will, if they sedulously keep politics out of their deliberations, become a lasting benefit to the City of Halifax, and we heartily wish "more power" to them.

Mr. A. Martin Payne's breezy articles in the *Echo*, so graphically describing his trip from Liverpool to Halifax via New York and Boston in eight and a half days actual travelling time, serve only to emphasize the disgraceful service furnished this port by the *Allan and Dominion Lines*. The *City of Paris*, on which he embarked for New York, met the same heavy westerly gales encountered by the *Peruvian*, but the powerful ocean greyhound forged ahead, making a quick passage. Last week the *Polynesian*, due on Sunday, the 23rd, with the English mails, did not arrive until Friday morning, the 28th. She left Liverpool on the 13th March, and on Wednesday night, the 26th, an English mail via New York was distributed in our Post Office, bringing letters dated in England March 14th, or one day after the *Polynesian* sailed. How long will the people of this Canada of ours tolerate such a miserable service? It totally discredits Halifax as a Winter Port, and does us no end of harm, while the owners of the respective lines pocket a handsome subsidy and insolently ask—"Well, what are you going to do about it?"

The Commissioner of the N. W. Mounted Police reports very distinctly in favor of the allowance of beer-brewing in the N. W. Territories, both in the interests of sobriety and for other reasons of considerable importance. As regards the first there can be no question that men who can obtain a glass of fair beer will be less inclined to run any risks in the endeavor to procure the deleterious spirits which, despite every precaution, will occasionally find their way into the Territories where it is proscribed. A beer spoken of as "four per cent. beer," meaning, we suppose, beer containing that proportion of alcohol, is recommended, and certainly such a beverage must be absolutely harmless. "Barley grows well in the Territories, and in some sheltered places, hops, but they are at present unsaleable. Home breweries would keep a considerable amount of money in the country, and afford a market to farmers for grain which they could grow to advantage, as it can be sown long after the season for sowing wheat and oats expires." Such considerations are ignored by fanaticism, but they will operate with all people of common sense and moderation.

"The liquor question," says the Commissioner of the N. W. Mounted Police in his annual report, "is in nearly the same position as it was last year, there is still a considerably outcry against the enforcement of the Act in the various towns, but not nearly so much as last year. The facility of obtaining permits for the sale of 'four per cent. beer,' and the great improvement of the quality of that article, has to a large extent lessened the demand for stronger beverages, and there has been much less drunkenness in the country; certainly, the free use of it in the police posts, where canteens have been established for its sale, has made a great difference in the conduct of the men." But beyond this, the interdiction of a reasonably guarded sale of liquor in the towns is likely, besides stopping a legitimate source of municipal revenue from licenses, to act as a deterrent to intending settlers who repudiate the extreme conclusions of the prohibitionists. It is no light matter in cases of illness, where some form of light stimulant is proscribed as a part of daily diet, that sufferers or their friends should have to pay enormous rates for the glass of wine or beer which may be, and often is, a material item of the invalid's dietary.

The retirement of the great German Chancellor is an event of the highest import. Prince Bismarck had been often prompt to threaten resignation even when his old Master, to whom he was no doubt intensely attached, took upon himself to have things his own way, but contact with the impetuous and strong-willed young Emperor has put aside further hesitation. No doubt advancing age has begun to tell upon the Chancellor, and may have weighed in his decision. There is probably no fundamental disagreement between the Prince and the Kaiser, but it is probable that the Emperor's whole individuality, as it gradually developed, convinced the old Statesman that such a master and such a minister could not long work satisfactorily together, and that it was time for the minister to give way. What may be the result to Europe can scarcely be conjectured. It may be that the absence of the Chancellor's guiding hand and large experience may come to be severely felt, while the character and aims of William and are not yet clearly understood. He does not, perhaps, as yet clearly understand them himself. He has been thought to be inordinately fond of the profession of arms, but he has furnished evidence that his military predilections occupy only part of his thoughts—possibly not even the largest part. The Hohenzollerns, with all their ambition, inherit traditions of the duties of royalty, and few of them have slept on the bed of the Sybarite. There are in the Kaiser's recent actions grounds for the belief that he may sincerely recognise the forces of democracy, but it is impossible as yet to predict the course he may elect to pursue.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

DEGREES IN CRIME.

If you should steal a million golden dollars in a lump,
The people would regard you as a genius and a trump.
If you secure but half the pile, a "shortage" that would be,
Whereas a somewhat less amount would be "insolvency."
To steal a tiny, paltry sum would give them the belief
That you were a dishonest man, a robber and a thief.
But if you steal a loaf of bread, whereby your life is saved,
They'll put you into prison with the totally depraved.

Chicago Herald.

In order to be a successful sculptor one must be correct at figures.

When a woman shows enough interest in a man to pick a piece of lint off his overcoat he can marry her if he only says so.

Non-Committal.—He (cautiously)—What would you say, darling, if I should ask you to be my wife? Darling (even more cautiously)—Ask me, and find out.

In a library in Paris, the largest in the world, is a Chinese chart of the heavens made about six hundred years before Christ. In this chart 1,400 stars are found to be correctly inserted.

Quite Tasteful.—"Oh, Sophy! I hear you kissed Mr. Rondo, the poet in the conservatory last night?" "Um-m m!" "Tell me. What was it like?" "Well, he has a very pronounced literary taste."—Punch.

"Come sit beneath this old oak tree,
And I of love will speak to thee."
"Thou'lt speak of love? we'll sit," she said,
"Beneath this chestnut tree instead."

Sympathetic Friend (to widow): "Your husband's death was a terrible one, Mrs Bently." Widow (sadly): "Ah, yes! Poor John was a kind husband, but I could have wished he had known a little more about circular saws!"

A.: "Do you see yonder gentleman in the fur coat?" B.: "Yes." A.: "That man has helped to dry up many a tear." B.: "Ah, then he is a benefactor of his species, a philanthropist?" A.: "No, he is a large manufacturer of pocket-handkerchiefs."

By a printer's error a Queensland paper was made to say: "There need be demand no longer for Jules Verne's and other blackguards' works of imagination." In another issue it said: "For 'other blackguards please read 'Rider Haggard's.'"

As an instance of the growth of the Australian colonies, it may be noted that during the last seven years the land under tillage in Victoria has increased by 1,000,000 acres, and the rateable value of country lands has increased from £55,000,000 to £95,000,000.

Poe's "Raven" has been done into choice Volapuk. "The Raven" is "Bab"; the refrain "Nevermore" is "Lenovelo," while the first line reads, "Vuno du zenelt glumik febik'e finik asuenob." We always feared that Raven would get into trouble, and now we know it.

ALMOST A HINT.—He—Give me a kiss?
She—You should be ashamed of yourself.
Ashamed of what?
Of asking for a kiss when you have such a chance to take one.

"I suppose you can give me a napkin?" the stranger hazarded as he sat down at the supper table of the Skowhosh hotel. "Why, certain!" said the host, heartily. "It kinder slipped my mind that you wuz from Bostown. Abbie, bring the napkin, an' don't forget to put the toothbrush on the washstand in No 6."

He (about to ask for a kiss): "I have an important question to ask." She (playfully): "I know what it is, George. You want me to be your wife. Well, take me." He (rather taken aback): "This is somewhat sudden; isn't it?" She (tenderly): "I don't know, George, whether it is sudden for you or not, but I have waited for it three years."

Vicomte le Vieux (to Miss Wise from Colorado)—"Ah! mademoiselle, you think Paris is gay now. You should have seen it under the old regime. Par example, before the death of Louis Quinze—" Miss Wise (breathlessly)—"Oh, do not tell me he is dead, vicomte! Papa has promised me that he should make the furniture for the new drawing-room."

CHLORIS.

I saw faire Chloris walk alone
Whyle boldo wynde blew ye streete adowne,
And to ye lyttle mayde unknown
It fluttered free her tailor-gowne,
I stood all on ye corner gave
Whyle wanton wyndes did this contryve
To shewe—alas! alack-a-days?
That Chloris wore ye number fyve?

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

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SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

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 A. Milne Fraser.

The Manitoba legislature prorogued on Monday.

The salmon fishermen at Liverpool, N. S., are beginning to throw their nets.

Moncton is to expend \$2,000 in laying asphalt sidewalks. The persons whose sidewalks are laid will pay one half the cost.

Halifax is the third port of importance on this side of the Atlantic in the number of ocean steamships entering and clearing during the year.

Prof. Roberts will lecture in Amherst on Tuesday evening 8th, on "Notes on the Threshold." He will also deliver this lecture in New Glasgow.

Mr. Perley, M. P., of Ottawa, died rather suddenly on Tuesday. Sir John Macdonald made a touching reference to his memory in the house.

The Amherst public schools, which were closed on account of scarlet fever being prevalent, have been re-opened, as no new cases have been reported for some time.

H. M. S. Ready is expected here from the West Indies in about a fortnight's time to go into the dry dock. She will then proceed on the Newfoundland Fishery Protection service.

The British sealing schooner Pathfinder was seized and taken to Portland, Oregon, on Friday night by the U. S. revenue cutter Corwin. By orders from Washington she was released on Saturday.

The *Island Reporter*, C. B., records the death of Flora, widow of Donald McLeod, in the 101st year of her age. She leaves children, grandchildren and great grandchildren to the number of 124. Mrs. McLeod is a native of Scotland.

The new nine inch steel rifled guns of the Sydney Field Battery are expected to arrive in Halifax from England in a few days and will be despatched to Sydney forthwith. This species of ordnance is effective at two miles distance.

The men of the Painters and Glaziers Union in Halifax have made a demand for a day of nine instead of ten hours work during the summer months. A good many of them began the nine hour system on Monday. It is said the bakers will also demand the nine hours system.

A remarkably neat and handy *vade mecum* has been forwarded to us by the publishers, Messrs. A. & W. MacKinlay. It is the *Pocket Atlas and Gazetteer of Canada*, a compact and exceedingly well got-up little volume, pocket size, containing 300 pages and 36 maps. It is apparently a very complete little work. Price \$1.00.

The Prince Edward Island Legislature opened on the 27th inst. Mr Patrick Blake, member for Charlottetown, was elected speaker. All the members were present, and an appointment of one of the house officers was carried by a majority of one. The government will have to keep a sharp watch on the attendance of their supporters.

This year is apt to witness a Queen's Birthday review of an unusual character, it being expected that the Duke of Connaught, who is about returning from India *via* Canada, will spend the anniversary in one of our chief cities. Such being the case, no pains should be spared to make the parade of the militia worthy of the occasion.

A human skeleton has been found at the north end of the Lake of the Woods. The skeletons of seven wolves and a revolver with seven empty cartridges were also found near by, and it is supposed that the man was attacked by wolves and had fought desperately for his life, killing seven of the animals before the pack overpowered him.

Lizzie Stewart, the missing witness in the Weeks Sutherland poisoning case, was found at Crapaud on Wednesday of last week. She and her sister had their hair cut short, and are said to have escaped the vigilance of the police by dressing as men. The case was resumed on Tuesday morning, when Lizzie Stewart gave testimony damaging to Mrs. Weeks.

The late Jane Hendry, who died at Chelsea, bequeathed \$1,000 and a lot of land in Halifax to the S. P. C. of this city. It now appears that the signature of the testatrix was witnessed by only two people and the law in Mass. requires three, so that it is extremely unlikely that the S. P. C. will get the money. The lot of land and house on Ross Street will, however, go to the society.

The *New Dartmouth Ferry* was started on Tuesday, when the steamer *Bridgewater* was secured for the day. She was well patronized all day, carrying the greater number of the people who crossed the harbor. On Wednesday the *Electra* took the place of the *Bridgewater* and will continue to run until the *Arcadia* is ready. She leaves Campbell's Wharf in Dartmouth and City Wharf in Halifax every half hour. The citizens of Dartmouth are determined to break the monopoly.

One day last week, says the *Sydney Herald*, several very large moose or cariboo, probably in search of food, ventured from their forest homes near Cape North, and being chased by dogs ran to the beach of a small settlement near by. The dogs surrounded them, preventing their return to the woods, and for several hours the moose led them a very merry chase up and down the beach. Several of the people gathered, but there were no firearms in the district, and at last in desperation the moose discovered a path leading to the forest and vanished from among the people, as one of the onlookers says, "like smoke." The moose are described as being the largest and finest ever seen there.

Burbell, the supposed Princeton murderer, has been receiving gifts of books, flowers and other attentions from the morbidly philanthropic. While it is right to hold the man innocent till his guilt is proved it is decidedly wrong to make a hero of him. Kind and charitable people may easily find far worthier objects for their pity than this strangely constituted young man.

The bill admitting Wyoming to statehood has passed the United States House.

At a special meeting of the Ways and Means Committee at Washington, Chairman McKinley presented the Republican tariff bill. He will be allowed ten days in which to offer amendments. The bill will effect a reduction of \$45,000,000 in the revenue.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina has decided that no city or town has the right to foster manufacturing enterprise by exempting them from taxation. The court grounds its decision on the principle that such exemption is an unconstitutional discrimination in favor of one interest at the expense of others in the matter of taxation.

Louisville, Kentucky, was visited by a terrific cyclone on Thursday night of last week. Ninety-two persons were killed and many others seriously injured. The central and western parts of the city were badly wrecked. The property loss is estimated at \$2,500,000 with very little insurance. Many adjacent towns were also visited by the tornado and suffered in proportion.

Among the rules of a New York livery stable, where the animals of many wealthy men are kept, are the following:—"No man will be employed who drinks intoxicating liquor. No man shall speak loud to any of the horses, or in the stable where they are. Horses of good blood are nervous, and loud excited conversation is felt by every horse who hears it, and keeps them all nervous and uneasy. No man shall use profane language in the hearing of horses."

Brooklyn is excited over a Jekyll-Hyde burglar who has been living very quietly with his wife, in Montclair, N. J., respected and even admired by his neighbors, whom he was stripping of their valuables at night by adroitly entering their houses. This is the story of the genteel burglar in Florence Warden's "House on the Marsh" over again. The burglar was captured in Brooklyn just as he was preparing to begin operations there. When arrested he had just come from church. He denies all knowledge of the burglaries, but is identified by a scar caused by a wound which a neighbor, whom he woke up on entering her house, had given him.

The floods in the district along the Mississippi River have done an immense deal of damage. In the Laconia circle, Despatch county, Ark., comprising about 20,000 acres, the scene is heart-rending. This strip is inundated to the depth of from 5 to 20 feet, and the inhabitants, numbering between 20,000 and 30,000 people, whites and negroes, women and children, are perched on the house tops and in the trees. The live stock not already drowned are maintaining a precarious existence with their wretched owners, in some instances on the roofs of residences and elsewhere on improvised platforms of wreckage. Starvation is telling on the cattle, and the human victims are in scarcely a less deplorable condition as to food. From Helena the entire Mississippi delta country from Vicksburg west to Shreveport and down to New Orleans seems doomed to destruction.

The Mikado has opened the industrial exhibition in Yokohama.

A French gunboat has been sunk at Rochefort by collision with a man-of-war.

Fighting has occurred in Dahoney, between the French forces and their native allies. Three men were killed and twelve wounded.

There is a remarkable rush for membership in the London Stock Exchange, and the entrance fee is to be raised from \$1,500 to \$2,500.

A high conclave, including Li Hung Chang, has convened at Peking to confer with the Boards of War and Admiralty regarding Russia's designs on the frontier.

The *Journal de Commercio*, Lisbon, publishes Makololo's formal submission to the Portuguese authorities in East Africa. The natives express regret at the rebellion and declare that the uprising was incited by English agents.

Prince Albert Victor of Wales embarked at Bombay on the 28th ult. on his return to England. A large and enthusiastic crowd gathered to bid him farewell. He made an address, saying that his tour of India had greatly surpassed his expectations.

The English admiralty have determined to introduce a new kind of saluting in the navy. Up to date sailors have saluted their officers by raising their hats. In future they will bring the hand up to the head after the military fashion, only with the side of the hand to the front instead of the palm.

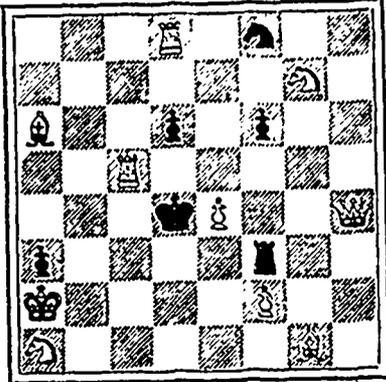
The British and Foreign Bible Society, which has spent \$50,000,000 in the dissemination of the Scriptures, recently celebrated its eighty-sixth birthday by a great entertainment in London for its juvenile agents, who are chiefly young girls, and for whom it had made as one of the features of the occasion a cake that weighed eighty six pounds.

Mr. Balfour's Land Purchase Bill provides for a guarantee fund of £33,000,000, purchase by tenants to be on the basis of 20 years net rental, interest at four per cent, and payments may extend to 49 years. Purchase to cancel all arrears of rent. One per cent of the interest to be devoted to the erection of dwellings for working people. £1,500,000 is to be drawn from the Irish Church surplus to aid the poor in crowded districts and to assist in developing the fisheries.

CHESS.

Solution to Problem No. 12, R to KB8. Solved by C.W.L.

PROBLEM No. 14.
From the Montreal Gazette.
Second prize two-mover in Bristol Mercury.
By H. Hossey Davis, Bristol.
BLACK 6 pieces.



WHITE 10 pieces.
White to play and mate in 2 moves.

GAME No. 15.

Played at Toronto.
PHILIPSON'S DEFENCE,
Mr. Davison. Mr. Friedewald.

WHITE BLACK

- 1 P to K4 P to K4
- 2 Kt to KB3 P to Q3
- 3 P to Q4 P takes P
- 4 Q takes P Kt to QB3
- 5 Q to Q2 a Kt to B3
- 6 Kt to B3 B to Kt5
- 7 B to Kt5 Q to Q2 b
- 8 Kt to Q4 P to QR3
- 9 B to R4 P to Kt c
- 10 QKt takes P d Q to K2
- 11 Kt to QB3 Kt takes KP
- 12 B takes Kt ch K to Q1
- 13 B takes Kt B to Q2
- 14 Castles R to QKt1
- 15 R to K1 Q to B3
- 16 Kt to B6 ch B takes Kt
- 17 B takes B and Black resigns.

a B to Kt5 is the general move.
b Very bad; he should have played B takes Kt, or B to Q2.
c Quite oblivious of White's terrible re-joinder.
d And Black's game is hopeless.—
The Week.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OLIVER MCGILL, YARMOUTH.—Thanks for your correction to Problem 151. It will receive attention in our next.

JOE, Windsor Hotel, Montreal.—Your favor is received. Will reply by mail soon. In Problem 151, after 15—11, 12 8, 3—12, 6 10 draws. Try it again.

G. O. FORBES.—Your solutions are correct. That to 158 being the only sound one received. Can't get a team to go to Shubenacadie on Good Friday. We will always give any or all of you a warm reception whenever you can make it convenient to come to Halifax.

ALPHA, Ottawa.—If instead of 27—31 at 5th move in your Var. I. 26—30 Black wins.

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 159.—For the solution to this problem see Game LI below.

PROBLEM 529.—The position was:—Black men 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19; white men 11, 13, 21, 22, 23, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32; black (O'Hearn) to play and win.

14—18	15—18	30—25	16—19
23—14	22—15	11—7	2—6
6—9	19—24	25—22	3—8
13—6	28—19	32—27	
2—25	16—30	12—16	black wins.
29—22	15—10	7—2	

A number of variations might be given, but we prefer to present the play as it was actually conducted.

GAME LI.—DYKE.

Being the seventeenth game in the recent match between Messrs. Reed and Barker for the Championship of America.

Black Mr. Reed.	White Mr. Barker.
11—15	12—19
22—17	17—14
15—19	9—13
23—16	29—25
12—19	6—9
24—15	25—22
10—19	1—6
25—22	31—27
8—11	7—11
30—25	27—23
11—15	2—7
27—23	23—16
4—8	11—20
23—16	26—23
8—12	6—10
32—27	21—17
12—19	10—15
27—23	18—2
3—8	a—9—27
23—16	1—2—6
8—12	27—31
22—18	6—10
15—22	31—26
25—18	10—15

18 Reed won
a—This forms Problem 158.

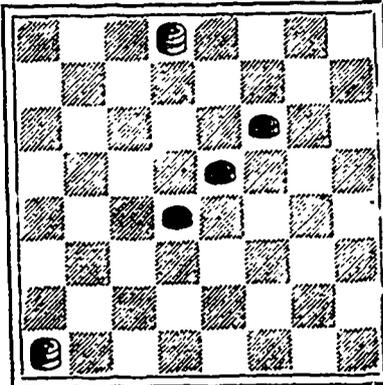
VAR. I.

Being solution to Problem 158. At this stage of the game neither of the players nor any of the spectators saw the possible draw which was subsequently pointed out by Mr. Orcutt, one of the club amateurs.

2—7	31—26	17—14	26—22
27—31	11—16	30—26	18—15
7—11	26—30	22—18	Drawn.

PROBLEM No. 161.

By W. H. Tyson, Big Run, Pa.
Black men—11, 15, 18.



White kings—2, 29.

White to play and draw. This seems very easy, but our solvers will find it to be more difficult than appears on the surface.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE POCKET GAZETTEER

—AND—
ATLAS OF CANADA,
By J. G. Bartholomew, F.R.S.L., F.R.G.S.

—AND—
Edited by J. M. Harper, M.A., Ph.D., Quebec.

Contains 300 Pages & 36 Maps.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

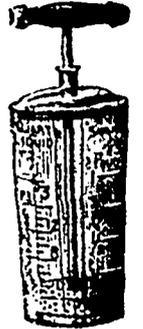
A. & W. MACKINLAY,
PUBLISHERS.

EASTER EGGS! AND HOW TO COOK THEM.

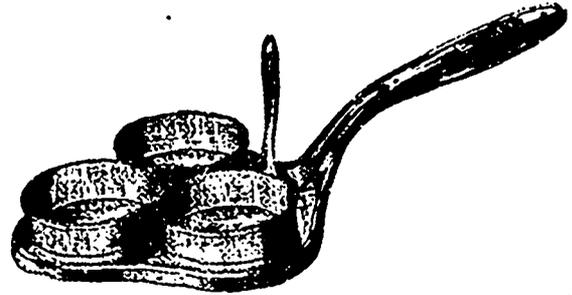
EGG TIMER,
PRICE 30 CTS.



EGG BEATER
And Measuring Glass,
PRICE 75 CTS.



EGG
POACHER,
PRICE—3 HOLE 35c.
5 HOLE 55c.



Saves the Egg and produces a shapely and delicious dish.
Sent Express on receipt of price, or C. O. D.

CRAGG BROTHERS & CO.
Cor. Barrington & George Sts., Halifax, N. S.

To Be Let.

That well known, delightfully situated, and most desirable residence near Maplewood, with about seven acres of land, Stables, Coach House, etc., known as

THE BOWER.

The House contains ten rooms besides Kitchens, Cellars, etc.

—ALSO—
That eligible dwelling house and grounds, formerly owned and occupied by Major Nagle, known as

ARMEREE.

Situated close to the corner of Oxford Street and Coburg road.

—ALSO—
The Eastern half part, comprising 9 rooms, besides Bath room, etc., of

"JUBILEE."

Situated between the Quispool and Jubilee roads. The western half of the house being at present occupied by Captain W. H. Smith, R. N. R.

—ALSO—
The large Brick and Stone building situate on the Western side of Hollis Street, Nos. 36 and 35, fronting 44 and 143 feet in depth, well adapted for a factory, private hotel or livery business. If not let as a whole, the dwelling can be rented separately

—ALSO—
The dwellings Nos. 139 and 141 Barrington Street, over the stores occupied by R. A. Lisbet and C. C. Morton & Co., containing about 10 rooms each. Rent \$250.

—ALSO—
Dwelling house on south side Kent Street, close to Pleasant Street, 7 rooms. Rent \$150.

—ALSO—
The shop at corner Kent and Pleasant Streets. Rent \$96.

—ALSO—
The Dwelling House, No. 14 McCara Street; 6 rooms. Rent \$120.

Several Choice Building Lots FOR SALE

In various parts of the city, and on north side Ochterlony Street in Dartmouth.

Apply at the office of
GRAY & McDONALD,
97 Hollis Street,

Chipman Brothers,
HALIFAX.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE,
NAILS, IRON, STEEL,

PAINT OILS, GLASS, &c.
AT LOWEST PRICES.

JOHN PATTERSON,
Manufacturer of Steam Boilers,
For Marine and Land Purposes.

Iron Ships Repaired.
SHIP TANKS, GIRDERS, SMOKE PIPES, and all kinds of IRON WORK.
ESTIMATES given on application.
488 UPPER WATER STREET, Halifax, N. S.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

Under the Patronage of Rev. Father Labelle
Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec,
32 Vict. Chap. 85 for the Benefit of
the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province
of Quebec.
CLASS D

The 33rd Monthly Drawing will take place
On WEDNESDAY, April 16th, 1890.
At 2 o'clock, p.m.

PRIZES VALUE \$50,000.
Capital Prize—1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Real Estate worth.....	\$5,000	5.
1 Real Estate worth.....	2,000	2.
1 Real Estate worth.....	1,000	1.
4 Real Estates worth.....	500	4.
10 Real Estates worth.....	250	10.
30 Furniture Sets worth.....	200	30.
60 Furniture Sets worth.....	100	60.
200 Gold Watches worth.....	50	200.
1000 Silver Watches worth.....	10	1000.
1000 Foilet Sets.....	5	1000.

2307 Prizes worth\$50,000

TICKETS \$1.00.
It is offered to redeem all prizes in cash, on commission of 10 per cent.
Winners' names not published unless specifically authorized.

DRAWINGSON THE THIRD WEDNESDAY OF EVERY MONTH.
S. L. LEFEBVRE, Secretary.
OFFICES—19 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

MOIR, SON & CO.
MAMMOTH WORKS
MANUFACTURERS OF

Bread,
Biscuit,
Confectionery,

Fruit Syrups, etc., etc.

Salesroom—128, 130 and 132 Argy's Street
HALIFAX, N. S.

New Victoria Hotel,
848 to 852 Prince William St., St. John, N. B.
J. L. McCOSKERY, Proprietor.
One minute's walk from Steamboat Landing.
Street cars for and from all railway Stations and
Steamboat Landings pass this Hotel every five
minutes.

LYONS' HOTEL,
Opp. Railway Depot.
KENTVILLE, N. S.

DANIEL McLEOD, Prop'r

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
100 and 102 Granville St.,
(OPPOSITE PROVINCIAL BUILDING.)

The nicest place in the City to get a lunch, din-
ner or supper. Private Dining Room for Ladies
Oysters in every style. Lunches, 12 to 2.30.

W. H. MURRAY, Prop.,
Late Halifax Hotel.

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.
Within Two Minutes Walk of Post Office.

DUNCAN BROUSSARD, Proprietor.
HALIFAX, N. S.

101 ON PARLE FRANCOISE.

NOTICE.

ROBT. STANFORD,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
156 HOLLIS STREET,

Is offering bargains in **HEAVY OVERCOAT-
INGS**, of which he has a large stock, consisting of
BLACK, BLUE, BROWN and GRAY NAPS,
GENUINE IRISH FRIEZES, in several different
shades, **FOXES, HOMESPUNS** Etc
INSPECTION INVITED.

LONDON DRUG STORE,
147 Hollis Street,

J. GODFREY SMITH,
DISPENSING CHEMIST,
Proprietor. Agent for
Laurance's Axis-Cut Pebble Spectacles and
Eye Glasses.

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

ASK FOR

W. H. SCHWARTZ & SONS
"PEERLES BRAND"

(TRADE MARK REGISTERED)

STRICTLY PURE SPICES.

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

W. H. Schwartz & Sons,
COFFEE AND SPICES,
HALIFAX, N. S.

Victoria Mineral Water Works

W. H. DONOVAN, Prop.
Manufacturer of
**BELFAST GINGER ALE, AERATED LEMONADE,
SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE CIDER, SODA WATER**
and all kinds of **MINERAL WATERS.**
22 GRANVILLE ST., Halifax N. S.

Tea. Tea. Tea.

ARMY AND NAVY DEPOT.

We have just landed a choice lot of

TEAS,

including **ORANGE PEKOE,**
ASSAM PEKOE, and
SOUCHONG and CONGO.

Our 35c. and 40c Blends are worth testing

—ALSO—

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

Jas. Scott & Co.

For Coughs and Colds,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Bronchitis, Asthma,
Consumption, Scrofulous
and all Wasting Diseases,
USE

PUTTNER'S EMULSION
of **COD LIVER OIL,**

WITH

HYPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.

For all diseases of the **NERVOUS SYSTEM, AS**
MENTAL ANXIETY, GENERAL DERILITY, IM-
PROVED BLOOD, Etc. it is highly recom-
mended by the Medical Profession.

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

Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co.
Being very much reduced by sickness and almost
given up for a dead man, I commenced taking your
PUTTNER'S EMULSION. After taking it a
very short time my health began to improve, and
the longer I used it the better my health became.
After being laid aside for nearly a year, I last sum-
mer performed the hardest summer's work I ever
did, having often to go with only one meal a day.
I attribute the saving of my life to **PUTTNER'S**
EMULSION. **EMERY E. MURPHY,**
Livery Stable Keeper.

EPIDERMA,

—FOR THE—

Skin and
Complexion.

HATTIE & MYLIUS,
Acadia Drug Store,
HALIFAX, N. S.

Knowles' Bookstore,
A. M. HOARE, Manager,
Cor. George & Granville Sts.

We have just received a large lot of
AMERICAN AND CANADIAN EDITIONS
of Popular Novels.

Hedri by Mathers.....25 cts.
Haute Noblesse, by Fenn.....30
Kit Wyndham, by Barrett.....30
Joshua, by George Ebers.....30
Looking Backward, by Bellamy.....35
Lilly Lays, by Justin McCarthy.....25
Full line of Edna Lyalls.....at 25c. each.
and lots of others.

All mailed Post Free to the country.

"MARCH GOES OUT LIKE A LION."

Aye, this is the music I love—the grand organ march of the winds,
That touches the giant keys of the forest, and gathers and binds
Into one mighty chorus the voices of mountain and valley and shore.
The shriek of the terrified pines, the deep base of the hurricane's roar,
The rush and the thunder of torrents unloosed from their cavernous springs—
All gathered in one mighty volume, and shaken and flung all abroad,
As the dry leaves of autumn that cover in winnowing circles the sod;
Then off in the dread pause that follows a minor-keyed spirit that sings
Sweet and low, like the pleading of angels with fiends. Once more underfoot
You feel the staunch timbers of oak away, as once from the huge twisted root
The oak in the forest swayed too with the might of the on-rushing storm.
As if the great heart of the wilderness, monarch and lord of the woods,
Could yet feel the old exultation through fibre and steel-riven form
At the noise of hoarse torrents descending—the jubilant anthem of floods,
Set free from their mountain snow-prisons, with ardent clamour and cry,
As the strong tempest calls to the ocean, the shuddering earth to the sky.
Hark to the roar of the river, the grinding of ice in the bay;
His solid entrenchments abandoned are bursting in foam-bells and spray.
Hark to the rush of the rain, and the trample of legions in rout,
"To the North, to the North! boot and saddle, to horse and away!"
His war-trumpets sounding, his cloud banners trailing, thus March like a lion goes out!
—Kate Seymour MacLean, in Week.

NEWSPAPER READING V. BOOK READING.

There has been from time to time considerable discussion as to whether
newspapers are literature, as if the term literature could be properly confined
to writings possessing the qualities of permanence and of artistic finish.
Unhappily, literature is whatever large bodies of people read. Newspapers
may be bad literature, but literature they are. The hold they have taken,
and are taking, as the reading matter of the bulk of the population in all
the more highly civilized countries of the world, is one of the most serious
facts of our time. It is not too much to say that they are, and have been
for the last half century, exerting more influence on the popular mind and
the popular morals than either the pulpit or the book press has exerted in
five hundred years. They are now shaping the social and political world of
the twentieth century. The new generation which the public schools are
pouring out in tens of millions is getting its tastes, opinions, and standards
from them, and what sort of world this will produce a hundred years hence,
nobody knows. One of the most important peculiarities of newspapers is
that but very few who read them much ever read anything else. The
notion that a confirmed newspaper reader can turn to books whenever he
pleases, or that the newspaper reading as a general rule forms a taste for any
book reading, except, perhaps, novels, finds little support in observed facts.

The power of continuous attention which book reading calls for—atten-
tion of the eye as well as the mind—is acquired, like the power of protracted
bodily exertion of any kind, by continual training, ending in the formation
of habit. Anybody who neglects it in youth, or lays it aside for a consider-
able period at any time in life, finds it all but impossible to take it up again.
The busy man who chews literature, or postpones culture, until he retires
from active industry, usually finds book reading the most potent soporific he
can turn to. Now, nothing can be more damaging to the habit of continuous
attention than newspaper reading. One of its attractions to the indolent
man or woman, or the man or woman who has had little or no mental training,
is that it never requires the mind to be fixed on any topic more than three
or four minutes, and that every topic furnishes a complete change of scene.
The result for the habitual reader is a mental desultoriness, which ends by
making a book on any subject more or less repulsive. So that the kind of
reading newspapers lead up to for those who wish more mental food is, at
most, books or periodicals made up of short essays, which will not keep the
attention strained for more than half an hour at most.

The view of the effect of newspaper reading is not weakened by anything
we know of the increase in the number of books and book readers which
we see all over the world. The number of books, serious as well as light,
undoubtedly increases rapidly, and so does the number of those who read
them; but they do not increase in anything like the same ratio as the
number of newspaper readers. They form a constantly diminishing propo-
tion of the reading population of all the great nations, and their immediate
influence on politics and society is undergoing the same relative decline.
Side by side with this segregation of the newspaper reader from the book
reader, there has grown up a deep and increasing scorn on the part of the
book reader and book maker for the man who reads nothing but the news-
papers, and gets his facts and opinions from them. This is true to-day of
every civilized country. Go into a circle of scientific or cultivated men in
any field, in America, or France, or Germany, or Italy, and you will have
the mental food which the newspapers supply to the bulk of the population
treated with ridicule and contempt, the authority of a newspaper as a joke,
and journalism used as a synonym for shallowness, ignorance and blundering.
What the journalists oppose to all this is, usually, accounts of their prodigious
circulation and large pecuniary receipts, and their close contact with the
practical business of life. But this mutual hostility of the two agencies
which most powerfully affect popular thought and shape the conduct of both
nations and men, cannot but be regarded with great concern. Their recon-
ciliation—that is, the conversion of the newspaper into a better channel
of communication to the masses of the best thought and most accurate know-
ledge of the time—is one of the problems, and perhaps the most serious one,
that the coming century will have to solve.—E. L. Godkin in the North
American Review.

ABOUT THE VIKINGS.

Paul du Chaillu differs with many leading historians as to the social con-
dition of the Vikings, the direct ancestors of the English speaking people,
whom he believes to have been well civilized. He insists that "the people

who were then spread over a great part of the present Russia, who overran Germania, who knew the art of writing, who led their conquering hosts to Spain, into the Mediterranean, to Italy, Sicily, Greece, the Black Sea, Palestine, Africa, and even crossed the broad Atlantic to America, who were undisputed masters of the sea for more than twelve centuries, were not barbarians," and concludes: "Let those who uphold the contrary view produce evidence from archæology of an indigenous British or Gallic civilization which surpasses that of the north."

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Mr. S. H. Sugatt, of Truro, is agent for the Dominion of Canada for Reid's Baking and Roasting Portable Oven and Peerless Ash Sifter. This latter, from the illustrated description furnished, appears to be a most desirable improvement on the old rough and ready mode of sifting by a hand sieve, inasmuch as it is enclosed in a covered square box with a hopper on the top whereby it is filled. It works with a rotary handle, and the sifted cinders are ejected by a spout at the opposite end of the box. The sifter is thus perfectly freed from the inconvenience and clothes-spoiling effects of the cloud of fine ash which envelopes him when using an ordinary sieve, and which a current of wind may at any moment blow right in his face to the damage of his eyes as well as his clothing. The prices for two different sizes are \$2.00 and \$2.50.

Messrs. Smith Bros., Wholesale Milliners, Granville and Duke Streets, had a grand millinery opening yesterday week. Buyers crowded the premises all day, and the stock was much admired. A fine stock of laces, nets, gauzes, flowers, feathers, straw-oods, ribbons, &c. &c., was displayed, but the great feature of the exposition was the imported French bonnets and hat department coming from the best Parisian modistes in that line. Every branch told the tale of the taste and energy of the firm.

The firm of Craig & Kent, of Truro, has been running for 15 years. They manufacture Felt Hats, Wool and Fur Felts of all grades, and their market extends from Halifax to Vancouver, whither they have just shipped a large order. They find business in Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, London and Winnipeg. Messrs. Craig & Kent employ 32 hands, and their extensive communications go to prove that commercial enterprise even at the extreme end of the Dominion is capable of permeating it throughout and securing any amount of inter-provincial trade.

The dining room of the Waverley Hotel has just been re-painted and decorated with new paper and white enamel. The house indeed has been newly carpeted and refitted throughout, and is now prepared to accommodate a large number of visitors.

BEAR RIVER BITS.—The firm of Clark Bros., Bear River, have in the adjacent rivers a drive of 30 000 logs which may be expected to arrive at the mills in a few weeks. These will be manufactured in the saw-mill at that place, and shipped during the season to South America and other parts. Three thousand cords of pulp wood will soon be ready for shipment to the United States by the same firm, who will also manufacture at least one million and a half feet of lumber at their mills during the coming season.

Mr. Franklin Rice, of this place, has patented a stone crushing machine, which is said to be of great value, being an improvement on other machines in common use.—*Bridgetown Monitor.*

A company to run an electric street railway in Moncton is asking incorporation in the New Brunswick Legislature.

The spring outlook for business at Weymouth is bleak. Work on Messrs. Burrill & Co's new steamer, and on E. Rice's new 350 ton vessel, is progressing rapidly.

Matters in general are taking a turn for the better in the vicinity of Port Huron. We notice to-day a large number of our men have turned out, and have hauled logs and timber, and are erecting a large pier near the old landing, which will afford good accommodation to our merchants for landing freight, as well as a benefit to the public.—*New Glasgow Enterprise*

Messrs. James Patterson & W. F. George, of Amherst, have a contract for 120 tons of hay per month for 8 months with Pickford and Black, Halifax.

Truro, according to the *Head Light*, has 14 manufacturing establishments, 89 stores and shops, 9 hotels, 5 barber shops, 4 livery stables, 7 blacksmith shops, 6 doctors, 14 lawyers, 11 clergymen and 7 school buildings, including the Provincial Normal School.

It is estimated that the lumber cut on the St. John, the Aroostook and their tributaries, this year, will be 150,000,000, which together with the lumber hung up last year will give 200,000,000. Of this latter quantity, 125,000,000 is American cut, the remaining 75,000,000 Provincial. This latter figure also includes the Quebec cut which comes down the St. John.

The tailors of Kingston, Ont., have formed a protective association to guard merchants from "dead beats" and "slow pay" purchasers.

A deputation of stove makers and foundrymen waited upon the Government recently and asked for an increase of duty upon iron fittings and castings, and cast iron goods.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

DOES CURE CONSUMPTION

In its First Stages.

Palatable as Milk.

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CITY CHIMES.

Next Friday the Officers of the 63rd will celebrate the departure of the Halifax contingent for the North-west by a dinner at the Halifax Hotel.

The penitential season is almost over, and next week will see the majority of the three hundred plunged in the pomps and vanities of fashionable life again. Many parties are spoken of as likely to take place soon, and if the weather will only clear up so as to admit of a change to spring clothing, many gay costumes will be seen on fair forms. If the weather continues as cold and disagreeable as it has been for the past week, the ladies will not care to expose their new gowns to the risk of snow flurries. Of course the fishing season is hailed with delight by ardent anglers, and the speckled beauties of our lakes and streams will be making the sorrowful acquaintance of their hooks and flies.

The Amateur Dramatic Club are talking of giving us a good play after Easter. Their late failure has somewhat intimidated them, but they must remember the great success of former performances and not be discouraged. It is noticeable that their performances are always given the same style of character in every play. Now this should not be. A good amateur actor can surely adapt his or herself to any character, and at any rate we should like to see the attempt made. The play which we hope to hear is entirely new, having been composed by two of the officers in the Garrison.

After Easter there will be a bazaar held in St. Luke's Hall, the funds to be devoted to the erection of a church at Grand Pre. There will be a variety of useful and pretty articles for sale during the afternoon, and in the evening we are to have the pleasure of listening to such old favorites as Mrs. Tremaine, Mrs. Clarkson and Mrs. Rigby. Altogether a very pleasant programme has been prepared.

The congregation gathered in St. Luke's Cathedral last Friday evening to hear Stainer's Sacred Cantata, "St. Mary Magdalene," were in no wise disappointed. The choir boys under Mr. King Pooley's efficient training did their work grandly, the young voices ringing out sweetly and clearly. The solos and quartettes were taken by Mrs. Clarkson, Mrs. Tremaine, Mrs. Rigby, Mrs. Taylor, Dr. Slayter, Capt. Clarkson, Mr. A. C. Edwards and Mr. Wiswell. Each and all contributed their share in making the Cantata one grand harmonious whole.

Mrs. Ormiston Chant delivered her lecture on "Home Influences" to a large audience in the Academy of Music on Monday evening. Mrs. Chant is a fluent and earnest speaker, and her lecture was one calculated to do much good. The ladies of the W. C. T. U. are to be congratulated on the treat given to their friends and the public on this occasion. Mrs. Chant spoke in Dartmouth on Tuesday evening on "Social Purity."

A very pleasant gathering took place at the School for the Blind on Monday evening last, the occasion being the closing exercises of the gymnastic and calisthenic classes of Sergt. Major Bailey. About seventy of the ladies and gentlemen engaged in the work of education in the public schools of the city were present and witnessed the performances of the boys and girls classes, which have attained a high state of proficiency, under the excellent and careful training of Sergt. Major Bailey. Miss Isabel Staten was the winner of the medal in the girls' class, and Mr. Montague Warren won it in the boys' class. Principal McKay of the Halifax Academy, and Principal O'Hearn of St. Patrick's High School, presented the medals to the successful pupils. Principal McKay congratulated not only the Medalists, but the whole class, on the excellent physical training they had attained. Sergt. Major Bailey was then asked to come forward, where he was made the recipient of a silver cup from the pupils of the school, accompanied by an address, expressing their appreciation of his unvarying kindness in the eight years in which he had been instructing them, and of their regret at his departure from Halifax. Mr. Bailey replying thanked the pupils warmly for their gift, which was quite unexpected, and stated that he had always taken pleasure in his work among them. He was sorry to leave Halifax on many accounts, but on the other hand he thought it would be pleasant to be in England again. The proceedings were brought to a close by music by the band.

Our lady readers are doubtless aware that for some time it has been a pretty fancy for ladies to keep the various little accessories of their dresses, such as gloves, laces and handkerchief, in sachet bags, scented with the owner's favorite perfume. This fancy has now extended to stocking sachets of plush lined with satin, and scented, tied at each end and in the middle with ribbon. The sachet may be made as elaborate as possible or quite plain, according to the fancy of the owner.

Charles St. Methodist Church's annual tea meeting took place on Tuesday evening. An excellent selection of music and recitations gratified the audience to the full, and the tables were loaded with good cheer. Miss Trenaman received a hearty encore for her rendition of "Light House May," to which she responded with "A Voice from the Poor-House." A piano solo by Miss Huestis was also responded to. The evening was thoroughly enjoyable.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

DOMINION.—The Hon. Mr. Foster's budget speech, which he made on Thursday of last week, has created no little excitement among producers

dealers and importers. Mr. Foster referred to the country as being in a prosperous condition, he spoke with pride of the development of our railway system. He declared that the settlement of the North-West territories was progressing favorably, and he deprecated all further increase in our national obligations. The changes in the tariff which most affect the people in this Province are the increase of the flour duty from 50 to 75 cents per barrel, and the decrease in the duty upon corn used for human food or for ensilage purposes. Imported fresh and salt beef and pork, which have in the last few months made the sale of home grown animal food very unprofitable, are now to be taxed so as to give our farmers a chance to control home markets. Mining machinery, not manufactured in Canada, is to enter free of duty, provided that it is imported within the next three years. Sir Richard Cartwright's criticism of the budget speech was most scathing. He pictured the country as fast drifting behind and deplored the want of far-sightedness upon the part of the Government. As is usual the battle-field of the budget has called forth some strong swordsmen from the contending parties and the protectionist blade has had the temper of its steel very thoroughly tested. Barring the few local bills the budget speech has been the one topic of discussion, and has absorbed the attention of the Commons. There is a bill now passing through the British House of Commons with respect to the load line of vessels to which the attention of Hon. Charles Tupper has been directed. Mr. Kenny, of Halifax, is of the opinion that the Dominion authorities should have the control as to regulating the load, and considering the extent of our shipping interests there appears to be sound sense in his contention.

PROVINCIAL.—Notwithstanding afternoon and evening sessions, there still appears to be heavy work ahead of the Legislature, and it appears doubtful that they will be able to close up the business during the coming week. The number of private and local bills and amendments to private and local bills is beyond all precedent, while proposed amendments to the Municipal and Franchise acts are constantly being conceived. Among the matters of public interest dealt with during the past week was that of the proposed extending of the Provincial Franchise to Dominion officials and employes. We have already expressed our belief in the unfairness of the act which deprives a man of his provincial citizenship just because he happens to have intelligence and influence enough to secure a position as a Dominion official. There are some narrow-minded men who are content to crystalize their narrowness in legislation, but on what grounds they can justify their actions does not appear clear to the minds of ordinary men. Is there any official reason why a Provincial officer should have a vote in Dominion affairs, while a Dominion officer has no vote in Provincial affairs. To judge from the action of the House in rejecting the proposed amendment, they have displayed rank torism worthy of the Lord North School. The twittering sparrow is like many other things in this world, amenable to the dictates of fashion. Not long since these birds were imported by hundreds into the United States and Canada, they were in favor with the public and protected by the law, but, alas! the sparrow has his short-comings. He is the enemy of many useful birds and is fastidious as to his lunches, hence the shield of the law is withdrawn and the war of extermination will be carried on apace. For ourselves we delight in these little birds, which during the sombre autumn days and the long winter never desert us, but keep our hearts merry with their musical twittering. If they are pests they should be exterminated, but we should like definite statements from the best authorities before seeing such a law enacted as the one proposed. Our fellow scribes in the country have apparently not taken in the full meaning of a bill which has been introduced into the House, and which provides that unless a newspaper proprietor has obtained an expressed contract the subscriber is not liable for his subscription to a newspaper. This harsh law will be condemned by every intelligent newspaper proprietor, because it is a well known fact that nine men in ten do not pay their subscriptions until after the close of the year, and that to oblige the publisher to obtain a new contract at the commencement of each year involves an idea which in the newspaper business is impracticable. The subscribers to THE CRITIC are well aware that we have never in any sense abused the present law, and we doubt whether the law has been abused by any journal published in this Province. If the father of this measure wishes to protect the public and assist Nova Scotian journalism, he will make the bill applicable only to newspapers published outside the Province, the proprietors of many of which have treated their subscribers with scant courtesy.

COMMERCIAL.

Little or no change has occurred in the position of general trade since our last review. Business has, on the whole, continued dull for the several reasons already set forth by us. This holds good for everything except certain lines of groceries, a considerable quantity of which have left first hands. Just now they are comparatively quiet, because the transfers completed are sufficient to supply the wants of buyers for the present. The general tone of the market is firm, and with few exceptions there is no talk of concession, nor is there any forcing of sales visible. This most especially applies to chemicals, the position of which, owing to the recent labor troubles in the north of England, is very strong.

Though a better feeling manifests itself as to textile materials in the country districts, it is evident that the turn-over this year will be less than it was last year. Still a fairly healthy trade may be expected. Buyers show a disposition generally to meet all legitimate and necessary requirements, but they are doing so in a very careful way.

The following are the Business Changes in this Provinces during the past

week:—Jno. D. Fisher, tailor, Bridgetown, sold out and removed to Bridgewater; R. I. Hart & Co., W. I. traders, Halifax, dissolved, R. I. Hart liquidates the business; Vaux, Harivel & Co., grocers, New Glasgow, dissolved, Walter Smith retires, business continued by John Vaux, under style of John Vaux & Co.

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

	Week Prev.		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	March 28.	March 21.	March 28.	March 21.	March 14.	1890	1889	1888	1887
United States.....	189	200	161	230	227	3350	3546	3053	3144
Canada.....	29	37	20	20	44	645	534	523	369

DRY GOODS.—A better feeling pervades this trade, inasmuch as customers evince more desire to anticipate their spring requirements. Still wholesale houses manifest very great caution in filling orders, and seem determined to keep their goods in store rather than distribute them and take the bad risks that have characterized the trade in the recent past. It is a well-established fact that the stocks of grey cottons in the hands of both wholesale and retail houses are very light. Now that the season is opening for the sale of these goods a healthy business is anticipated by the trade generally. Under present telegraphic and telephonic conditions wholesale houses do not require to carry as heavy stocks as they did formerly. In consequence orders sent to the mills represent, as a rule, current consumptive needs—except, of course, at times when an advance in prices is expected. No particular change is noted in woollens, though a fair sorting business is doing in Canadian clothes. Remittances, while showing a slight improvement with some houses, are, on the whole, disappointing. More changes and troubles are stated by men in the trade to be impending.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—But little change can be noted in the iron market, though reports received from Ontario show a slight improvement for pig iron there, and that some fair sized lots have been recently placed in that province. The market continues quiet because buyers are holding off in the hope of better terms, while holders have been waiting for tariff changes or developments. Cable advices state that the situation has been somewhat improved by the settlement of the colliers' strike, but, as reflected by the warrant market, prices are no firmer at the present time.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market continues quiet and, beyond a small jobbing movement, it is unlikely that any change in feeling will be noticeable until after the spring, which brings with it the reduction in freight rates and other advantages. Beerholm's cable reports:—"Cargoes afloat both of wheat and corn are slow and inactive. The demand for spot wheat at Liverpool is moderate, and that for corn dull. In Paris wheat and flour have been slow. In Antwerp spot wheat is unchanged." At Chicago wheat was generally quiet but advanced about a $\frac{1}{4}$ c. The St. Louis wheat market scored an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ c., while the market in New York was very irregular.

PROVISIONS.—There is nothing new to report in the local market in this line, although, owing to light offerings, dressed hogs have continued in good demand. No activity can be expected here until Lent is past. Liverpool advices show no change in quotations, and trade has been quite dull. At Chicago June pork declined 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Other options were unchanged. The cattle market there was fairly active at steady prices.

BUTTER.—The market remains dull and is confined to the ordinary run of jobbing trade. The feeling may be described as easy on everything except choice which is firmly held on the whole.

CHEESE.—The market has continued quiet without anything special to mention, and no change in feeling is apparent. Still it should be stated that the bulk of the goods in this market are held at very low prices, and we cannot note any disposition to shade on really good grades.

FRUIT.—The market continues firm but quiet and stocks are, on the whole, pretty well worked down for the season. In dried fruit the activity noted a fortnight ago has worked itself out, and most of the stock of raisins and currants offering has passed out of first hands. What remains is very firmly held in only a few hands. In New York the position of both raisins and currants is strong, and advices from Greece respecting the latter indicate a probable advance in prices before the new season opens, as supplies there are running low. There is nothing special to note in green fruit, only a quiet business being in progress. Oranges are rather scarce and apples are firm—really sound ones being hard to find. There is nothing to note in other lines.

SUGAR.—The local demand has been very quiet, the trade having been satisfied for the present by the late considerable purchases. It is reported that, owing to a scarcity of the raw material and to the small stocks said to be in first hands, the refineries will only sell sparingly at present. Still prices have not moved up and the market remains very quiet.

MOLASSES.—In molasses there is only a very light trade moving, the supply being rather small and what there is is firmly held.

TEA.—During the past week the tea market has been fairly active, especially in low grades. As the spring opens an active market is anticipated in all grades of both blacks and greens. The English market is at present very firm, and dealers are offering very sparingly. The New York market is quiet, but prices are firm.

COFFEE.—There has been but little change during the week in coffee, though buyers are beginning to realize that the high prices—higher than they have been for some time—have come to stay. The stock in Rio is 80,000 bags. At the same time last year it was 393,000 bags.

FISH OILS.—In the Montreal market quietness is the prevailing feature. Quotations are unchanged; steam refined seal 50c. to 52c.; cod oil quiet; Newfoundland at 37c. to 38c.; Halifax 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 34c. Newfoundland cod liver oil 45c. to 50c.

FISH in this market continues dull; the stormy state of the weather has prevented our fishermen trying their ventures at sea, and the stock held along the shore being practically nil business and quotations must be merely nominal. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, March 31—

"This market remains very dull, with no business doing that is worth mentioning either in fresh or salt fish. Offers of 2c. have been accepted for cod, while one dealer has applied for permission to dump his stock of smelts. Taken on the whole the market is pretty sick." Gloucester, Mass., March 31—"The fish supply continues light, and the indications are for a small supply unless the Western and Grand Bank fleets meet with unusually good luck. We quote New Georges codfish at \$5.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ per qtl. for large, and \$4.25 for small; bank \$4.25 and \$4.50 for large and \$4 for small; shore \$5 and \$4 for large and small; dry bank \$4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$; cured cusk \$3.25 per qtl.; hake \$2.50; haddock \$3; heavy salted pollock \$2; English-cured do. \$3 per qtl; labrador herring \$4.50 bbl.; medium split \$4; Newfoundland do. \$4; Nova Scotia do. \$5; Eastport \$4; split Shore \$4.75; round do. \$3.57; round Eastport \$3.25; pickled codfish \$7; haddock \$6; halibut heads \$3; sounds \$13; tongues and sounds \$11.50; tongues \$11; allowives \$4; trout \$15; California salmon \$15.50; Halifax do. \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16." Port of Spain, Trinidad, March 7. "The Garnet from Lockport direct is the only arrival, which coming to a lightly supplied market, we succeeded in selling at \$24. tierces, \$25. drums, \$5.75 boxes codfish, and \$18. tierces haddock. Some Newfoundland cure has also come on from Barbados, but the quality being poor, it is moving very slowly at irregular rates. Consumption is good and as dealers are but moderately stocked further supplies will soon be wanted. Good Mackerel are saleable but supplies of both HERRING and SALMON are ample for present requirements." Barbados, Mar. 8.—"We have to advise the landing of three cargoes of Newfoundland cure together with 500 casks Harvey's ex Str. *Muriel*, the cargo of the *Corsican*, Baine, Johnston & Co., was despatched to Demerara. The market is quiet and cannot be quoted at over \$16.00 to \$18.00 for medium according to quality, at which rate sales in lots have been made of A. R. C., Murray's and Goodridge's cure, the cargo of Munn's was sold outright on arrival at \$13.50 for small, and \$15.00 to \$18.00 for medium; the stock of large is very small, recent landings have been chiefly medium."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Leaf.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8
Granulated.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Circle A.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
White Extra C.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Standard.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Extra Yellow C.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Yellow C.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
TEA.	
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19
Fair.....	20 to 23
Good.....	25 to 28
Choice.....	31 to 33
Extra Choice.....	35 to 37
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes.....	37 to 38
Demerara.....	40 to 44
Diamond N.....	48
Porto Rico.....	37 to 39
Cienfuegos.....	34
Trinidad.....	34
Antigua.....	33 to 35
Tobacco, Black.....	38 to 44
Bright.....	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	3.15
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Soda.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fancy.....	8 to 15

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	14.00 to 14.25
Am. Plate.....	14.50 to 15.00
Ex. Plate.....	15.50 to 16.00
Pork, Mess, American.....	15.50 to 16.00
American, clear.....	16.50 to 17.00
P. E. I. Mess.....	15.00
P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	14.00
Prime Mess.....	12.50 to 13.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	12
American.....	11 to 12
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	8 to 9
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, No. 1, per bbl.....	3.50 to 4.00
Oranges, Jamaica, per bbl., repacked.....	8.00
Lemons, per case.....	5.50 to 6.00
Cocoanuts, new, per 100.....	5.00
Onions, American, per lb.....	4c.
Dates, boxes, new.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	7
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb.....	11
small boxes.....	10 to 13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags, new.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6
Foeberries.....	6.00
Cranberries, per bbl.....	13.00

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25
in Small Tubs.....	22 to 25
Good, in large tubs.....	20
Store Packed & oversalted.....	14
Canadian Township.....	19 to 20
Western.....	17
Cheese, Canadian.....	10
Antigonish.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

BREADSTUFFS.

The question of higher duty on flour and lower duty on cornmeal has been decided. The increased duty on flour will only be gradually realised, but as the Canadian crop is short this year, realized in our opinion it certainly will be before many weeks. The reduction in the price of cornmeal will be gradual, inasmuch as many persons have cornmeal in hand duty paid. Corn has advanced 2cts. a bushel, which will have a slight effect upon the price of meal. Oatmeal is unchanged at the advance formerly noted. We make changes in price of cornmeal, striking out Boston.

FLOUR.	
High Grade Patents.....	5.00 to 5.15
Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	4.65 to 4.70
Straight Grade.....	4.40 to 4.45
Superior Extras.....	4.40 to 4.45
Good Seconds.....	4.0 to 4.15
Graham Flour.....	4.00 to 4.25
American Supr. Extrs., in bond.....	4.15 to 4.25
American 90 per cent. in bond.....	4.50 to 4.60
American Patents, Pillsbury's Best.....	6.40
Oatmeal.....	4.00 to 4.10
Rolled.....	4.10 to 4.20
Cornmeal, duty paid.....	2.45 to 2.50
Rolled Wheat.....	5.20
Wheat Bran, per ton.....	16.00 to 16.25
Shorts.....	18.50 to 19.00
Middlings.....	20.00 to 22.00
Cracked Corn "including bags.....	26.00 to 26.50
Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	35.00
Moulce.....	24.00
Split Peas.....	3.75 to 4.00
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.65
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	4.30 to 4.50
Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	39 to 40
P. E. I. Oats.....	40
Hay per ton.....	10.50

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL—	
Extra.....	14.00
No. 1.....	13.00
2 large.....	12.00
2.....	11.50
3 large.....	11.50
3.....	11.50
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore July.....	3.25 to 3.50
No. 1, August, Round.....	2.50
September.....	2.50
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.....	3.00 to 3.25
Bay of Islands, Split.....	none
Round.....	none
ALLOWIVES, per bbl.....	3.00 to 3.25
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore.....	4.25 to 4.40
Bay.....	3.25 to 3.50
.....	3.50 to 3.75
SALMON, No. 1.....	18.00 to 19.00
HADDOCK, per qtl.....	2.25
HAKE.....	2.00
CUSK.....	1.50
POLLOCK.....	1.50
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
COD OIL A.....	26

A CLEVER WOMAN.

The usually pretty boudoir was in a most disorderly condition, the immediate result of the home-coming of its mistress. The room was strewn with all the *bric a-brac* and curious odds and ends that had been brought from Malta. A couple of maids were unpacking the trunks and putting away the gowns; near the window a small curly-haired boy was endeavoring to stand upon his head; a young lady friend was pouring out tea for the travellers and reciting the London news of the past six months.

In the midst of all this disorder and commotion sat a girl in a cool white wrapper, who was apparently unmoved by the bustle of the maids and the shrill chatter of her visitor. Her hair was a mass of little fluffy curls, and her large limpid eyes gave a peculiarly innocent expression to the bright young face. Her husband called her "Baby;" to her friends she was "Lina;" but to the world at large she was known by the dignified name of Mrs. Bertie Errington.

"It was very kind of you to come in at once, Ida. I hardly expected any friends this afternoon," said Mrs. Errington, with lazy sarcasm, as she sat sipping her tea.

"Yes; I thought I would be the first to welcome you. But haven't you seen your husband yet? It seems funny he did not meet you at the station!"

Miss Ida Scott did not possess much tact, or she would hardly have ventured to make such a remark. There were plenty of people in town ready to hint that handsome Bertie Errington had been far from inconsolable during his wife's absence, and that, if it really had been necessary that their little boy should winter out of England, his mother would have been wiser had she allowed him to go alone. It was Miss Scott's knowledge of the rumors afloat and her fervent desire to find out what amount of truth there was in them that had led her to call on her "dear friend."

"Bertie sent me a message to the station. He couldn't come because he was detained at the Foreign Office," answered Mrs. Errington promptly. "Sir Ryan Campbell wanted to speak to him."

Sir Ryan was Bertie's chief, and such a circumstance was not at all improbable; but it never occurred to Miss Scott that the excuse might be considered valid. "Lina either doesn't know or else she is braving it out," she thought contemptuously. "I'd stake a box of gloves that at this moment he is having tea with Mrs. Nevil!" So, after a little desultory chat, when the maids had been dismissed and little Syd had gone off to the nursery, Miss Scott again introduced the subject.

"I wonder whether that talk with Sir Ryan is really the reason?" she said slowly.

Lina looked at her friend curiously. In spite of her *sang-froid*, Mrs. Errington was very warmly attached to her husband, and the suggestion aroused her anger.

"What do you mean?" she asked shortly.

"I was wondering if there was metal more attractive," rejoined Miss Scott. She was so inveterate a scandal-monger that she determined to set her mind at rest upon this all-important point; but she forgot that she was pitting herself against an exceptionally clever woman.

The two women had been at school together, and Lina knew her friend far too well not to be exceedingly cautious as to what confidences she reposed in her. On this occasion she had hastily concluded that during her absence her lord and master had been amusing himself with a flirtation; but, as that was rather an ordinary occurrence, she was not in the least distressed. The only thing to be done now was not to let Ida Scott discover that she had not heard of his present situation.

"I know what you mean, Ida; but in this case the excuse happens to be perfectly true," she observed composedly. "He was obliged to see Sir Ryan—it would have been unwise to offend him. At any other time," she added, with a meaning smile, "I dare say Bertie might linger a little on his way home. I should do it myself if I were a man."

Ida stared at her old schoolfellow in utter amazement.

"Do you know Mrs. Nevil?" she inquired, after a pause. "She is not exactly received in society, is she? People were saying it would be such a—well, such a surprise to you!"

Lina broke into a cheery little laugh.

"People are really too kind!" she answered. "Of course Bertie keeps me posted in all the news. I am very grateful to Mrs. Nevil for making his life pleasant to him lately."

"And she has made it particularly pleasant," said Ida despairingly.

The little story she had concocted which was to have made her welcome at afternoon teas for a week to come was now of no use.

"Particularly pleasant, as you say," agreed her hostess; and, thoroughly mystified, Miss Scott took her departure.

Left to herself, Mrs. Errington lay back on her lounge and meditated.

She was not only feeling annoyed, but also decidedly puzzled. Since their wedding morning, when Bertie had overwhelmed the chief bridesmaid with his attentions, it had been an understood thing between her and him that an occasional flirtation on his part was in no wise to disturb the peace of their married life. Mr. Errington was devotedly attached to his wife; but this did not hinder him from falling more or less in love with almost every pretty woman he met. "Miss So-and-so is an awfully nice girl!" he would say. "You must cultivate her, Baby!" But, when, with a wisdom born of experience, Lina obeyed him, he very soon lost his admiration for the lady. He was now twenty-six years of age, and possibly a score of lady-friends had in turn been the objects of his fleeting adoration; but, in an outspoken, ingenuous fashion that was thoroughly in keeping with his boyish character, he had hitherto insisted that Lina should always share his admiration. She was troubled in the present case not only because her husband had omitted to mention this Mrs. Nevil in his letters, but because

Ida Scott had referred to her as not being exactly received in society. Bertie was such a poor letter writer that while at Malta she had not looked for much news; but he had always been most fastidious where women were concerned. A startling gown or a loud laugh was a thing he held in dread.

Lina roused herself after some minutes deep thought and rang the bell for her maid. After all it was of no use worrying herself. Ida Scott was in all probability wrong; and in any case Bertie would tell her about this Mrs. Nevil to-night. After arriving at this sensible conclusion she proceeded to dress for dinner, and then went down with Syd to the drawing room to "watch for papa."

Mother and son formed a very pretty picture in their white dresses and pretty ribbons; and so thought Bertie Errington as he rushed into the room and took them in his arms.

There was quite a rapturous meeting between the three; and every thought of the mysterious Mrs. Nevil passed from Lina's mind at her husband's affectionate welcome. Bertie Errington was a sunny-eyed, bright-looking young fellow; and, after little Syd had been examined and his health discussed, he went on talking gaily about some wonderful chiuva he had ordered home to surprise her.

"I know you will like it, darling," he said. "There are a couple of big bowls that you might have strawberries-and-cream in for your Fridays, and there are half a dozen little ones of no use at all, you know; but the blue is exquisite."

"They are sure to be lovely," agreed Lina heartily, who would have welcomed even a monstrosity if it was his gift. "I have been longing for blue strawberry bowls!"

"So Dane Trescott told me," returned Errington, in high glee that his purchase had proved so lucky. "Isn't it jolly having him in town again?"

"In town again? Is he really? Dear old Dane!" cried Lina warmly. Major Trescott was her cousin, and a great favorite with them both.

"Why don't you write and tell me?"

"I did."

"No, really you didn't, Bertie! You have behaved shamefully! You never told me about Dane, and you never mentioned any new friends you have made"—as a sudden remembrance of Mrs. Nevil crossed her mind.

"Didn't I?" he queried carelessly. "I am a horrid wretch, I know, Baby! But it is only the third of May now, you'll have plenty of chances of seeing every one for yourself. Dane dines with us to-night," he added abruptly.

At that moment Syd claimed his father's attention, and in the game of romps that followed the subject was dropped.

When Major Trescott was announced there was another rapturous meeting; for he was a great favorite with Lina and her boy. The Major was a tall grave looking man who looked older than his thirty-six years warranted, and the empty coat sleeve that was pinned across his breast testified to his courage in the Zulu War. He and Bertie Errington were as unlike each other as it was possible for two men to be; but Lina always declared that she never enjoyed a dinner so much as when they were both present—and this particular occasion was no exception to the rule. They laughed and joked as they discussed the latest news—first of Malta, then of London; and, after the servants had withdrawn, Lina began talking about what was to be done on the following day.

"I see there are cards for Whistler's private view," she said, addressing her husband. "You must come home early and take me there, Bertie."

Errington looked dubious and finally shook his head.

"I don't think I can manage it," he said at last—"unless you can wait until six o'clock."

"Six o'clock!" echoed Lina. "My dear Bertie, I want to be there by four! Why can't you come? You were late to-day; and now you are talking of being late again to-morrow! You never used to be detained like this."

Errington shifted restlessly in his chair.

"Things are altered now," he said, speaking somewhat sullenly; "I am of more importance in the F. O., and Sir Ryan may want me again."

"Let me take you, Lina," interposed Dane Trescott eagerly. From the time when she had been a golden-haired fairy in the nursery and he a handsome Woolwich cadet, his cousin's wish had been law to him, and he felt exceedingly angry with Errington for offering what he believed to be a false excuse. "I shall be charmed to go with you—and I have to-morrow free."

While feeling grateful to Dane for the sympathy she read in his eyes, Lina was half angry with him for so swiftly comprehending the situation. She had resented her husband's tone and manner, which were widely different from the usual lover-like fashion in which he addressed her; but it did not therefore follow that she wished Dane to share her resentment; so she answered him coolly.

"Thank you very much! But you have just told me that you had to go to the Piersons' at home." It does not matter about the private view. Bertie and I can see the pictures at some other time;" and then she proposed running over some new songs that had been given to her on the way home, and they all went up-stairs to the drawing room.

The harmony of the evening however had been spoiled. In vain Lina sang her brightest and best; in vain Trescott proved unusually lively. The master of the house remained moody and silent. This was such an extraordinary event that very soon the spirits of Lina and her cousin drooped, and they were not sorry when the tardy clock pointed to eleven and Trescott was able to say good night.

About four o'clock the following afternoon Mrs. Bertie Errington was driving rapidly down a street near Eaton Square, when she saw a gentleman waiting for admission at one of the houses at some little distance from her. His back was towards her; but, as the door was opened and he walked past

the servant with the air of one who was sure of his welcome, she had a full view of his features. The victoria sped on; but Mrs. Errington leaned back among the cushions with a pale scared look upon her face. The gentleman she had noticed was her own husband.

Lina was not a jealous woman; but this unexpected encounter was a severe shock to her. Ida Scott had been right then after all! Somebody—this Mrs. Nevil probably—who lived at that house had so entralled her husband while he had been living *en garcon* that for the first time he had refused a request of his wife's for the sake of enjoying this woman's society. Feeling quite incapable of making the calls she had intended, she told the coachman to drive to Miss Martin's.

Miss Helen Martin was the maiden aunt who had brought up the little orphan Lina, and, whenever she was vexed or worried, the girl would still run back to the quiet Kensington home and spend an hour or two in the cosy rooms.

Miss Helen was one of those dear old ladies who seem specially created to be the recipients of other people's confidences. Held in her warm motherly arms, Lina was perilously near confiding her doubts concerning her husband; but the old lady stopped her with a kiss.

"I see something is troubling my pet," she said; "but don't let us talk about annoyances while they are red hot, my darling, or perhaps you may tell me more than you really intended. Come again to-morrow, and our chat shall be as serious as you please. How is Bertie? I haven't seen him lately. And Sydney—and your cousin Dane?"

Lina roused herself to answer, and then gave a bright description of Malta, which had the double effect of delighting her listener and cheering herself. A pleasant little tea followed, served in the well-remembered brown cups of her nursery days; and, when the patient coachman was at last summoned, Lina felt almost herself again.

They were going to the theatre that evening with Dane Trescott; for on the preceding night Lina had expressed a wish to see the Kendals, and accordingly Dane had secured a box. Errington's moodiness had vanished, and he was so bright and amusing that his wife almost persuaded herself that, had they been alone, he would have told her of his afternoon call. During the first *entr'acte* he was joking at the expense of one of the actors who had displeased him, when Dane Trescott interrupted him abruptly.

"Did you have time to go into the club and look up that article we were talking about last night?" he asked.

Errington shook his head.

"I was kept too late," he replied laconically.

"Did you go straight home?"

As Trescott asked the question Lina glanced up at her husband. He was standing by the back of her chair; but as he uttered a careless "Yes," she turned towards him and their eyes met.

"Did you go straight home from the office?" she queried.

Bertie stooped to pick up a glove he had dropped, and the slight exertion seemed to flush his face.

"Yes, I went straight home," he said.

At that moment the curtain rose and Lina took up her opera glasses; but, though she was looking at the stage, she neither saw nor heard anything that was taking place there. "I went straight home," Bertie had said. It was the first lie she had ever heard from her husband's lips; and an awful dread came over her as she wondered how much trouble might be concealed behind it. Who was this woman—this Mrs. Nevil—who in this strange mysterious fashion seemed to be undermining her peace? Lina gazed down at the stalls, and then, with a sudden feeling of mistrust, looked round at her husband. Was Mrs. Nevil one of those fashionably dressed women below her, and had Bertie come to the theatre to see her? His call that afternoon might have been for the purpose of informing her of his movements. The idea was no sooner formed than dismissed, and Lina took herself severely to task. But he had lied to her—had stooped to deceit; and the little gloved hand was clenched as she remembered how her aunt Helen had besought her to send Syd abroad in charge of friends.

"A young man like Mr. Errington requires bright and amusing society," the old lady had contended; "and you ought to stay home and supply it."

"We all know Bertie is a sad flirt, auntie Helen," Lina had answered. "But it doesn't matter as long as I am his confidante."

"I went straight home." The utter falseness of the assertion struck her more forcibly than ever when they had returned home and her husband was taking off her wraps and smoothing her pretty curls. He had a great admiration for his wife's shining hair, and it was a favorite action of his.

"Do leave me alone, Bertie!" she said fretfully. "I hate to have my hair ruffled!"

Errington desisted, poured her out some seltzer water, and stretched himself full length upon the couch.

"I thought all women liked their hair stroked," he said good-humoredly.

"I know several that do."

He happened at the moment to be thinking of his two young sisters, whose passion for being caressed was a joke in the family. To Lina, however, it seemed that his words were a covert reference to the manner in which he had spent his afternoon, and an impetuous answer escaped her lips.

"For instance, Mrs. Nevil!" she said.

Errington sprang to his feet as if he had received a blow.

"Mrs. Nevil? What on earth do you know about her?" he stammered.

"My dear boy," returned his wife imperturbably, "if you do not intend me to know of your movements, you should manage things better! I saw you go into Mrs. Nevil's this afternoon."

"Lina, you were spying on me!"—"Bertie, how dare you?"

Husband and wife were erect and facing each other. Lina's eyes were gleaming with indignation, and Errington's glance fell.

To be Continued.)

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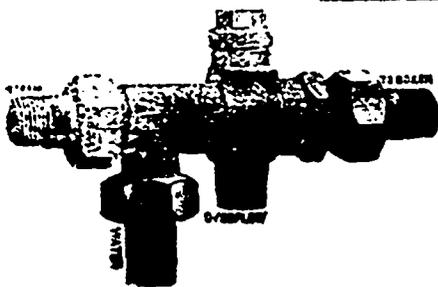
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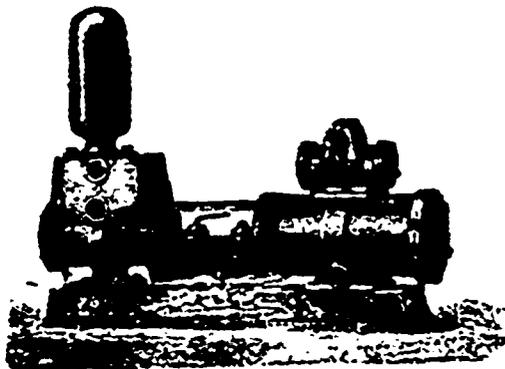
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Last Autumn Mr. John MacMillan discovered the long-looked for gold-bearing leads near Middle River, Inverness County, Cape Breton, and thus a new district has been added to the many gold districts in this Province. The value of the new discovery remains still to be determined, but from the amount of gold that had been previously washed from the Middle River it would almost seem a certainty that the newly discovered district will prove a large gold producer. Mr. MacMillan, who is every way qualified by experience and education to speak authoritatively on the matter, has perfect faith that he has made a most important discovery, and that the leads continue for long distances. As early as possible it is his intention to continue his prospecting, and if he receives sufficient financial support there is little doubt but that before many months roll by active gold mining will be carried on in Cape Breton.

It will be noticed by a reference to the summary of the mineral production of Nova Scotia published in our last issue that, while no copper was produced in 1888, in 1889 some 5,000 tons were mined. This is a very important addition to the mineral products of the Province, and shows that the Eastern Development Co. have now something to show as a result of the careful work done at their mine, the Coxheath, near Sydney. At least we presume that the return must have come from that Company, as we know of no other copper mine being operated here. There are several promising copper properties in the Province, notably in Antigonish and Annapolis Counties, and if the Coxheath Mine proves successful it will encourage the owners of these properties to open them up, although in one or two cases the mines are owned by wealthy men who will neither work nor sell at reasonable rates. In fact there is too much reason to believe that copper mining has been greatly retarded by grasping speculators of the latter sort.

In iron there is a veritable boom, good properties in favorable locations finding ready purchasers. This is not due alone to the raise in the price of iron, but is the natural outcome of the formation of several large companies to work our iron deposits, and the progressive action of Mr. Leckie, the Superintendent of the Londonderry Iron Works, in seeking out new sources of ore supply. From Cape Breton to Digby County all available deposits are being tested and several have already changed hands. We have unlimited supplies of all grades of ores with coal and fluxes close at hand, and the only wonder is that this Province has so long remained such a small producer of iron and steel. In 1888 we mined 41,611 tons and in 1889 45,907 tons, the increase in the amount mined this year should easily double the latter amount, and ten years from now these figures will dwarf into insignificance in the face of the immense yield. Iron ship building should by that time be an established industry and our iron and steel products be found in all parts of the Dominion.

The Nova Scotia Steel Works and the New Glasgow Iron Company have amalgamated, so it is reported, and with a capital stock of some \$2,000,000 will be prepared to push iron mining and the manufacture of steel and iron to an extent that will open the eyes of the public.

The Drummond Coal Company of Westville, N. S., talk of building twenty coke ovens. This is a move in the right direction, which will no doubt prove a paying speculation, as the coal has been proved at Londonderry to be a first class coke coal.—Exchange.

The following table from the *Engineering and Mining Journal* of New York is interesting, as it shows that the greater part of the coal exported from British Columbia goes to California. Is it the fear of crippling this industry that prevents the Dominion Government from doing justice to Nova Scotia by increasing the duty on coal?

"BRITISH COLUMBIA COAL.—During the year 1889 the following mines have been operated. Their respective outputs have been: Nanaimo colliery, 223,870 tons 18 cwt.; Wellington, 273,383 tons; Union colliery, 31,204 tons. The total output of the year was 579,830 tons 12 cwt.; the coal on hand on January 1st, 1889, having been 10,922½ tons. The exports of these collieries were 443,675 tons; home consumption, 124,574½ tons, and on hand 1st January, 1890, a little over 22,504 tons. The statement shows the output and export of coal from 1887 to 1889:

	Output. Tons.	Export. Tons.
1887	413,360	334,839
1888.....	469,000	365,714
1889.....	579,830	443,675

The following statement shows the various sources, with quantities, of their supply of coal to the State of California from 1887:

	1887. Tons.	1888. Tons.	1889. Tons.
British Columbia.....	324,949	345,681	417,904
Australia.....	155,649	271,612	408,002
England and Wales.....	91,248	126,167	32,890
Scotland.....	12,615	10,680	12,727
Eastern States (anthracite, etc.).....	24,102	30,118	18,950
Puget Sound.....	569,710	568,918	372,614
Cocos Bay and Mt. Diablo.....	39,155	81,194	87,600
Japan.....		13,808	1,340

Totals..... 1,217,428 1,418,208 1,351,957

G. W. Johnson, of Yarmouth, has just completed putting in two crushers

at Molega, and the Truro Machine Co. and I. Matheson & Co., of New Glasgow, are supplying one each for the same district.—*Herald.*

We publish below the speeches of Mr. Jones and Hon. G. E. Foster on the motion of Mr. Platt to admit mining machinery free of duty. Both sides of the House seem to favor the motion, but, as will be seen by a perusal of Mr. Foster's speech, the Government in granting the concession will guard the interests of home manufacturers.

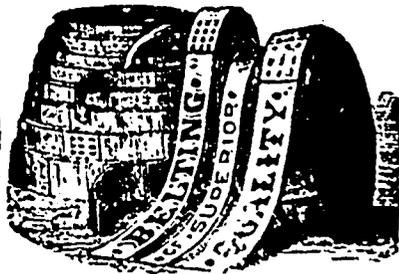
Mr. Jones (Halifax): Perhaps no province in the Dominion is more interested in the mining industry than the province from which I come. Our vast coal fields and gold mining enterprises there are even now of great value, and are increasing every year. I know it to be a source of complaint among those interested in that industry that they have been compelled to pay duty on a class of machinery which is not made in the Dominion. I remember when a few years ago the duty was first placed on coal by the present administration, one of the gentlemen of Halifax, who is supposed to represent the coal interests—who made it a question during the election, and had always advocated that a duty should be placed on coal—was anything but satisfied when the regulation for the tariff on coal was presented to Parliament. That gentleman, who is recognized as an authority on the subject, said that while the Government had imposed a duty on coal they had taken away largely, if not entirely, the advantage which the miners would gain by imposing heavy duties on machinery and other materials used in mining. The miners have always labored under the disadvantage of being compelled to pay heavy duty on what they required to develop their mines. The hon. member for Montreal centre (Mr. Curran) made the statement that all mining machinery could be manufactured in the Dominion, but that seems to be contradicted by other hon. gentlemen who spoke on the subject. Whether it is manufactured in the Dominion or not is of very little consequence. If it is made in the Dominion of course it is only sold at the relative value which the machinery would cost plus the duty if it were imported. There is, therefore, no advantage to the miners of the country that they can purchase machinery in the Dominion, because we know that manufacturers of machinery, like other manufacturers, fix their prices at what it will cost to lay down the foreign article plus the duty. I add my testimony to that of the hon. gentlemen who have spoken, that, in the interests of the coal and gold mining industries of Nova Scotia, it is of the highest importance that the miners should have free access to the markets of the world to purchase their machinery, and in which they can get the best articles at the lowest possible price.

Hon. G. E. Foster: I desire to say a few words on this discussion, which has upon the whole been an interesting and a profitable one. A great many members comparatively have spoken in the course of this debate, and a great many opinions have been given from practical men and persons who are well acquainted with the districts from which they come in reference to the mining resources of different parts of the Dominion. I may say that that which was stated by my hon. friend from Cariboo (Mr. Barnard) is perfectly true. During the past year he has been constant, in season and out of season, in pressing this matter upon the attention of the Government; not only himself, but other members from British Columbia who have similar interests with him in this respect, have also made strong and vigorous recommendations to the Government to take off the duty on mining machinery. Persons interested in mining development in Ontario, in the Lake Superior region, and who are anxious to get in mining machinery, have also been pressing the Government to make some modification in the matter of admitting such machinery for the purpose of developing those mines. The same thing has taken place in various other portions of the country where mining development is comparatively new; the Government have not been idle in the matter, and I may say to the House that there is no one subject in connection with the tariff which has engaged more of our attention during the last few months than the question which is the subject of discussion to-day. But, of course, there are difficulties connected with it. There are three interests which ask to be considered. In the first place, there are those who are interested in putting in mining machinery for the development of new mines at the present time; they want a modification of the duties. There are those who have, under the National Policy, been investing their money and who have been engaged in developing mines in various sections of the country; and no person can take a comparative view of the state of the manufacturing industry ten years ago and its state to-day, without seeing the immense strides that our manufacturers have made in the way of producing machinery of almost every description, and of excellent quality as well, to be of use in mining industries. That matter has to be regarded, and it might well be considered by those who have invested their capital in that way, and who have arrived at a good degree of development in that industry, and were producing machinery of a very extensive character and of good quality, that it would not conduce to the permanency of the best interests of the country in that line, should we agree to the request of my hon. friend from Prince Edward (Mr. Platt) that all mining machinery should be allowed to come in free. His motion is very wide indeed. It would include everything, from the most complex and the largest kinds of machinery, to the simplest forms of machinery, which are made in Canada just as well and just as cheaply as they can be made anywhere. Then there is another interest to be considered, which is the interest of those miners who, during the last ten, fifteen or twenty years, have gone into mining ventures in this country, who have been at the cost of putting in machinery, having imported it, and having paid the duty upon it. New machinery put into new mining industries would compete in a certain way with their own, and involve a competition which this interest look upon as being somewhat unfair to them. So that these three interests have all to be considered, and have been considered by the Government.

(To be Continued.)

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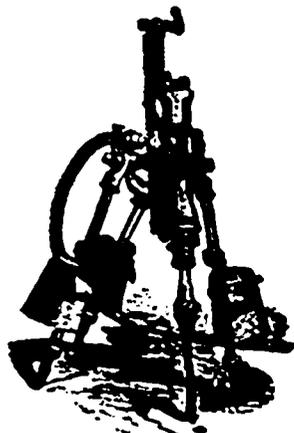
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HER MARRIAGE DOWRY.

"Only one silk dress, and that not new. Dear me, dear me, it is dread-
ful!" And Mrs. Grayson caught up the pretty bodice of the garment in
question, and gave it a spiteful little shake. Kathie, hemming ruffles by the
window, laughed.

"What can't be cured must be endured; there's no help for it, auntie,"
she said.

"Yes, there was help for it," cried the lady, tossing the bodice from
her, "if you had taken my advice, but you must go and act like a simpleton!
The idea of a girl of your age giving away her hard earnings, and then get-
ting married, without a decent change of clothing! I declare, it is too
absurd. And you are making such a good match too! Charles Montague
is of good birth, and he'll be rich one of these days."

"At which time, let us hope, my scanty wardrobe will be replenished,"
said Kathie, merrily

Her aunt frowned contemptuously.

"But what are you to do now?" she went on. "What do you imagine
Mrs. Montague, of Oaklands, will think of you when she sees your marriage
outfit?"

"Not one whit less than she thinks of me to-day," answered Kathie
stoutly.

Mrs. Grayson laughed in scorn.

"You poor little simpleton! Wait until you know the world as I know
it, and you'll change your tune. I tell you, Kathie, appearance is every-
thing. Your bridegroom himself will feel ashamed of you when he sees you
in the midst of his stately sisters at Oaklands."

Kathie winced, but she answered bravely:

"I don't think Charlie will ever feel ashamed of me."

"Wait until he sees you in your shabby garments."

"Shabby garments!" said Kathie, opening her bright brown eyes. "My
garments are not shabby, auntie; I am quite sure. I never looked shabby
in my whole life."

Mrs. Grayson glanced at the trim, graceful little figure. The close-fitting
blue merino was faultless; the linen cuffs and collars were as spotless as
snow. Kathie was right; she never did look shabby. Her garments
seemed to be part and parcel of herself, like the glossy feathers and black
tuft of a canary. Yet these same garments were usually made of all sorts
of odds and ends, for Kathie was poor, and obliged to be rigidly economical.
But she was possessed of that tact, or talent, or whatever it may be called,
which is more to a woman than beauty or fortune; which enables her, by
the mere skill of her own willing fingers and artist soul, to make her life, her
home, her own person, "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

Mrs. Grayson, Kathie's well-to-do aunt, with daughters of her own,
who trailed their silks in the dust, and tumbled their plumes and laces, and
looked dowdy all the while, regarded the trim little figure by the window
with a half-admiring, half-contemptuous smile.

"You're rather a pretty girl, Kathie, and you understand the art of get-
ting yourself up in style. What you've got will do well enough, but there's
so little of it. Your bridal outfit is shameful, upon my word. What will
you do for carriage dresses, and dinner dresses, and evening dresses, when
you are Charles Montague's wife? Why, when I was a bride I had every-
thing—a round dozen silks of every hue, poplins, merinoes, tissues, and
half a dozen sorts of wraps. I didn't go to James Grayson bare of clothes,
I can tell you."

Kathie said nothing. She bent over her ruffles, her bright eyes dim
with tears.

"Such a simpleton as you've been," her aunt continued, "after toiling
and teaching for your money, to turn round and give it away. I declare it
puts me out of temper to think of it."

"What else could I do?" the girl burst out passionately. "Could I see
poor George's cottage sold over his head, and he and his wife and children
turned into the street?"

"Assuredly," answered the lady coolly; "he could have taken a house
easily enough. In your place, I should have kept my money in my pocket;
but you wouldn't listen to my advice. You are sorry for it now, no doubt."

"I am not sorry. I would do the same thing again to-morrow. I'm
glad I had the money to pay poor George's debt, and I don't care if I do
look shabby."

"Very well; I shall try not to care either. I shall not help you, I told
you that in the beginning—I can't afford it, and, even if I could, I should
not feel it my duty. You would be headstrong and senseless; you must
bear the consequences. I will give you some lace for your neck and sleeves,
and you may wear that garnet-reef of Josephine's."

"I don't want any lace; I've some that belonged to mamma. And I
wouldn't wear Josephine's garnets for anything."

"Oh, very well! Don't snap my head off, I beg. You needn't wear
them. Much thanks one gets for trying to assist you. You won't wear any
hat either, I suppose. How about that?"

"I have plenty of trimming. I shall do up the light felt I wore last
winter."

"And your cloak? Where's that to come from, pray?"

Kathie's tears were gone; her brown eyes flashed like stars.

"I intend to make myself a jacket out of grandfather's old overcoat,"
she replied.

Her aunt threw back her head and laughed heartily.

"Grandfather's old overcoat! Oh, that is too good! What would Mrs.
Montague, of Oaklands, say to that? Kathie, child, what a goose you are!"

Kathie threw aside her ruffles, and going to the clothes-press, brought
out the old coat.

"The material is very fine," she said; "and this rich, old-fashioned fur will cut into nice strips for trimming. I can make a handsome jacket out of it; and I think," she added, softly, "granddad would like me to have it if he knew."

"Granddad, indeed!" echoed Mrs. Grayson, "I should think you'd have but little respect for his memory, after the manner he treated you. Never leaving you a penny, after you nursed him and stayed for him as you did!"

"I think he intended to leave me something," said Kathie. "I know he did, but he died so suddenly, and there was some mistake."

"Oh, nonsense! I wouldn't give a fig for good intentions. He had lots of money; everybody knows that. It has all gone to that scapegrace, Dugald, and you haven't a penny for your wedding dowry."

"Charlie won't mind that," said Kathie, her cheeks glowing like a rose.

"Won't he? Don't tell me, child! Everyone thought you would be old Tom Rowland's heiress, when you first met him. Ten to one he would never have given you a second thought but for that. Now that he's disappointed, he's too much of a man to back out, of course; but he feels it all the same. Don't tell me!"

Kathie uttered no word in answer. She took the old coat and, crossing to the window, sat down to unpick it. Her wedding-day was drawing near; there was no time to lose.

Mrs. Grayson settled herself on the lounge for a nap; the big Maltese cat purred on the rug, the canary chirped lazily in his cage, and without above the waving line of tree-tops, the December sunset glowed.

Kathie began to unpick the closely-stitched seams, her pretty face looking sad and downcast. Aunt Grayson's worldly-wise talk had put her out of heart.

All her life she had been such a brave little soul. Left an orphan early, she had lived with her grandfather and made his last days bright.

"You're a dear child, Kathie. By and-bye, when you think of being a bride, I'll give you a marriage dowry."

He had said so dozens of times; yet after his sudden death, one mid-winter night, there was no mention of Kathie found in his will, and everything went to Dugald, the son of a second marriage.

Kathie did not complain, but it cut her to the heart to think granddad had forgotten her. She tried not to believe it—that there was some mistake.

And when Dugald sold the old homestead and went abroad, she gathered up all the old souvenirs and took care of them. The old fur-trimmed overcoat was one.

Then, lodging at her aunt's, she taught the village children and saved up her earnings for her marriage-day. For Charles Montague loved her and had asked her to be his wife.

The wedding-day was appointed, and Kathie was beginning, with a fluttering heart, to think about making her purchases, when her brother George fell ill; and worse, fell into trouble. He was rather a shiftless man, and had been unfortunate; his little home was mortgaged, and, unless the debt could be cleared, the house would be sold over his head. Kathie heard and did not hesitate an instant. Her hoarded earnings went to pay the debt.

She did not regret her generosity, sitting there in the glow of the waning sunset; she would have done the same thing again. She did not doubt her handsome, high-born lover's loyal truth; yet her girl's heart ached, and tears dimmed her clear, bright eyes.

It was had to be so cramped for a little money, and one's wedding-day so near. Her wardrobe was limited. She needed a nice, seal-brown cashmere dreadfully, and a light silk or two for evening wear. Aunt Grayson told the truth; she would look shabby at Oaklands in the midst of Charlie's stately sisters.

The tears came faster, and presently the little pearl-handled knife, with which she was unpicking the seams, slipped suddenly, and cut a great gash right across the breast of the coat.

Kathie gave a little shriek of dismay. "There now, I've spoiled the best of the cloth, and I can't cut my jacket out of it; what shall I do?"

Down went the bright young head, and, with her face buried in granddad's old coat, Kathie cried as if her heart would break.

Mrs. Grayson snored on the lounge, the Maltese cat purred before the hearth, the canary twittered, and out above the wintry hills the sunset fires still burned.

Her cry over, Kathie raised her head, dried her eyes, and went on with her unpicking. Something rustled under her hands.

"Why, what's this? Some of poor grandpapa's papers!"

She tore the lining loose, and there, beneath the wadding, was a paper packet tied with red tape.

Kathie drew it forth. One side was marked:—

"This packet belongs to my grand-daughter, Kathie."

"Why, what can it be?" cried Kathie, her fingers fluttering, as she tugged at the tape.

At last the knot yielded, and she unfolded the package. Folded coupon bonds—a round dozen at least, and a thick layer of crisp bank notes. On the top was a little note. She read it.

"My dear little grand daughter, here is your marriage dowry—two thousand pounds. One day some fine fellow will claim you for his wife. You are a treasure in yourself, but take this from old granddad."

"Oh, granddad, you did not forget me!" sobbed Kathie.

A ring at the door startled her. She looked out and saw her lover. Gathering her treasures into the lap of her apron, she rushed out to meet him.

"Oh, Charlie, come in—come in! I've such wonderful news to tell you!"

The young man followed her into the drawing room, wondering what had happened.

"Oh, Charlie!" she cried, breathlessly, holding up her apron, her eyes shining, her cheeks aglow, look here, I am rich! I've found my marriage dowry! A minute ago I was crying because I was so poor. I had to give George all my money, and I've only one silk dress; and I had to trim up my old hat, and auntie laughed at me so, and said you would feel ashamed. I was cutting up granddad's old overcoat to make a jacket, and I found this. Only see—two thousand pounds! Oh, Charlie! I'm so glad for your sake!"

The young man bent down and kissed the sweet, tremulous mouth.

"My darling!" he said, his voice thrilling with tenderness, "I am glad of all this, because you are glad. For my own part, I would rather have taken these little hands without a penny in them. You need no dowry, Kathie; you are crowned with beauty, and purity and goodness. In my eyes you are always fresh, and fair, and lovely, no matter what you wear. I love you for your sweet self, my darling!"

Kathie let the folded coupons and bank notes slip from her apron and fall to the floor in a rustling shower.

"Oh, Charlie!" she whispered, leaning her head against his shoulder, "I am so glad!"

"Glad of what, Kathie? Granddad's dowry?"

"No; glad you love me for myself!"

He clasped her close, and at their feet granddad's marriage dowry lay unheeded.

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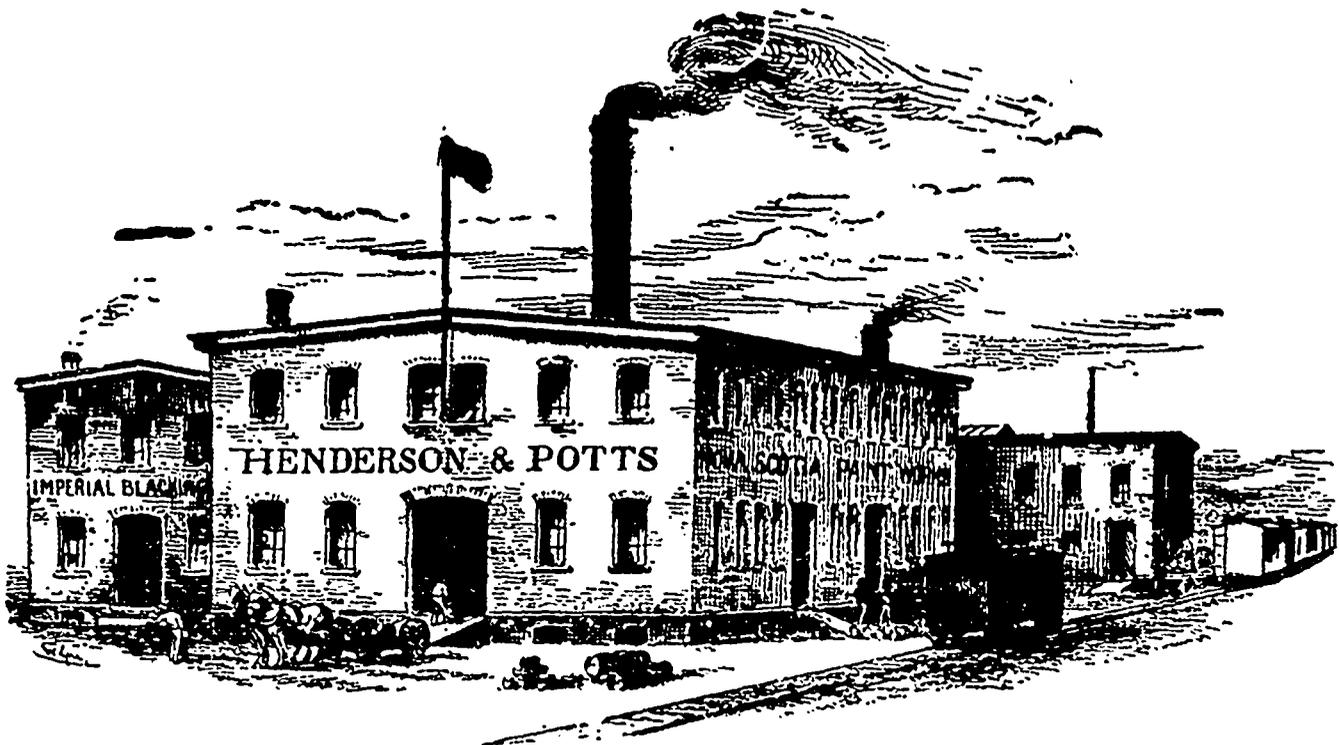
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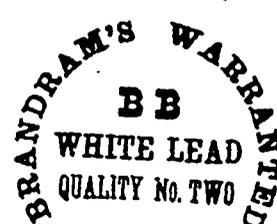
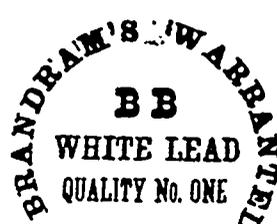
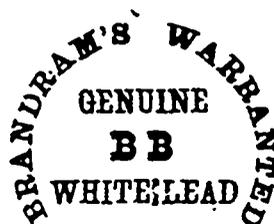
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