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EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE ICE HARVEST.—Many of our country people find that while the harvesting of ice is comparatively simple their chief trouble arises from the fact that they do not store it to advantage. The trouble is that they are not liberal enough with their saw-dust, which should not be simply sprinkled over the crystal blocks, but which should absolutely encompass them. The saw-dust, by excluding air from the ice, will most effectually preserve it through the summer months. Its virtues have long been known to lumbermen, who have observed that where any quantity of saw dust has fallen on snow or ice in the woods, the usual spring melting has been long delayed.

A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR HORSES.—Some enterprising men of Calgary have devised a new and profitable employment, which if approved by the Imperial Government, may add materially to the prosperity of our North-West. The idea is to make the territory of Alberta a centre for the rearing and training of Army horses. The climate is especially favorable to the business, a fine class of horses has already been raised, and great interest is taken by the people in the breeding of the better varieties of horse-flesh. Army horses could be bred cheaply on the western ranches, and could receive their final training at the proposed School for Army Horses. The C. P. R. affords splendid facilities for distributing the horses as need for them arises, but even with this extra expense for transportation it is estimated that the cost of each horse would be reduced by \$25 if the British Government would but consent to make the experiment.

THE CARE OF OUR CONVICTS.—What to do with the convicts has long been an engrossing question to the officials of our Penitentiaries, who better than anyone else can understand the nature of the men and women in their charge. In the report of the Inspector of Penitentiaries for 1892 some well thought-out suggestions are made on the subject. The Inspector asks that light industries shall be more largely introduced, and that the convict may be allowed to participate in all earnings above the cost of his maintenance. He also claims that a higher class of officials, policemen, guards and keepers, shall be employed in the Penitentiaries, and if necessary better salaries given them. He advocates the use of reformatories for offenders between the ages of 16 and 30, and for doubtful cases the adoption of the indeterminate sentence system. The ticket-of-leave plan might, he thinks, work to advantage in many hopeless cases, while for convicts who are serving their third sentence for serious offences, he recommends a life sentence. We consider that his suggestions are extremely rational, and we trust that Sir John Thompson, who has already shown a lively interest in the welfare of the unfortunate class of our citizens, will give them the attention which they assuredly merit.

A WOMAN ON THE SCHOOL BOARD.—The ladies of Canada are to be congratulated on having so well qualified a representative of their sex appointed as a school commissioner in Toronto. Mrs. O'Connor, the new official, has the honor of being the first woman school commissioner in Canada. The position is one for which her training, tact, and energy have especially prepared her. Her new duties will make her of great service to the public in a quiet undemonstrative way, while she will be removed from the turmoil of more masculine public life. We trust that the example of Toronto in recognising ladies on the school-board will be widely followed.

THE BIRD-CAGE HORROR.—The dreaded hoop skirt is said to be approaching, in fact, it is said to be almost here, and the devotees of fashion who have borne the inconveniences of dress improvers, bell-skirts and over-topping dress sleeves, are now awaiting a final word before they mount the crinoline. In England the matter has been taken very seriously, and a "no crinoline league" was promptly formed by a well-known writer, the author of "Boodle's Baby." Nearly 6000 members were secured in a single week, and the spirit of the organization of the movement had begun to wax strong when the most fashionable dress-making firm of London reported that within the same week they had sent out a large number of crinolined skirts to some of the leaders of British fashion. Mrs. Stannard at once petitioned the Princess of Wales to denounce the movement, but Her Royal Highness has maintained a dignified silence on the subject—it may be that she is already wearing an invisible crinoline, and does not care to discuss so personal and intimate a matter in the public prints. We trust, however, that the appearance of the crinoline on the streets of Halifax will be delayed until the sidewalks are no longer glazed with ice. A tumble in a crinoline is an indecorous feat which is not quickly forgotten by the victim or the bystanders.

HE THINKS THEY DO NOT TIE THE MARK.—Major General Herbert, in making his annual report on our Canadian Militia, expresses himself as being far from satisfied with the organization, arms, equipment and efficiency of that popular body of men. He is urgent in his demands for larger appropriations for the service, in order that many details of the work, which he claims have hitherto been neglected, should receive proper attention. In particular, he desires that the commanding officer of each city corps shall have full charge of the clothing of the men. The Major-General is of course the one from whom such suggestions should come, and he is, we presume, a competent authority on such matters; but we protest against the tone of disparagement which has, perhaps unknown to the writer, crept into his report. Our Volunteers are a fine lot of men. They represent the vigorous youth of the Dominion. They are both intelligent and active, and have a patriotic desire to serve their country. We deeply regret that their Commander should have permitted himself to slur at what he styles the "Military impotence" of our country. We should like to hear of any body of volunteer soldiers in any country who, with the same amount of instruction, could make as creditable a showing as did our own forces during the North-West Rebellion.

THE HALF WAY HOUSE.—There seems to be no doubt that the present revolution in the Hawaiian Islands is the work of a few interested sugar planters from the United States. These men had built up a magnificent business in sugar cane with the United States, and enjoyed great prosperity until the evil day of the McKinley Bill. Since then matters have gone from bad to worse, and the planters, who easily take the lead among the strange population of 90,000 consumptive natives, half castes, Chinese and Japanese, have petitioned the United States to annex the little island kingdom. The proposition is a serious one and is not wholly satisfactory to the land hungry republic. The royal family of the islands will require a comfortable pension if they abdicate their island throne, the national debt of \$3,000,000 will have to be assumed, and considering that the nearest island is 2,100 miles from the Pacific coast it is extremely doubtful, whether, in case of war, the islands would not be outer weaknesses instead of outer bulwarks. As the navy of the United States is far from efficient, the annexation of the islands will entail a readjustment of the navy, so that protection might be afforded to the new territory. There is however a certain serious question at stake, and many maritime nations will agree to disagree with the United States if the request for annexation is seriously considered. The islands are the ocean half way house, their services are needed by the ships of all nations for the exigencies of the sea farer's life. If by some arrangement the islands can be held as neutral ground, and can be used as a coal and victualing station by all nations, there will be general satisfaction.

THE NEW METAL.—A novel use of Aluminum has been the casing of a Chicago house in shining white sheets, in place of the familiar facings of brick and terra cotta. As the new building is a sixteen story one the material will be brought well before the public. The new metal is swiftly making itself of use—opticians claim that it is far superior to other metals for making fittings for delicate instruments—photographers have taken advantage of its extremely light weight to utilize it for the tripod legs of their cameras—jewellers have seized on it for making ornaments, and hardware men have brought out a great variety of household utensils in a most attractive and pleasing form.

THE KHEDIVÉ GIVES IN!—Lord Cromar has, as we predicted, scored another diplomatic victory in his dealings with the young Khedive of Egypt. The Khedive now realizes that he has been rather imprudent, to say the least, in his conduct. By a frank and timely apology and a promise of prompt obedience for the future he has won back the position which a week ago he seemed almost to have forfeited. A slight concession was made on the part of Lord Cromar, by which the Khedive is permitted to make the change in the Egyptian cabinet which he has long desired. Otherwise Egyptian matters remain unchanged, excepting that the British power is a whit more firmly established than ever before.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR ADVOCATES OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS—Although the privileges of lady visitors of the British House of Commons are to be much curtailed this session, the friends of the women's progressive movement are not a whit disheartened. The last year has been very promising for the future of the movement. St. Andrew's University was opened to women, the fellowships of the Royal Geographical Society were extended to them, and at the recent Church Congress every concession was made to the women church-workers who were present. The most remarkable fact is, however, that that permanently conservative body, the British Medical Association, has called a general meeting to discuss the claims of the 140 registered female practitioners to entrance into that august society.

A WORD TO THE FRUIT GROWERS.—The present season may be both a busy and important one to the owners of orchards, who in the past have seen their fruit trees, especially those of the plum variety, slowly destroyed by the disease known as "black-knot." This troublesome growth is easily seen in winter, when the leaves have been well shaken off the trees. The wise arboriculturist will now occupy himself for a few hours in his orchard and will carefully cut out the knots wherever they have appeared. The little work of excision will amply repay him, as the knots now neglected will ruin his crop for the coming season. He will also find to his interest to topdress the soil around his fruit trees, and in the very earliest spring he will carefully prune and thin out the branches of his too-crowded trees.

THE PENNY DREADFUL.—It was hoped that the sale of the "Penny Dreadful" story books had been partially checked in New York, but the discouragement given to the book venders has resulted in the cheapening of their wares so that the books may be bought for a mere trifle by far-sighted tradesmen. One greener has induced many servant girls to bring the trade of the families in which they are employed to him by wrapping in each parcel a leaf of sensational literature, until if the purchases were regular, a whole volume of "Dare Devil Jack," "The Bone Yard Terror," or some other high spiced romance might be amassed. There are far too many of these demoralizing books sold in Nova Scotia, but in applying a remedy we must be careful that we do not assist in spreading the disease, as the New York authorities certainly have done.

THE REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.—The little disturbance in the Island Republic is not especially noteworthy, except for the fact that it has aroused considerable diplomatic feeling between the Island and the United States. President Hyppolite, who seems to have been over-anxious to secure his re-election, placed Military guards at the polls, it is alleged, to intimidate the people. A revolt against his authority quickly followed. Minister Durham, of the United States, is taking advantage of the present turmoil to appear at Port-au-Prince on board a Man-of-War to demand an apology from the Haytien Government for its treatment of several American citizens, who have been most insecure with regard to the possession of freedom, life and property since taking up their residence in the realm of President Hyppolite. The President is in an unfortunate position, for he has lost the confidence of his own people, and is at variance with the nation who might, under other circumstances, have given him a helping hand.

COMFORTABLE QUARTERS FOR THE WORKERS!—The board of lady managers for the World's Fair has devised a scheme by which women, especially of the working classes, will be cheaply and comfortably put up during the World's Fair. Four huge dormitories are being erected for the use of such intending visitors. The great rooms are to be partitioned off in sections so that a certain degree of privacy may be secured. Temporary sites for the dormitories have already been donated, and an amount of the \$125,000 of stock taken up. The shares are fixed at \$5.00, each shareholder being entitled to the face value of her share in room rent. Non-stockholders wishing to secure this accommodation will be supplied with beds at 30c. per night, and this small sum will also include a comfortable parlor accommodation. As the management is entirely by women for women the dormitory idea will speedily become most popular.

THE NEW METROPOLITAN.—Members of the Church of England have been much interested of late in the efforts made to select a suitable person to fill the high office of the Metropolitanship of Canada. Many names have been suggested, but few of their owners were possessed of all the qualifications which are deemed necessary for the discharge of the many and onerous duties entailed on the position. At last the Right Rev. J. Travers Lewis, D. D., L. L. D., bishop of Ontario, has been chosen as the successor of the late Bishop Medley. The new head of the Anglican communion is of Irish birth and education. He has had over forty years experience in church work in Canada, and has a practical knowledge of the duties of deacon, priest and bishop. The now famous Lambeth Conference were devised by him, and he has rendered a marked service to Canada by securing through his great personal influence the removal of the British Association for the Advancement of Science to Montreal. Although His Lordship has well passed the three-score years allotted to man we trust that he may serve in his new office for many years to come.

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION.—Halifax has suffered greatly in the past from the ravages of diphtheria, and at times our citizens have been protected from the spread of this infectious disease by the precautions of the Board of Health. During the last few weeks the disease has again appeared among the children of some of our public schools, and the proper precautionary measures have not been taken. In the north end of our city there seems to have been much negligence on the part of the authorities. The cases of illness have not been isolated, the houses have not been placarded, and inmates of the infected houses have been seen repeatedly in public places. Such a state of affairs is disgraceful. Our city cannot afford to save a few dollars by negligence or indifference to the public demand. A proper care of the cases, the isolation of the patients, or the use of the infectious hospital, and the placarding of houses in which there are diphtheritic patients, are absolutely necessary for the safety of our younger citizens. The memory of the little ones of our city who have perished of the disease because of the indifference of officials should not be quickly forgotten.

PROTECTION FROM THE PRESS.—A curious question has recently arisen in Paris, which demands a speedy and just settlement. Great license is allowed to the French Press, and of late each new issue has been filled with highly colored and inflammatory articles denouncing the men engaged in the Panama enterprise. Naturally the foreign press correspondents resident in Paris have adopted the same tone, and some of them have even gone so far as to accuse the Ambassadors of unfriendly countries of being accessories in the fraud, with the design of creating a bad feeling between France and the countries of the Triple Alliance. The foreign Ambassadors are entitled by right and courtesy to protection from such an outrage, and the first action of the French Government was to expel from the city the foreign correspondents who had made the unfounded and scandalous imputations, and a correspondent of an Hungarian journal who was especially virulent was arrested. Vigorous protests are now being made against the discriminating action of the Government, in allowing the utmost license to the native correspondents, and disallowing the same freedom in the foreign press representatives.

CANADIAN CATTLE.—At a conference held recently at Glasgow by the Clyde Navigation Trust the question of the exclusion of our Canadian cattle from the British markets was well discussed. The chairman of the association stated that during his long experience he had handled from 30,000 to 40,000 head of Canadian cattle a year, and that he or the officials under him had never detected a single case of pleuro-pneumonia among them. He doubted the statement of the Board of Agriculture and was extremely desirous that the exclusion of the Canadian cattle might be done away with. A representative of the Dundee Harbor Board attested to the value of the Canadian cattle trade to the receiving ports, and a prominent farmer pointed out the serious loss that the small farmers have experienced because they have been unable to procure the Canadian cattle to fatten for the market. The Scotch farmers seem to be especially vigorous on the question, and they assert that one of their chief means of livelihood, under the present depressed state of agriculture, has been the sale of our fattened cattle. As we have said before we consider if the business is so profitable it is a pity that the whole preparation for market should not be made in Canada.

STAY IN CANADA.—California has never quite emerged from the golden halo which surrounded her in the summer of 1849. Scores of young men, Canadians as well as Americans, still flock to that State, hoping to be at once placed on the high road to fortune. The real condition of affairs, however, if more widely known, would check the emigration, and would in many cases prevent our young citizens from straying from their natural homes. California has ceased to be a progressive State—the population is decreasing in both the mining and the agricultural counties—many mines have been worked out and deserted, and the big ranches have crowded out the small landowners. The number of free-hold farmers has decreased noticeably in the last ten years, and unless the young emigrants have capital to invest in manufacturing enterprises they are strongly advised not to leave home in the expectation of amassing great wealth. We cannot too strongly urge on our young people that their prospects in Canada are quite as good as their prospects would be in any State of the neighboring Republic. Steady work, pluck, enterprise or capital are as valuable in Canada as elsewhere, and the prospects of the good times coming should cheer the heart and dissuade the purpose of the intending emigrant.

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A MODERN VALENTINE.

I've written it, love, with a stiff steel pen;
For the goose, I understand,
Are so leary, now, that their quills, I trow,
Must supply their own demand.

I've secured it, love, by the aid of glue,
Instead of a strand of hair,
Which I cannot obtain, for I see, with pain,
I have really none to spare.

I send it to you by the postman, love;
For Cupid, I grieve to hear,
Is afraid of the cold, and has grown so old
That he doesn't go out this year.

But the message is ever the same, my love,
While the stars their course fulfill,
Though to me and to you it may seem quite new,
'Tis the old, old story still.

It is curious how much faster a street car bumps along when you are running after it than when you are riding on it.

Without being alangy it is perfectly correct to say that when a young man takes his best girl out on the ice and she cannot skate, he will have to let her slide.

Old Lady—"I hope, my boy, that you do not sell papers on Sunday."
Small Newsboy (sadly)—"No, mum; I ain't big enough to carry a Sunday edition yet."

The man who complains that he has "married the wrong woman" doesn't deserve your sympathy. It should all be given to the woman. She has married the wrong man—by a large majority.

A bad tempered old bachelor declares that an ox-team is singularly symbolic of courtship and marriage, for it begins with a bow, continues with a ring and a yoke, progresses with a tongue, and ends by presenting to the world the picture of a goaded pair.

A NEW CRUSADE.—"I understand that there is a movement on foot to start a crusade against the practice of keeping houses too warm. Who's at the bottom of it?"

"A fellow who owns a lot of steam-heated flats."

A PANIC.—Little Dick—There was a panic in the theater I went to last night.

Little Johnny—Wot's a panic?

Little Dick.—W'y everybody gets scared 'cept you.

A LAD who had borrowed a dictionary to read, returned it after he got through, with the remark that "it was very nice reading, but it somehow changed the subject very often." It was his sister who thought the first ice-cream she tasted was "a 'leetle' touched with the frost."

"Oh, dear!" exclaimed Mr. F., "where in the world did I put that reel of silk?" I was very careful when I put it away to have it fixed in my mind where I placed it." "Had it fixed in your mind, did you?" replied Fogg; "but nevertheless you now seem to be mixed in your mind."

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL—"It is true that the children of great men rarely amount to anything."

"True; but just think of the cinch they have writing articles for the syndicates as 'The Unknown Children of Great Men.'"

ECONOMY.—Daisy—When I get big like you, mamma, I'm going to marry a doctor or a minister.

Mamma—Why, my dear?

Daisy—'Cause if I marry a doctor I can get well for nothing; if I marry a minister I can be good for nothing.

A tender-hearted husband. Husband—"I think I'll go out for a little walk, my dear."

Wife (wrathfully)—"I don't see how you can stand there and see your wife struggling with a fire that simply won't burn."

Husband—"I can't, my dear; that is the reason I am going out."

"If only the pity and love untold,
Were scattered abroad in coins of gold,
There would not be in the whole round earth,
One hungry heart or one desolate hearth.
And oh! if all the kind words unsaid
Would blossom and flower and spread and shed
Their sweetness around on the common air
The breath of heaven would be everywhere.

They tell a good story of a lawyer "out West." A client charged with stealing a hog admitted his guilt to his counsel. The latter was noted for honesty in private life. After thinking the matter over, he said: "John, cut that hog exactly in half, and bring one-half to me." John obeyed. The evidence for the prosecution was weak, and, when the counsel for the defence arose, he won the case by saying to the jury; "Gentlemen, I can hold up my hand to heaven and say that the defendant has no more of the hog than I have!"

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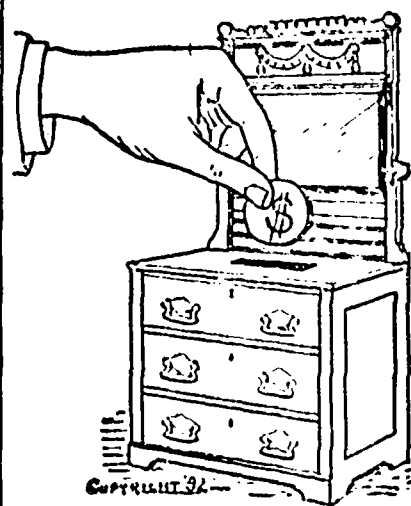
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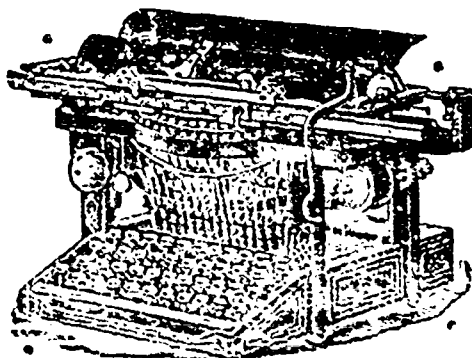
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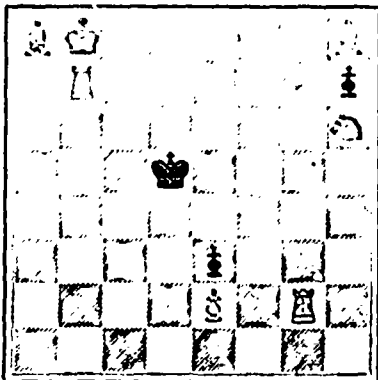
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JAMES JACK,
ST. JOHN N. B.

CHES.

Solution to Problem 148: Kt to R6. Solved by C. W. L.

PROBLEM 150. BY F. O'LLY. Black 3 pieces.



White 7 pieces. White to play and mate in three moves.

GAME No. 152.

Played at the Brooklyn Chess Club's Championship Tournament between Mr. Helms, formerly of Halifax, and Mr. Kistler of Brooklyn.

H. Helms. W. W. Kistler. WHITE. BLACK.

- 1 P to K4 P to K4
- 2 Kt to KB3 Kt to QB3
- 3 B to Kt5 P to Q3
- 4 P to Q4 P takes P
- 5 Kt takes P B to Q2
- 6 Kt takes Kt P takes Kt
- 7 B to Q3 Kt to B3
- 8 Castles B to K2
- 9 P to KB4 a Castles
- 10 Kt to QB3 R to Ksq
- 11 B to Q2 B to Kt5 sq
- 12 Q to B3 P to Kt3
- 13 QR to K1 Kt to R2
- 14 Kt to Qsq P to Qb4
- 15 Kt to K3 B to QB3
- 16 Q to K3 K to Rsq b
- 17 Kt to B5 R to K3
- 18 Kt to R4 B to K2 c
- 19 Kt to B3 R to Kt3
- 20 Q to B2 P to KB4
- 21 P takes P R to KB3
- 22 Kt to R4 Kt to Bsq
- 23 B to Qk3 R to B2
- 24 Kt to Kt6 ch Kt takes Kt
- 25 P takes Kt R to KB sq
- 26 P to B5 B to KB3
- 27 B takes B R takes B
- 28 R to K3 Q to K Kt sq
- 29 P to Q Kt3 QR to KB sq
- 30 KR to Ksq R takes Kt P d
- 31 P takes R R takes Q
- 32 K takes R Q to Qsq
- 33 B to QB4 e P to Q4 f
- 34 B takes QP Q takes B
- 35 R to K8 ch Q to Kt sq g
- 36 R takes Q ch K takes R
- 37 R to K7 and wins.

a P to Q Kt3, following Lasker's plan of developing the QB, seems better.

b If 16, B takes P; 17. B takes B—R takes B; 18. Kt to B5, and wins. c Poor, as it blocks the Rook. d This move should lose.

e B to K4 was the correct move, followed by K to Kt sq.

f Q to B3, ch, would give Black good drawing chances.

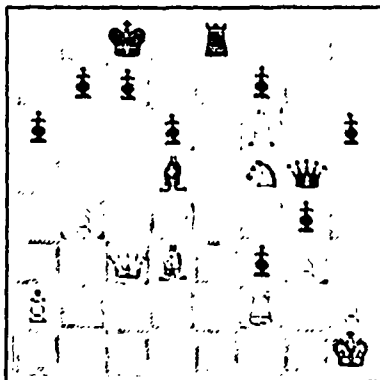
g If 35, B takes R; 36, R takes B ch—Q to Kt sq; 37, R takes Q ch—K takes R, and White wins with his extra Pawn on the King's side.

The following position merits careful study.

END-GAME.

Played recently at the St. Petersburg chess club.

Black (Mr. Kostrowitsky) 12 pieces.



White (M. C. W.) 10 pieces. Black to play.

- 1 Q takes B1
- 2 Q to QB a Q to QKt7 1 1 b
- 3 Q to KB Q takes R1
- 4 Q takes Q R to K8ch
- 5 Q takes R P to B7 dis ch, and black mates in two moves.

a If 2 Q takes Q then—R to K8ch 3 B to B, B takes Bch; 4 R takes R, P to B7 mate.

b A problem move! Taking into consideration the difficult and interesting combinations springing from this move, we might say that it surpasses in beauty the first moves of the prize problems of the present day.—*La Stratigie.*

NOTES.

Carl August Walbrodt is the name of the latest chess prodigy. He is a German by birth, and has lately been astonishing the Berlin players not a little. His success at the Dresden Chess Congress has induced the Harvard Chess Club to match him against Lasker.

A new development in chess problems is the "Helpmate." It differs from the general kind from the fact that both black and white work together, and may best be described as a combination of a "Sui mate" with an ordinary problem. Consequently it admits of positions apparently insolvable.

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HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

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SAVED—Our people now have in the Dominion Savings Banks \$17,000,000, which is nearly \$4.00 per head of the population. This is not too bad, considering the hard times and unsettled business of the past two years.

BURNT HASH—A telegram announces that Mr. Thompson, of Halifax, who recently started a hash factory at Souris, P. E. I., has sustained a loss by the destruction of his factory by fire. Thus a novel industry has been extinguished.

APPLE MOVING.—Apple shipments from Kings and Annapolis are still being made and prices in London are advancing. A late shipment of non-pareils sent by Mr. H. E. Reed of Middleton will, it is expected, reach top figures.

A HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.—Lunenburg is moving to establish a local marine insurance company with a capital of \$30,000. It is proposed to do a general marine business, but more particularly to cover bankers and other fishing craft. Lunenburgers are wide-awake.

YARMOUTH AND LOCKEPORT TO BE LINKED.—Some American capitalists now in the Province are considering the project of constructing a narrow gauge railway between Lockeport and Yarmouth. Messrs. Atwood and Mansfield recently visited Halifax in the interests of the undertaking.

A GOOD SHOWING.—The Bank of Nova Scotia has added \$50,000 to its rest account during the past year, and has paid to its shareholders two dividends of 4% each, aggregating \$120,000. Its paid up capital is \$1,500,000, and it now has a nest egg of \$1,050,000. This is certainly a first-class showing.

Very Superior for catarrh and bronchitis, is the verdict for Johnson's Anodyne Inhalant.

A GENERAL INSOLVENT ACT.—It is understood that a strong effort will be made during the session of parliament at Ottawa to obtain the passage of a general insolvent act. Great interest is taken in the matter by the business men of Ontario and Quebec, and it is hoped that the boards of trade in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick will co-operate with its advocates in the west and endeavor to secure better legislation than at present exists.

TOWARD THE SETTING SUN.—Who says that Canada is a slow country? Judging by the land agents now having offices in the Maritime Provinces the Canadian North-west is little short of the promised land. These agents are representative North-west farmers, and when they speak enthusiastically of Canada's portion of the great wheat belt of the continent they speak by the book from what they know by experience. If Nova Scotians must move let them move to our own west.

HER BRIGHT SMILE.—The Canadian friends of the Earl of Aberdeen and his good wife are rejoicing in anticipation of their return to this country in a viceregal capacity. Prof. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, is reported to have referred to the amiable disposition of her ladyship in a decidedly original way. He says:—"The radiance of Lady Aberdeen's smile is like the rising of the sun in the Annapolis Valley, with the apple trees all in blossom." This simile will be appreciated by the people of the Valley.

The merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla has been proven by the many wonderful cures it is accomplishing. It is just the medicine for you.

RESULTS OF THE CIVIC ELECTIONS THROUGHOUT NOVA SCOTIA—Civic elections in several parts of the Province took place this week. In Kentville the fight was lively and party lines were not adhered to. B. H. Dodge was elected Mayor by a majority of 27 in a total vote of 249. Messrs. Carroll, Eaton and Masters were elected councilors. Pictou had contests in but two wards. James Carleton was elected councilor in ward three by a majority of 49 out of 163 votes polled. In ward one the contest resulted in a tie between Daniel McDonald and Andrew McKnight, and the presiding officer casting his vote in favor of McDonald declared him elected. A. C. Macdonald was elected for ward two by acclamation. Mayor Hamilton was re-elected by acclamation. In New Glasgow the contest for the office of Mayor was keen, both candidates having strong friends. J. Leslie Jennison was elected by a majority of 15 over William A. McIntosh. John James Grant was elected councilor for ward one by a majority of 53 over the retiring councilor, Daniel F. McDonald. In wards two and three P. A. McGregor and George Patterson were respectively elected by acclamation. Yarmouth evidently has confidence in the men who have controlled her civic affairs. Mayor Burrill was re-elected by acclamation, and the election for councilors resulted in the return in the three wards of those who were retiring. Truro likewise appears to be satisfied with her civic government, and has re-elected Mayor Thomas as the three councilors who have held office during the last term. In Amherst the battle was fierce, with nine candidates for the council. The vote stood 212 for J. A. Christie, 211 for C. S. Chapman, and 203 for John Bryenton, out of a total vote of 1318. D. C. Allen M. D. was elected Mayor by a majority of 98 over T. J. Copp. In Sydney, C. B., the game was close. C. H. Harrington for the mayoralty had 4 majority over Colin McKinnon. For councilors McLellan, Townsend and McDonald were respectively elected for wards one, two and three. W. Purves was elected Mayor in North Sydney, C. B., by a majority of 93 over D. A. Smith. D. Rudderham is councilor for ward one, Andrew Nesbit for ward two, and Joseph McPherson for ward three. In Antigonish A. M. Cunningham is Mayor, having a majority of 51. The councilors elected were John MacDonaid, Allan Macdonald and D. G. Kirk. In Windsor the election passed off very

quietly. James W. Curry and William Curry were elected councilors. In Dartmouth J. C. Oland was re-elected Mayor. In ward one G. W. Young had a majority of 7 over J. H. Austen. The other councilors, A. Cunningham M. D. and A. C. Johnson, were elected by acclamation.

LENDING OUR BISHOP.—Bishop Courtney, of Nova Scotia, is at present officiating in the diocese of Massachusetts, fulfilling the plan of work made and intended to be carried out by the late Phillips Brooks. Bishop Courtney is well known in and around Boston, where he has many friends.

THE S. S. HALIFAX IMPROVED.—Mr. M. J. Keating in a letter to the *Truro News* says:—"Patrons of the steamer Halifax will hardly know her when she sails into Halifax harbor in April. She has been painted on the outside with the same colors which made the Olive the conspicuous last season, and it must be confessed that the alterations add greatly to her appearance. Interiorally the improvements effected are such as to make her the equal of any ship in the Plant fleet."

TO BE OR NOT TO BE.—Wolfville is just now being boomed, perhaps not for all it is worth, but certainly to a large extent. The citizens are to be given an opportunity on Saturday next, 18th inst., to determine at the poll whether they will adopt incorporation, or be content to remain as they are. The beauty of its scenery, the romance associated with its surroundings, and the extensive improvements that are going on under the direction and supervision of the Land Improvement Company render Wolfville a most desirable situation for a summer home.

A HALIFAX GIRL MISSING.—A girl named Mary Walsh, of this city, has mysteriously disappeared. She has not been seen or heard of for over a week, and her friends have become very anxious. A gentleman has informed the City Marshal that on the night Miss Walsh was missed from her home he noticed a young woman on board the Dartmouth ferry boat acting in a strange manner. When he came out of the cabin she was on deck and had climbed half over the rail. On seeing him she got back on the deck, but her actions were very suspicious. The description given of this girl tallies with that of Mary Walsh, who, it is feared, has found a grave in the cold waters of our harbor.

UNION IS STRENGTH.—The Canada Atlantic Steamship Company hold a meeting of its stockholders on Tuesday last, when it was decided to practically amalgamate the Plant and Canada Atlantic lines. The new organization will be known as the Canada Atlantic and Plant Steamship Company. Its capital will be \$1,000,000, in ten thousand shares of \$100 each. The purpose is to maintain steamship communication between Nova Scotia and Boston during the summer, and Tampa, Florida and the West Indian islands during the winter. In its charter the new company has authority to construct and carry on hotels, and it is understood that several summer hotels are to be erected in Nova Scotia.

PUTNER'S EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil still retains and justifies the good opinion of the best medical practitioners. Its virtues are attested by thousands of its patrons everywhere.

ANOTHER DESPERADO CAGED.—James Anderson, tried at Amherst for burglarizing the store of Geo. Brander at Northport, and for the shooting of Policeman Soy with intent to do bodily injury, pleaded guilty and was sentenced by Judge Morse to thirteen years in the penitentiary at Dorchester, three years for the first offence and ten years for the second. He has been taken to Dorchester. Anderson states his real name to be Brown, Anderson being merely an alias. He says he is forty-five years old, was born and brought up in Halifax, and for the past twenty-eight years has done no honest work. He confesses that his intention when Soy attempted to arrest him was to break the policeman's arm, take his gun from him, "make short work of the other chap," (meaning Allan Archibald, who was with Soy), take their team and depart for unknown and safer regions. However for once this scamp got left, and is now paying the penalty for some of his misdeeds. He is thought to be personally acquainted with Buck's pal Jim, and has no doubt found other old friends in his present abiding place.

A SERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS.—The air seems full of tragedy and scandal. In Moncton, N. B., Mrs. H. T. Stevens has been placed under arrest, charged with the murder of her adopted daughter, Mabel Glenine Hallett; the verdict of the coroner's jury being to the effect that death was caused by a shock, the result of ill-treatment by Mrs. Stevens. The affair has caused intense excitement and the trial will be watched closely.

In St. John the Rector of St. Luke's Church, Rev. L. G. Stevens, is in trouble, he having so far forgotten himself as to fall in love with another man's wife, and for some three weeks to write daily epistles laden with affection to his fair but wicked charmer. Quotations given to the public from these letters would lead the reader to believe that, whether written to his own wife or some one else's wife, Mr. Stevens' mind was not at the time quite evenly balanced. Mr. Stevens has been pastor of St. Luke's Church for fifteen years, and is a minister of many and large accomplishments. He is a graduate of Harvard, and of the Episcopal Seminary at Cambridge, and has studied in Germany. He has been selected for the annual lecture in his alma mater, and has three times been offered a chair in Wycliffe College, Toronto. He has some celebrity as a lecturer and writer, and composes music. Mrs. Stevens is a daughter of the late Dr. Waddell, for many years superintendent of the insane asylum of New Brunswick. The husband of the "woman in the case" asked \$22,000 as a balm for his wrongs, but Mr. Stevens, while confessing his sins, declined to settle on these terms.

In Fredericton the Crisp-Currie examination is going on before a committee of the Methodist Church with closed doors, so that the public, although interested in the case, know little of the evidence brought out. Currie is bringing evidence to show that Crisp, who was very active in the case against him which led to his being found by the Conference guilty of immorality and to his expulsion from the Conference, was himself guilty.

In Nova Scotia, in the hitherto quiet community of Bridgetown, a

woman has been placed under arrest, charged with the murder of her husband, Mr. A. D. Cameron, with whom she had not lived on friendly terms for some time. Mrs. Cameron denies the charge and asserts that she is the victim of a combination of unfortunate circumstance. She has made attempts since her arrest to take her own life, which course of action has served to strengthen public opinion against the accused. Evidence is now being taken in the preliminary examination of the case.

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NOTICE.

The first General Meeting of the Stockholders of The Halifax Asbestos Company, Limited, will be held at the rooms of the Mining Society of Nova Scotia, 129 Hollis St., Halifax, on Monday, February 18th, 1892, at 8 o'clock in the afternoon.

H. M. WYLDE, Secy.

Halifax, 18th Jan. '92

The Montreal Witness.

The Montreal Witness, which is to move into its own building next spring, will be by far the best equipped newspaper in a mechanical point of view in Canada. Its immense Hoe quadruple machine will be capable of turning out 6,000 eight page or 30,000 twelve or sixteen page papers an hour, printed complete on both sides, cut, pasted, and counted in piles of fifty. This will be one-third faster than any other press in Canada. In addition, its matter will be set on the Mergenthaler Linotype, which gives a new, clean face of type every issue, and its form will be compact and beautiful. The Witness, although old and reliable, is up to the front in respect of enterprise, and its readers expect and are not satisfied with anything but the best. The price of the Daily Witness is three dollars a year, of the Weekly Witness one dollar, and the Northern Messenger, published from the same house, is thirty cents. Agents wanted in every town, village and P. O. Specimen copies will be sent free to any of our readers, on application to the publishers, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal.

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Rev. H. MILLS.

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CURED!

THE FOLLOWING LETTER PROVES THE WONDERFUL MEDICINAL POWERS OF THE GREAT GERMAN-AMERICAN REMEDY. THE NAME OF REV. H. MILLS (THAN WHOM THERE IS NO OTHER KNOWN MAN IN THE MINISTRY) IS WELL KNOWN IN THOUSANDS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE PINE TREE STATE.

GENTS.—I am now 72 years old, and for over twenty years I have suffered with weak Kidneys. I could not sleep, I could not rest nights, I could not get my position that would be comfortable and back was so lame.

My Liver also became affected, and

BETTER than any other medicine I had used. I had a dull headache continually, accompanied by a sluggish third vision.

My Appetite was very poor, and I would have a deathly faintness at night of stomach.

For the last two years I have been greatly troubled with severe Palpitation of the Heart after preaching and in long protracted meetings. It would become very serious.

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- Easton, Cornell. 5
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Yours truly, MRS. ELIZABETH McCARTHY.

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322 HOLLIS ST., Halifax.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

AT SUNSET.

The winking sun in a golden glow, Sinks to his mighty rest, While over our heads a cawing crow, Beateth her way to her nest.

Over the hills a purple haze, A gleam of gold on the sea— Over the fields are sunny ways, But a shadow twist you and me.

Hand in hand while the sunlight dies And lingeringly fades away— Wistfully eyes gaze into eyes, So sadly, the brown and the grey.

Still lies the shadow betwixt us two Dear, must it ever so lie? But the shade for me, and the sun for you, Heart of my heart good bye!

ROBIN ADAIR.

IN THE LOBBY.

"Master, Master! news, old news, and such news As you never heard of!"

—Timing of the Shrew.

Parliament has at last achieved the feat of doing something during the first week of a session. Only three sittings of the present one had occurred before the address from the throne had been debated, an amendment to the government's reply voted down, the reply passed and the main estimates for the new fiscal year brought down. This is a most welcome reform of a very lazy habit our legislators had acquired, and as I remember THE CRITIC some two years ago commented upon it and urged the house to "Shake off dull sloth and early rise." I think you should consider your deliverance one of the factors that have contributed to bring about this satisfactory state of things.

Although it is a matter for congratulation that the government has disposed of an amount of work in three days which has ordinarily of late required three weeks to accomplish, the end of the session is not yet. There are "multitudinous seas" of verbiage to be crossed before the desired haven of prorogation is reached.

It cannot be gain-said that Mr. Dalton McCarthy is the personage of the House of Commons in whom the greatest interest concentrates in these the early days of the session. Ever since his break with his old chieftain, the late Sir John Macdonald, on the now historical Jesuits' Estate question, Mr. McCarthy has been impinged on the political camera in more or less dramatic colors. It was the bold stand he then took with his twelve followers—the 'Devil's Thirteen' as they were spitefully called by the minions of the Jesuits—that endeared him to the hearts of the Orangemen of Ontario and gave rise to the Equal Rights party, a party which at first promised to make an important chapter in Canadian history, but which died of inanition in a few months, because its founder either lacked the zeal or the sagacity to convince dispassionate and unbogoted minds that there was reason for its existence. Opportunities offered themselves a time and again for him to demonstrate to the electorate of his native province that if they wished to stem the tide of French aggression at Ottawa it was to be done in the most effectual way by swelling the ranks of the new party. He let these opportunities slip by unhooded, and except one or two obviously half-hearted speeches in the parliamentary recess of 1890, he did nothing at all towards vitalizing the movement or bringing it into the domain of practical politics. It was Mr. McCarthy's fatal instability that killed the Equal Rights propaganda, and which I venture to say will always prevent him from becoming a leader of men. Like a child with a new toy, he starts out with great vigor, an élan in advocating a policy which attracts him for the moment, but just so soon as he succeeds in making a few people believe there is something in what he has propounded, so surely does he relax his advocacy of the measure and allow his previous labors to go for naught. Witness his vacillation in dealing with the dual language and separate schools questions in the North-West Territories. With regard to the former he has indignantly laid himself open to the charge of insincerity, in that after having introduced in a past session a bill at variance with the government's policy in the matter, he deliberately absented himself from the house when his bill came up for final discussion. Again, what could be more impolitic than his admission at Stayner last week as to his real reason for leaving the Conservative party? Let us take his own words for it:

"It is not so much a matter of policy, gentlemen, which has driven me out of the ranks. It is, gentlemen, because as a man of honor with regard to all those circumstances that I cannot do otherwise than pack up. I am not worthy of being consulted. It is one of the taunts against me, 'We have formed an administration without consulting D'Alton McCarthy.'"

Is this the utterance of a statesman?

Mr. McCarthy has not deigned to honor the House with his presence so far this session, and the galleries are all agog to see him on his famous "cross-bench." Undoubtedly a great deal of interest is manifested in him, but it is such interest as Englishmen accord to Lord "Rindy" and Mr. Labouchere.

Sir John Thompson has had his first caucus with his followers. It is said about the house that the meeting was on the whole satisfactory, but there is no doubt an element of disquietude amongst the ministerialists. Colonel O'Brien did not attend the caucus, nor did Michael Adams, Chesley, Davin or Sir Hector Laugwin. Sir Hector harbors revengeful feelings

PUTNERS IS THE BEST TAKE NO OTHER EMULSION

against the first minister for causing his removal from the cabinet while he allowed Caron to remain, who is as deep in the mud as Sir Hector was in the mire. Adams is aulking because the government won't give him the Lt.-Governorship of New Brunswick. Davin is on the war-path because little Tom Daley was made Minister of the Interior instead of the Laureate of Pile-of-Bonos Creek. Col. O'Brien has sickened on the combiners and wants to lop off too many "mouldering branches" in the tariff. Chesley is pursuing a course of "masterly inactivity" and does not seem disposed to abate his independence. The Minister of Finance is reported to have implored those present at the caucus to vote down all amendments in connection with the tariff until such time as the government brings down its policy. He has virtually promised a substantial reduction in, if not an utter abandonment of, the duty on binder twine. The combiners are now becoming alarmed, and a very stirring time is looked for when the tariff resolutions are brought down.

Mr. Justice Taschereau of the Supreme Court has written an open letter to the Minister of Justice on the subject of the new Criminal Code passed last session. He says he has discovered several grave blunders and oversights in drafting the code, and suggests an early revision of it. He says: "It is replete with contradictory clauses, with redundant provisions, obviously leading, in many instances, to incongruities and anomalies,—*rudis et indigesta moles*; cumbrous, yet not complete; the classification is unsystematic, and the whole without attempt at symmetry."

This is a severe criticism, and we are not prepared to say how far it is merited; but it is worth knowing that the worthy judge had himself offered to draft the code for a certain round sum when the idea was first mooted, and his offer was declined. Hence there is some windage to be allowed his lordship in getting near the mark. Absolute correctness is not to be looked for in so weighty a work as this, and indeed it was a great achievement for the Canadian Legislature to have made so drastic a legal reform in the short space that was occupied in its passage.

OTTAWA.

BY-STANDER.

BOOK GOSSIP.

There is always plenty of poetry, mostly by the younger American poets, in the *New England Magazine*. The February issue is easily first among the current magazines in this respect. There are fifteen poets represented in the number, which also contains several very interesting and well written articles, some of which are beautifully illustrated. The loungers at Dodsley's will read "About Critics and Criticism: with other Matters Incidental and Irrelevant," with amusement and profit.

The *Century Magazine* for February abounds in good things. Thomas A. Janvier, of exquisite writing touch, has undertaken to conduct his readers on "An Embassy to Provence," and the other continued stories "Sweet Bells Out of Tune," and "Benefits Forgot" are represented by charming installments. Three bright, short stories are given, the most notable one being a social study of "The Lustigs" by Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer. The secretary of the Russian Legation at Washington contributes a most interesting paper on Russian affairs. An unexpected paper tells of "An Art Impetus in Turkey," and a number of choice poems appear. Published by the Century Co., New York.

The prospectus of volume II of "Burnsiana," a collection of literary odds and ends relating to Robert Burns, is at hand. The contents of the new book, which has been compiled by John D. Ross, author of "Scottish Poets in America" and editor of "Celebrated Songs of Scotland," etc., cannot fail to please, fascinate and instruct all lovers of the Scottish bard whose name is held in deep reverence in this Canada of ours. Articles and poems with Burns as their subject, comparison of Burns with other poets, anecdotes of his life, work, etc., written by George William Curtie, Andrew Lang, Hon. Joseph Howe, Charles Mackay, Rev. A. J. Lockhart, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and many others have been contributed to "Burnsiana." Both volumes of "Burnsiana" may be obtained from Alexander Gardner, Paisley, Scotland, or from J. G. Cupples Co. of Boston.

Mr. Reginald de Koven, the composer of "Robin Hood" and other comic operas, who is now attracting so much attention in the music world, has written his first set of independent waltzes, which *The Ladies Home Journal* will publish in its next issue.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

ENCOURAGING PROGRESS.—The rapid increase in the volume of the business of the Yarmouth Duck & Yarn Company has necessitated the building of an addition to the company's buildings. These, with all other signs of prosperity, are gladly noted.

QUEBEC'S BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.—A Quebec despatch says: The boot and shoe industry, which was very inactive here for some time past, is again booming, and some factories are obliged to work day and night to fill orders, of which it is said local houses have received over one-fourth more than at the same date last year.

A FLOURISHING CONCERN.—The Nova Scotia Steel and Forge Company are enlarging the manufacturing capacity of their works at Trenton, Pictou Co., to quite an extent. The laying in of gas drains and excavating for the foundation of a large heating furnace is well under way. The work of sinking a shaft 21 feet deep, commencing at high water mark, to connect with the works by a tunnel 6x6, is being pushed rapidly, which when complete will give a cheap and never failing supply of water. The erection of a melting furnace, capable of running 30 tons of steel, is contemplated. The new machine shop of the company has lately turned out one of the largest shaft-

ing, ever made in Canada. The shafting weighs about ten tons and is for a firm in Quebec.

SPADES ARE TRUMP.—The Halifax Shovel Company, Limited, manufacturers of Fenerty's shovels, report business as excellent. Their general sales for January, notoriously "the dullest month of the year," were nearly equal to the average for the year, while they are already rushed with orders for immediate, and are booking for spring delivery. Planter's hoes have been added to their other lines, and large orders for spring delivery booked from samples shown by travellers last autumn. Their trade in all lines extends all over the Dominion, and is marked by a hearty development, with great promise for the future. Prices are, if anything, rather lower than for goods of equal quality made in the United States at the place of production. This should guarantee an export trade in the near future.

WIDE-AWAKE N. S. MANUFACTURERS.—The Windsor Foundry Company of Windsor, N. S., inform THE CRITIC that they are putting in new machinery for the purpose of manufacturing gold mining machinery, of which branch of their business they intend making a speciality. The ranges, stoves, and other manufactures of this company are well and favorably known, and their works at Windsor, which are running full time, give employment to about fifty men. The outlook for this industry for 1893 is bright.

A GOOD REPORT.—Messrs. Steinhoff & Gordon, of Wallaceburg, Ont., manufacturers of cooperage, last year did a business which is excelled by very few, if any, firms in the Dominion. During that time they made 60,000,000 staves, 12,000,000 hoops, 1,000,000 heads, besides selling 4,000,000 logs and 8,000 cords of wood and bolts, totalling in value nearly \$500,000.

A HEALTHY YOUNG INDUSTRY.—The Lloyd Manufacturing Company of Kentville, N. S., which started business about three years ago, have met with much success in the manufacture of steam engines, saw mill machinery, etc. THE CRITIC learns that there is now being built at the works a rotary mill to go to New Brunswick, the fourth of of the sort within two months. They are also building a similar mill, of their largest size, and supplied with the latest improvements, to be sent to New Brunswick in March. Besides machinery now being built to go to Shelburne and Lunenburg, N. S., and to Prince Edward Island, a large shipment is about being made to Vancouver, B. C.

NOVA SCOTIAN MARBLE.—The Bras d'Or Marble Company, whose extensive quarries are situated on Marble Mountain, near West Bay, Inverness County, C. B., have started work and are now laying tramways and opening up the quarry, having purchased a Wardell channeller and the latest and most improved quarry machinery.—*Canadian Manufacturer*.



Mrs. H. D. West of Cornwallis, Nova Scotia.

\$200 Worth

Of Other Medicines Failed

But 4 Bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured.

"It is with pleasure that I tell of the great benefit I derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla. For 6 years I have been badly afflicted with

Erysipelas

breaking out with running sores during hot summer months. I have sometimes not been able to use my limbs for two months at a time. Being induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, I got one bottle last spring, commenced using it; felt so much better, got two bottles more; took them during the summer, was able to do my housework, and

Walk Two Miles

which I had not done for six years. Think I am cured of erysipelas, and recommend any person so afflicted to use

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Four bottles has done more for me than \$200 worth of other medicine. I think it the best blood purifier known." Mrs. H. D. WEST, Church street, Cornwallis, N. S.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, &c.

Fresh and Salted Beef, Vegetables, Mutton, Pork, Bread, &c.

J. A. LEAMAN & CO. Wholesale & Retail Victuallers.

AND MANUFACTURERS OF CANNED GOODS, BOLOGNAS, & C. 6 to 10 Bedford Row, ESTABLISHED 1864 HALIFAX, N. S.

NEW GOODS.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS. SAND GRAINED DRAWING PAPER WHATMAN'S CARTRIDGE " " TRACING PAPER. PROCESS PAPER. TRACING LINEN. DRAWING PENS and a General Assortment of ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

A. & W. MACKINLAY, 137 Granville Street.

LYONS' HOTEL, KENTVILLE, N. S.

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION.

EXTENSIVE improvements having been completed in this house it now possesses 32 Bed Rooms, 1 Ladies' and 2 Gentlemen's Parlors, Sample Rooms, Billiard Rooms, Hot and Cold Baths. This house is conducted on first class principles, and it will be found, outside of the Queen or Halifax Hotels, equal, if not superior, to any in the province. Livery Stable in connection.

D. McLEOD, Prop. KENTVILLE, N.S.

COMMERCIAL.

The trade of the last week, though it has not been characterized by any marked activity, has, on the whole, resulted in a moderately good volume of business. Remittances in most lines have been fair for the season, and a feeling of confidence pervades commercial circles generally. The majority of our merchants speak hopefully of the spring trade. Money is obtainable on good security on very reasonable terms, and there appears to be lots of capital awaiting investment if the right parties will utilize it. Therefore the prospects are that mercantile enterprises will not be cramped by excessively high rates of interest, as it has been apprehended by some of our leading financiers that they would be.

At the annual meeting of the Toronto Board of Trade, held a few days ago, Mr. Baird, the retiring President, made a quiet and conservative speech, but one that was full of suggestions, which, being the expressed opinions of a mature mind based on the deliberation of a practical business man, are of much value. He noted that, despite the McKinley tariff, the export trade of the Dominion had been larger during the past year than ever before, but he "doubted whether the middle man and the producer had shared to a like degree in the activity and profit." In this remark lies the germ of the question as to the relation of extended export trade to profit. It is demonstrable without trouble that, though Canada exported in 1892 largely increased quantities of her productions, the per centage of profits realized by the producers and the handlers was out of all proportion less than in previous years. Continuing, Mr. Baird, while carefully steering clear of any utterance that could be characterized as favoring of partyism, referred to what others had said regarding the advisability of lowering our tariff "on goods imported from Great Britain that we ourselves do not manufacture, and on goods produced by those who have expressed their readiness to compete with outside manufacturers." He plainly intimated that the result would be "a greater trade in interchanges." Increased imports and exports usually go together was his final deliverance upon this question. He referred to the steps being taken to provide an insolvency law and uttered a truism when he added: "It is proper, however, to remind you that so long as trade is overdone and conducted on unsound principles, no law will save merchants from loss by bad debts."

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NEW YORK, February 4, 1893.—"The export of gold, upon so large a scale and contrary to general expectation, naturally has a depressing effect upon the market for securities, and holds in check the upward tendency in prices arising from the concurrence of several influential factors intrinsic to the value of investments. During the first four weeks of this year, we have shipped from this port over \$11,000,000 of gold, compared with merely nominal amounts for the same period in 1892 and 1891, and there is no clear assurance that we have yet reached the end of this movement. Did the outflow depend upon the purely commercial balance with foreign countries, there would be some ground for expecting its early end; for the trade balance for the last three months has not been such as to call for extraordinary shipments of specie; and it may be further cited that the foreign movement in our securities has balanced in our favor, probably to quite an appreciable extent. The real causes of the outflow are of an extraordinary character, and cannot be satisfactorily estimated either as to their extent or their probable duration. The disturbing influences are partly political and partly monetary. The startling Panama revelations in Paris have so shaken confidence in the French Government as to cause a severe contraction of credit operations by the Bank of France and by the other Paris financial institutions, the natural tendency of which has been to draw gold to that centre. Similar but more recent developments of official corruption in Italy have been an impetus to this derangement in credit operations and have widened its area. And the remarkable declarations of Chancellor Caprivi as to the threatening armaments of the great powers and the consequent necessity for Germany immediately putting herself in a position for undertaking "aggressive" operations cannot but bring over Europe a sense of its nearness to the great struggle which has so long appeared inevitably, but not hitherto actually imminent. The new Egyptian question looms up as still another disturbing factor. From similar political causes, Russia has during the past year been steadily withdrawing her deposits on the Continent, which are supposed to have gone into her military chest; and it is suspected that the hoarding of Austria-Hungary has also been for military contingencies, as well as for her preparations for establishing a gold financial basis. The distinctly monetary causes of this gold movement have been the apprehension incident to the position of silver, and the failure of the Brussels Conference to devise any means for staying its demonetization. To the Bank of France this is a grave situation. Having issued notes to the full amount permitted by its charter, it can put out no more paper for the procurement of gold, and in the event of a crisis might have to use its silver in making payments; which under the present state of the situation might prove to the last

degree perilous. Under these circumstances the bank has to enforce liquidation of its loans, and the Paris joint-stock banks are following suit, especially such of them as have branches in London, by stopping purchases of English bills; the effect of which is to draw gold to Paris notwithstanding the bank's inability to make direct purchases of gold. Concurrently with these influences, the absorption of gold by Austria, for the purpose of establishing the gold standard, is continued without abatement.

The effect of these political and monetary conditions is apparent in the fact that the Bank of France now holds \$37,000,000 more gold than a year ago, whilst the Austro-Hungarian Bank shows an increase in its holdings of \$25,000,000. The combined accumulations of these two banks, amounting to \$62,000,000—almost exactly corresponds with the net export of gold from the United States in 1892, which is officially stated at \$59,000,000. The connection of cause and effect is here so obvious as to tell its own story. This transference has come about through a natural banking process. The contraction of large credit operations on the Continent has necessitated a like restriction of credits in Great Britain, and that in turn has caused some contraction of credits in England's relations with the United States, and has induced withdrawals of bankers' balances from employment in this country. This seems to be about the only rational explanation of our large losses of gold in the face of a condition of our foreign trade that did not call for such remittances.

There is, however, a limit to our exposure to depletion by these processes, and it would seem as though such a drain cannot go much further. There is also this satisfaction, that if the dangers should really happen against which these hoards have been accumulated, the catastrophe will have been provided for in advance and the exposure of the United States to drain will have been correspondingly diminished. Our exposure to this sort of thing is no more than might be expected from our large dependence upon European credit; but it surely should be a serious question with Americans whether this sort of subjection is any longer a necessity, at least to such an extent as it now exists; and whether, with our vast increase of wealth, the time has not come when New York should have credit institutions competent to relieve this country from foreign relations that expose us to all the political and financial dangers of conditions in which we have no direct interest. The immediate policy of this country should be,—less money for speculative enterprise and more for broadening and consolidating our own credit organizations."

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

	Week		Weeks corresponding to		
	Feb. 2.	Previous week.	this week		
	1893	1893	1892	1891	1890
United States	271	302	279	270	259
Canada	54	48	34	58	67

DRY GOODS.—The wholesale trade is in a very healthy position, winter stocks having been sold up closer than for many years past. Orders show a decided improvement over those of the last few seasons, especially in heavy goods, and people appear to be buying with more courage. Many country dealers are ordering full woollens, which shows that their stocks must be completely exhausted. The fact that they have cleared their shelves has enabled them to meet their payments much better than in former years. Cotton goods are very firm, and an excellent volume of business is transpiring in them for the anticipated brisk spring trade. Woollen goods are also steady in value, but no advance is expected at present. Travellers now on the road report they are meeting with very fair success, chiefly in sorting-up orders and for the spring trade. The city retail trade holds quite good and collections are about fair.

BREADSTUFFS.—A small local demand is reported for strong and straight roller flours, but business is, on the whole, quiet, and prices are more or less nominal. In U. S. grain centres wheat has been quiet with a decidedly easier tendency. English prices are not materially changed.

PROVISIONS.—The local movement in hog products is somewhat restricted, owing to the fact that holders are very firm in their prices. It is asserted that the supply is very much below the average, not only here, but also in the West, and a determined effort is making to advance figures. At the present writing it seems probable that buyers will have to yield to the sellers. In Chicago pork and hogs are very firm with a strong upward tendency. The cattle market there was 10c. higher and the sheep market was stronger.

BUTTER is fairly active in a jobbing way on local account. To supply the demand from this source parcels of creamery have sold pretty high—in fact 25c. has been paid, but this figure is hardly a fair one to quote. In dairy stock the supply is small and holders are firm. The supply of good roll butter is limited, and really good rolls would sell well. Advices from England state that, owing to large arrivals of Australian and New Zealand butter a sharp decline has been experienced all round, and that Canadian creamery has been sold at 106s. to 108s. We may, therefore, expect no more demand from England for a while at least.

CHEESE.—The local cheese market has been quiet. The small stock in this Province is being steadily diminished by shipments, and holders have a little left that they are perfectly indifferent.

EGGS.—The market here continues firm. Stocks are in limited compass and receipts remain light. It is claimed that with lined eggs selling in New York, as they now are, at 28c. to 30c., there is no margin for profit in shipping to that market.

APPLES.—The local market is very quiet and round lots are moved with great difficulty. A few lots of inferior fruit have been sold at about \$1.25, and of finest at \$2.50, but it is said that \$2.25 is about all that can be realized.

DRIED FRUIT.—The raisin market here has undergone no substantial change, there being absolutely no business doing from first hands, while jobbers do not report any activity from distributors.

SUGAR.—The market for refined sugar is firm, and sales of both granulated and yellows are reported at steady prices. The raw sugar market is firm all round, centrifugals selling freely in New York at 3 1/2c., 96 test.

TEAS.—Japan teas hold very firm, although the market cannot be called active. Still a number of orders have been received during the past week from country dealers, who have been holding off in hopes of lower prices.

COFFEES.—The tone of the coffee market is very firm. Rio is steady and in limited supply, and Jamaica is very scarce. Still the local market has not changed materially, except probably in the direction of a firmer tone in sympathy with conditions prevailing outside.

FISH.—No change has occurred in the fish situation since our last report. A considerable quantity is being quietly shipped off to various points, but shippers claim that they do not anticipate realizing any profit on them.

practically out of market. Codfish are quoted there at \$7 for large and \$5 for small. Cusk are at \$5 per qtl. Hake \$2.25; haddock \$3.25, heavy salted pollack \$2.75; N. S. large split herring \$4.50; Capu Breton \$7.50.

HARD COAL.

CHESTNUT, STOVE, EGG, BROKEN.

2500 TONS JUST ARRIVED PER STEAMSHIP VALETTA AND SOHRS GEORGIA, J. E. SHATFORD AND PEFFETA.

S. CUNARD & CO.

North-End Depot, - - - - - O'Neil's Wharf. South-End Depot, - - - - - Dominion Wharf.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES. Our Price Lists are corrected for us each week by reliable merchants.

Table with columns for GROCERIES and BREADSTUFFS. Includes items like Sugar, Tea, Molasses, Flour, and various grades of wheat and corn.

Table for HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS. Lists items such as Apples, Oranges, Lemons, Cocoa, Onions, Dates, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, and Bananas with their respective prices.

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

FISH.

Table for FISH. Lists various fish species including Mackerel, Herring, Salmon, Codfish, and others, with prices for Ex Vesse and Ex Store.

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

PROVISIONS.

Table for PROVISIONS. Lists items like Beef, Pork, Lard, Hams, and other meats with their prices.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Table for BUTTER AND CHEESE. Lists items like Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints, Good, in large tubs, Store Packed & oversalted, Canadian Township, Western, Cheese, Canadian, and Antigonish.

SALT.

Table for SALT. Lists items like Factory Filled, Fine Liverpool, bag, from store, Liverpool, # hhd., Caps, Turks Island, Lisbon, Course W. I., and Trapan.

THE RAILROAD SCHEME.

Marguerita is coming out. She is eighteen years old. She has finished school. She is ready for the world. In a few hours more she will no longer be Marguerita, but Miss Overton, only daughter of Hollis Overton, banker and millionaire. Marguerita is a beauty as well as an heiress. Such rose-buds do not bloom on every branch, and her mamma is quite conscious of the importance of the event which launches her "bud" upon society.

The event which introduces Marguerita is the evening of the ball for which the cards have been out for a month. The Overton mansion is well adapted for such a reception. The broad staircase is decorated with roses and ferns, the walls are hung with choice pictures. Through the carved doorway leading to the library opens a vista of books; in a small, lofty room is seen a harp, piano and violin. The foot falls upon the softest rugs; the eye rests upon a marble statue, a glowing canvass, or an ivory carving, as it strays here and there. Everywhere in the subdued light, in the peaceful silence, is the imprint of luxury, and over all, the faint, significant fragrance of roses and mignonette.

Marguerita is ready for the reception a little before the time. Let us look at her a moment on the threshold of this great, strange, delightful transition. She stands before her Psyche glass in a white gown. It is a very simple gown of white silk. It shows her small feet in silver slippers—like a gazelle's hoofs, as they say of the feet of the Spanish women. She has a beautiful body, which has been trained to move and to rest almost as if it were trained for the stage, so that she never looks self-conscious or ill at ease. She has dark eyes, full of darker shadows; a clear, ivory-tinted skin, with faint color in her cheeks and warm bright coral in her lips; and dark hair, abundant, full of light and fragrance.

She is ready. She looks at the French clock on the mantel. There are five minutes to spare.

"I will go and show myself to papa," she concludes, taking up the long gloves which are to cover her bare hands and arms, and hurrying across the corridor and down a short flight of stairs to a landing, where a pair of baize doors shut out the noise of the house from the rich banker's private room.

In this room great speculations are planned, railroads projected, "corners" arranged, and business schemes which do not see the light of day brought to issue. The world supposes that Hollis Overton's business is done in the city between ten and two. But it is in this quiet room, to which the few are admitted, that the intellectual problems of finance are solved from the widest survey with the profoundest study.

Mr. Overton is never "at home," so his discreet servants understand when he is closeted in this private room. His wife never thinks of intruding upon his privacy, and it is only Marguerita who of all the world ventures unasked to open the ponderous baize doors.

But having begun to take the liberty at an early age, she will not forego it now that she is grown up. In her shimmering white gown, therefore, with her dark, graceful head and shadowy eyes, Marguerita pushed open the padded door of her father's private room.

It is a plain, austere apartment. A tiled floor, a fire-proof safe, some worn leather chairs around an office desk, and the figures of two men within the circle of light cast by the argand burner, are what Marguerita sees.

Mr. Overton's back is towards the door; his head is bent forward, his eyes fixed upon a map extended upon the desk. His visitor in a low, rich voice, while he draws his long, index finger slowly over the map, pausing, repeating, amending his own words like a man with a weighty meaning, which he himself has thoroughly mastered before speaking of it to another. He is, in fact, outlining a railroad, describing the nature, the resources, the possibilities of a new country in which he himself has spent several years. He is a young man, tall and spare, with dark, steady eyes.

"This is all I have to say, Mr. Overton," he remarked, resting his fingertips with emphasis near the edge of the map. "As I told you, I have been a ranchman for five years. I have studied this region. I believe in its possibilities. I have sought you out because of your reputation for sagacity as well as for money. I will now leave the matter for your consideration for as long as you may reasonable require. Of course the information I have given you—in which I believe a fortune lies—of course this information is my property entrusted to your confidence."

At that moment the two men became aware of Marguerita.

"My daughter, I am engaged," said Mr. Overton, rather sternly.

"But, papa, it is my coming out. How can I come till you have seen if I look fit? Besides, I don't mind your business talk at all. I think it is quite interesting." Marguerita advanced as she spoke, with her pretty motion, bending slightly upon her toes as she crossed the tiled floor.

"I shan't hinder you but a moment," she said, pausing behind her father's chair, and resting her hands on his shoulders.

"This is my only child, Mr. Effingwell, quite spoiled as you see," said the banker, indulgently, to his guest. "Now, what do you want—some of your old father's flattery?"

"Yes," said Marguerita, printing a light kiss on the banker's forehead. "I want you to tell me I am the prettiest bud you ever saw," and she made a coquettish little curtsy before him.

Mr. Overton shook his head. "No, I can't tell you that. You are not so pretty as your mother was at your age, my dear."

Marguerita pouted.

"But you'll do—you'll do, child.—Now run away. Mr. Effingwell and I have some business to transact. What have you—a party to-day?"

"A dance, papa—from nine to two, to bring me out. Have you forgotten?" She slipped out of her childish attitude and stood tall and dignified, crossing her bare arms lightly before her, with erect head, incidentally covering Luke Effingwell with her straightforward glance. "Perhaps, papa, you would like to come," she added, "and bring Mr. Effingwell—when your business is done."

"Why, yes, a good idea—a very good idea, my dear. But now——"

"But now it is striking nine!" interrupted Marguerita. "I must go—at once."

She swept about, including Effingwell and her father in an imperious leave-taken. The baize doors swung quickly on their hinges; the white draperies, the shining eyes, the floating perfume, the whole maidenly vision disappeared, leaving the two men with the map between them, within the circle of light in the centre of the shadowy room.

Marguerita ran on down the stairs. Despite her young, imperious composure, she had been moved by her brief visit to her father's office, by the sight of his stranger companion. Effingwell's tanned cheeks, his dark, unflinching eyes, which had met hers with bated admiration and steady self-restraint, his spare, sinewy form, his silence and concentration, had made an impression upon Marguerita.

"Where have you been?" cried her mother, walking down the drawing-room to meet her daughter. "Roselle has looked everywhere for you. It is nine o'clock——"

"And I am on hand, mamma!" Marguerita was drawing on her gloves. "There goes the bell."

Mother and daughter took their positions in a bower of roses, Mrs. Overton shaking the folds of her violet satin train.

"I went to meet papa," the young girl said, talking on, while the first comers were ascending the rose-banked stairs, while the door opened and closed and opened again, and carriages rolled and paused without. "And I invited him to come—with a young man he had in his office—such a handsome fellow."

"Why, Marguerita—a stranger! Did you invite him to his face? But of course your father would not think of bringing him. For that matter, nothing would surprise me more than to see your father present himself on this occasion."

"Oh, mamma, I asked him if he ever saw a prettier 'bud' than I, and what do you think?—he said *you* were ever so much prettier at my age."

Mrs. Overton smiled placidly. The butler was announcing "Mrs. St. Gerald, Miss Geraldine St. Gerald, Mr. Jarvis St. Gerald, Junior," and so on and on, a continuous stream of guests who poured down the rose-banked stair-case, spread through the rooms, surged in little waves around our bud, murmured a congratulation or a compliment, drifted away to dawdle with tiny cups of Russian tea, or to sip pink ices with Cupid spoons, returned to murmur a brief good-bye, and were gone.

Marguerita was growing a little tired of smiling so much, of hearing the band play "Love's Young Dream," of breathing the odor of roses and mignonette, of listening to the patronizing phrases: "Such a charming bud," "How delightful to be a bud," and so on.

Marguerita was getting a little tired. Jarvis St. Gerald was standing beside her, having permitted his mother and sister to depart without him. He was asking: "Do you think you shall like it?" and Marguerita was answering languidly: "I suppose so; I don't know," when suddenly her eyes brightened. Above the heads of the crowd she saw a tall, sinewy figure, a tanned, beardless face, a pair of steady, concentrated black eyes, and, close beside, her father's bald head and stout figure.

"Mamma, he is coming," she whispered—"papa and Mr. Effingwell," she added as the two gentlemen advanced.

St. Gerald perceived the glance and heard the explanation.

"Mr. Overton is bringing Buffalo Bill to your reception, isn't he?" he asked with malice in his tone.

Mr. Overton was presenting his companion to his wife.

"We thought we would look in for five minutes," he told Marguerita. "I have ordered the carriage to take me round to Julian's. I shall be home in an hour."

"Do give Mr. Effingwell a cup of tea, papa," murmured the young girl, thinking that her father's visitor was handsomer on his feet than he had looked bending over the desk.

"Oh, no, no, my dear. He doesn't know anything about this sort of thing. Just off a ranch. Knocked around out West for years. I thought I'd bring him through the rooms, that's all."

"I hope we shall see you again," said Marguerita, faintly, but boldly, as Luke Effingwell stood before her, bowing good-bye.

"It is doubtful, Miss Overton." He smiled brilliantly, showing his handsome teeth. "I am in London on business for a few days only. I am pleased to have seen you."

He had a military carriage, and when the smile faded, a keen, stern face, with set lines. He bowed to the ladies with a cool deference, and followed the banker away.

Marguerita drew a deep breath in the midst of the numerous good-byes to which she was responding; and St. Gerald at her elbow said:

"The governor must be going into the show business."

"What do you mean?" said Marguerita, pettishly.

"What else can he mean to do with that fellow—but exhibit him? A sort of incarnation of a seven-shooter; looks round a drawing-room as if he was hunting for grizzly bears."

NOW IS THE TIME.

1892, "THE CREAM OF THE HAVANA CROP."
"La Cadena" and "La Flora" brands of cigars are undoubtedly superior in quality and considerably lower in price than any brand imported. Prejudiced smokers will not admit this to be the case. The connoisseur knows it. S. Davis & Sons, Montreal.

In this, the season of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis and other throat and lung complaints it is well to be provided with a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, which effectually cures all such diseases, and that very promptly and pleasantly. Price 25 and 50 c. Sold by all druggists.

"You are too smart," said Marguerita, with a shrug. Jarvis St. Gerald and she were old friends who took liberties with each other.

"I don't care to be any smarter than you wish me to be," he murmured.

They were all gone at last, and Marguerite and St. Gerald were left alone in the drawing-room.

St. Gerald himself was a handsome fellow—a gilded youth, with dark hair parted through the centre, with small feet and a wide expanse of embroidered shirt front. The St. Gerald had blue blood in their veins. They permitted themselves a great many liberties because of it, and no one took them to task; least of all Marguerita, for it was gossipped that it was through the influence of the St. Gerald that the Overtons had received this season invitations to all the balls—that crowning stamp and seal of good society.

"You looked very well," said the young man, rather patronizingly to our bud. "But your mother care near overdoing the decorations".

"One can't have too many flowers—at least, so I think," said Miss Overton, carelessly.

She sat on a divan, looking just the least bit weary. St. Gerald came and placed himself beside her. He looked slightly fast and slightly effeminate, but he was a handsome fellow all the same. They made a handsome pair. He laid his hand lightly over Marguerita's, from which she had drawn her gloves.

"If what I am going to say is abrupt you are to blame," he said.

"How am I to blame?" she asked, quickly. "You do nothing but find fault. You say mamma has too many roses——"

Could it be possible that Marguerita was out of humor? The question crossed St. Gerald's mind. Now Jarvis St. Gerald was by no means a model youth, but he had, after all, the superior masculine virtue of patience.

"Rita," he said, quietly, pretending to examine a simple pearl ring which the young girl wore on her pink tipped finger, "you know perfectly well that I couldn't find fault with you. In the first place, there is nothing about you with which any body could find fault. And—if there was—I shouldn't see it. To me you always have been, always will be——"

Marguerita had withdrawn the pink-tipped finger from St. Gerald's possession.

"Be a good boy, Jerry. I've had enough taffy for one day," she remarked, interrupting him.

"I'm in earnest, Rita. I've been waiting for you to 'come out,' to tell you that I want to marry you——"

"Mercy!" laughed Marguerita, nervously, retreating to the extreme end of the sofa, and turning still paler through the pallor of weariness.

St. Gerald stroked his moustache. He had settled with himself and even his mother, that he was to marry the Overton millions some months before. He liked Marguerita, and though, like Ferdinand, "for several virtues he had liked several women," he thought the compliment of his admiration ought to satisfy any girl. Moreover, St. Gerald needed money. Blue blood is not given either to earning or saving, and it was well understood that both St. Gerald and his sister must marry wealth in order to maintain their social position. He had imagined that Marguerita would be an easy conquest. Even when Miss Overton retreated the whole length of the sofa, he was not dismayed.

"Is there anything so dreadful in the idea of being married?" he asked, laughingly, following her in her retreat.

"Oh, yes, she gasped; it's the very last thing I'm thinking about—the very last."

St. Gerald looked at the young creature amorously, keeping a space of satin damask between them.

"Of course," he said, patronizingly, "you're only a bud. Buds ain't supposed to think about getting married. But don't you see how it works? I shall go about with you for a while—till after the season—and then our engagement will be announced and lots of people will make dinners for us, and afterwards we will be married, and everyone will say that a bud never had a more successful season."

"You are very much mistaken, Jarvis," said Marguerita very seriously. "I've never thought of such a thing as you talk about—never for one moment."

"He smiled confidently. He began to perceive that Marguerita was very, very innocent. "Don't you think your mamma has seen what was coming, when we were skating and dancing together, and all that?" he asked.

"Mamma!" she gasped.

"Why, of course. Ask her if she doesn't expect you to become engaged before the end of your first season. She would think that her bud was a failure if she didn't bloom out a bride. But, I say, Marguerita, don't you like me the least little bit?"

Marguerita held up her graceful head. Her face was very pale, her eyes looked unnaturally large and bright. She held her lips tight and shook her head ever so lightly.

(To be continued.)

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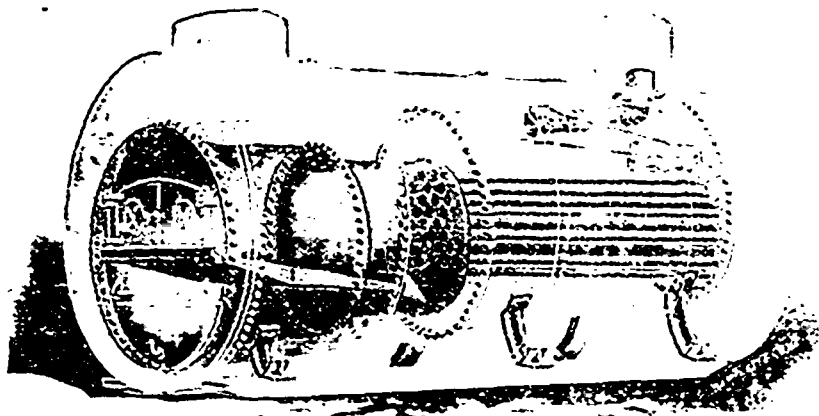
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A NIGHT AT THE MONTAGU GOLD DISTRICT.

THE NISSEN STAMP MILL.

At the invitation of Mr. G. H. Nissen, the designer and builder of the five stamp mill for the Salisbury Company at Montagu, we passed a night at Montagu, and in the morning inspected the mill, which has lately been put in commission.

On Thursday afternoon of last week, we, by telephone appointment, arrived at McNab's grocery in Dartmouth promptly at 3 p. m., to take the express for Montagu.

Here we had an exemplification of the little heed to time given by the majority of people in happy Nova Scotia. "Time and tide wait for no man" is a truism here perhaps so far as the tides are concerned, but man, that noblest of all creatures, treats time with lordly indifference, and if it won't wait it can go and be—happy.

We arrived breathless at McNab's and seeing no team feared we were too late.

Enquiries however proved that the driver and owner of the express, Hector McQuarrie, was in Halifax.

At four he put in an appearance, and by half past six the horse was finally harnessed to the comfortable double sleigh, the numerous parcels were loaded in, and with a great flourish of whip we were underway. The warm sunny afternoon, which we had wasted kicking our heels in vain impatience, had given place to gloom and a bitter cold wind in our faces, and what might have been a pleasant drive proved an hour and a half of semi-martyrdom.

The delay was caused by the boundless good nature of the owner of the team, the said Hector McQuarrie, and was all to "oblige Benson" or some other party, who, in the end, failed to appear.

At 7.50 p. m. we drove up to the door of J. W. C. McQuarrie (the clar. McQuarrie reigns at Montagu) where Mr. Nissen has had the good luck to secure board. We say good luck, for more comfortable quarters could not be desired, the hostess Mrs. McQuarrie being the acme of neatness and an excellent cook.

Mr. Nissen was surprised to see us at such a late hour, tea was over and Mrs. McQuarrie was just going out. But with true hospitality she gave up her visit, and soon had a delicate repast of brown and white bread, delicious utter and jam with a cup of fragrant tea set before us.

After tea Mr. Nissen joined us in a stroll over to the headquarters of Mr. Lucius J. Boyd, the consulting engineer of the Symon-Kaye Mine.

He was at home, and we passed an hour or two in pleasant chat interspersed with music by Mr. Boyd on the organ and autoharp, the latter a little instrument on which he picked out some delightful melodies.

Then we parted, Mr. Boyd to visit the underground workings where he was expecting a rich strike—in the morning we were informed it had been made—and we to tramp over the crisp snow through piles of refuse rocks, past ghostly-looking shaft houses and creaking pump bobs, to our comfortable bed at McQuarrie's.

Early in the morning Mr. Nissen arose and went to the mill, while we dressed at our leisure, and did full justice to a tempting and bountiful breakfast.

Then we accompanied Mr. Nissen to the mill and passed an hour in watching it crush the hard rock.

Previous to our visit the mill had been crushing surface stuff averaging some three pennyweights per ton, some thirty tons of which had been crushed while the copper plates were slowly being covered with amalgam and being brought into condition to save the gold. At the time of our visit the batteries were being fed with rich ore from the Rose lead.

In the Critic of December 23rd we thus described the Nissen Stamp Mill:—"The mill building is situated on the steep slope of the hill, is 57 feet long by 20 feet wide, and is most substantial in its construction. The battery is in the upper level of the building, giving a good incline to the plates. The tailings will flow on a concentrator of Mr. Nissen's make, and between the concentrator are the boiler and engine. The building is compact and everything about it and the machinery is ship shape and convenient. The mortar is now in position and rests on a solid foundation built up from bed rock. It is quite detached from the heavy framing which is to support the driving machinery, and there should be little or no jar from the falling stamps. Mr. Nissen was present and called special attention to the construction of the mortar. A manhole a foot square is cut in the lower front of the mortar, and closed by an iron plate which can be quickly removed. Through this man hole the dies may be slipped and the mortar quickly cleaned. Just below the screen a groove has been cast on each side of the mortar, and this holds in position a six inch cast corrugated copper plate, which may be pulled out and examined as desired with little delay. There is an opening at the back of the mortar box closed by a plank protected by rubber packing. On removing this, grooves similar to the ones in front are revealed, and these hold in position a similar copper plate. There are two six inch copper plates inside the mortar that are always easily accessible and never get out of place. Mr. Nissen claims that other makers hold these plates in place where they use them by set screws, and that the sand soon destroys the thread of the screws and the plates often get loose and fall into the mortar. When the battery is running there is six inches of water over the dies. As the sand passes the screen it drops upon two splash plates,

and then passes over a copper plate eight feet long and on to the concentrator. Copper plates are used. The massive frame work is especially stayed, and the driving gear is so arranged that all belts, etc., are overhead. These are a few of the features to which Mr. Nissen called special attention, and we have described them to the best of our ability.

A compound engine made by W. W. Howell, of Halifax, of 25 horse power, and an upright boiler of similar power made by Patterson of this city, are now being placed in position, and by the first of next year the mill will be in running order."

We may say in addition that the concentrator is not yet in position, and that the tailings flow from the plate into inclined troughs, which meet in the centre of the plate and discharge into a simple but effective mercury trap, and then flow in sluices out of one side of the building.

The stamps weigh 750 lbs. and are run at a speed of 75 drops per minute with a fall of six inches, crushing one ton per hour. A large tank in the upper story of the building is fed by the steam pump, and has a capacity of 2000 gallons.

The battery works like a charm and without a jar, a pan of water placed close to the main uprights not showing a tremor.

The mill was stopped and one of the copper plates removed from the mortar. The amalgam had collected thickly on it, and it had every appearance of being a valuable addition to the mortar. In a very few minutes the plate had been replaced, and the mill again started, proving the ease and celerity with which the plate may be removed and inspected.

Prof. Butler, of Kings College, the President of the Company, and Capt. Maynard, the Manager, who had just driven in from Halifax, came into the mill as the plate was being removed. Two colder looking men it would be hard to find, but they soon warmed up by the boiler and then proceeded to carefully inspect every detail of the mill.

Mr. Nissen is a Norwegian by birth, and is a thoroughly educated mechanical engineer. He came to Nova Scotia during the first gold excitement and put up mills in Lawrencetown and the eastern districts. He then went to the Western States and has ever since been building mills there and in the Carolinas. In the latter States he has constructed the best mills now running and has returned to Nova Scotia with his ripe experience, fully prepared to contract for all kinds of mining machinery, his specialty being stamp mills. His first mill here on his new pattern is now running at Montagu and speaks for itself. He furnished the patterns, and the castings and the machine work were done by the Windsor Foundry and Machine Company. Mr. Nissen impresses one as a thoroughly upright man and as he guarantees satisfaction in all he undertakes, or no pay, all parties desiring to erect stamp mills should have his figures on the work.

Having seen all that was to be seen at the mill, we passed over to the Annand Mine and met Mr. Melville, not Melvin, the Accountant of the Nova Scotia Gold Mines, Limited. He informed us that Capt. Thomas, the Manager, was indisposed with a cold, but the latter sent word that he would see us. From him we found that there was nothing particularly new to report. In a half-hour's pleasant chat we had our former opinion strengthened that Capt. Thomas is an exceptionally able man, straightforward, determined, economical and thoroughly up in his profession, and we left him convinced that he would do good work for the gold mining interests in Nova Scotia.

We then had a look at Mr. Sanders, the Assayer, and heard some of his interesting experiences in California and Alaska. Here Hector McQuarrie drove up and we started on our return to Halifax.

Mr. McQuarrie is an old miner, having worked in all the old gold districts, and he related many amusing anecdotes of former days as his tough little pony speeded us towards Dartmouth. He is the most obliging of men, always wishing to do a favor, neither time nor trouble being an object.

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"La Cadena" and "La Flora. Insist upon having these brands.

THE ACT OF 1849.

To the Editor of The Critic.

SIR,—In the coal mine question I am mentioned in THE CRITIC of Feb. 3rd. in a manner that requires correction.

As a matter of fact I had no communication with Mr. Cahan until Saturday, Jan. 28th.

On Monday the 23rd. I did have a conversation with a legal gentleman who some years ago held an official position here. To him I mentioned the act of 1849 as the first authority conferred upon the government of this province to deal with the mines, and I particularly called to his attention the "cases stated for the opinion of counsel," and the answer of counsel to the case dated Lincoln's Inn, December 30th, 1846, signed, Richard Kindersley, Montague Chambers, and J. Fleming, the same as printed in the Herald of Jan. 31st. and also that no other or greater authority had been conferred since 1849.

As regards the coal leases, I said, the holders can rest quite easy. The said mines and minerals being the property of the crown in absolute and uncontrolled dominion and her Majesty the Queen in council having given her assent to the acts authorising the leases after the same had been passed by the Governor, Council, and Assembly of Nova Scotia, these leases would be found good for their whole term of sixty years from 1886, or to the year 1946, and without any increase in the Royalties.

NOTE.—Every act passed by the Governor, Council, and Assembly of this Province was up to the year 1867 transmitted to London for the consideration of her Majesty the Queen in Council, and these Acts were accordingly either allowed to have effect or they were disallowed, and the decision was duly announced to our Lieut.-Governor and to his council. I there-

fore think as soon as the acts of the present session have received the Queen's assent they will be effectual and not at all before.

I am, Sir, your obdt. servant,

LEWIS P. FAIRBANKS.

The Grove, Dartmouth, N. S., Feb. 4th, 1893.

DYNAMITE.—A writer in the last number of the Scientific American, speaking of the many serious accidents that occur from thawing out dynamite, proposes a rather novel regulation as to the use of this dangerous explosive. He argues that as nearly all accidents occur from the thawing out of the dynamite, that legislatures should enact laws making it a criminal offence on the part of any one storing or using dynamite to allow it to freeze. Regulations as to the thawing out of dynamite, or the sale by manufacturers of explosives of frozen dynamite would seem to us to come more naturally under the action of legislative restrictions. If frozen dynamite is in a dangerous condition why not require the delivery of dynamite in safe condition for use.

ISAAC'S HARBOR.—North Star Mine, Isaac's Harbor, yielded 150 ounces for 85 tons quartz last month, and 165 ounces for the previous month. Messrs Macdonald & Co, Dr. Cameron, W. H. Johnson, and W. G. Brookfield of Halifax. Messrs. Bennett Smith's Sons of Windsor and Messrs. Churchill of Hantsport are the owners, and the mine is under the management of Roderick McLeod.

SCISSORS.—Having referred the questions raised by Mr. Cahan under the act of 1849 to such able lawyers as Messrs. Henry, Harrington, Ross and Pearson, and having secured and published their convincing opinions that he sees are in no way detrimentally affected by the act of 1849, we reaffirm our statement that this point is forever settled. We now join Mr. Cahan in deferring to the opinions of Messrs. Henry and Ross, and only regret that he did not consult them before making his stupid blunder. The Herald has taken up the cudgels for Mr. Cahan, and with all the stubbornness of "a man convinced against his will" tries to quibble out of the difficulty. We should have preferred to see Mr. Cahan adopt a more manly straightforward course, but this may be a matter of mere taste, and perhaps he has not yet been given light to see himself as others see him. He now comes only to scoff; he may yet remain to play.

Mr. Alfred Woodhouse, of the Nova Scotia Gold Mines, Ltd, and the Symon-Kaye Syndicate, has returned from London, arriving in Halifax on Monday night.

"For sixty years," says a Baptist deacon, "I have known Johnson's Anodyne Liniment."

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CLARENCE, P. O., Ontario, October 10th, 1892. DR. A. T. SANDEN, Dear Sir—Kindly accept my hearty thanks for advice to try your electric belt. It gave me wonderful relief. I was suffering from heart trouble, indigestion, nervousness, and inactive circulation of the blood. Had several fits over two years, during which time I had several doctors, but they in no way benefited me. I was unable to get up stairs, and at the time I received your belt I was unable to get up stairs. I had not worn it two days when I began to improve, and now I feel like a different person altogether. I would not take \$200 for your belt, but if I could not pay for it, I would give it to any poor man in need of it. There are electric belts made in this Province (Ontario), but I do not know of any who will give as accurate a current of electricity as yours. If I could of a surety to you in regard to writing to any afflicted persons in Canada I will gladly do so free of charge. I would also consider a testimonial from you of great worth and I would be glad to send you one if it may be to your advantage to send this letter to the afflicted person. You may also put this testimonial of testimony if you feel disposed to do so. I remain, very gratefully, J. H. MARTIN. Cambridge, P. O., Hamilton Co., Ontario, Canada.

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 24, 1892. DR. A. T. SANDEN, Dear Sir—I can report to you that the belt has entirely cured me of rheumatism from which I suffered for fourteen years almost continually. I am a letter carrier, and the long daily trips necessary in my rounds, up to the time of getting the belt, were painfully gone through with, but thanks to your wonderful invention, I can now walk as well as I ever did, and will recommend your treatment to all afflicted. The current has also brought back my vigor in other ways as you said it would. Yours very truly, JAMES MEAD, 24 Perry St.

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OFFICE OF SARJENT & SON, DRY GOODS, ETC., CASTINE, MAINE, Feb. 27, 1892. DR. A. T. SANDEN, Dear Sir—I am glad to add my testimony to the many you have of the great value of your belt. My health has improved wonderfully, and I have gained twelve pounds of flesh, and now sleep well and have an excellent appetite. Your splendid electric belt with your "rules of health" has been a very valuable benefit to me, and I take pleasure in recommending your belt. Yours respectfully, W. GEO. SARJENT.

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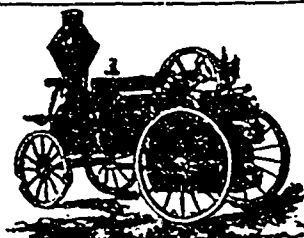


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MINING.

THE OCCURRENCE OF PLATINUM IN CANADA.

Written for the *Engineering and Mining Journal* by J. F. Donald.

Platinum in small quantity has been detected in association with alluvial gold in Eastern Canada, but no attempt appears to have been made to save it. In Ontario it has been discovered in the Sudbury district. Sperrylite (PtAs) is found in placers in the Sudbury district resulting from the decomposition of portions of the ore of the region. It is associated with silicates, and particles of pyrrhotite and copper pyrites, from which it may be freed by treatment with aqua regia and hydrofluoric acid. Sperrylite forms minute grains with brilliant crystalline faces, is of a tin-white color and has a specific gravity of 10.6. Some months ago a refiner of platinum in Newark, N. J., informed the writer that a New York dealer in platinum ware had sent him a quantity of sperrylite, and that he had successfully smelted it and returned the product in the form of wire. The presence of arsenic does not offer any serious metallurgical difficulty. Sperrylite brings a high price as a rare mineral.

A notable quantity of platinum has already been obtained from British Columbia. One firm in the United States claims to have purchased within the last year or two fully 2,000 oz.

An increased output may be expected as the Tulameen Hydraulic and Improvement Co. have made preparations to carry on hydraulic mining on a large scale. This company has erected a saw mill, having a capacity of 5,000 ft. per diem, and has constructed about two miles of flume, 5 ft. at base, 20 in. high, on sills placed on solid bed about 7 ft. wide, and having a grade of 1/2-in. in 12 ft. The water is taken from Eagle Creek, about 14 miles above Granite Creek, the only creek capable of giving the necessary quantity of water and pressure. In addition to this flume the company has on the ground, and ready for work, about 400 ft. of iron pipe and a monitor, which, where work is to be commenced, will work with a pressure of 900 miner's inches, and a drop of about 160 feet.

It was expected that this plant would be in active operation during the summer of 1892, but owing to a combination of circumstances but little actual mining has been done. In the first place the spring was late, and when it did open it was found that some repairs on the plant were required. Then again in the early summer negotiations were entered into with an English company for the sale of an interest in the Tulameen platinum mines, but owing to unavoidable delays it was not until the latter part of July that the mining engineer who was asked to report on this property was able to make his inspection. As a result of his examination very valuable data have been obtained. After "cleaning up" the results of the work already done in the earlier part of the summer and making an examination of the benches lower down the stream the engineer concluded that work had been commenced in an unfavorable spot, the amount of gravel being small in comparison with that composing the large benches on the company's property lower down the river. These latter benches were tested under his direction and resulted as follows:

No. 1 Bench gave a return of 62 grains of platinum per cu. yd. and a few small colors of gold.

No. 2 Bench test gave a return of 15 60 grains gold per yard and 7.80 grains platinum.

No. 3 Bench test gave 5 90 grains per yard, mostly gold, both gold and platinum being very fine.

It will thus be seen that the proportion of gold and platinum varies, the average being about one-third platinum to two-thirds gold.

The results of the first "clean-up" were not as good as in the above tests (for the reason before stated), and as may be expected when the works are extended to the lower benches; it averaged about eight cents per yard, about three-fourths of this being platinum.

Numerous individuals are washing on a small scale in this Tulameen region, obtaining both gold and platinum.

The prospects are that the hydraulic company will operate vigorously during 1893, and a notable output may be expected from this the only important platinum district yet known in British Columbia.

This Tulameen ore varies greatly in size, some of it being exceedingly fine, while on the other hand nuggets of considerable size are not infrequently met with. The writer knows of several ranging in weight from one-fourth of an ounce to one ounce. According to the writer's experience metallic platinum constitutes about 70 per cent. of this ore.

The following statistics of the production of platinum are taken from the report of the Minister of Mines of British Columbia:

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
1887.....	1,400 oz.	\$5,600
1888.....	1,500 oz.	6,000
1889.....	1,000 oz.	3,500
1890.....	Not stated.	4,500
1891.....	" "	10,000

The statistics for 1892 and a thorough article on platinum will be found in the *Mineral Industry* soon to be published.

THE PLAIN TRUTH

Is good enough for Hood's Sarsaparilla—there is no need of embellishment or sensationalism. Simply what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. If you have never realized its benefits a single bottle will convince you it is a good medicine.

ANOTHER LONDON MIRACLE.

AN ODDFELLOWS LODGE PASSES A RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

The Extraordinary Case of Mr. E. F. Carrothers—Utterly Helpless for Three Years—Pronounced Permanently Disabled by His Lodge Doctor—Restored to Health and Strength and Again Working at His Trade—A Story Fraught With Hope for Others.

London Advertiser.

Canadian Order of Oddfellows,
Manchester Unity,

Loyal Perseverance Lodge, No. 118.

LONDON, Nov. 22, 1892.

To the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.:

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in forwarding you a vote of thanks passed by a resolution of the above lodge, thanking you for the good your valuable medicine, Pink Pills, has done for our brother, E. F. Carrothers, who for three years and a half was almost helpless from locomotor ataxia and given up by our doctor as incurable, and who is now, we are happy to say, by the use of your Pink Pills, able to follow his employment.

Trusting that your valuable medicine may be the means of curing many sufferers and be a blessing to them as it was to our brother, I am yours truly, on behalf of the lodge,

ED. GILLETT, Secretary.

521 Philip Street, London, Ont

This is to certify that the above facts are a true statement.

E. F. CARROTHERS.

The above is self-explanatory, but in order to lay the facts of this extraordinary case more fully before the public an Advertiser reporter proceeded to investigate it. It was his pleasure and duty some time since to record the remarkable cure of Mr. E. J. Powell, of South London, wrought by the medicine known as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. It was a striking story of release from life-long affliction, but it was even surpassed by the miraculous experience of Mr. E. F. Carrothers of 103 William street. Mr. Carrothers is an uncle of Alderman R. A. Carrothers and by virtue of long residence and personal qualities is well and favorably known throughout the city. He is a carpenter and joiner by trade, and a good workman. His friends and acquaintances are aware that a healthier and more robust man never walked the streets of London until a few years ago, when he was suddenly stricken with what is generally supposed to be paralysis. They heard with regret that he had been pronounced incurable, and as he was unable to leave the house, only occasional callers saw him again during his long spell of total disability. Within the last few months they have been agreeably surprised to see him around again plying his vocation and apparently as vigorous as of yore. Inquiry and explanation naturally followed, and it is now widely known in the city to what agency Mr. Carrothers owes his magical restoration to health and strength.

A TALK WITH MR CARROTHERS.

The other evening the reporter called upon Mr. Carrothers and found him seated by the fire-side in the bosom of his family, looking hale, hearty and happy. Upon learning his visitor's errand he said he was only too happy out of the depths of his grati-

tude, to relate the circumstances of his affliction and his wonderful cure.

"I had always been a strong, healthy man," he said, "until this stroke laid me low. I hardly know what sickness meant. It was three years ago last April when the attack came. I went to bed apparently in my usual health one night and awoke about five o'clock in the morning as my watch at the head of the bed told me. I dozed off again, and on waking the second time attempted to rise. I could not move. Every nerve and muscle of my body seemed to me paralyzed. I lay like a log. At first I was speechless but managed after a time to articulate feebly, and not very audibly, my wish that a physician be sent for. Dr Moorehouse came and placed a mustard plaster across my bowels, telling me to lie still for a few days I did so because I could not do anything else.

"As I was entitled to the services of the lodge physician, Dr. Pingel, I sent for him. He gave me some medicine that relieved the excruciating pain in my head. He brought another doctor with him (I don't know his name) and they subjected me to a regular course of treatment by which I was suspended from a support around my neck. I asked the doctor what the matter was, but as he evidently wished to spare my feelings he did not tell me directly, nor did Mr. Gillett, the secretary of the lodge, whom I also asked. I inferred that there was something they did not wish me to know.

"I had now been about a year in the same condition. Sometime I was able to get out of bed, but never out of doors. At other times I was unable to feed myself. I had absolutely no control over my muscles. If I attempted to touch or pick up anything, my arm would usually stray, apparently of its own volition, in an entirely different direction. I was more helpless than an infant, and I suffered a great deal. The doctor commenced the injection of some compound into my arm and leg, but a kind of abscess gathered in each and it had to be lanced. This was very painful. A quart of matter of a greenish color came out. I seemed to get stronger in general health, but my paralysis remained the same. In December, 1891, after two years and eight months of this helplessness, I was given up by the doctors as hopeless. The grand master of the order, who had come to London to look into my case, and the secretary of Perseverance Lodge, called to see me and informed me of this. I had given up all hope myself, so the blow fell lighter. The lodge had all this time been paying my weekly sick dues, and I understood that after the doctor's certificate of my hopelessness had been handed in they made arrangements to continue giving the permanent aid.

"And now as to the remedy which proved my earthly salvation: A next door neighbor one day sent me in a label off a Dr. Williams' Pink Pills box. I read it, and acting on a whim, and not with any real expectation of benefit, gave my little girl 50 cents to buy a box. The very first box made me more cheerful; it seemed to brace me up and I began to feel a glimmer of hope. With the second and third box the improvement continued, and I felt more than delighted to find that I was commencing to recover the use of my limbs. Through a friend I got

a dozen boxes and the lodge added half a dozen more. I kept on taking the Pink Pills, and I gained steadily; so that I am now what you see me today. Yes, I am capable of earning my living as before. I am working at my trade in London West at present and walk over there (a distance of nearly two miles from the house) and return every day."

"You are naturally thankful for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills then?" interpolated the reporter.

"Thankful!" echoed Mr. Carrothers "I can't find words to express my gratitude. You can imagine a man in my position, always strong and healthy before stricken down that way, with a family dependent upon him; and after giving up all hope of being anything but a useless burden, to be restored this way to health and happiness—haven't I reason to be thankful, and my family too?" And there was no mistaking the sincerity of the utterance. "I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can cure anything that any medicine on earth can," he continued. "I know of other cases in this city where they have succeeded when doctors have failed. Well, good night." And the reporter left to call on Mr. Ed-Gillett, the secretary of Perseverance Lodge, who lives a couple of blocks further south at 521 Phillip Street.

MR. GILLETT'S STATEMENT.

"There is nothing that can give me greater pleasure," said Bro. Gillett, "than to say a good word for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I tell you they saved the lodge a good deal of money in Bro. Carrother's case, and there is not a member of Perseverance who won't say the same thing. We had paid out over \$400 to our sick brother, and of course it was a big drain on our finances. We asked the lodge physician, Dr. Pingel, to examine him so that we would know whether he was going to get better or not. The doctor informed us that he was incurable, and gave us a certificate to that effect."

Mr. Gillett opened his secretaire and extracted the document referred to from the lodge record. It read as follows:

Dr. Pingel, Office, 354 Dundas street,
LONDON, Dec. 2, 1891.

Bro. Gillett:

DEAR SIR,—At your request I carefully examined Bro. Carrothers, of Perseverance, C. O. F., M. U., who has been unable to perform any labor for several years, and find him suffering from the results of cerebral hemorrhage (extravasation of blood into brain). As no improvement has taken place for some eighteen months. I have no hesitation in pronouncing him permanently disabled.

Yours fraternally,
A. R. PINGEL.

"After that," said Mr. Gillett, "we sent for Grand Master Collins, to consider what we should do. We then learned that Bro. Carrothers had commenced taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they were doing him good. So we decided to furnish him with a supply and await developments. You know the result. He's better now and at work again. The lodge unanimously moved a vote of thanks to the proprietors of Pink Pills, and it was forwarded to them.

"I have known Bro. Carrothers for years. He was always until his last illness a strong, healthy man, and it seemed strange that he should be stricken

down so. He had a terrible siege of it. You see the knife (pointing to one on the table); well, if he tried to pick it up he couldn't do it to save his life. He was completely paralyzed."

Turning to the lodge records again, Mr. Gillett produced a book and showed the reporter the entries made week after week for three years and over of the payments to Bro. Carrothers as sick benefits. The worthy secretary intimated that any other information desired he would cheerfully furnish, but the reporter had had enough to convince him and left.

DR. PINGEL.

Dr. Pingel was next visited at his office. He remembered the case of Mr. Carrothers well, and had heard that he was better.

"You considered him beyond all help, doctor?"

"Yes; any physician, under the circumstances, would have pronounced the same opinion. His recovery is certainly remarkable.

"Do you attribute it to the Pink Pills?"

"I do not doubt that they were the means of his cure, since Mr. Carrothers says it was by using them he became well again. Yes; there seems to be virtue in the medicine, judging by this case."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling therefrom, the after effects of la grippe, influenza and severe colds, diseases depending on humors in the blood such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2 50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you, and should be avoided.

The public are also cautioned against all other so-called blood builders and nerve tonics, no matter what name may be given them. They are all imitations whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive, as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

Halifax Printing Company,

161 Hollis Street.

CITY CHIMES.

THE LEICESTERSHIRE GOING.—The time is fast approaching for the Leicestershire Regiment to bid a long farewell to our fair city and the many friends they have made during their sojourn here. Needless to say their departure will be regretted by a large number of Halifaxians, ladies in the upper circle who have found the officers society very acceptable, and maids at the foot of the social ladder, who have yielded their hearts to the soldierly fellows in brilliant uniforms, will alike sorrowfully say farewell. The officers have formed many warm friendships with gentlemen of Halifax, who will always rejoice to hear of their prosperity and success, and sympathise with any who may meet sorrow in their onward march. It is now nearly two years since the steamship *Orontes* carried away the West Riding.

CHOOSE THE VERY ONE THAT YOU LOVE BEST.—I wonder if the boys and girls of to-day are not interested in St. Valentine's Day. I am quite persuaded that the young men and maidens do not count upon the custom as a means of revealing their sentiments one to the other as they did in days of yore. Our fathers and mothers tell some exceedingly pretty and decidedly romantic tales of the celebration of the festival of good old St. Valentine in their youthful days, and perhaps if even the most unsentimental of us were to look among his or her childhood's "keepsakes," one or more flower-decked, gauzy productions would come to light, little epistles which at one time caused a flutter in a little heart, and even at this late day would perchance bring to memory a dainty wee sweet-heart or a staunch young gallant. I notice that a few shop windows have been decorated with a profusion of what is commonly known as "ugly valentines." That the artistic love tokens should have become obsolete, and these hideous, meaningless, unrefined specimens remain to remind us that St. Valentine's day has come again, seems a state of affairs uncreditable to all concerned. The custom of sending these offensive caricatures to antique maidens or cruddy bachelors, to friends or enemies, may furnish amusement to unkind spirits or thoughtless children, but the recipients thereof are not so likely to recognize any joke whatever, and it sometimes takes but a little arrow, carelessly shot, to wound a sensitive heart. I would say to the boys and girls, refrain from any "fun" that is likely to hurt another, and I would heartily advise the beaux of Halifax to revive the ancient and pretty custom of sending appropriate valentines to their special lady friends on the 14th of February. Methinks the birds will consider the spring too far off this year to choose their mates on St. Valentine's day, as they are proverbially said to do.

THE SEASON OF FASTING.—Lent begins on Wednesday next, and for the stated forty days of the spring tide fast the frivolities of the world will be renounced by many of our citizens. We have been favored with such grand opportunities for enjoying outdoor sports this winter that other forms of entertainment seem to have been to a great extent neglected, and with the exception of a few concerts there has been very little entertainment provided for the public since the departure of the Baker Opera Company. And now comes the season of fasting and prayer, when the church-going and religious devotions are supposed to supersede all worldly amusements. Probably after Easter things will be livelier than they have been for some time. We are promised an Opera Company at the Academy of Music in April, which will include in its repertoire, "Martha," "Faust," the old favorite "Mikado," "Daughter of the Regiment," and other good plays. With this and other social attractions to look forward to, business affairs to occupy the attention of the sterner sex, and the preparation for spring toilets, home duties, etc., to engage the time of the ladies, to say nothing of the devotions due at the Lenten season, the time will pass rapidly for even those whose self-sacrifice is merely a matter of form and not prompted by deep religious sentiment, if there be any such among the "Lent-keepers" of our city.

MORE CARNIVALS.—The carnival held at the Exhibition Rink on Monday evening was largely attended, notwithstanding the blustery weather that prevailed. The ice is in first-class condition now, and the devotees of this popular resort are making the most of the present. The children's carnival comes off on St. Valentine's eve, Monday next. I trust the little folks will have fine weather, for a postponement of a long-looked-forward-to event is to them a crushing disappointment, and hence must not be regarded by their elders as a trifle. Rig them up mothers, and let them go if the weather be at all fit, and in their wholehearted enjoyment find pleasure for yourselves.

REMARKS ON A POPULAR SUBJECT.—An icy wave struck Halifax on Saturday last, and cold is but a nickname for the weather experienced from then until Monday night, when the temperature moderated and a terrific storm of wind and rain raged until the following morning. Tuesday was as mild as though we had never heard of zero, but the streets afforded extremely dangerous footing for pedestrians, ice being anything but easy to tread firmly upon. Dignified matrons and graceful maidens, portly gentlemen and upright youths, were alike unable to walk straight, but instead performed novel gymnastics before finally taking a humiliating tumble. Wednesday morning we awoke to find that Jack Frost had again asserted his rights and was king of the situation, giving us clear cold weather again.

THE THIRD ORPHEUS.—An Orpheus Concert has been announced for Tuesday evening next. The Club have not had long to prepare for this Lenten musicale, but will no doubt have a good programme in readiness for the enjoyment of their patrons.

MAKE NO MISTAKE.

MAKE no mistake when buying a remedy for dyspepsia, headache, constipation or bad blood, be sure to get the kind that cures, Burdock Blood Bitters. "It is an excellent remedy for headache."—*C. Blackitt Robinson, Pub. Canada Presbyterian.*

THE HALIFAX W. C. T. U.—The sixth report of the Halifax branch of the W. C. T. U. contains much interesting matter and much food for reflection. The ladies interested in the temperance movement seem to have been most energetic in the work, and the various side-issues of the union, such as the flower mission, the juvenile temperance legion, and the temporary home for girls out of employment, have been great factors for good in the community. The report from the coffee rooms is an excellent one. Besides the large number of meals which are served daily to paying patrons, over eighty poor families have been supplied with food, and through the W. C. T. U. employment agency 136 girls have been placed in domestic service. Another excellent service of the union is little known to our citizens, who will doubtless take a lively interest in its working. The Union endeavors to supply good reading matter, books, magazines and papers to the hundreds of men who spend the winter months in the woods employed in lumbering. The parcels of books are greatly appreciated in the camps, and they have a strong moral influence in refining the reader, and inducing him to spend restful evenings in the camp instead of indulging in noisy and unprofitable merry-makings of a demoralizing order. Our citizens are urged to send to the Union any old magazines, illustrated papers or old books to be distributed. There is scarcely a garret in the better part of our city but would be benefited by a cleaning out of the useless literature. The Rev. Mr. Bond, at the annual meeting of the Union, made a timely suggestion in asking for more interest in the shivering beings, both black and white, who are the most picturesque and uncomfortable market men and women in the world. He asks that a coffee wagon be brought down for their benefit and the cheap refreshing drinks popularized among them. The financial report of the Union is also satisfactory, and the ladies are to be congratulated on having lifted a thousand dollars of their building debt within the last year. It is to be hoped that the remaining indebtedness will be steadily decreased. I cannot include my short summary more suitably than by reminding THE CRITIC readers that donations of books, papers, fruit, jelly, articles of clothing, &c. will be thankfully received by the Union ladies, who will send messengers to any address throughout the city.

The highest praise has been won by Hood's Pills, for their easy yet efficient action. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS'

All communications to this department must be addressed directly to the Checker-Editor, Mr. W. Forsyth, 36 Grafton St.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 315.—The position was : black men 10, 16, king 29; white man 31, kings 2, 13; white to play and win. Up to the time of writing we have received no solutions to this very fine problem.

2	7	10	15	15	13	17	21
10-14	18-22	16-23	white				
7	10	13	17	31	26	wins.	
14-18	22-25	23-30					

GAME 203 "Original."

Being one of the many curious and original games played between Messrs. Gaskin and Forsyth for the championship of the Maritime Provinces.

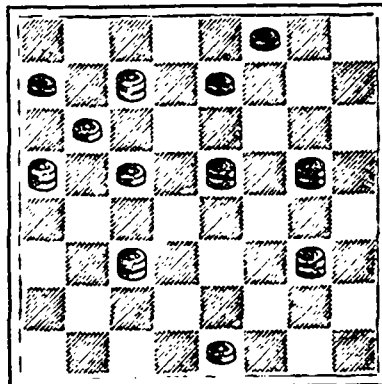
10-15	8-12	9-14	10-15
23	19	17	13
6-10	14-17	14-18	15-22
22	17	21	14
9-14	10-17	18-22	29-25
17	13	25	21
11-16	15-18	22-25	25-29
24	20	21	14
16-23	18-22	25-29	11-15
27	9	26	17
5-14	1-5	29-25	12-16
25	22	c-14	10
8-11	7-21	25-29	15-19
a-13	9	9	6
4-8	2-9	3-7	19-26
22	17	13	6
12-16	5-9	7-10	white
29	25	6	2

a Bold but safe, for though black might steal the piece by 1-5, 22 17, 14-18, yet white would win by 9 6, 2-9, 17 13.

b A bold sacrifice.
c White at once relinquishes the two pieces to secure an advantageous position. This is a piece of strategy seldom resorted to by young and inexperienced players—they very often holding on to a piece or two ahead until the game is eventually lost.

PROBLEM No. 318

By the late James Smith, Champion of England. Given as a selected problem in the competition for the Liverpool Mercury prizes. Black men 3, 5, 7, kings 15, 16, 24.



White men 9, 14, 31, kings 6, 13, 22. White to play and win.

We wish our solvers to give their opinions as to which is the finest, this or No. 315, the solution to which is above, and which is by James Ferris, Champion of Scotland.

"A DOSE OF THE GREAT TAKE THE BEST COUGH CURE 25c 50c & 1.00" **SHILOH'S CURE.** Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

GILLETTS PURE POWDERED **100%** **LYE** PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST. Ready for use in any quantity. For making Peppercorn Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda. Sold by All Grocers and Druggists. **E. W. GILLETT, Toronto**