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A Maritime Provincial Journal,

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Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., MARCH 24, 1893.

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No. 12

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THE CRITIC,

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.—The annexation of Hawaii to the United States came within an ace of being an accomplished fact, but the old adage, that there is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip, has proved true in this instance, and to-day the matter is in a very uncertain position, with the chances rather unfavorable to annexation. President Cleveland's first step was to withdraw the treaty from the Senate, and a Commissioner has been sent to the island to investigate all the circumstances in connection with the movement, and to report the result of his labors to Secretary Gresham. We believe that there will be some startling and interesting revelations, and that the outcome of the whole matter will be the establishment of a protectorate over the island.

CIVIC ELECTIONS.—The Civic elections are close at hand, and it would be the part of wisdom for the citizens to take an active interest in the selection of Aldermen for the different Wards. The poll-tax vote has been very wisely abolished, and the tax-payers, the parties vitally interested in good city government, now have it in their power to elect only good men to office. It is a case where the office should seek the man, not the man the office, and a good rule to act on would be to vote against the man found vigorously canvassing on his own behalf. In nine cases out of ten it will be found that all such have their own interests at heart, and care little how much the tax-payers have to suffer, if only they can gain their point. Mayor Keefe has proved himself an able and conscientious Chief Magistrate, and his reelection for a second term is a well-merited tribute to the honesty and impartiality with which he has performed his, in many cases, delicate duties.

A PATENTEE MUST SELL.—There is a good deal of agitation going on just now in the United States with respect to the use and abuse of patents. In the outset it is recognised that an inventor is entitled to receive ample compensation for his labors in mechanising an idea; but it is now very generally conceded that an inventor under the protection that the patent laws afford has no right to fleece the public to the extent that some patentees or their assigns have done during late years. The Canadian patent law is much more to the advantage of the public than that of the United States. In this country a man may hold a patent of some desirable article, but he cannot monopolise the use of that article, for under the law of the land he is obliged to manufacture and sell the article patented by him at a reasonable profit. This matter of patents has been before the Canadian courts many times, but in what we have just said will be found the gist of the law according to its latest interpretation.

WHO CAN TELL.—The question as to what is to become of the colored race in the United States is one which has been very ably handled by the magazine writers. Boiled down, the general opinion appears to be that the white race will continue to dominate the earth until it alone exists. The weaker races, such as the Australian bushmen, the North American Indians and the Laps will first disappear. Then in the course of centuries the Mongolians and Africans will dwindle away before the onward march of the Caucasians. This, according to our idea, is a big conclusion. No allowance is made for the fusion of the races, and it is simply brought down to a question of existence or extermination. From the standpoint of a white man it may tickle his pride to know that the posterity of his race is to inherit the uttermost parts of the earth, but we fancy that the idea of the fusion of the races is the one that experience will prove is the correct theory. The North American Indian is not dying out, he is simply being absorbed by the other races of the continent.

THE BETTER WAY.—No gun has been fired and no excitement has been caused by the announcement that the Bering Sea Arbitrators are just now to meet in Paris to settle a great International complication. Many a bloody disastrous war has been caused by a difficulty of much less magnitude than that which has arisen over the Bering Sea dispute. And yet upon this occasion the sword has been laid aside and the two countries particularly interested have agreed to have their representatives meet and find a friendly solution to this question. To our mind the spectacle of an arbitration is much more grand and vastly more to the credit of intelligent human beings than all the pomp, parade and prestige of a victorious army returning home at the close of a campaign. At least two score of friendly arbitrations upon great International questions have been held during the present century, and who can say that the world has not gained immeasurably by having them thus quietly solved instead of having them settled by the sword. Some day, when civilization becomes broader and deeper, our humanity will rise up and revolt against war and all its mocking attractiveness, and then the Utopia foreseen by John Bright and the members of the peace congress will be appreciated by mankind.

THE FRENCH TREATY.—The action of the Dominion Government in refusing to entertain the Reciprocity Treaty recently negotiated by Sir Charles Tupper in Paris has caused an apparent estrangement between the High Commissioner and the Cabinet, and it is now reported that Sir Charles will resign if the treaty is not confirmed. He claims to have acted entirely within his instructions, and to have negotiated a treaty in many respects more beneficial than the Franco-United States Treaty. It does seem that he is being rather cavalierly treated, and he is not the man to submit without a protest to either an intentional or unintentional slight. It is, we believe, the first instance in which a Colony has been privileged by the Home Government to negotiate through its own representative a treaty with a foreign power; and if this first case proves a *fiasco*, it is more than likely that the privilege will not be again conceded. It is probable that the reported strained relations between the Government and the High Commissioner have been greatly exaggerated, and we trust there will be no open rupture, as the Dominion would find it almost impossible to find a suitable successor to Sir Charles, who is, without doubt, the ablest Statesman in the Conservative ranks.

CENTRAL HERE TO STAY.—A novel invention has recently been made, by the use of which it is proposed to do away with the central office in telephoning, the connection being made automatically. A company has been formed in the United States and another in Canada to carry on business under the common name of the Automatic Telephone Co. The invention is very ingenious, though somewhat complicated. Mr. A., desiring to telephone to Mr. B, telephone number 678, must press the button under hundreds six times, the button under tens seven times and the button under units eight times. If Mr. B is not engaged, this will give Mr. A. the connection he desires, and after conversing with him he pushes each button the requisite number of times as before, and then he is ready for telephonic connection with any other subscriber. Should Mr. B's telephone be engaged, or should he be absent from his office, Mr. A. remains in blissful ignorance as to whether the central mechanism is out of order or what is the matter. In an exchange such as that of Halifax, three wires would have to be run from the central office to the subscriber's instrument. We have investigated this automatic telephone exchange pretty thoroughly, and we are convinced that the elements of uncertainty involved, as compared with the human intelligence which now controls telephone connections, will render the automatic idea, however pretty in theory, quite impracticable in practice.

THE FIRST INSURANCE CO. AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—An Insurance Co., with a capital of £400,000, has been formed at Constantinople. The present is the first instance of the establishment of an enterprise of this kind in Turkey, and it is hoped that advantageous results may result. The Company will do all kinds of insurance business, and is already assured of a large *clientèle* among the financial and industrial institutions of the country.

DISESTABLISHMENT IN WALES.—The bill now before the British Parliament for the disestablishment of the Church in Wales has called forth some very vigorous speeches on both sides of the House. Lord Randolph Churchill, who appears to be coming to the front again, criticised the Bill as an effort to disestablish by piecemeal. Mr. Gladstone, in reply, stated that the bill was framed at the request of the majority of the Welsh people, and that when a majority of the English people made a similar demand, a bill to disestablish the Church of England in England would undoubtedly be introduced. The question of disestablishment is likely to be heard of again before it is finally settled.

THE SLAVE TRADE OF TO-DAY.—On August 1st, 1834, all enslaved persons throughout the British Empire were set at liberty, and nearly thirty years later, on the 1st of January, 1862, six million slaves were freed in the United States. France, Russia and Brazil have in turn emancipated their bondmen and bondwomen, and to-day the slave trade of the world is narrowed down to a comparatively small extent of the earth's surface. Yet in Morocco and Tripoli the buying and selling of slaves is to-day practised with as much assurance and indifference as was displayed thirty years ago in the slave marts of New Orleans. This cannot long continue. Civilization is marching forward, and Morocco, Tripoli, and many other parts of the dark continent will have to give way before modern altruism.

THE AGE OF THE EARTH.—A battle royal is just now being waged by scientific men as to the age of old mother earth. Sir W. Thompson and his school prove to their own satisfaction that four hundred million years have transpired since the globe was in a plastic state. Other geologists are prepared to prove beyond all question of doubt that six hundred million years have transpired since the earth first commenced to form. These figures simply stagger the imagination and knock one out in all ordinary calculations. To what littleness does it reduce us that the efforts of the majority of mankind are bent upon getting three square meals per day, and that we have little time to contemplate the grandeur of geological epochs which cover from four hundred to six hundred million years. If measurable time can be stretched to such lengths, what imagination can grasp the infinity of eternity.

RATHER RISK IT THAN PAY SALVAGE.—The arrival of the *Sarnia* in port on Sunday evening last was a great relief to those who were anxious as to her safety. Just here the pertinent question arises. Upon what good reason can a captain of a disabled ship, with seven hundred passengers on board, refuse assistance? From shipping men the answer comes promptly, it was simply a question of saving salvage charges. In other words, that is, owing to the exorbitant charges which can legally be made under our salvage laws, the commander of an ocean steamer thinks it his duty to his employers to take upon his shoulders the responsibility of losing many lives and much valuable property, rather than submit to the extortionate charges which would be the result of accepting assistance. It is about time that shipping men the world over should investigate the salvage laws and decide whether it is just and equitable for the fortunate to levy taxes upon the unfortunate. Certainly the principle is wrong, and would not for a moment be tolerated in the affairs of the business or social world.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.—Several correspondents of the Halifax daily papers are dealing very vigorously with the curriculum of the modern high school, and are condemning in no measured language the extent and scope of the studies prescribed. The best method as to training boys and girls is a subject that well-deserves the thoughtful consideration of parents as well as educationists. In educational as in other matters we are very conservative, and while the public may recognize that something is at fault in our system of education, it will take much thought and still more courage to so amend that system as to make it applicable to the varied wants of all classes of the community. As *THE CRITIC* has frequently pointed out, the methods adopted in our modern public schools have for the most part been evolved from the methods employed in former years to train the professional classes. In other words the training in the public schools of to-day is well adapted to the requirements of those who are to become clergymen, doctors, lawyers, and professional teachers, but it has little practical bearing upon the callings of the merchant, the farmer, the mechanic, the housewife, and the hundred and one varied occupations included under these heads. Take a given school in the city of Halifax, in which two hundred boys are under instruction. Of these it is safe to say that not more than ten per cent or twenty boys will enter the learned professions. If this is true, is it fair to the remaining one hundred and eighty boys that their school hours, day in and day out, should follow the same lines? Should not a fair proportion of the time be spent in training the eye, the ear and the hand, and some effort be made to direct their studies in that special department for which they have shown aptitude or inclination. The professions are over-crowded, but there is plenty of room in this Province for intelligent farmers, mechanics, fishermen and miners. What are our public schools doing that will enable those who are to earn their livelihoods by these callings to do so more successfully?

PROSPERITY IN THE SOUTH.—The enormous development of the Southern States of the neighboring Republic far exceeds in volume and in rapidity the development of the West. For many years after the war the South appeared to be prostrated. Her people had lost their ambition, race difficulties were constantly cropping up, and the inhabitants were slow to a degree almost beyond comprehension. Ten years after the close of the war the reaction set in, Northern capital was invested in the country, manufactures were established and mines developed. In 1882 the South was characterized as being in a state of prosperity. Her agricultural and mining products aggregated yearly \$1,200,000,000. Now note the advance of a single decade. In 1892 the value of the products named above reached the enormous sum of \$2,100,000,000. This is going ahead by leaps and bounds in earnest, and shows a development which has never had a counterpart in Christendom.

COMING HOME.—A project is on foot among a number of Nova Scotians and New Brunswickers, resident in and about Boston, to form a co-operative association upon a large scale. Good farming lands and suitable manufacturing sites, where good water power can be obtained, are to be purchased, factories are to be erected, and the farm lands and factories worked on the co-operative principle by the members of the association. Every patriotic Nova Scotian will hail with pleasure the return of these fellow-countrymen to their native land. They are skilled, enterprising, wideawake bluenoses, who have profited by the training they have received in the United States, and who believe by the exercise of enterprise and their acquired skill they can succeed in establishing good homes for themselves in Acadia. The co-operative principle has worked well in many communities. It has many distinctive advantages, and if the proposed association is managed with ability and economy, there is no good reason why it should not prove a material gain to those interested, as well as being a direct advantage to the Provinces by the sea. We require population, and if one co-operative association can be successfully established and successfully carried out, it will doubtless lead to the formation of many kindred undertakings. There is plenty of room in Nova Scotia for all her sons and daughters; and if at home they go to work with the same will and determination that they display when abroad, their success will be assured.

THE REASON WHY.—The census returns of Great Britain and the United States and Canada show a steady decrease in the rural populations, and an equally steady increase in the populations of towns and cities. In Great Britain, where land rates are high and the conditions of climate very uncertain, it is not surprising to find that the acreage under cultivation has diminished; but in Canada and the United States, where the conditions are favorable, the acreage under cultivation shows each year a very decided growth. If this be true, that there is more farming being done in our own country to-day than there was ten years ago, how is it, it may be asked, that the population either remains stationary or actually decreases? There are two reasons for this state of affairs, which will suggest themselves to thinking men and women as explanations for an apparent anomaly. The use of machinery upon the farms has enabled agriculturists to accomplish much more than they could have done prior to its introduction. Hence, while the population absolutely engaged in agricultural pursuits remains about stationary, the area under cultivation, owing to the introduction of machinery, is much greater. The second reason for the depopulation of the rural districts is due to the establishment for the most part in cities or towns of large manufacturing concerns. In former years every small country district had its quota of mechanics, such as the wheelwright, the carriage blacksmith, the shoemaker, etc., but, with the house loom and Mr. Snips the tailor, these have disappeared, and the rural districts draw their supplies of cloth, clothing, boots and shoes, carriages, carts, farm implements, and a hundred and one small articles from the town factories, which a few decades since were manufactured by their own local mechanics.

NICKEL VERSUS SILVER AND COPPER.—It is proposed, according to the resolution which has just been adopted by the Dominion Parliament, to introduce a nickel coinage to replace our copper coins and silver five-cent pieces. The reason given for the change is, that by the introduction of a nickel coinage our nickel mines will be developed and an assured market be secured. This is all very well for the owners of nickel mines, but how about the proprietors of copper and silver mines. If the proposed change reduces the consumption of these two metals, have they not a right to protest that favoritism is being shown to the nickel mine-holders. During the current year the value of the five-cent pieces to be struck off for use in Canada will be about \$65,000, no inconsiderable sum. Now this proposed radical change strikes us in two ways as being, to say the least, unnecessary. First, our silver and copper coins are as frequently judged by size as by the inscriptions upon them. At present our five and ten-cent pieces are easily distinguished, but a nickel five-cent piece will be about the same size as a ten-cent silver piece, and hence the adoption of a nickel coinage will lead to many vexatious mistakes among those who are obliged to handle small change. Again, according to Mr. Peter Iurie, Canada's enviable position in having within her borders the Sudbury and other nickel mines presaged a position in the world's nationalities of a great and prosperous future. Those who are familiar with mining matters in Canada assure us that the nickel kings are already making a good thing out of nickel mining. If this be true, how is it that nickel mining requires special encouragement, and that the adoption of a nickel coinage is regarded as an important factor in the development of Canada's nickel mines? There is a screw loose somewhere.

Ward off Spring Diseases by taking K. D. C.

**K. D. C. Restores the Stomach to healthy action.
A Healthy Stomach tones the system.**

CHIT CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

WAIL OF A WOMAN.

Oh, when that servant first with me
Her situation gulped,
She really didn't know enough
To go in when it rained,
I taught her how to sweep the floor,
I taught her how to dust,
And o'er her fallures with the food
I went and fumed and fussed.
For months with unremitting toll
I hopefully ad-ised,
Until with triumph I could say
I had her civilized.
And now that she has learned it all,
And I to hope begin—
She'll "soon be aither lavin me,"
She tells me with a grin.
My cheerfulness has disappeared,
My heart is full of pain;
I can't and won't go over that
Curriculum again!
Oh, teach the orphan boy to read,
The orphan girl to sew!
But train another servant girl?
I answer firmly "No."
For if I do then peace and I
Will daily be at odds,
So to the mammoth storage place
I'll send my household gods.
To keep a school for serving maids
I really can't afford;
Farewell to all the joys of home,
For we shall go and board!

SURE INDICATIONS.—"I saw several signs of spring to-day," remarked Bunting.

"What were they?" asked Larkin.
"To Let."

APPRECIATED THE SPIRIT—"My old aunt out in the country has sent me a jar of brandied peaches," said Mr. Lushforth to a row of friends. "Now while I don't like peaches, still I fully appreciate the spirit in which they were tendered."

Lady—Bridget, why did you tell the two ladies who just called that I was engaged?

Bridget—Shure, mum, and didn't I read a bit of a letter yez left on your desk yesterday that told it all?

A LIGHT THAT FAILED.—Mrs. No'hing—Mary, what is the trouble between you and your husband?

Mrs. It.—He's a brute! You know that lovely piano lamp I wanted for so long and gave him on Christmas? Well, he said it was lovely and just what he wanted; and then the horrid wretch took it down to his office next day!

ANOTHER PIN STORY.—"I got my start in life through picking up a pin on the street. I had been refused employment by a banker, and on my way out I saw a pin and—"

"Oh, thunder! What a chestnut! The banker was impressed with your carefulness and called you back and made you head of the firm."

"No. I saw the pin and picked it up, and sold it for \$500. It was a diamond pin."

AN INTERRUPTION.

I.

A parlor dim—
A youthlet silent,
A maiden, very sweet;
A noise o'erhead,
The heavy tread
Of papa's size 12 feet.

II.

A parlor bright,
With turned-up light,
Until is heard no more
The heavy tread—
"Pa's gone to bed!"

A parlor as before.

THE ELOPEMENT.—She (from the window)—"Is that you, dear?"
He—"Of course."

"Have you your tickets?"

"Yes."

"And the license?"

"Yes."

"Oh, I am so scared! Are you sure those horses won't run away? And—and you are always sure you'll love me?"

"Why, darling, I—"

"Oh, of course, you think so now. Is my hat on straight?"

"Looks so from here."

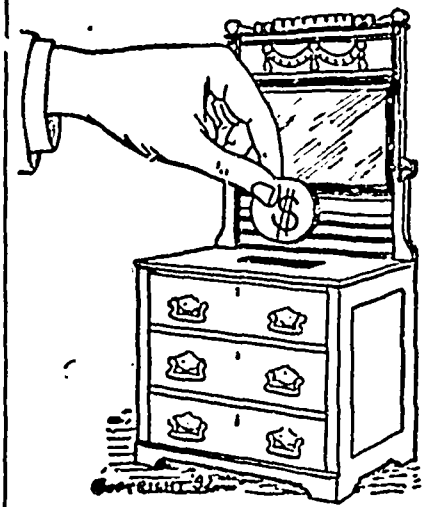
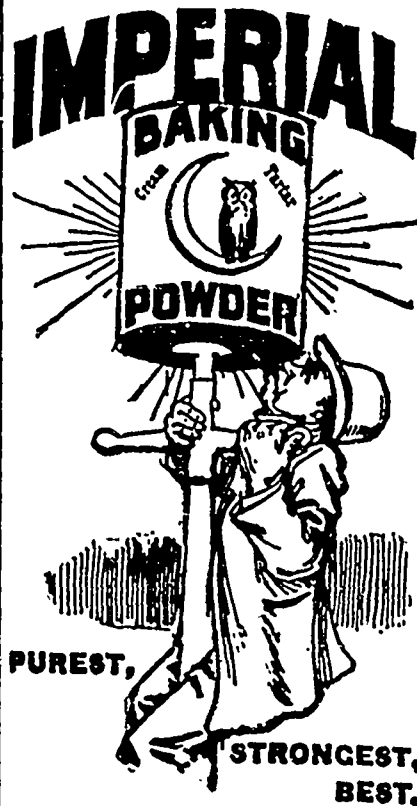
"Have you sent our photos to the newspaper office?"

"I have."

"Very well; I'll be out in a minute, love."

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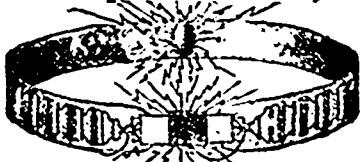
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CHARLES J. MACDONALD,
Post Office Inspector

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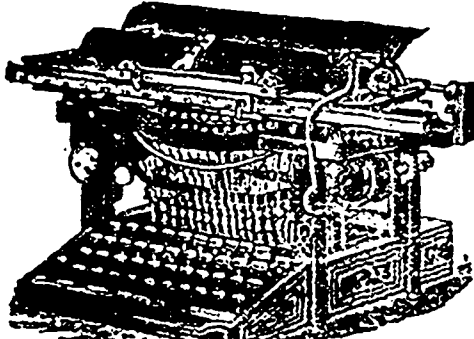
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Importers and dealers in all kinds of CAST and WROUGHT IRON PIPE, with fittings of
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Compact Keyboard,
Eighty characters and only
Thirty-eight keys to operate.
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Accuracy after acquired.

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Price List on application.

JAMES JACK, St. John, N. B.

Old Chum
(CUT PLUG.)

OLD CHUM
(PLUG.)

No other brand of
Tobacco has ever en-
joyed such an immense
sale and popularity in
the same period as this
brand of Cut Plug and
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Oldest Cut Tobacco manufac-
turers in Canada.

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Cut Plug, 10c. 1/2 lb Plug, 10c.
1/4 lb Plug, 20c.

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Highest Market Prices
guaranteed for consignments
of Spruce Timber and Laths
and prompt Cash Returns
made.

SEVEN DAYS' DOINGS.

Subscriber remitting Money, either direct to the office, or through Agents, will find a
receipt for the amount enclosed in their next paper. All remittances should be made
payable to A. Milne Fraser.

GOOD FOR AMHERST—The Harris Car Works of St. John, N. B., have
been amalgamated with the business of Rhodes, Curry & Co., of Amherst,
the united works to be located in Amherst. \$200,000 is the capital stock
of the new company.

CANADIAN BARLEY.—The reputation of the barley grown in Canada has
reached the Russian Government, which has sent on an order to Ontario for
100,000 bushels for seed this spring. A shipment is being made ready,
composed of a variety of seed, which will go to New York and thence to
Finland.

A KISS FOR EACH MISS.—An exchange tells of a school teacher who
has introduced into her school a novel system of conducting a spelling class.
When one of the girls misses a word the boy spelling it correctly is per-
mitted to kiss the girl. It is reported that the boys are becoming experts in
the art of spelling.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE "SARNIA."—Great was the rejoicing in the city
when it was known last Sunday that the long over-due steamer, the *Sarnia*,
was safely anchored at quarantine, having come in under her own steam.
She came up to the wharf on Monday morning and landed her seven
hundred passengers.

DR. BUCHANAN ON TRIAL.—The trial of the now far-famed Dr.
Buchanan, for the murder of his wife in April, 1892, was commenced in
New York on Monday. This case has excited much comment and, as the
doctor is well known in Halifax and throughout the province, will be
watched with interest here.

WOLFFVILLE TOWN.—Wolffville has been proclaimed incorporated, and
we can no longer correctly refer to this charming portion of our province
as the "pretty little village of Wolffville." It has outgrown the stage of
village, and is now a town with all a town's privileges and duties. Dr.
Bowles has been chosen mayor without opposition.

THE FRUIT-GROWERS WIDE AWAKE.—The Nova Scotia Fruit-Growers'
Association has placed on record a resolution, expressing the deep felt
need of a Horticultural School and Experimental Fruit Station, on the line
of the Windsor & Annapolis railway, and has voted \$1000 in aid thereof,
\$500 from its funds, and \$500 in donations from its members.

EXTENSION OF DARTMOUTH'S WATER SUPPLY.—The ratepayers of Dart-
mouth were called to meet last evening to consider a proposal to ask the
permission of the Legislature to borrow the sum of \$40,000 to extend the
water and sewerage system. The matter has been the subject of conversa-
tion in the town across the harbor for some days, and much interest is
manifested in the decision arrived at in last night's meeting.

Nervous headache, wakefulness, relieved by inhaling Johnson's Anodyne Liniment
freely.

IN THE INTERESTS OF KING'S COUNTY.—The Acadian *Orchardist* says a
movement is on foot for the establishment of a Board of Trade in Kentville.
The *Orchardist* thinks the idea a good one, but suggests that the scope of
the project might well be enlarged and a Board of Trade for King's County
be established instead. The movement is undoubtedly a good one, and
should commend itself to all who desire to promote the prosperity of Kent-
ville and Kings.

THE CAMERON POISONING CASE.—The examination in this case is still
going on in court at Bridgetown, but so far there is little opportunity for draw-
ing any conclusions as to whether the late Mr. Cameron was or was not
poisoned, as medical testimony has differed on this point. It is to be
hoped for the sake of Mrs. Cameron that a decision in the matter will soon
be arrived at, since, whether guilty or innocent of her husband's death, the
suspense of such a trial must be very hard to bear.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—An exchange says: Mr. Henry Labouchere, the
keen-witted London journalist and the most brilliant and variegated misfit
in English politics, is a Radical in all things and a Conservative in none.
Just now he is earnestly urging the women to defy the oldest tradition in
the world and assume the privilege of making the marriage proposal, which
he regards as the long-sought for key to woman's rights, and the only possi-
ble measure for the abolition of old maids and old bachelors.

THE "NARONIC'S" SAD FATE.—A despatch from Bremen, dated March
20th, shows conclusively that the White Star freight ship *Naronic*, which
sailed from Liverpool on February 11th for New York, is lost. The steamer
Corentry reports that on the 4th inst. she passed two empty life-boats bear-
ing the name *Naronic*, both giving evidence of having encountered rough
weather. There is a chance that the occupants of the boats were picked up
by a passing vessel, and strong hope is yet entertained that many lives have
been saved.

FOR THE LADIES' VOTES.—Mr. Hemeon, M. P. P. for Queen's, has intro-
duced into the Provincial Parliament now assembled a *Woman's Suffrage*
Bill, in which he asks that women who are ratepayer be given the privilege
of voting in provincial elections. Many doubts have been expressed as to
the passage of this Bill, but whether it goes through this year or not Mr.
Hemeon's fair friends who are anxious for the franchise will appreciate the
effort that has been made. It is said that at the last House of Assembly
election in Digby county the women voted, although they had no votes
under the law. The women of Digby county were probably the first in the
world to vote in a parliamentary election, and they will perhaps be surprised
to hear now that they were not franchised at the time.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, Jaundice, billiousness, sick headache, constipation,

THE BRIDGEWATER-LUNenburg AFFAIR.—The controversy which has been carried on for months over the Lunenburg County Courthouse bids fair to be settled in the near future. A delegation from Lunenburg are in Halifax this week interviewing the government on the matter, and it is hoped that a peaceful settlement, satisfactory to all concerned, will be the outcome of the meeting in this city.

RELICS OF YE OLDE TIME.—In the year 1837 the Stellarton Coal Co. imported into Pictou, N. S., a number of locomotives, which placed beside the steam engines of to-day present a decidedly odd appearance. The driver's seat is high and is not covered in at all. The engine is fired from the front of the boiler, and when it is necessary to put in coal must be stopped. A few of these ancient locomotives, with some old-fashioned cars, have been forwarded to Chicago for exhibition at the World's Fair, where they will doubtless attract attention.

ST. JOHN'S ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY.—Everything is ready for the opening of the Electric Street Railway in St. John, N. B., but a clear rail, and it is understood that just so soon as the streets are free of ice the people of our sister city will have the pleasure of seeing the new cars running through their streets, driven by an invisible power. The Union street station of the Electric Company has been fitted with all the necessary machinery for first-class service, the arrangements in all parts of the building being well planned and very complete.

MR. MORRISON APPOINTED PIPE INSPECTOR.—The Board of Works of this city has, upon the recommendation of City Engineer Doane, appointed Mr. Ewan Morrison, formerly of the water department, to go to Glasgow, Scotland, to inspect the pipe to be manufactured there for Halifax. The City Engineer considered it very important that an inspector should be at the foundry at all times while the pipes are being made that he might look after the numerous details of the work, having always the interest of our city in mind. Mr. Morrison will leave immediately.

A SAD MISTAKE.—On Monday afternoon Robinson Smith, his son George and his son-in-law William Fenton, of Harmony Col. Co. went out hunting. After arriving at the grounds the men separated, each taking a different course. Not long afterwards George Smith saw a movement among the shrubs not far off and supposing the moving object to be a moose, took aim and fired. His horror may be imagined when he found he had shot his brother-in-law, Fenton. Upon examination it was found that the bullet had entered Fenton's right side, breaking a rib, and he now lies in a critical condition. The affair is an exceedingly sad one.

BOSTON FIRES.—About two weeks ago the city of Boston was the victim of a disastrous fire by which some \$4,000,000 worth of property and four or five lives were lost. On Sunday last the ancient city was again the scene of a fierce and destructive blaze. This time the fire had gained a hold in Tremont Temple before the alarm was given, and in a remarkably short time, notwithstanding the efforts of firemen and others, the Temple presented a sad scene of ruin. The Parker House and adjoining buildings were sufferers more from the effects of the water than of the fire. The total loss is estimated at about \$400,000 including \$50,000 damage to the Parker House.

THE FRAGRANT WEED.—It may not be generally known, even among the smokers, that tobacco is extensively grown in Quebec, though as yet it does not enter into serious competition with the imported article. It is proposed that to encourage the cultivation of the fragrant weed the system of collecting the duties on it be changed. At present the revenue from this source is collected by excise duties. The foreign leaf is imported in bond, and when it is made up into cigars a tax of six dollars per thousand is paid. In the opinion of farmers the result of this has been to prevent the use of Canadian tobacco. By way of remedy it is proposed that the excise duty, the collection of which is very expensive, should be abolished, and a Customs duty substituted. By this means tobacco raised in the country would have an advantage. The Toronto Mail points out that while there is some force in the objection to excise duties, it must be borne in mind that the present system has special advantages, inasmuch as it enables the government to supervise the manufacture and protect the revenue.

WESTERN TRADE.—The Robb Engineering Co. of Amherst are rapidly opening up a trade in the western part of the Dominion. They have already in operation a large class A. engine at the McDonald Institute of Applied Science, McGill University; a 60 horse power class B. engine, for running electric light plant, at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal; a smaller engine in a manufactory at Preston, Ont., also for Electric lighting, and a 100 horse power boiler at the Dominion Wire Manufacturing Company's works, Lachine, Quebec. The outlook is very promising, as they now have orders for a steam plant for an electric light station at Windsor, Ont., including a 150 horse power engine and three 100 horse power boilers; two engines for the Balmoral Hotel, and two for the Queen Hotel, Montreal, for running electric light plants; an 80 horse power boiler for a foundry at St. Henri, Quebec, and a 30 horse power engine and boiler for a boot and shoe factory at Montreal. These orders are all for Robb-Armstrong engines and Monarch Economic boilers, which have obtained such a high reputation in the Maritime Provinces. As far as we can learn the Robb Engineering Company are the first of our Nova Scotian manufacturers to send any of this class of goods as far west, and it certainly speaks well for the quality of their engines and boilers that they are able to compete successfully with the manufacturers of the upper provinces on their own ground.

Bronchitis, catarrh, asthma vanish before the magic power of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

"Shorter" Pastry and "Shorter" Bills.


We are talking about a "shortening" which will not cause indigestion. Those who "know a thing or two" about Cooking (Marion Harland among a host of others) are using

COTTOLENE

instead of lard. None but the purest, healthiest and cleanest ingredients go to make up Cottolene. Lard isn't healthy, and is not always clean. Those who use Cottolene will be healthier and wealthier than those who use lard—Healthier because they will get "shorter" bread; wealthier because they will get "shorter" grocery bills—for Cottolene costs no more than lard and goes twice as far—so is but half as expensive.


Dyspeptics delight in it!
Physicians endorse it!
Chefs praise it!
Cooks extol it!
Housewives welcome it!
All live Grocers sell it!

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
Wellington and Ann Streets,
MONTREAL.

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PURE
POWDERED 100%

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PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, &c. A measured ounce will equal 20 pounds of Soda.
Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.
A. W. GILLETTE, Montreal.

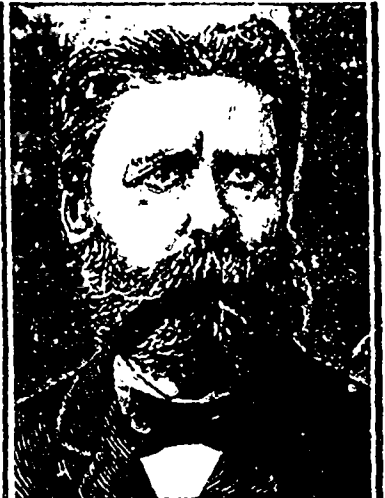
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55 Granville St. Cor. Sackville.
HALIFAX N. S.

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Send me your address and I will show you how to make \$3 a day, absolutely sure. I furnish the work and teach you free. You work in the locality where you live. Send me your address and I will explain the business fully. Remember, I guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work. Absolutely sure, don't fail to write today.
Address A. W. KNOWLES, Windsor, Ontario.
SPRING 1893.

Room Paper.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
NOW IN STOCK.
A. & W. Mackinlay,
135 & 137 GRANVILLE ST.,
HALIFAX, N. S.

SKODA'S DISCOVERY, the Great German-American Remedy for Heart, Nerves, Liver, Kidneys, Blood. Guaranteed contract with every bottle. Pay only for the good you receive. At all Druggists, \$1.00 per bottle, six bottles \$5.50. If you want to know about SKODA'S REMEDIES, send postal for "Morning Light."

SKODA'S DISCOVERY is King of Sarsaparillas.



I. M. HARMON.

Physicians and Nervines BOTH FAILED! NERVOUS PROSTRATION Of Years' Standing CURED BY SKODA'S!

GENTS—Your President, Dr. G. C. Kilgore, will recall the fact that last June when in the City Drug Store in your City, I told him that on account of extreme nervousness I had been unable to attend to business for several years, and that I was then resting from all labor—mental and physical. I was trusting in Nature as a last resort, as Physicians and Nervines had utterly failed in my case. At that time I was troubled with Nervousness so badly that I could not sleep an hour some nights. I would have a crawling or creeping sensation in my limbs, that was more endurable than any pain. My Brain would feel **THAN** if I tried to think upon any subject for ten minutes. Dr. Kilgore gave me six bottles of SKODA'S DISCOVERY, and three boxes of LITTLE TABLETS, telling me they would greatly help me and he thought would cure me.

I took the medicine according to directions and have seen no symptoms of Nervousness since taking the fourth **COLD** bottle. I sleep well. Nerves are strong. Eat heartily, and am well. I have told scores what it has done for me. Respectfully yours, I. M. HARMON, Portland, Me.

THE ONLY MEDICINE SOLD WITH A GUARANTEE CONTRACT WITH EACH BOTTLE. TRY A COURSE (6 BOTTLES) AT OUR RISK, IF NOT BENEFITTED RETURN BOTTLES AND GET YOUR MONEY. PAY ONLY FOR THE GOOD YOU RECEIVE. SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N.S.

SKODA'S OINTMENT, the Great German Skin Cure, and finest Cosmetic made. Removes Blackheads, Pimples, etc., as if by magic. 3 oz. tubes in elegant cartons 50 cts.

ALFRED WOODHOUSE,
LUCIUS J. BOYD,
Mining & Consulting Engineers,
LONDON, England, and Halifax, N. S.
Are prepared to direct works, advise, report and estimate for Mines, Machinery, &c.

SPECIALITY, GOLD MINES.
P. O. BOX 525, HALIFAX.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

ASPIRIA.

Breathe, mountain wind—thou breath of God!
The plain is hot below;
The petals of the fainting rose
Fall like a scented snow.

Come! from the cedar heights and towers
Of glorious Lebanon;
Till lilies lift their languid cheeks,
Still amorous of the sun.

Breathe, wind of God,—thou south-wind blow!
The frost hath fall'n again;
Breathe quickly, or our flowering hopes
By the keen north are slain!

Thy breath of balm, O Spirit sweet,
Brings summer to my soul!
Then like a bird my bosom sings
When Love hath made me whole.

Then, as the spicy odors flow
From every bloom abroad,
O'er desert-fields my life shall go,
Warm-sweetened by my God.

Blow, mountain-freshness!—downward blow,
Where spirits languish'd lie;
Wind of the south, O softly blow,
Till brumal shadows fly!

Then, like the roe o'er hills of balm,
Our souls shall homeward move,
And summer in that glorious clime
Of the Eternal Love.

—PASTOR FELIX.

WHEN LOVE IS YOUNG.

When young hearts love let their joy be pure,
Let their golden dreams no languor know.
The time must come in the future years,
In the sadder days of love's after-glow.
When the cares of life weigh down the soul,
When the heart is weak and the spirits low:
Though the hopes of life have been fulfilled,
They dream of the days of long ago.

When young hearts love let age bow low,
And homage pay to a time long past,
For thoughts ne'er die, thoughts hearts grow old,
True love will linger until the last,
And with its soft'ning rays unfold
The weaken'd form and weary soul,
'Tis age's staff o'er life's rough plain,
And smoothes the way to the final goal.

—BRUCE WHITNEY.

IN THE LOBBY.

They say
They'll sit by the fire and presume to know
What's done in the Capitol.

—CORIOLANUS.

Sages have said, and poets have sung, that the foe to be most feared is he who has broken bread with us and known us in season and out of season around the family hearth. The outgoing of Mr. Dalton McCarthy from the councils of the Ministerialists has demonstrated the truth of this aphorism in a most striking way. In moving his trade resolutions on Tuesday last, he furnished the enemies of the National Policy with an indictment so unanswerable and over-whelming that the rank and file of the Opposition as they sat and listened to it asked themselves what they had been doing with their opportunities during the past ten years. The strength of his speech is all the more to be wondered at when we remember that until now Mr. McCarthy has devoted very little attention to fiscal matters. True, in some instances he slipped in his figures, but never so as to impair the force of his argument,—which even the *Empire*, in the course of a violent attack, is compelled to admit "was cogent enough at all times." He has given the Liberal party material for campaign literature for the next decade, and Sir Richard Cartwright's dreary diatribes will hereafter be a drug in the market. Mr. McCarthy commenced his address a few minutes after 3 o'clock, and spoke continuously until the adjournment for dinner. After dinner he resumed speaking, and did not close until 9.10 p. m. It spoke volumes for the absorbing interest conceded to the subject of tariff reform when a well-filled chamber sat in silent attention listening to the words of the champion of the movement for so long a time. Mr. McCarthy, moreover, is not an orator, as the popular conception of the term goes; he is straightforward and logical, but never indulges in rhetorical phrases. For a long time his remarks were received on both sides of the House without demonstration, but by-and-by the Opposition woke up to a sense of what he was doing for them, and time and again they cheered him to the echo. Then came murmurs of dissent from his old-time comrades on Mr. Speaker's right, and during the rest of his speech the actions of the House proved a great source of amusement to the galleries. He began by saying that when the question of protection was mooted in 1876, those who supported that policy never contended that the system was a good one in itself. It was simply called for in Canada by the exigencies of the situation. He said the late Sir John Macdonald was in the abstract a free-trader, but, by slow degrees he came to the conclusion that, under the circumstances of the time, protection was the best policy for this country. He proceeded to say that Mr. Colby's speech was the ablest delivered in the great N. P. debate, and Mr. Colby had then laid it down that protection was essentially necessary in a country like Canada, in order to enable it to compete with countries whose manufactures were already

established. Further he held that judicious protection benefited the nation at large, that it created a home market for the farmer, and that the purchasing power of labor was increased. He further held that the tendency of protection was not to increase, but to cheapen prices to the consumer, and that rings would not be formed. The inference to be drawn from Mr. Colby's speech was that the system of protection was not to be permanent, that it was only for the purpose of establishing industries that could be justified, and as soon as those industries would pay the country should have recourse to the ordinary principles which he admitted to be in the abstract correct, namely, the principles of free or freer trade. Continuing, Mr. McCarthy said that the time had now come when Canada should say to those industries that were established in 1870, that if they could live in this young Dominion, they ought to be able to live without any further protection than might be the result of a revenue tariff. That was the key-note of his speech and of his resolutions. After making an exhaustive review of the present commercial and industrial position of the country, and indicating in what respects continued undue protection was hampering our best interests, he touched upon his own position in relation to the question. He said if his arguments were fairly founded, it made little difference what his record had been in the past. He claimed that he had never been far astray from the views which he held at present. He did not pretend to argue that this country had been standing still for the past ten years, but he did mean to say that the distribution of wealth was not as general as it was ten years ago. The wealth had gone into the pockets of the few. He closed amid uproarious applause from the Opposition benches, the gaunt McMullen pounding his desk with great thumps expressive of his unbounded pleasure at the member from Simcoe's onslaught,—to the huge entertainment of the galleries.

To the surprise of everyone Hodgins, Conservative member for Carleton, seconded McCarthy's resolutions. This so electrified the senior Conservative whip that he forthwith went over to the offending member's seat and soundly lectured him to all appearances. Altogether it was a field night for Laurier.

"Montagu is come
And flourishes his blade in spite of me!"

If Mr. McCarthy's mind had run to Shakespeare during the reply of the member for Haldimand to his speech, very probably these words would have occurred to him. (Dr.) Montague did come into the breach and flourished his blade in right lively fashion at the expense of the recalcitrant "third party," but *cui bono?* The mischief was done, and it seems to me it would have been better for the Ministerialists to let Mr. McCarthy have his fling unanswered. Notwithstanding all the reproaches hurled at his inconsistency, the icy logic of his facts remains, and a background of abuse only serves to throw it into stronger relief. All Mr. McCarthy has done has been to bring grist to the Liberal mill, and it is doubtful if he will even gain applause for independence of action, bearing in mind the probable reasons which led him to take the step he has.

It is said that the High Commissioner is in high dudgeon over the acting Premier's statement on Monday night last to the effect that he would not ask the House to ratify the French treaty recently negotiated by Sir Charles Tupper this session, as there were some points in the draft which would require some further consideration. Sir Charles is reported as saying that every detail of the treaty was before the Canadian Government when the authorized British plenipotentiaries signed it, and he cannot understand Mr. Foster's deprecatory remarks. It is also said the colonial office is at a loss to comprehend Mr. Foster's action. Mr. Foster maintains the correctness of his position, and says there are misconceptions entertained by the home authorities in regard to one or two details of the treaty which cannot be overlooked.

John R. Arnoldi, late chief mechanical engineer of the public works of Canada, who has been lately prosecuted for malfeasance in office, was this morning sentenced to pay \$1000 fine and to be imprisoned in the common gaol for six months. Mr. Justice Falconbridge, who pronounced the sentence, said such conduct as Arnoldi's, if unpunished, would materially impair the efficiency of the public service. The sentence is looked upon as a severe one, as the offence was only a technical breach of the Audit Act. An appeal will be made to the clemency of the crown. Arnoldi moved in the first circles of society here.

At a recent meeting of the Ministerial Association of Stanstead and Compton, Que., President E. B. Ryckman, D.D., denounced Hon. Mr. Ives for having recently issued invitations at Ottawa for a "dining and winning" party on a Sunday. There is quite a crusade in the churches against this sort of thing just at present.

Parliament is expected to prorogue during the first week in April, if not before.

OTTAWA.

BY-STANDER.

SEED TESTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF SEED GRAIN.

To the Editor of the Critic.

SIR,—Knowing that farmers generally are much interested in the above subject, permit me to place before your readers the following:—

SEED TESTING.—The work of testing the germinating power of grain and other agricultural seeds is now in active progress at the Central Experimental Farm in Ottawa. Up to the present over 1,600 samples have been tested and reported on this season, and on the whole with very gratifying

results, showing a good percentage of vitality. There are, however, some districts in the Dominion from which samples have been received of very poor quality and quite unfit for seed. In some parts of Manitoba the harvest season of 1891 was very unfavorable and considerable quantities of grain were left out in stook or stack all winter and thrashed in the spring of 1892. A number of samples of such grain have been tested and they show a very low percentage of vitality, many of them ranging from 15 to 40 per cent. only, and are quite unfit for seed. In some other parts of the Dominion, and especially in some sections of Ontario and Quebec, the weather during the last harvest period was very wet, and the grain in the stook was subject to repeated wettings before it could be housed, and in the meantime some of it sprouted. A large proportion of such samples also show a low degree of germinating power, and if sown as seed will be likely to result in poor crops.

Any farmers desiring to send further samples for test should forward them without delay; the packages should contain about one ounce each, and they can be sent to the Experimental Farm free through the mail. The samples are tested and reports can usually be furnished in about ten days after the grain is received.

SEED DISTRIBUTION.—Last year 16,905 sample bags of promising sorts of grain, weighing 3 lbs. each, were sent free through the mail to 9,114 farmers residing in different parts of the Dominion. This large quantity of grain, over 25 tons, was all of first quality and consisted of the most promising sorts which have been tested on the several Experimental Farms. By instruction of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a similar distribution is now in progress for this year, and already over 3,000 samples have been sent out, and a large number are being mailed daily. The object of this distribution is to place in the hands of good farmers in all parts of the country samples of the best varieties of oats, barley, wheat, peas, etc., so that they may shortly be available for seed in every district in the country, and eventually result in the displacing of poor, mixed and enfeebled sorts, with varieties possessed of greater vigor and fertility. The number of samples sent to one applicant is limited to two in each case, and on this basis a very large number can still be supplied. With careful and judicious handling these 3 lb. samples will generally produce from one to three bushels the first year, and at the end of the second season the grower usually has seed enough for a large field. The advantages resulting from this large distribution of the best sorts of grain obtainable will no doubt in a few years be generally manifest in an improvement in the quality and an increase in the quantity of the average grain crops of the Dominion. A circular is sent with each sample which the recipients are expected to fill up and return at the close of the season, with particulars as to the character and growth of the grain. The request is also made that a sample of not less than one pound of the product be returned to the Central Experimental Farm, so that information may be had as to the measure of success attending its growth. Samples are sent to applicants as long as the supply lasts. Letters can be sent to the Experimental Farm at Ottawa free of postage.

WM. SAUNDERS,
Director Experimental Farms.

Ottawa, March 9th, 1893.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

ANNAPOLIS BRICKS.—The Buckler Brick Co., of Annapolis, have obtained the contract to supply the bricks for the big government building to be erected in Lanenburg. This contract will include about 300,000 bricks, and is a good thing for this enterprising firm. The company have also the contract for supplying the brick for the new post-office at Dartmouth.

MACHINERY FOR THE FARMERS.—The McCormick Manufacturing Company of Chicago are reported to have been looking around the Upper Provinces for a suitable site for the establishment of a branch of their immense factory for harvesting machinery. Canadian farmers would no doubt furnish a large market for the product of this company should the factory be established.

A NEW INDUSTRY.—A manufactory of ginger ale is about to be established in Windsor, says the *Tribune*, and operations are expected to begin at an early date. The business will be conducted in the building next to Shand Brothers' store, and the ale manufactured from the Spa Spring water, which is said to be fully equal if not superior for the purpose to the far-famed Wilmot water. Capt. Hall of Wilmot, who formerly was engaged in the business in that place, is the proprietor.

A GOOD THREE MONTHS' WORK.—Messrs. J. J. McLain & Sons, tanners, of Hopewell, find business to be flourishing. During January, February and March their orders from Newfoundland alone have aggregated in value between seven and eight thousand dollars.

AN ENTERPRISING COMPANY.—The furniture factory at Bass River, which was some months ago burned to the ground, has been rebuilt, and the energetic proprietors are about to begin regular work.

AN AXE TO GRIND.—Messrs. George Eaton and Frank Bordon are starting an axe factory at Berwick. Their shop is being fitted with engine, boiler and other machinery, and they expect to begin manufacturing in a short time.



Children of Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Soller
Altoona, Pa.

**Both Had Eczema
In Its Worst Form**

After Physicians Failed, Hood's Sarsaparilla Perfectly Cured.

Great mental agony is endured by parents who see their children suffering from diseases caused by impure blood, and for which there seems no cure. This is turned to joy when Hood's Sarsaparilla is resorted to, for it expels the foul humors from the blood, and restores the diseased skin to fresh, healthy brightness. Read the following from grateful parents:

"To C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:
"We think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most valuable medicine on the market for blood and skin diseases. Our two children suffered terribly with the

Worst Form of Eczema
for two years. We had three physicians in that time, but neither of them succeeded in curing them or even in giving them a little relief. At last we tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a month both children were perfectly cured. We recommend

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CURE

I received a bottle of SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM. I have not been so free from pain in five years, and wish you every success with SCOTT'S CURE.

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MAKE YOUR OWN OPPORTUNITIES.

The true way to deal with adverse circumstances is to be a still greater circumstance yourself. Nine out of ten of the men who have been eminently successful in their callings have fought the battle of life up hill against many opposing forces. Instead of bemoaning their hard lot, they have bowed to the inevitable and used it to their advantage. Instead of asking for an impossible chess-board, they have taken the one before them and played the game. Look at that tireless worker, Lord Brougham. Can anyone believe that by any combination of circumstances his talents could have been kept from asserting themselves and winning recognition? It has been said that if his station had been that of a shoeblick, he would never have rested content till he had become the first shoeblick in England. The luck of Napoleon and Nelson consisted, they said, in being a quarter of an hour before their time. When, in the darkest hour of the Indian Mutiny, a handful of Englishmen, poorly armed and provisioned, but splendidly led, won eight victories in succession, the revolted sopoys said their conquerors had "the devil's luck;" but the only luck in the case was that of force of will, invincible courage and skill in arms.

Good luck is desirable even when you have done your best to succeed, but remember that the most favorable circumstances or strokes of fortune are of little value unless you have prepared yourself to take advantage of them. Of what advantage would Hayne's fiery speech have been to Daniel Webster if he had not with the instinct of genius, long before equipped himself for the assault which he repelled with such crushing energy? Had he not previously weighed and refuted in his own mind the charges of his opponent, his reply, instead of ranking among the greatest masterpieces of oratory, might have revealed his own weakness. Thousands of men had seen the prints of a horse's hoofs in the soil before Faust discovered by them the art of printing. The discovery by Edison of the carbon by which he perfected his telephone seems a happy accident; but such accidents never happen to common people.

The great inventor scraped some soot from the blackened chimney of his laboratory lamp, and in a spirit of curiosity tested its properties. It proved to be the very thing for which he was searching; but behind this fortunate discovery was a series of exhausting and exhaustive experiments with all kinds of likely materials, absorbing the energies of many months. The lucky hit rewarded the persistent will of a patient workman. So with the young and obscure lawyer who conducts and wins a difficult case, as did Thomas Erskine, in his elder's illness; or the struggling surgeon who has a sudden chance of distinction offered to him; he must have had a long and laborious preparatory training before he can profit by such an emergency. In short, a great opportunity is worth to a man precisely what his antecedents have enabled him to make of it.—*William Mathews, in Harper's Young People.*

DON'T BE TOO POSITIVE.

"Don't be too positive," said a business man. "I used to be. I am now not quite so sure about things. You would naturally think that one's life—in business and other avenues of its devious course—tends to make a man careful, not to say conservative, but it does not as a rule. To most men experience serves as a sternlight rather than a headlight.

Take a case of recent occurrence. A friend of mine, who is in business on North Market street, recently thought he had made a deposit of \$115 in his bank. I say 'thought,' he himself was cocksure he had made it.

His bank book had been left with the bank for settlement, and my friend merely made out a slip and handed it in to the teller. A few days later, when he received his bank book 'settled up,' behold you, that deposit was not entered. He at once took the book to the young man who was teller on that day and said:—

'You have not credited me with \$115, my deposit of such a day.'

The teller obligingly looked over his slips and book, and, said he, 'I have no entry of it, neither do I remember a deposit of such an amount.'

Then arose a dispute. My friend was positive he had made that deposit. He was going to have it credited or he would know the reason why. He felt aggrieved, in fact, his feelings were venomous.

The bank held a special board meeting to consider the matter. They decided they could do nothing. The teller had always borne a good reputation. Could my friend remember whom he saw in the bank on the day he made his deposit.

'Oh, yes,' he said, 'I will swear I saw so-and-so as I entered the door.'

'Hunt him up, then,' said the bank people, 'see if he remembers seeing you.'

The person could not recollect such an event.

Said the bank people, 'Can you recollect who else was near the teller?'

'Oh, yes,' said my friend, 'that young man (pointing) there.'

But that young man merely smiled, and suavely said that he had no remembrance of the occurrence.

My friend was angry; he grew warlike. He consulted a prominent lawyer in Boston. The man of law said, laconically:—

'You have no redress. The bank's word is as good as yours. Go slow. Are you sure you made the deposit? We men do queer things at times. Look about your desk and office.'

Suffice it to say that the \$115 did not turn up. My friend, in the interim, grew still more positive.

Some two weeks elapsed. One day, going through an old overcoat hanging in his office, he found the deposit—slip, money, and all, Tableau! Imagine his feelings. Retractions were in order. He went to the bank and explained all in a very crestfallen manner, and vowed contrition to the teller.

Now he bemoans the sad fate that should have caused him, a shrewd business man, at his time of life, to lose confidence in himself and his actions. His favorite aphorism to-day is, 'Don't be too positive.'

COMMERCIAL.

General trade shows a fair degree of activity at the leading centres in the Dominion both east and west, the favorable change in the weather seeming to have given an impetus to the several branches of commerce, and orders are coming in quite freely from the various country points covering all kinds of staples. In wholesale circles in this city a fairly good business has transpired during the past week, the only drawback being the continued slowness of remittances, which is partly accounted for by bad country roads and the difficulty of getting in collections.

Bradstreet's Company have just published an interesting little pamphlet entitled "A Record; Not a Prospectus," which furnishes some valuable facts and statistics, and the work of compiling them must have been very great. For instance, it involved taking cognizance of 1,331,246 names of individuals, firms and corporations holding a place in the business world in 1892, of which 1,120,808 were in business at the close of that year. The total number of failures in the United States and Canada last year was 11,952, of which 1,682 occurred in this country.

In making an analysis of the figures adduced one is forcibly struck by the value of consulting reliable agency records in order to ascertain the standing of those with whom you are dealing in business, for 93 per cent. of those who failed last year had either no credit rating, or their credit was designated as being only very moderate. On the other hand only 5.9 per cent. of those rated as "good" failed, while of those called "very good" only 1.09 per cent. became bankrupt. The lack of capital continues to be the most prolific among the causes of failure—heading the list with 32 per cent. in the United States and 65 in Canada. The next largest cause was disaster, being 11 per cent. and 19.2 per cent. respectively for the two countries. The third on the list is incompetence, but Canada shows an improvement of over 1 per cent. in this respect over 1891. Fraudulent disposition comes fourth, the percentages being 5.2 for Canada and 10.3 for the United States. This, it is regrettable to note, is an increase in both instances—particularly in the United States, where this cause of failure was 3.3 per cent. larger than it was in 1891. In the matter of unwise credits Canada shows up much more favorably than does the United States, the percentages of failure from this cause being .8 in this country and 4 across the line. Outside speculation also led to more failures with our neighbors than in this country, and in the matter of extravagance the difference is exactly 1 per cent. in favor of Canada. In regard to the proportion of assets to liabilities the United States (exclusive of New York, where the percentage was only 34) lead with 50 per cent. against 42 in Canada. Canadian are shown to be less negligent of business, and undue competition has caused .7 less failures here than across the border.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS AND Co., NEW YORK, March 18, 1893.—"Wall Street remains principally dependent upon the derangement of the Treasury finances, the uncertainty as to what may be done or not done for their remedy, and the stringency in the money market. Some features in this situation show a degree of improvement,—especially the abatement of the gold exports, the willingness of Europe to employ balances temporarily here at the current high rates of interest, the sales of securities to London, and the willingness of country banks to exchange with the Treasury a portion of their gold for greenbacks. These symptoms of elasticity in the situation are encouraging, as they afford an opportunity for making temporary readjustments until affairs can be subjected to a radical treatment. Still, there can be no concealing the fact that the position is far from being a cheerful one. It admits of some hope from palliatives; but the question, at the moment, is whether transient reliefs will hold affairs together until it is found possible to get Congress to apply the needful treatment. Wall Street is willing to concede really needful time for the new Administration to deliberate upon the unusual difficulties and complexities of the situation, but it will certainly become restive and alarmed if some steps looking to a financial stability are not taken after a lapse of a reasonable period for such survey. It is due to the public, under the circumstances, that they should know whether the country will be expected to wait until next December for the treatment of the silver question, and whether the condition of the Treasury gold balance is to be left to the mercy of chance until that period. President Cleveland may find it very desirable to have abundant time for preparing his plans and bringing the disposition of Congressmen into a proper attitude towards these questions; but he would commit a fatal mistake were he to suppose that an acute financial crisis will await the conveniences of political expediency. The difficulties are of the most delicate and intractable kind. They are not of the sort that arise from the ordinary workings of credit and finance, or it could be easily seen how they were to be met and when they might be expected to disappear. They grow out of fixed statutory enactments, and therefore nothing short of legislative treatment can remove them. Bankers, who are omnipotent in ordinary financial crises, are virtually powerless in this case; and the whole responsibility for the continuance of the derangements rests with the Chief Magistrate. This is naturally the feeling of Wall Street; and it looks eagerly to Washington for indications as to what may be the hopes or fears proceeding from that quarter.

The disposition shown by some of the interior banks to give their gold to the Treasury in exchange for its notes is satisfactory in more ways than one. It opens to the Treasury a fresh source for getting gold; it shows that the seriousness of the situation is making itself felt in sections where the silver craze has been most rampant; and it alludes a very pointed hint to the banks of this and other seaboard cities as to what they might do to keep the Treasury reserve safe against encroachment. When it is considered how completely the banks of this city alone even could shield that fund against all possible impairment, and that with the certainty of strengthening rather than weakening their own reserves, it seems inexplicable how they should abstain

from affording the needed help. If they imagine there is anything of their own which they can conserve by letting the Government credit go by the board, there are some things which it behooves them to learn. There can be no doubt that the Associated Banks have it easily within their power to very largely relieve the situation and restore confidence in the money market, if they can be induced to put their whole power behind the treasury. It is all very well to 'teach lessons' to intractable politicians; but some kinds of teaching may cost altogether too much."

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

Table with columns: Week Previous, Weeks corresponding to, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895. Rows: United States, Canada.

DRY GOODS.—For general dry goods the present month is in some sort a between seasons month. There have been as yet no fine Sundays to make men and women ashamed of their old clothes. In the rural districts the roads are bad and business is very slow. This reacts on the wholesale houses and keeps trade very dull. Retailers appear to be generally bare of woollen goods, the past steady, cold winter having brought about a complete clearance of old stocks. Still letter orders are quite brisk, and quite a number of buyers are on the market. Very considerable orders have been received for cotton, hosiery, prints, parasols, etc., and white, gray and colored cottons are in good demand and prices remain firm. But it is thought they have reached their highest point as, if they should go higher, the Americans, who watch our markets very closely, would at once rush in their goods.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market remains quiet. Dealers limit their purchases to jobbing wants, which are about the usual average. Prices are somewhat irregular, as holders are disposed to make more or less concessions to effect sales. Business in oatmeal is confined to current home requirements, and prices are fairly steady. There is a good brisk enquiry for bran and shorts, both of which are in rather short supply. In Chicago flour and wheat have been very dull and are nominally unchanged. In England wheat is cabled slow, but corn is in good demand, though somewhat easier.

PROVISIONS.—The local market for pork is less firm, owing to the decline in the Western States, which amounts to \$2.50 to \$2.60 per barrel from the highest point reached some time ago, and \$1 within the past two weeks. Lard is also easier in sympathy with the drop in Chicago. A fair business is doing in smoked meats—choice small-sized hams, weighing up to 12 to 13 lbs., being especially enquired for.

BUTTER.—The butter supplies here are in close line with the demand, which is quite brisk for the season, and good parcels in the different grades bring outside figures in small lots for the retail trade. Still figures are not nearly so firm as they have been. Of course new butter will not come forward in quantity for several weeks, but reserves are understood to be more than sufficient to keep the market well supplied in the intervening time. The firm tone developed in the last week of February in London has not given way. Notwithstanding the enormous quantities that have poured in from Australasia, and the fact that Brittany and Normandy remain at about the figures that they were fetching two weeks ago, Colonial have shown such steady advance in demand that, keeping their quality and uniformity—which latter attribute gives them the strong hold they have on the market—they have gone up 6s. to 8s. for the best brands. The British markets are all very firm, and reports from Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Hull and Edinburgh alike are of a favorable character to sellers.

CHEESE.—The local cheese market continues quiet and uninteresting, trade being chiefly confined to local jobbing wants, with which stocks are in keeping. The Liverpool public cable quotes white and colored cheddar at 55s. per cwt.

EGGS.—Eggs are very weak and rapidly declining in the local market. The best fresh eggs suitable for boiling will only fetch about 14c. to 15c. There is no old stock now in this market and there is nothing but new-laid to run upon. In England eggs have tumbled pretty considerably, and now French can be had in London for 6s. with finest selections for 8s. 6d. per long hundred. Australian, Hungarian and Italian similarly dropping 2s. to 3s. This headlong rush from high altitudes—8s. by three instalments in three weeks—beats the drop that THE CRITIC mentioned some weeks ago as liable to occur in the States at this time of the year.

APPLES.—The price of apples in the English market is closing better than was at one time expected, sales having transpired in Liverpool according to latest advices at 13s. to 18s., average being about 15s. to 17s. per bbl. for choice lots. Several good-sized sales have been made in the west of Canada recently at \$2.25 to \$2.50 per bbl. Western men may, therefore, have a chance of marketing their holdings at pretty fair figures, although they can hardly expect to get out without a loss on the season's business. There are said to be very few apples in reserve in this province.

SUGAR.—A fair movement is to be noted in refined sugars. On account of the bad roads and the small amount of business doing, it is reported that some of the agents of the refineries have been offering to take bids. On some medium yellows there has been perhaps a trifle of shading done, but in the others the refiners have refused to make concessions. Refiners say that present prices do not pay them and, as they profess to feel perfectly certain that the market will go higher, they appear to be quite unconcerned and, up to the present, they positively refuse to make contracts for future delivery. There is little change to note in the position of the raw sugar market, and we hear of no cost and freight business on account of spring importation.

TEA.—The position of the tea market seems to be as strong as ever. Buyers are reported to be more numerous and, as there is nothing coming in, stocks are gradually getting into smaller compass. The demand continues principally for low and medium grades, although there is a little more enquiry for the dearer grades. The English market is reported to be very

strong on low grade teas. Blacks rule firm with no low-priced stock to be had. Greens rule equally firm.

COFFEE.—The firm tone of the coffee market is fully maintained, and the supply is still restricted.

FISH.—There is no change in the local fish market, quotations are steady, but the demand is exceedingly small. Fishermen are preparing to go to work as soon as possible and the weather permits. Experienced fishermen anticipate that the coming season will result in a very large catch of all kinds of fish, and it is to be hoped that their prognostications will prove well founded. In Montreal the market is bare of fresh fish, and new arrivals are being quickly picked up. The season for receiving the same is, however, about over, and no more large lots are now anticipated. Business there in pickled and dry salted fish is fairly brisk. Quotations there are:—Dried cod \$5.50; No. 1 green cod \$7; Labrador salmon \$13 to \$14 per bbl.; No. 2 mackerel \$12; C. B. and N. S. herring \$4.50 to \$5; fresh herring \$2 to \$2.25 per 100. At Gloucester, Mass., receipts in all departments have been light the past week, with moderate sales and good prices. The Iceland and early mackerel fleet have commenced to go away, and the bunkers will soon be out for the long voyage. Frozen herring bring \$2 to \$3 per cwt. Mackerel are jobbing at \$23 to \$33 per bbl. for No. 1 and extras; \$16 to \$20 for 2's; \$18 to \$16 for 3's. New Georges codfish \$7.50 per qtl. for large, and small \$5.50; bank \$5.50 to \$5 for large and \$3.50 to \$3.75 for small; Shore \$6.50 to \$1.50 for large and small; dry bank \$7.25, medium \$5.25; cured cusk \$5.50; hake \$2.25; haddock \$3.25; heavy salted pollock \$2.75.

A CURE FOR CROUP

CROUP kills thousands where cholera kills tens. For this dread disease no remedy can compare in curative power with Haggard's Yellow Oil. It loosens the phlegm, gives prompt relief, and soon completely cures the most violent attack.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

Table with columns: SUGARS, TEA, MOLASSES, BISCUITS, FLOUR, OATMEAL, WHEAT, MIDDINGS, SHORTS, CRACKED CORN, GROUND OIL CAKE, PEPPER, SPLIT PEAS, WHITE BEANS, POT BARLEY, CANADIAN OATS, P. E. ISLAND OATS, HAY. Includes sub-sections for GROCERIES and BREADSTUFFS.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS

Table listing various fruits and their prices: Apples per bbl., Oranges, Jamaica, Lemons, Cocoon, Onions, Dates, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Bananas.

FISH.

Table listing fish prices: MACKEREL (No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5), HERRING (No. 1, 2, 3), SALMON (No. 1, 2, 3), ALBACORE, CODFISH (Hard C. B., Western Shore, Bank, Bay, Newfoundland), HADDOCK (Bank & Western, Hake, Haddock, Potlock), HARE SOUND, COD OIL.

PROVISIONS.

Table listing various provisions and their prices: Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, Pork, Mess, American, American, clear, P. E. I. Mess, P. E. I. Thin Mess, Prime Mess, Lard, Tub and Pails, P. E. Island, Hams, P. E. I., green.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Table listing various butters and cheeses: Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints, Good, in large tubs, Store Packed & oversalted, Canadian Township, Cheese, Canadian, Antigonish.

SALT.

Table listing various salts: Factory Filled, Fine Liverpool, Liverpool, Capin, Turks Island, Lisbon, Coarse W. I., Traps.

AN EXPERIMENT IN FICTION.

(Concluded.)

I called on Miss Harwood the next day. She received me very graciously and I spent a very delightful half-hour with her. Unconsciously, however, I began to compare her with Katharine's description of "an empty-headed little fool." Certainly she was very pretty, and her manner and everything she said was very charming. Her words were few, but carefully chosen, and that which they expressed was simple and to the point. But I went away with a new idea born into my brain, which grew hour by hour until I arrived at the conclusion that I did not, nor could I ever, love Elsie Harwood as a man should love his wife.

Side by side with this thought, a companion idea evolved itself almost unconsciously. Indistinct and insignificant at first, it gradually assumed a magnitude and importance, until it mastered my whole being; and then I knew that I could love but one woman—she who shared with me our so-called platonic friendship, and my literary collaborator.

In the meantime our story had made no progress at all. I had only seen Katharine in various public places, and she always was with some one—frequently Williams. They seemed very friendly toward each other. "Alas," I thought, "it is all over, and our poor little story will never be written, I fear."

At least one day I called and found her alone. Neither of us spoke of the story at first, but different things entirely foreign to it. Finally I asked her about Williams—whether she cared for him or not?

I must have asked the question in an unpleasant manner, for I could see that she was hurt. For several minutes she made me no answer.

"I do not see why you should ask me that question," she said slowly, with her eyes fixed upon the floor.

"I have a perfect right," I answered, "I want to know whether or not our friendship is to come to an end."

"It need never come to an end under any circumstances."

"I do not believe it," I cried. "Katharine, if you marry that man we can never be friends again. Tell me, do you care for him?"

Katharine laughed, and as I hate to be laughed at I grew angry.

"What about our theory that we are going to express in our story?" she asked.

"Oh, hang the story! This is real life and I am in earnest. Do you love Dick Williams?"

"I like him very much."

"Would you marry him?"

"I call that question rather impertinent. Do you love Elsie Harwood? And will she marry you?"

Katharine laughed again and my anger vanished. I suddenly realized that she had been making game of me.

"Katharine," I said, "you know whom I love. There is only one way that we can ever finish our story. Shall we collaborate for good?"

And she said "Yes," and we did. And one sunshiny spring day we wrote out this little story together, which is to prove that platonic affection does not exist. And when we arrived at the end Katharine said, "How shall we finish it?" and I said, "Like this, brushing back, as I spoke, the brown hair from her forehead to kiss it."

THE END.

MADE IN HEAVEN.

Very pale and fair and quite, Serena Mills had seemed to Nicholas Leavitt, like some sweet remote being that hardly belonged to earth; and the oftener he thought of her as thus placed beyond his reach, the more he felt a vague wish to fasten her to earth by some such spell as that which the knight laid upon Undine to win her out of her water-world, or as the marmion laid upon Margaret to win her into his water-world; only poor Nicholas knew nothing of Undine or of Merman, and almost as little of his own emotions. He felt that Serena was the purest, tenderest, gentlest of beings, and that there was happiness in protecting her from the rest of the world; and he never saw her leaving the church-door or coming into the light of the school room porch when singing was over, while he stood on the space outside, without wishing to put out his arm and sweep her away from contact with the rude and gaping throng of which he was one.

Not that he thought he was in love with Serena. He knew he was not. He would have said very distinctly, had it been suggested, that that was impossible. He never thought of home and fireside and a future spent with only her; he regarded her simply as one regards a pleasant and beautiful object; it may be the picture of a smiling angel or of a saint in a shrine. She was not at all the kind of person he thought a handsome woman; in her presence he never felt a complete freedom, and if he chose her from among the other girls at the various mild festivities, it was more because he did not want any one else to have her than because he wanted her himself; while, as the foreman of her mother's farm, he had, perhaps, an instinct of duty due her, as if he were her natural guardian. You may imagine, then, that he was considerably surprised at himself and at fate and at Serena, too, when, one day, he found himself engaged to be married to Serena.

CLEAR HAVANA "CIGARS"

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

The mother of Serena had been ailing for some months; but she was a woman of tremendous will, who would hardly surrender to the superior force of death. Dressed and down-stairs every day, she had of late lain on the lounge in the sitting-room for the greater number of the hours, and one sunset she sent for Nicholas.

"I am going to die, Nicholas," she said.

He began some palliating sentence of denial of the fact.

"No," she continued, with a determined motion of her hand, indicating silence.

"I haven't given in to man or woman, but there is some things conquer the best of us—Death among the lot. I'm not worried at that. I'm willing to take my chance. Life here's not so pleasant that I need to fear giving it up. But who's going to take care of Serena?"

She paused; and the young man seemed transfixed on the points of her glittering eyes.

"I be."

"That's enough, then," said the mother. "If your going to marry Serena, she's all right. You're a good man, Nicholas, and I can trust my dear with you. She's a tender thing and needs care. And you'll be good to her, Nicholas."

This was more than Nicholas had thought of. Marry Serena! Amazed and bewildered, he was about to frame some expostulation, when the sick woman resumed:

"Serena's fond of you, Nicholas. But I didn't know about the way you felt. I'm easier, now. She'll be a good wife to you. She won't come to you either without bringing something with her—the farm's the best in county, and there's the bank-stock and the mortgages. If I do say it," she exclaimed, rising on her elbow, "Serena's a good match. And she—she's fond of you, Nicholas," she added, wistfully. "I see it by the color in her cheek and the light in her eye when you're 'round. I'd die for her, Nicholas, and she'd die for you. I think you'd better be married pretty soon. Serena; I say, Serena! I wish you'd you call her, Nicholas; she's in the buttry."

And then in answer to his voice, which it must be confessed had a strange tone, Serena appeared, fresh and dewy blushing as a rose.

"Serena," said her mother, to lose no time, "Nicholas wants to take care of you after I'm gone. We've been talking about it. He'll make you a kind husband. You'd better be married right off and let me feel easy about you."

There was a brief silence.

"If you hadn't 'a' had the farm and the bank-stock, I guess he'd 'a' spoke up before," resumed the mother. "You're fond of him, ain't you, Serena?" looking at her with a tender penetration, and taking her hand between her own. "I wouldn't want you to marry him if you don't love him—not for anything—that wouldn't make me any easier." It didn't cross her mind that by any chance Nicholas might be the one without love. "You're fond of him, Serena, dear? I think a sight of Nicholas. You'll be a good wife to him, Serena?"

"Yes, mother," said Serena, looking down, and all at once as pale as she had been blushing.

"Then you go down to the orchard and talk it over," said the mother. "Go right along."

And they went along, side by side and in silence, till they came to the big, flat rock where they sat down, and Nicholas put out a hand and took Serena's hand, almost feeling as if he were touching the high altar; and Serena turned and looked in his face with her great appealing blue eyes; she wavered a moment like a reflection in the water, and then suddenly the sweet lips were on his own, the hands were clasped about his neck, and Nicholas was holding her in his arms, with a strange and new warmth coursing through his veins, and a strange content in his heart that had in it no joy or excitement, a feeling as if he and Serena had come into the world together and had always been part of each other. And if the kiss that answered hers was not so fervent as her own, Serena in her innocence neither knew nor felt it. Nicholas had told her mother that he loved her, that he wished to marry her. That was enough. Simple and unsophisticated, she asked no more. She knew that she loved him; she thrilled with a wild, sweet gladness, and felt that she would have sacrificed herself in any way that was to make him a moment's joy. Her love was so great and so self-forgetful that it blinded her to the absence of his, to the sentiment of calm affection which regarded her with tenderness, but not with longing or with any sense of the necessity of her existence or of her possession as his own. But her head upon his shoulder, her heart beating on his, her sweet breath upon his lips, all might have kindled a less stolid soul. He drew her to himself with a strength that made her tremble with delight—to be precious to Nicholas! The world had no other joy left in it!

Serena went singing about her work next morning blithe as a bird, so rosy, so smiling, it gave her mother a new lease of life. And Nicholas drove the mower down in the haying field as if the earth had been made for him and Serena that day. He was quite satisfied and content; perhaps looking over the broad acres presently to be his helped him. And he had told Serena that morning that there had better be a wedding as soon as all the haying was over. And he had even worn off the strangeness enough in his own mind to come up behind her in the dairy, after the country fashion of courting, and put an arm around her and steal a kiss.

STRONGLY ENDORSED

The advertising of Hood's Sarsaparilla appeals to the sober, common sense of thinking people, because it is true; and it is always fully substantiated by endorsements which in the financial world would be accepted without a moment's hesitation. They tell the story —HOOD'S CURES.

He had dared, too, to pinch her cheek that afternoon after the first load was put in, when he came by the window where she leaned, thinking no created being ever looked quite as Nicholas did, outlined against the sky, on top of that load of hay. And at night-fall he sat on the door-stone with his arm about her waist, saying little, but on the whole content to take the goods the gods allowed him.

Several thunder-showers and days of rain ensuing made a good deal of delay about the haying.

"If we don't get at that black-grass, the grasshoppers will have it all eat up," said Nicholas. "We'll begin on that high marsh to-morrow. I guess Pete Howes will lend us a couple of days' work."

And Peter Howes did. And along toward noon there came a serious of high clear calls that might have belonged to the hawks wheeling overhead in splendid flight if the birds had been capable of music, for the calls resolved themselves into a tune. And Nicholas heard it as if some one were calling himself, and turned to see on the hummocks of the swamp a figure poised, with short skirts gathered in one hand, the wind blowing out the handkerchief tied around the black hair that streamed with it, a sparkle of black eyes, a flash of white teeth, a flame of red upon the cheeks—an apparition whose beauty smote him like an electric shock, and made his very heart tremble.

"It's Belle Burden," said Peter, "cousin er mine staying to our house. She's brought my dinner, and can't jump any further on the hummocks, though she can jump through most 'anywheres'."

And Nicholas and Peter started together for the hummock where she stood, and then she had left the dinner-pail and gone skipping back, singing a sort of yoddlng tune as she went, leaving a vision of scarlet and black and white and laughter and music and life; and Nicholas felt as if he had never been alive before.

Nicholas had to go over to Peter's that night on some errand about the gearlug of the mower; and the next noon, Belle Burden, bringing the dinner-pail, Nicholas took her by another way round to avoid the wet places; and in the morning, bright and early, he was over at Peter's again for an extra hand, delaying a half-hour, after the sun was up, for chaffer with the girl.

And so it went on for a week. Serena's mother had an ill turn and was so poorly that it occupied all of the daughter's spare time, so that she took no note of Nicholas's absences. If he returned her kiss in a perfunctory manner, she thought he was absent-minded about the hay that was down and in danger from rain, or that he was more concerned about her mother than she herself was; and blaming herself then for an unworthy child, she redoubled her exertions for the poor mother's comfort and left Nicholas again at liberty.

Strange liberty! He had not long enough been accustomed to his bonds to Serena to feel them. He took advantage of this liberty, though in a little other way than with his eyes, at first at any rate. He knew when Belle Burden came into the vestibule of the meeting-house and mounted the gallery stairs, almost without turning his head, a rush of pleasure sweeping over him. When they rose and faced the singers at the first hymn, other hearts might be given praise to heaven, but his heart's praise was for Belle Burden, singing there like a clarion. Serena stood beside him in the pew, raising her sweet little pipe. He never heard it.

Serena did not go to the evening meeting, being needed by her mother. And Nicholas went home with Belle Burden, a long, loitering walk, a long lingering at the gate, the coquettish hoiden using all her wiles, the man eager to afford her opportunity, and he walked back in a dream. And if the walk was many times repeated in the next fortnight, Serena was too much engrossed and too anxious about her mother to observe that there was aught amiss.

The English hay and the black-grass were all in, and it was time at last for making the salt hay. The gundalow had gone down the marsh creek with its crew of young athletes aboard, none of them finer, nobler, manlier, to Serena's eyes, than Nicholas, bending back from the pole, dark, strong and sinewy, glowing with health and excitement, as the clumsy craft swung into the current of the broad, full tide. Then she went back to her duties, the sweet song in her heart singing itself out on her lips, as she went up the path, till she reached the door, and the thought of her mother silenced it. But even the pain of that thought was somewhat muffled by the consciousness that she had Nicholas to help her bet it; and many a time in the course of the day she looked out of the window and sent a heart throb of innocent devotion after Nicholas swinging his scythe in the marshes.

It was the end of the week's mowing down in the coarse grass and thatch, and the scow was loaded at last and slowly floating up the stream with the tide, the square set sail above its great mound, all black against the sunset, the long oars of the rowers, in lulls of the soft wind, making ripples of facet jewels in the water that the skies had reddened. They floated through the sunset into twilight, through the purple of twilight into starlight, and then a fine soft vapor crept up and wrapped them, and they felt their way along in the mist, or rested on their oars and waited for its lifting. And suddenly, out of the labyrinth of gloom, voices hailed them from the other side of the creek, and Peter Howes, his sail-boat aground upon the mud-bank, was hallowing for help, and they could hear Belle Burden's clear clarion-call to be taken off.

(To be Continued.)

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"One of my children had Croup. The case was attended by our physician, and was supposed to be well under control. One night I was startled by the child's hard breathing, and on going to it found it struggling. It had nearly ceased to breathe. Realizing that the child's alarming condition had become possible in spite of the medicines given, I reasoned that such remedies would be of no avail. Having part of a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house, I gave the child three doses, at short intervals, and anxiously waited results. From the moment the Pectoral was given, the child's breathing grew easier, and, in a short time, she was sleeping quietly and breathing naturally. The child is alive and well to-day, and I do not hesitate to say that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved her life."

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LIFE WAS A BURDEN.

"Life seemed a burden, the simplest food disagreed with me, and I was in misery from Dyspepsia, but two bottles of B. B. B. entirely freed me from it," says Miss J. A. Euhn, Hamilton, Ont.

STANFORD THE TAILOR,

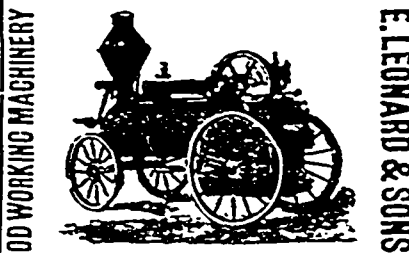
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PUTNERS
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EMULSION

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

Through a mischance which we regret, the copy for this column was mislaid last week, and we were unable to produce it. Our checkerists will, we trust, pardon the omission.

THE CANADIAN CHECKER CHAMPIONSHIP.—A recent city daily states that Mr. Edward Kelly, of Winnipeg, wishes to play a match with any checker player in the Dominion for the championship of Canada. Our checker editor is ready to play him or any other resident of Canada for the title and a purse of \$200 a side, if date, place, etc., can be arranged to mutual satisfaction. He invites correspondence looking to that end. Address, W. Forsyth, 36 Grafton Street, Halifax, N. S.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 321.—The position was: black men, 1, 3, kings 22, 25; white men 10, 12, 16, king 7; black to play and win. 25-21 17-13 21-17 22-18 16 11 8 4 7 2 black 22-17 13-9 17-22 wins. 11 8 4 8 8 11

Our readers will remember that early last autumn The Liverpool Mercury proposed and organized a checker tournament open to the world, in which a number of prizes were offered by the management of that paper for games, problems, positions, etc. The tournament was a great success. Among other prizes then offered were one guinea (21 s.) for the best selected problem, and another of the same amount for the best selected game sent in. The arbitrators, to whose judgment were submitted the contributions received, were Messrs. R. D. Patterson, J. R. Lyons, E. Clark and W. Beattie, all men well known in the checker world. These arbitrators have submitted their report, awarding the first prize for a selected problem to Mr. T. Spiers of the "North-end Draughts Club," 4 Great Homer Street, Liverpool; and that for the best selected game to Mr. William Forsyth of this city, our checker editor. It is doubly gratifying to note that the selection was made by one of the editors of THE CRITIC, and that he should have extracted the game from our columns, being a game that was played by two Halifax players, Messrs. O'Hearn and Burgess. For purposes of reference we reproduce the game as below:—

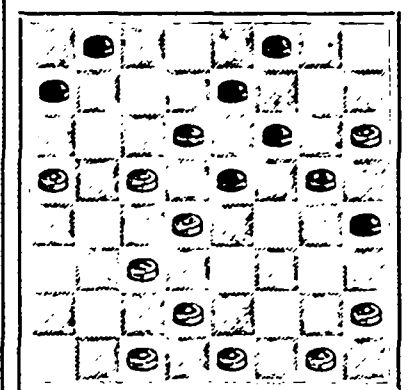
11-16 12-19 11-16 2-25 22 17 23 16 23 18 30 21 9-14 11-15 7-11 19-24 24 19 16 12 25 21 28 19 8-11 14-17 16-19 16-30 25 22 21 14 21-14 drawn. 16-20 10-17 11-16 17 13 29 25 18-11 4-8 8-11 6 9 19 16 27 23 13-6

When this game was originally published in THE CRITIC, a Russian Jew named Olenick, then residing in Halifax, took exception to the course pursued by black, and maintained that in reply to 25-21, as in the text, black should have answered 2-7, 21-14, 6-10. Mr. Olenick's suggestion was taken, and the position resulting from the above three moves was published in THE CRITIC as a problem for the

solution of which a prize was offered. The prize was won by Mr. Joseph E. Cox of Montreal, from whom was received the only correct solution. The position was as per diagram below, and which we call

PROBLEM 323.

Black men 1, 3, 5, 7, 10, 11, 15, 16, 20.



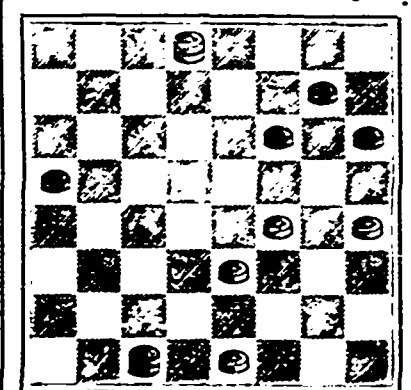
White men 12, 13, 14, 18, 22, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32.

White to play. What result? The solution to the above problem with the game from which it arose, forms the selection for which the prize was awarded.

The selected problem for which the first prize was awarded in the Mercury competition we insert as

PROBLEM 324.

Black men 8, 11, 12, 13, king 30.



White men 19, 20, 23, 31 king 2. White to play and win.

How many of our readers will solve these two problems and send us their work?

Advertisement for PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS. The text includes the brand name 'PARSONS' in large letters, 'PILLS' below it, and 'Make New Rich Blood' and 'Best Liver Pill Made.' in smaller text. There is also a small illustration of the pill box.

MINING.

Mineral samples sent to the CRITIC office, accompanied by a fee of one dollar, will be submitted to a thoroughly competent assayer for a preliminary examination and slight test reagents. The results will be communicated to senders of samples, and if full assays so deemed advisable, they will be notified and instructed as to amount of fees to be remitted.

THE MEMRAMCOOK GOLD MINING COMPANY LTD.—We are informed that this company has purchased the entire 50 stamp mill at Coldstream as well as the buildings, and will at once erect them on their property. The mine is located at Memramcook, about 23 miles from Moncton. This mine is not a new discovery by any means, but was well known to exist for a number of years, but for some reason or other the property was never developed. Several leading Halifax men are named as provisional directors.

BOSTON GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The mining property of the Boston Gold Mining Company at Mataga, was advertised to be sold by the sheriff on Saturday last, but the sale was restrained by an order of the supreme court. A suit has been instituted in the supreme court to have two judgments set aside as irregular and fraudulent. On executions in these judgments the property was to have been sold. It is claimed that these judgments were collusively entered up for the purpose of freezing out the stockholders and creditors of the company. Proceedings are also being taken by a Halifax company to have the Boston company wound up.

MONTAGU.—The work on the Symon-Kayo mine is being pushed ahead, and the stamp mill will probably be ready for a trial run early next week. On the Nova Scotia Gold Mines' property a nugget was struck last week which should largely increase the amount of the month's crushing.

OLDHAM.—Mr. W. F. Putnam, plaintiff in the suit of Putnam against John E. Hardman and Taylor, is in the city with his solicitor. The Rhode Island Company are still sinking on the Dunbrack lead, and judging from samples of the ore now being mined they have struck the rich pay streak.

From information at hand, it is expected there will be quite a stir in gold mining at Whiteburn and West Caledonia this summer.—Gold Hunter.

On Saturday last Mr. J. W. Hardy came to town with a brick of gold from the Queens Co. mine, Whiteburn, and deposited it in the Halifax Banking Co's. Agency here. It weighed 38 ozs. 19 dwt.—Enterprise.

A BIG WEEK'S WORK.—The week before last was the largest week's work ever accomplished in Springhill, notwithstanding that there were four idle days in the week. The large number of 13 099 boxes of coal, independent of stone, being hoisted, will show at a glance that things are not at a standstill in the underground city. Some time ago it was customary when a man finished his place he had to go idle till a place was made ready. It is not so to-day. We learn from good authority that in the North Slope alone, on the 1900 foot level, there are no less than four balances all ready to lower coal at five minutes' notice. This is as it should be, and will show that Manager McInnis understands his duty to a nicety. The tail-ropes is giving better satisfaction, both to the men and to the management, although it was rather expensive to both parties, especially to the men, for no less than five or six months. In a future issue we shall have more to say on the tail-rope system.—Springhill News.

BELL'S ASBESTOS Co.—Many changes have been on occasion rung upon the Bells and Bell's Asbestos Company, but many more are yet to be rung. The annual dividends decline with such admirable persistency that shareholders will soon tire of the monotony and move for a change. The dividends have been as follows:—

Table showing dividends for years 1888 to 1892. 1888.....22 1/2 per cent. 1889.....22 1/2 " 1890.....15 " 1891.....10 " 1892.....7 1/2 "

Seeing that the market value of the shares has likewise fallen, the directors might well feel trepidant about the shareholders' intentions.—The Financial Standard.

CAPE BRETON COAL.—Previous to the departure of Mr. Pearson, Managing Director of the Dominion Coal Co., a representative of the Island Reporter, had a few minutes' conversation on the work of the past week, and was agreeably given some information on the intentions of the company during the coming months. As to the site for the pier, Mr. Pearson stated that until surveys had been made, measurements of water taken and the different contemplated localities thoroughly considered, no decision would be given. The pier would be one from which may be shipped from 5,000 to 6,000 tons daily, and vessels loaded in such a manner as will prevent the coal from breaking, as at present. In reply to the Louisburg Railway question, the Director stated that the construction of this road would begin this spring, and it was expected that the road would be completed to Caledonia Mines by July, and the whole road under traffic from Sydney to Louisburg in the early part of the summer of 1894.

"Will you connect the Victoria Mine with the main line?" was asked. "Certainly. This will be necessary to enable the carrying of coal from that locality to Louisburg for winter shipments and is part of the scheme

already decided on. This branch will shortly be surveyed, and it will only take a few months to build."

"The pier at Louisburg," said he, "will be even of greater dimensions than the one in Sydney harbor. From this port will not only coal be sent to the New England market, but also to South America and elsewhere. Although our company expects to supply large quantities to the United States, yet we do not count only on that market. Louisburg is a natural port for southern shipments, and we look forward to sending much coal to places south. The pier to be constructed in that place will guarantee the handling of 10,000 tons daily."

CHEZZETCOOK—John Anderson has been doing some work at Lake Catcha, and has cut a gold-bearing lead.

Manager Reid of the Oxford is meeting with fair success.

The Canada Coal Company, whose mines are in Cumberland, N. S., have in view the construction of a large number of neat cottages for their miners. The intention is to offer inducements to employees with families to become owners of their own houses. This is a sensible idea.

THE MINING SOCIETY OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The annual general meeting of the above Society will be held at the rooms of the Society, 129 Hollis Street, on Wednesday, 29th March, for the election of officers, the discussion of papers, and routine business. The annual dinner will be held in the evening at the Halifax Hotel. The following papers, which have been mailed to the members in advance, so that they may come to the meeting prepared to discuss them intelligently, will be read by title. B. C. Wilson, "Notes on some special features in Lode Formation and deposition of gold, as presented in the Waverley Gold District, Halifax, N. S.;" Alfred Woodhouse, F. G. S., paper on "The Occurrence and Reduction of Gold.;" George MacDuff, paper on "Crawford Mill and Mechanical Gold Extractor.;" W. G. Matheson, paper on "Fuel Economy." The Association is in a flourishing condition, and is doing good work for the mining cause. A wise move was made in mailing copies of the papers to be read in advance to the members, as the discussions that will follow will be thorough and interesting.

NEW GOLD EXTRACTING PROCESS AT MOUNT MORGAN.

The cheap extraction of gold from the Mount Morgan ore has been an absorbing problem with all those engaged in that branch of science. The old battery system (writes the *Rockhampton Bulletin*) failed to get 30 or 40 per cent of the gold. The chlorination process overcame this difficulty, but at great cost; and the aim has been to secure the same results at a much lower charge. The attempts made have been very numerous, the directors affording full opportunities of trial to all who had a feasible system to offer. The latest has been the Bohm patent, which is the property of the Refractory Ores Reduction Company, Limited, London.

The plant shows first an iron cylinder lined to suit chemical solutions which it is intended to pass through it. In some cases, especially where the ore to be treated is very difficult of filtration, a filter of peculiar construction is arranged at either end. The dimensions of the cylinder between filters are—diameter 5 feet, length 12 feet. The cylinder is supported on standards, so that it can be turned on trunnions attached to its centre by means of a worm wheel and gear. Covers attached to either ends by means of bolts contain the closely grooved, perforated filter board, over which a fine woven cloth is stretched and secured to its outer edge. To introduce the powdered ore the topmost cover is raised by a running screw gear, and run on one side. The ore is then allowed to drop out, and at the same time the solvent solution is forced upwards by means of a small pump. By the time that the vessel is fully charged with ore the solution will be almost on a level with the top. The cover is then bolted down, and a continuous flow of the solution maintained by the pump (the overflowing solution being taken up by the suction and returned to the vessel) until all the gold and silver are in solution. Should the top filter tend to clog during the operation by the accretion of fine slimes washed out of the ore, an ingenious device of a hollow trunnion, and simply but cunningly contrived pipes permits of the reversing of the vessel, without stopping the flow of solution, so that the upper filter becomes the lowermost, and is perfectly cleansed by the flow of solution in the opposite direction. In order to concentrate the volume of solution to be dealt with subsequently, provision is made for driving the rich solution out of the vat to the precipitators by means of air pressure, and the necessary additional wash water is passed through by similar means. The moment the ore is clean, which is discovered by means of a simple test, the top cover is raised, and a half turn given to the vat, when out tumbles the 10 or 15 tons it contained like a shot out of a shovel, and the vessel is righted to receive its next load.

A plant erected some time since by the Great Sheba Gold Mining Company in Africa, is dealing with very refractory ore at the rate of three charges per vat per day, giving a gross output for each vessel of 45 tons in the 24 hours of an ore which could not be treated by the old percolation process under seven days, and even then 10 per cent loss bullion was extracted. From this fact alone it is claimed the advantage of the invention may be gauged. Imagine, says Mr. Bohm, the hundreds of square feet of tank space required to accommodate 315 tons of ore, and compare it with the 20 square feet necessary for a rapid plant. The saving in buildings alone would constitute an enormous item, in fact their cost would be almost prohibitive for treatment on a large scale by the percolation process. Modified forms of this filter vessel, worked on the same principle of hydraulic leaching, are in operation, and are made to suit the mines and localities for which they are intended. Amongst others are a stationary vat,

from which the tailings are washed by means of a high pressure water connection and another having a hinged drop-down bottom, also with the object of rapidly disposing of the refuse matter. These vessels are being employed for the rapid treatment of ores by means of cyanide of potassium at Sheba, and Wahi in New Zealand. It may here be mentioned as a significant fact that the returns from this mine prior to the introduction of the plant, were only a little over £2,000 a month. On its erection they went up to £5,000, and have been fairly steady at that since. The principle is, however, adapted to any leaching process, and has been applied to an improved method of chlorination adopted by Mr. Bohm two or three years ago, with extraordinary results. He tells us that samples of the Mount Morgan ore, supplied to his testing works in London, were chlorinated and turned out in the short space of five hours, at a cost of only 3s. 9d. per ton of ore with an extraction of 98 per cent of gold.

The secret of the cheapness of the process lies in the fact that only sufficient chlorine to do the work is employed, and all the waste attached to the use of a barrel process and its nauseating smells is avoided. While conducting operations in the well-known Hungarian Government Works at Fernezeley, near Nagybanya, Mr. Bohm found that a solution of chlorine in water acted more rapidly and economically upon gold than the gas did, and after studying the various leaching processes at Capnikbanya and Chemnitz, he went over to London, and perfected and patented his process all over the world. It is his opinion, an opinion shared in by many scientific men in England, that the pressure necessarily generated in rapid leaching causes the solutions, chlorine or other, to act more readily on the ore, by keeping the surface of the metal free from saturated solution, and causing the solution to insinuate itself into any interstices that may exist in auriferous particles which may have been insufficiently fractured in crushing. Of course the gravitation of the ore acting against the upward flow of the solution causes a perfect separation of the mass, so that the best possible conditions for rapid work prevail. Included in the chlorination patent is a new precipitant for recovering gold from chlorine liquor (now being tested on the Mount Morgan solution) in a metallic state, which is working very successfully with a rapid chlorination plant in the east of Europe. This invention enables the gold to be taken from the precipitator in the form of a cement, the medium employed being attacked and dissolved by the solution as it rapidly passes through, to be recovered for re-use at a later stage. The saving of fuel, of loss by handling, and the immense gain by its cleanliness and efficiency for small bulk, should recommend this precipitant to all users of chlorination processes.

On the Mount Morgan directors visiting the mine the other day, the new filter (12 in. square, and containing only 5 in. of precipitant) was passing as much solution as six large charcoal filters. Mr. Bohm, who returns shortly to New Zealand, where he is forming a company to take up some rich refractory mines for his process, has been at Mount Morgan for some time, arranging for the disposal of his plant, lately purchased by the Mount Morgan Company, which as stated has entered into an arrangement for the use of the process.

Mr. Bohm has recently purchased for his company the rights to a patented invention of the chemist to the Russian Government, which enables chlorine to be produced from a salt solution direct at one-fourth of the cost of any known method. The company have just received by cable an offer of £100,000 for the use of their process in one district of South Africa, which they have accepted under certain conditions.—*Australian Mining Standard*.

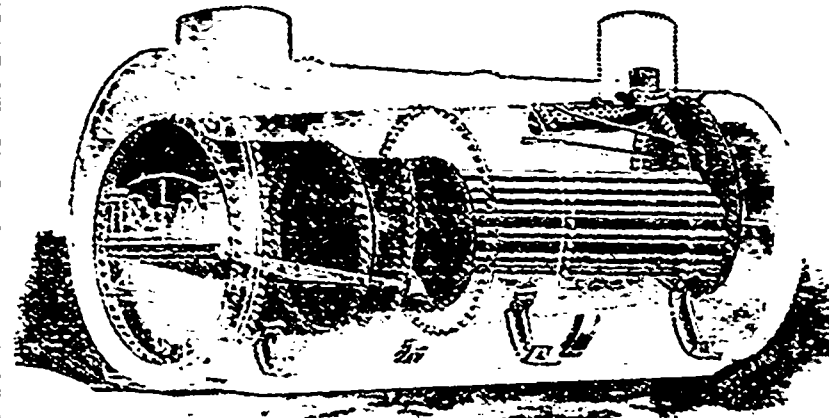
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HALIFAX, N. S.

MINING.

THE OCCURRENCE OF MANGANESE ORE IN VEINS.

Written for the Engineering and Mining Journal by Edward Halse, A.R.S.M. Being an abstract of two papers read at a recent meeting of the North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers.

Near Mulege, Lower California, several veins of manganese ore may be seen traversing trachytic rocks. At Guadalupe the prevalent direction of the veins is N. W. to S. E. (magnetic declination E. $11^{\circ}53'$) varying, however, from N. 27° E. to E 42° S. The thickness varies from a knife blade up to four feet, and the contents are psilomelane, gypsum, crystalline quartz, oxide of iron, and "country," often arranged in layers parallel to the walls. In the hard trachyte the veins are very poor, and show little or no quartz. Here also a number of small veins, dipping slightly to the east, form a kind of "stockwork." At Los Pilaris a similar appearance is presented by a number of small veins varying from mere threads up to a few inches thick. They chiefly run N. 35° W. to S 35° E., and dip W. at a high angle, sometimes the dip is contrary. The veins course in wavy lines, and occasionally junctions occur between them. The ore is much purer than at Guadalupe, being generally free from sulphate of lime.

At La Trinidad, where the best ore has been found, two almost N. and S. veins intersect. The rock, having the appearance of mottled clay at the surface, is probably decomposed trachyte. One vein runs N 14° W., turns about 13° , and then crosses the chief one, which runs N. $8\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E.—both dip westerly. At the junction there is soft red rock impregnated with manganese ore about 12 ft. thick. On the hanging side is $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. of pyrolusite of good quality; but the ore toward the centre of the vein and foot wall is much mixed with iron. The ore appears to occur in lenticular masses with axis parallel to the dip, and which close rapidly both vertically and horizontally.

At Sant Rosa red trachytic tufa strikes N.S. and dips W. 57° . Here the main joints run E. W. to E. N. E. and W. N. W., dips S., and are frequently stained by manganese, and are sometimes coated with several inches of it. Cross joints, dipping E. 80° , are also lined with the ore.

In another locality red porphyritic conglomerate contains oxide of iron, and little veins and patches of manganese. Here and there joints containing clay open out into pockets of blue and green carbonate of copper, gypsum and talc.

The manganese ore probably comes from the trachyte, and the filling is believed to be more or less superficial, and no doubt the result of surface erosion and decomposition. The veins at Guadalupe, which contain gypsum, may owe their origin to hot springs.

The ore is very variable in composition, containing 1 to 7 per cent. of iron, 3-10ths to 25 per cent. of silica, 5-100ths to 27-100ths per cent. of phosphorus, and 39 to 59 per cent. of metallic manganese. The ore contains also some aluminum, copper, lead, and occasionally silver. An ultimate analysis would seem to show that in this ore lime takes the place of baryta, and magnesia that of potash in the ordinary psilomelane.

In the Lower Silurian formation of East Merionethshire, Wales, various patches of trappean ash and felspathic porphyry or trap occur, having a general north and south (true) trend. The bedded ashes vary from a hard bluish and jointed to a soft reddish rock which sometimes has the appearance of a bedded trap and sometimes is decomposed into white clay. One vein of manganese ore crossed E. 17° S. to W 17° N. (magnetic declination W. 21°), through greenish yellow felspathic ash much stained with oxide of iron, and consisted of about one foot of solid ore, the rest being a network of stringers. On sinking, the rock became harder and was much stained with oxide of iron; the dip changed from S. to N., and the vein was characterized by white opaque quartz. At 43 ft. the sinking was stopped, the appearances being extremely unfavorable.

Another vein ran E. 36° S. to W. 36° N. dipping S. W. 75° to 85° in very soft felspathic ash. The ore in this instance was pyrolusite chiefly in two ribs, 21 and 9 in. thick, respectively, and separated by 10 ft. of "country" impregnated with manganese ore. Harder rock was met with in both directions of the drive, and the ribs dwindled away to almost nothing.

In driving a crosscut a small pocket was struck consisting of nodules of manganese and iron ore in soft clay, striking N. E. to S. W., and dipping slightly S. E. The nodules consisted of blue manganese ore veined with quartz, or of manganese and iron ore mixed, or of impure earthy brown iron ore; subsequently the deposit proved to be the enlargement of a joint merely.

One vein was explored 3 ft. wide and coursing E. and W. in kaolinized ash. The contents were impure earthy brown oxide of iron with spots and patches of pyrolusite and psilomelane. The iron ore appeared to be pseudomorphous after the latter. One sample contained .35 per cent. of phosphorus, but no manganese.

The most promising vein was mined in a regular manner for about 250 ft. in length at a depth of 100 ft. from surface. It was found that the vein was usually manganiferous: (1) when certain rock joints formed acute angles with it; (2) when the dip was about N. 65° and regular, and the hanging wall smooth and well defined, and (3) when the strike of the vein was N. 30° W.

On the other hand, the vein was poor when certain joints formed obtuse angles with the vein, or crossed it at right angles, when the rock was hard and much jointed, when the dip was high (75° to 85°), and when the strike was a few degrees more northerly. The vein was extremely irregular in its filling, both vertically and horizontally, being sometimes 5 ft. in width, and in the next foot or so it would be almost entirely cut off. The ore generally came in bunches dipping northwest, and usually as hard and quartzose psilomelane, was present as stringers, in lumps, or in more or less regular layers parallel to the walls.

(To be Continued.)

A NORWOOD MIRACLE.

HEALTH REGAINED AFTER SEVEN DOCTORS HAD FAILED.

The Remarkable Experience of Mr John Slater Knox—Two hours Sleep all the Benefit Derived From Six Weeks Medical Treatment—Rescue From Suffering Came After the Doctors had Pronounced His Case Hopeless.

Norwood Register.

The readers of The Register will remember having read in this paper during the early part of last year of the very serious illness of Mr. John Slater Knox, who lives at lot 20, in the 3rd concession of Asphodel township. They will remember how in January, 1892, Mr. Knox was stricken down with la grippe, how from a man of about 185 pounds he fell away in flesh in a few short weeks until he was a mere skeleton of his former self, weighing only 120 pounds; how he was racked with the most excruciating pain; how he longed for death to relieve him of his suffering; how he consulted doctors near and far, and how they failed to successfully diagnose his case. In fact they confessed their ignorance of his malady and said he could not recover. But so much for the profession. Mr. Knox is alive to-day. He has recovered his wonted vigor and weighs 180 pounds, and his many friends in Norwood look upon him in wonder. Of course Mr. Knox is questioned on every hand about his recovery, as to what magic influence he owes his increase in flesh, and his answer to each interrogation is "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did it," and he is never too busy to extol the merits of this now world famous remedy. This is what he said to a reporter of the Norwood Register the other day when asked about his illness and his wonderful cure:—"I will tell you all about it. In January, 1892, I had la grippe, which was prevalent at that time. It settled into pains in the calves of my legs. I was drawing lumber at the time and thought it was caused by sitting on the load and allowing my legs to hang down. I consulted a doctor who told me it was rheumatism. He treated me, but did me no good and I kept getting worse daily. Altogether I had seven doctors in attendance but none of them seemed to know what my ailment was. Some said it was rheumatism, others that my nerves were diseased, one said locomotor ataxia, and another inflammation of the spinal cord, another inflammation of the outer lining of the spinal cord, and still another said neuralgia of the nerves. I did not sleep for six weeks and no drug administered by medical men could deaden the pain or make me slumber. I will just say this: at the end of that time some narcotic administered made me doze for a couple of hours, and that was all the relief I received from the disciples of Escapulus. They said that I could not recover, and really I had given up hope myself. My pain was so intense I wanted to die to be relieved of my suffering. From a weight of 184 pounds I had dropped to 120. I was a skeleton compared with my former self. I had often read in The Register of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but did not think of taking the remedy.

About this time my father purchased some from Dr. Moffatt, drug-

gist, Norwood, and bringing them to me requested me to take them. They remained in the house perhaps a couple of weeks before I commenced taking them, and then I must confess I had not much faith in their efficacy. Before I had finished taking the first box I felt a little better, and when I had taken two boxes I was convinced that the Pink Pills were doing me good; in fact that they were doing for me what seven doctors had failed to do—they were effecting a cure. I felt so much better after having taken three boxes of Pink Pills that I ceased taking them, but I had not fully recovered and had to resume, and I then continued taking them until now I am as hale a man as you will meet in a day's travel. I am positive that this happy result has been brought about by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I recommend them to my neighbors and my friends, as I am thoroughly convinced of their great curative properties. There is a case a short distance from my place of a man, who has been a cripple for some time, recovering after taking eight boxes of Pink Pills. In December last I could only manage to lift a bag of oats, now I can toss a bag of peas onto a load with ease. Isn't that gaining strength? At one period since I began taking Pink Pills I gained thirty pounds in six weeks. To-day I feel as well as I ever did in my life. I have been skidding logs in the bush all winter and can do a day's work with any of them. I believe it my duty to say a good word for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills whenever I can."

"I hear you are making preparations to build a house, Mr. Knox," said the reporter.

"Yes," replied Mr. Knox laughingly. "I am about building a house and barn, which I think will demonstrate that I am trying to enjoy my renewed lease of life." Calling on Dr. Moffatt, druggist, The Register reporter asked him if he knew of Mr. Knox's case, and that that gentleman ascribed his cure to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"Yes," replied the doctor, "I have been talking to Mr. Knox and his is certainly a most remarkable cure. But speaking of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills reminds me of the wonderful sale they are having in and about Norwood. I buy a hundred dollars worth at a time and my orders are not few. I sell more Pink Pills than any other medicine and always hear good reports of them." 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.

CHESS.

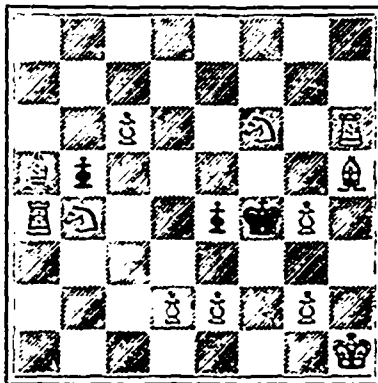
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM 154.
R-KB4

Solved by R. F. P. and C. W. L.

PROBLEM 156.

By Mrs. W. J. Baird, of Brighton, Eng.

First prize in the *Kentish Mercury*.
Black 3 pieces.



White 12 pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

GAME No. 158

Played in the recent match Newcastle versus Edinburgh, in which Newcastle won its fourth consecutive victory, by a score of five to three. (*Sicilian Defence.*)

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| F. E. Hammond. | D. Y. Mills. |
| 1 P to K4 | P to QB4 |
| 2 Kt to KB3 | P to K3 |
| 3 P to Q4 | P tks P |
| 4 Kt tks P | Kt to QB3 |
| 5 B to K3 | Kt to B3 |
| 6 Kt to Q2 | P to Q4 |
| 7 B to QKt5 | B to Q2 |
| 8 Q to K2 | B to K2 |
| 9 R to Qsq | Castles a |
| 10 P to QB3 | P to QR3 |
| 11 B to Q3 | P to K4 |
| 12 Kt tks Kt | P tks Kt |
| 13 P tks P | Kt tks P b |
| 14 Kt to B4 | Q to B2 |
| 15 Castles | P to KB4 |
| 16 P to B3 | QR to Ksq |
| 17 KR to Ksq | Kt tks B c |
| 18 Q tks Kt | B to R5 |
| 19 Q to Kt6 | B to Qsq d |
| 20 Q tks Q | B tks Q |
| 21 R to K2 | R to K2 |
| 22 K to Q2 | P to QR4 |
| 23 B to B4ch | K to Rsq |
| 24 Kt to Kt3 | KR to Ksq |
| 25 K to Bq | P to Kt3 e |
| 26 Kt to B5 | B to Bsq |
| 27 R [K2] to Q2/P to K5 | |

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 28 P tks P | P tks P |
| 29 P to KR3 | P to K6 |
| 30 R to K2 | P to Kt4 |
| 31 P to QKt4 | P to Kt5 |
| 32 P to KR4 | P to Kt6 |
| 33 R to Q4 | P to R4 |
| 34 R to QB2 | B to K4 g |
| 35 R to K4 h | B to B4 |
| 36 P to Kt5 | P tks P |
| 37 B tks P | R to KB sq |
| 38 K to K2 | B tks R |
| 39 Kt tks B | B to B2 |
| 40 B to Q3 | R to B5 |
| 41 K tks P | R tks P |
| 42 R to Kt2 | R to Kt5 |
| 43 P to B4 | K to Kt2 |
| 44 R to Kt5 | P to KR6 |
| 45 K to B3 | R to B5ch |
| 46 K to K3 | R to B7 |
| 47 K to Q4 | R tks KtP |
| 48 R to Kt5 ch | K to R3 |
| 49 R to Kt4 | R to Q2ch |
| 50 K to K3 | B to Qsq |

And white resigned (i.)

NOTES.

- a The game has been carefully developed on both sides. Apparently black cannot safely take the KP. Of course, if, instead of Castles, Kt tks Kt, B tks B ch, etc.
- b Apparently with the idea of playing P to KB4 and to avoid further weakening of Pawns on the Q side. Still P tks P would have strengthened the centre pawns.
- c We doubt the prudence of white in allowing this exchange.
- d Apparently a lost move of black.
- e It is difficult to say that there is any advantage on either side.
- f This is a doubtful move enabling black to make the attacking move in the text.
- g All this is very well played by Mr. Mills.
- h Losing the exchange, but white has no choice.
- i Mr. Mills after obtaining his winning advantage plays with great force and accuracy.

A NICE HELPMATE.

In helpmate problems the desired end is reached by the skilful co-operation of both sides. One *helps* the other to *mate*. Hence the name. The following position is a good example. White king at K Rsq, a white rook at K Kt8, and a white pawn at Q R7; the black king at Q R7 and two black pawns at K R6 and K R7. White plays first and with his help black gives mate on the fourth move. A solution is asked for.

CORRESPONDENCE.

R. F. P. Bedford—Your remarks on Problem 152 were entirely correct. The mistake occurred in using a correspondent's solution without due examination. Your key-move in Problem 153 will hardly answer if black plays P to KKt6. We will be glad to hear from you again, especially in regard to the "helpmate" given above. The solution is very pretty and will repay investigation.

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

CITY CHIMES.

THE WEATHER.—It is coming nearer every day, this springtime, for which we are eagerly waiting. On Monday morning the "Sun entered Aries" at precisely five o'clock (my information is drawn from Belcher's and is therefore authentic) so that we may now correctly speak of the present as spring. However, notwithstanding the foregoing undisputable fact, winter clothes still feel very comfortable, and the furnace fires are still much in evidence. The March winds are very searching, and the common complaint of all our friends is, "this horrid cold," but the sun is rapidly gaining power, and bright days are close at hand.

THE FAIR OF THE SEASONS.—The members of the Reapers' Mission Band in connection with Brunswick Street Methodist Church have been for some weeks busy preparing for the Fair, which was held yesterday in Masonic Hall. The idea carried out in this Fair was the representation of the four seasons—spring, summer, autumn, winter, and the fair maids who presided over the booths looked exceedingly pretty. The Leicestershire Band was present in the evening, and gave Halifaxians their last opportunity to listen to the perfectly-rendered music for which the band of the Leicestershire will long be famed in Halifax. A large number of people were present during the afternoon and evening, and the bright young reapers were apparently gathering in a bountiful harvest.

For croup and whooping cough, mothers try Johnson's Anodyne Liniment used internally.

THE ORPHEUS.—I have been quite in luck this week, in that I have enjoyed two musical treats, the Orpheus concert on Tuesday evening and the African choir on Wednesday evening. However, as these entertainments differed so entirely in character I must jot down my impressions of one while for the time banishing all thoughts of the other. First, the Orpheus. To Club, Auxiliary and Orchestra be all honor due for the grand effort made, and for the grand success of the effort. When it was announced that the club intended to include in the programme of their Lenten concert Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," "The Flight of the Holy Family," and Rossini's "Stabat Mater," there were not a few of their patrons who wondered if the ambitious attempt would be crowned with the success coveted; indeed I heard one or two doubting ones express their opinion that in the short time allowed for preparation it would be out of the question for the work to be gotten up. However, the Orpheus members have settled the matter and have added materially to their fame. The concert was a success, and though thoroughly trained musical critics may have discovered a few defects in the rendering of the magnificent productions, all must agree that the Orpheus musicians fully merit unstinted praise, and no Halifaxian who is interested in the musical culture of our citizens feels aught but pride in the organization which acquitted itself so creditably in its difficult task. By a quarter past eight o'clock the usual Orpheus audience had assembled, and the usual amount of animated conversation was being indulged in, but at the signal of the leader's baton all was quiet, and the melody of the beautiful chorus, "All Men, All Things, All that has Life and Breath, Sing to the Lord, Hallelujah," filled the hall. Miss Homer and Mr. Gillis took the solo parts of the hymn, and Miss Homer with Miss Wilson the duet. Miss Homer's undoubtedly fine voice did not seem quite up to the mark, and I beg to differ with the writer in one of the dashes who thought it well suited to sacred music. Certainly we have all heard Miss Homer to greater advantage than on Tuesday evening. Miss Wilson showed herself possessed of a sweet voice. Mr. Gillis on this occasion, as ever, did well his part and delighted his hearers. This beautiful piece was followed by Bruch's "Flight of the Holy Family," which being of a much lighter vein was very acceptable. The music is lovely and it was expressively rendered. After a few minutes breathing space the grand old "Stabat Mater" was begun, and it is not fulsome praise to say was magnificently rendered, singers and instrumentalists apparently throwing their whole heart into their undertaking. Mrs. Hagarty, Mrs. Taylor, Dr. Slayter and Mr. J. B. Currie took the quartettes, and no words of mine could express the artistic skill with which these sweet-voiced songsters performed their parts. Mrs. Hagarty is one of Halifaxians' greatest favorites, and her well cultivated voice and earnest manner never fail to charm her audience. On Tuesday evening she was at her best, and the high notes in solos, duets and quartettes were taken with ease and fine effect. Mrs. Taylor's full rich tones, ever pleasing, were highly appreciated, and she was the recipient of hearty applause from an audience that seemed too interested or fascinated to often show its satisfaction by applauding. Dr. Slayter's beautiful tenor really seems to improve as he grows older. His solo was particularly fine. Mr. Currie's deep rich voice was heard to advantage and added much to the enjoyment of the audience. In this number the Club, Auxiliary and Orchestra, did some fine work, closing with the Amen chorus, in which the full strength of the musicians was effectively brought out. The Sacred Concert of the Orpheus season 92-93 will long be remembered as one of the best ever given in Halifax, and the hearty congratulations of the many friends of the Club, and the sincere gratitude of all who were fortunate enough to be present for the thorough enjoyment afforded them, will be freely tendered.

Captain John K. Hirc, of schooner "Lillian," says: "I was suffering with inflammation of the chest, brought on by exposure at sea. Took a good supply of Putnam's Emulsion, which perfectly cured me. It has given me a new set of lungs."

GOOD-BYE MY LOVER, GOOD-BYE.—There will be weeping and wailing in very truth on Saturday as the maids of low degree see their red-coated heroes step on board the steamer that is to bear them from our hospitable shores. There is to the strong-hearted much that is ludicrous in the scenes

at the wharf upon the departure of a regiment from this garrison, in the melancholy wail that goes up from the groups of women who stand weeping copiously, and the vain efforts of the sja-r ladders to comfort and to cheer; but to the sympathetic mind the pathos and genuine woe must appeal with force. Remembering that many of these sad faced women are wedded wives, with little children dependent upon them for support, who are being left behind in loneliness and poverty, the parting scenes cannot but touch even hard hearts. But what about the maids of high degree, as the troopships sail down the harbor, the band playing as cheerily as though no hearts were aching. It is a sad old world, full of partings and echoing with good-byes, but after all there is perhaps compensation for every ill if we could only see it. In this case, I suppose, the compensation will lie in the fact that there is another regiment in town, and consequently new firms to conquer.

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.

COMING EVENTS.—The Dalhousie Glee Club, assisted by Herr and Frau Doering and Fraulein Buedinger, are to give a concert at the Academy of Music on Thursday next. The students' many friends in Halifax as well as the musical public generally should give them a good house. The Fiske Jubilee Singers, whose reputation for first-class performances is well established, are to be at the Academy of Music Easter Week. Arthur Roban's Company is engaged to appear at the Academy the last week in April and the first week in May. Pleasure seekers have something in these entertainments to look forward to with pleasure.

A HINT TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.—Apropos of the Orpheus Concert, there was at least one soul in the audience upon whom the beauty of the music seemed to have a most soothing effect. Sound, sound asleep, nodding gracefully, sat a lovely creature, his chubby face the picture of content, his well-rounded figure the emblem of good living. At each burst of applause his sweet slumbers were disturbed, and he apparently but then realized that his friends were enjoying a huge joke at his expense. Languidly he clapped his hands, and condescended to address a "few brief remarks" in a decidedly audible tone to the lady at his side, who, truth to tell, appeared to be as well pleased when he again closed his dreamy eyes. Verily music hath charms to soothe, etc. I trust however, that if the brilliant individual whom I have tried to picture chances to see this sketch, he will recognize himself, and take this hint kindly, since "the giftie" has not seen fit to "give us" the power to see ourselves as others see us.

Hood's Sarsaparilla positively cures even when all others fail. It has a record of successes unequalled by any other medicine.

THE AFRICANS.—Verily for the performances given by the African Choir this week in the Academy of Music unique is a most appropriate adjective. On Wednesday evening the lower part of the Academy was well filled and a goodly number occupied gallery seats. The programme began with a Kaffir song, after which the Director of the Choir gave a brief but interesting explanation of the "clicks" of the Kaffir alphabet. Then followed another Kaffir song and a chorus in English. A number five on the programme, one of the African ladies gave a solo in English, a sweet little song, which was enthusiastically encored. In answer to her encore the singer kindly repeated the last verse. The remainder of the programme was composed of a duet, choruses in English and in Kaffir, a wayside song and dance, a typical wedding song and a representation of the Witch Doctor curing a sick child. Intensely interesting throughout, and thoroughly enjoyable. To watch the grotesque figures and bright intelligent faces of this group of natives of the "dark continent," to listen to their crude music, crude yet full of harmony at times, and to note the good natured interest with which they regarded their audience, was indeed an entertainment worth having. The choir appears in native garments, all being barefooted, and some having no covering on their arms. By the way, didn't Halifax ladies envy the African ladies their capacious pockets? The two little boys of the troupe are bright little chaps, and apparently enjoyed the performance immensely, although sometimes sleep almost prevailed and the little fists were dug into the drowsy eyes in true baby fashion.

The choir left Halifax on Thursday for a tour through the province, and will proceed to "do" Canada and the United States, after which they propose visiting Australia before returning to their home in South Africa. The object of these concerts is not merely to see and be seen by their fellowmen, nor to give pleasure or information as to the customs of far away Africa to the thousands who will flock to see and hear them, although these objects would be worthy; the aim of the choir is to collect enough money to found a college for the improvement of their own people. They have won royal commendation, the approval of the people and high praise from the press, and fully deserve success in the future. The African choir has been compared with the Fiske Jubilee Singers, in some cases favorably, in others to the choir's disadvantage. There is so little resemblance in the performance of the Kaffirs to that given by the Fiske singers that I cannot see why any comparison should be instituted. Any one who can possibly do so should see both. Halifaxians who have become interested in the Africans will watch with interest their future movements, and will rejoice to hear of the success of their scheme to provide educational advantages for their fellow countrymen.

RESTORED TO HEALTH.

DEAR SIR.—For years I was troubled with indigestion, but being advised to try Dr. B. I did so and find myself quite restored to health.
HOWARD SULLIVAN,
Mgr. Sullivan Farm, Dunbar, Ont.