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THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

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SINGLE COPY 5 CTS. }

HALIFAX, N. S., JANUARY 27, 1893.

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THE CRITIC,

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BY
CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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Subscription \$1.50 per annum in advance. Single copies 5 cents.
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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 TRADE OF HALIFAX—The trade of Halifax for the year 1892 shows a slight increase over that of 1891. The imports have fallen off \$372,062 while the exports have increased \$862,169, making a net increase of \$497,107 in the trade of the city. The volume of trade for 1891 was \$13,403,513, while that for 1892 reached \$13,900,620. The above was the trade of Halifax as gathered from the Customs returns, but of course it by no means represents the volume of business transacted throughout the year by our citizens, a large proportion of which has nothing to do with the imports and exports as registered in the custom house.

THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.—It must be rather pleasing to the Premier of our Dominion to note that the neighboring Republic has taken a leaf, and a very freshy turned one, from the books of Canadian administration. Canada has a Department of Commerce—the United States has none, but the trade associations and the business men are carrying the paternal Congress with a bazaar-like pertinacity to get them one too. The American idea is to include many of the separate Government bureaus, such as the hospital service, the lighthouse and steam-boat inspection, and the departments of navigation and statistical work in the Department of Commerce.

A PRACTICAL CHARITY.—A most useful mission has been established in Toronto, which might be widely copied in other cities. The aim of the Helping Hand Mission is to prevent pauperism by finding work for those out of employment, and by inducing men and boys out of work in that great city to take employment in country places. During the past year about 100 men who were out of work found permanent employment by means of the free registry office which the Mission afforded, and a much larger number were given temporary employment until they were in a position where they might help themselves. Lodging and meals are also furnished at very nominal figures, and every effort is made to reduce the expenses of those who are earning small wages, or who are working only part time. The work is eminently a practical one, and has been a benefit to the community in which it has been practised. Scores of men, who else would have been dependent upon public charity, have been saved from that ignominy by the kindly interest which has been taken in their individual cases, and which has enabled them to help themselves. Some of the good people of our city might look into the matter, and once they were convinced of the useful nature of this work, we feel assured that a similar Mission would speedily be established in our midst.

NO MICE NEED APPLY.—Our Canadian cheese and butter makers are to be well represented at the World's Fair, and it is probable that the Australian dairy farmers will make a fine showing in the same lines. Australian butter is becoming well-known in the British markets, where an output of 100 tons per week is readily sold. Our Canadian cheese exhibit will, however, probably over-top the similar exhibit from Australia, for one monster now made weighs no less than 22 000 lb., while the cheeses will gradually lessen in size until the cheese of the size of the hickory nut is reached. We trust that the result of the exhibition in this department of the World's Fair will be to bring our dairy produce fully before the public.

A WORTHY CAUSE.—The Methodists of both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are certainly to be congratulated on the live interest which they take in their special educational institution at Sackville. The semi-centennial celebration, which has recently been inaugurated, bids fair to become an important factor in the future history of Mount Allison College, for willing hands and willing purses are combining to raise the fund called for of \$50,000. The handsome sum of \$10,000 was at once subscribed in Sackville at a meeting of graduates, and the results of the recent public meeting in our own Academy of Music have been most gratifying. We noted with great pleasure the generous contributions of many of our own townsmen, who have well learned the lesson of giving cheerfully, and who will in the future derive much pleasure from knowing that their bounty has been well-bestowed.

VOLAPUK MIGHT DO.—A nice question has come up for settlement in the public schools of Chicago where the German language is taught among other subjects. Many nationalities are represented in the city, and the foreign-born parents resent the fact that the German children should be allowed a privilege which is not accorded to the children of Bohemian, Scandinavian, Italian or Polish parents. They cannot be induced to regard the German language as a necessary accomplishment, but they denounce the study of the tongue of the father-land as an attempt on the part of the School Commissioners to conciliate the many German residents of that pork-producing city. If the wish of the foreign population is consulted the schools will soon rival the ancient tower of Babel, and a grand confusion of tongues would make Chicago even more interesting than at present. It is quite possible, however, that the "American" language may be allowed to assert itself.

A PIG-TAIL NEEDED.—There seems to have been no objections heretofore on the part of the residents of China in forsaking their native land for the pastures new of the United States. In fact the Mongolians have been but too willing to become the unwelcome guests of the neighboring Republic. It is therefore with both surprise and amusement that we learn that it is almost impossible for the Chinese Government to appoint a suitable person to the onerous but excellent post of Chinese Minister to Washington. Those who are capable of assuming the responsibilities of the position refuse to leave the Empire—the present Minister, Tsui Kuo Kavin, has been recalled because of his private interference with some official transactions, and has been severely reprimanded by Li Hung Chang, the Lord High Executioner, and a few other "potent *seigneurs*." The doubtful position of all Chinese in the United States, and the troublesome questions which are endlessly raised as to their right of being in the country at all, probably weigh heavily with the men who have been asked to occupy a curious and dubious position as their representative.

A COVETED POSITION.—Our sister Province of New Brunswick has been agitating herself for the past two years over the appointment of a Lieutenant Governor. A host of tried and worthy men have been talked of as suitable candidates, Sir John Allan, Senator Boyd and Dr. Bayard sharing nearly equally public approval. Some vigorous political workers have felt that the position might be honored by a proper appointment, and Mr. Temple, M. P., Mr. C. N. Skinner (now Judge Skinner) and Mr. E. McLeod, M. P., were at one time, like Pegotty's Barkus, most "willin'." The Hon. Mr. Foster did not wish to retire to provincial life, else his appointment to the coveted position might easily have been secured, providing always however, that the Hon. Mr. Costigan was not an applicant. The Roman Catholic party suggested Mr. Burns as an alternative to Mr. Costigan but were speedily knocked out of the contest by an unexpected protest from the French of the Province, who could not be induced to regard Mr. Burns as their friend. Meanwhile Sir Leonard Tilley continues in office and discharges his duties in the most satisfactory manner. The probability just now is that he will complete the extra term of office, of which over half has already elapsed.

THE KNIGHTS OF THE MAIL BAG.—It has been thought best by the Post Office authorities to discourage the custom long established in many households and offices of seeing the postman at Christmas time. We are not sorry that the new order has been issued, as in the long run it will be found advantageous to both the carrier of the letter bag and to the public generally. The work of the postman is laborious and responsible—he is exposed to all varieties of weather, and our city carriers at least are models of good nature. We learn now that the Christmas boxes which their many patrons have been in the habit of bestowing has been a very mixed blessing, for because of the kindly custom the official salary has been put at a very low figure. We trust that the authority which has forbidden the solicitation of Christmas boxes will provide a salary large enough for the support of those who have been so unfairly placed in a false position.

OLD KING COLE!—Our readers will remember the utterances of a leading British paper on the subject of the Horrors of Halifax, in which the infant strike at Springhill and the gigantic Australian warfare were inextricably mingled, and an impression set afloat that the "Springfield Miners of Halifax" were compelled to work in the coal mines along with convict laborers. There was a certain uninviting truth in the coal story, however, for the Provincial mines have of late been well represented in Halifax, and a deal of coal or other dust has been floating about, making some of our friends both begrimed and ill-tempered. Whatever may be the outcome of the deliberations of the Legislature of our Province we may rest assured that the free advertising which our Province has been enjoying is bound to pay. Thousands of capitalists have heard for the first time of the undeveloped mines of coal, gold, lead, etc., of our unworked quarries, and of many other of our passive resources. There seems to be heat enough in the coal fires of Cape Breton to warm up the whole Province.

THINK OF IT.—A prominent clergyman has recently made a somewhat startling statement, which, however, will bear looking into. He takes the ground that the best way of building houses for the Lord is not always the rearing of magnificent cathedrals and costly structures, but that in many cases the most acceptable gift which can be offered is the improvement of the houses in which the Lord's poor live. A stately cathedral is a grand affair, representing the ideals and best thoughts of many, a spiritual home from which radiate all helpful Christian virtues. The tenement homes of the poor are sad with the stories of enforced misery or sometimes unpremeditated crime. That the poor should huddle together in uncomfortable yet disproportionately costly rooms, while the philanthropic impulse to aid them by the erection of proper homes is frustrated by the call from a higher quarter for funds for church-building, is sincerely to be deplored. We incline with the clergyman to the belief that the more conspicuous method of pleasing the Lord should not hide from sight another and as blessed a means for benefitting a portion of his people.

IN THE LONDON SLUMS.—The Rev. Osborne Jay, of London, has been working for the past five years in the Parish of Holy Trinity, Shoreditch, otherwise known as the "Sink of London." The parish is not large, its width being a four-minute and its length a two-minute walk, but 8,000 people are housed within its limits. Mr. Jay came to his chosen work with many drawbacks. There was no church building or room assigned, while his stipend was very small. His first services were held in the loft over a stable, the congregation and clergyman alike scrambling up a ladder-way. A dilapidated cheese and bacon warehouse was transformed into a club-room, where reading, games, and even boxing bouts might be indulged in, so long as the rules of the place forbidding cursing, gambling and scurrilous song-singing were observed. Mr. Jay has now a beautiful church adjoining a model lodging house, a well-fitted gymnasium, and a club room adapted to the wants of the five hundred members. The moral tone of the community has been greatly bettered, as the police records testify, and the well-directed and successful enterprise of the reverend gentleman will be a constant incentive to that essentially modern class of well-educated men and women who are content to give up many of the pleasures of this world for the far greater pleasure of aiding their more needy brethren.

THE "MAIL" AND DOCTOR DOUGLASS.—While we are unable to follow Doctor Douglass in his war on Sir John Thompson, and in fact can only regret that so able a man should allow his religious prejudices to so dwarf his judgment as to lead him into manifest injustice in this instance, still, this one fault does not blind us to the fact that the Doctor is an usually able man, full of years and honors, and we are always happy to support the many reforms he inaugurates. Not so the *Evening Mail*, however, which in its zeal seems to consider it necessary to attack not only the Doctor, but everyone who has the temerity to quote him on any subject. His name acts like a red flag on a bull, and the mad charge which follows hurts no one but the infuriated brute. In a recent issue we quoted from Doctor Douglass' appeal to the Canadian people to obtain better laws for the protection of the young girls of our Dominion, and his synopsis of the law on that subject as it exists. The Doctor was as accurate as it is possible to be in the few words he used in touching on the subject, but the *Mail* pronounced him all wrong, and proceeded to quote at length the criminal code as applied to cases of abduction and defilement. In the former exceptional case, all females are protected, but the latter case only applies to girls under fourteen years of age, and proves the correctness of the Doctor's statement, that for girls over sixteen, not heiresses, there is virtually no protection.

THE WHISTLE OF THE HONG KONG TRAIN.—The irrepressible George Francis Train is again to the fore with a wholly novel idea. He purposes to organize several large parties to travel around the world in forty days—the trip to include a limited sojourn in Chicago during the World's Fair. Although we have not as yet heard of any Provincialists who intend to globe-trot under the direction of our gifted friend, we can but inform any intending voyager that if he chance to throw in his lot with a personally conducted party, he will not lack either for information or amusement during his excursion.

TO MAKE ADVERTISING PAY.—There are a certain number of people who are blessed with a knack and skill for advertising. Many of them obtain constant employment by the exercise of this novel ability, and on short notice they will furnish a clever rhyme, a comic picture, or a taking paragraph concerning the article whose virtues are to be made known to the public. There is no doubt that brainy advertisements of this stamp pay proportionally far better than the uninteresting announcement of goods arrived, which does not pique the curiosity. An inch of well-used space is often worth six inches of hackneyed lines, and advertisers will find it to their advantage to give their goods a happy send-off. The advertising columns of *THE CRITIC* are widely read. They afford a capital medium for keeping the country customer in touch with the city dealer, as our many patrons have proved. When so desired every care will be taken to type an ad in the most attractive manner, or should our patrons prefer to carry out ideas of their own as to style, etc., we will afford them every facility in our power. If cheap rates, good circulation, and prompt attention to orders are factors in the success of an advertising medium, we may claim to be fully equipped for service.

THE MORMON QUESTION.—President Harrison's proclamation granting full pardon and amnesty to a portion of the Mormon community has aroused much interest. It is perhaps not generally remembered that the practice of Polygamy has been condemned by the Mormons themselves, and that since November 1st, 1890, a plurality of wives has been disallowed in the Mormon strongholds. The condition of the surplus wives thus thrown upon the world has been a delicate matter to adjust, and the President's solution of the difficulty has been the extension of an amnesty to such Mormons as have obeyed the last mandate of their church and are willing to observe the general laws of the Republic in reference to their future conduct. It will be observed that Mormons who have violated their church law of 1890 are still liable to prosecution, and the pardon will apply to the duped and not to the wilful portion of the once Polygamous church. Mormonism has lasted for half a century in the United States. It has been a noxious and poisonous evil and a safe shelter to many ill-minded men, and there are few either of the better class in the community or of the Republic at large who do not heartily agree with the President in his recognition of the rights of a much-wronged portion of his people.

THE AUSTRALIAN DISPUTE.—The great strike of the Broken Hill Mines in South Australia is over for the time at least, and the men have returned peaceably to work. The dispute arose over the underground workers, who, instead of being paid by the day, as agreed, were informed that piece-work was to be given out by the contractors. The directors claimed that the men who were employed for eight hours' work spent their time in loafing, smoking, sleeping and card-playing, and that therefore it was impossible to realize a profit on the mine when the labor was so ill-performed. The miners contended that the majority of them had fulfilled the letter and spirit of their agreement, and protested against the introduction of contract work, on the ground that labor would be ill paid, that boys would be set to do men's work, and that the safety of the mines and the welfare of the miners would be neglected. The strikers, numbering about 7,000 miners and workmen, held out for eighteen weeks, the shareholders in the mine and the railroads suffered heavily, the railroads losing at the rate of \$5,000 a day until the strike was over. The miners of course in the long run suffered most, and only after a fierce fight assented to the terms of the directors, but it is thought that the labor party will at once organize for future action.

A EUROPEAN BREEZE.—Although the last two weeks have been really cold and lustery, we can hardly claim that we are enjoying an old-time Canadian winter, and though the picturesque furs are a welcome addition to an out-of-door dress, yet the need for them will soon be over. The winter weather in many parts of Europe, especially in Russia, Germany and France, has been much more severe. In St Petersburg it has been found necessary to keep great bon-fires blazing in the streets so that walkers should not run the chance of being frozen to death. In Berlin the principal streets have been packed with drifting snow, and hundreds of men are employed by the city in shovelling. Navigation in the Baltic Sea is entirely closed, and the railway service in many parts of the continent is completely demoralized. The "Sunny South" of Europe has also suffered severely. The vineyards of Spain glisten with clustering icicles, the streets of Naples are as glazed and slippery as are those of Halifax, and old Vesuvius is enfolded in a cooling wrapper of white snow. The extreme cold has caused great suffering, especially among the vagrant classes of Bohemians. No less than sixteen Gypsies were found frozen to death in one encampment. In Canada, where we constantly expect much colder weather than usually arrives, we are prepared for the utmost rigor, and we can only extend our sympathy to those who are suffering so severely from an unusual and extreme temperature.

Your best chance to be cured of Indigestion
Is by Trying K. D. C.

K. D. C. Relieves and Cures.
K. D. C. quickly relieves and positively Cures Indigestion,

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

A SLEIGH-RIDE

Just room for two—not too much room—
I tuck her in, all snug and warm;
I'm conscious of her hair's perfume
And of the nearness of her arm.
I shake the bells out, free and gay,
The sleigh bells chime, and we're away.

Across the crisp and glittering snow,
Leaving behind the city streets
Its garish glare and noise, we go
Into the darkness, still and sweet,
And here and there a household gleam
Flits by us in a flying dream!

How speed the horses gaily driven!—
The sweet bells clatter silvery mirth
And every star white in heaven,
And every field is white on earth.
How dark the brightness seest—how bright
The darkness of the winter night!

We race the open road like wind—
But, in the dim and shadowy lanes
One will pace elsewhere, and I find
One hand enough to hold the reins
And, somehow, when I try to speak,
My words are kisses on her cheek.

Ah, life is fair in many ways,
And full of dear enchanting hours!
At times so sweet as summer days,
Mid blossoming paths and sylvan bowers,
But let me choose, all bliss above,
A sleigh-ride with the girl I love.

The painter whose staging broke under him was a brave fellow. He went down with his colors flying.

A SUTABLE METAPHOR—A New York waiter says his work reminds him of a very large eagle. It is so long from tip to tip.

Depends on Circumstances—He—"Would you be very angry if I were so steal a kiss?" She—"Well, that would depend very much on who you stole it from."

"Yes my daughter will be a baroness when she is married." "Caught a foreigner with a title, has she?" "No; but her intended husband is a member of the coal combine."

Indulgent father—"Why, my dear, you had a party last month. How often do you wish to entertain your friends?" Daughter—"This one is not to entertain my friends, papa, but to snub my enemies."

Though experience has been a school
That's taught you much; somehow
While you have learned you were a fool,
You're little wiser now.

Just now the man who did not advertise his Christmas goods is like the pretty girl who wore a veil and winked at a man. She knew she winked, but the man did not. The man who did not advertise knew he had a stock of goods on hand, but no one else did.

HAD BEEN PAID FOR—Editor—You say you want a check for some jokes you left here two weeks ago. Why those jokes have been paid for.

Mr. Chestnut—How long ago, sir?
"Oh, about fifty or a hundred years, I imagine."

Little Tommy—Mamma, may I go over and play with Mrs. Nextdoor's children? Mother—You have never cared to play with them. Little Tommy—But my ball went over into their yard, and they threw it back to me, and it was all sticky. I guess they've got candy.

THE ONLY REASON.

The little boy with his little sled
Now seeks the icy hill,
And if he isn't picked up dead
It's 'cause he's hard to kill.

HARD TO SUIT—Warden—So you got rid of your pastor? Elder—Yes; he was a good man, but he was too dry in his preaching, always giving us a history of the Jews. But we don't like our new pastor very much, either.

"What's the matter with him?"
"We'll be preaching with tears in his voice nearly all the time; emotion of the purest kind, but too much of it."

"I see, the old one was too historical, and the new one is too hysterical."

THE CHANCE OF HIS LIFE—Mr. Henpeck—My life is miserable.

Friend—What's the matter?

"Ah, my wife is always flaring up at something, and now she is jealous of my typewriter."

"Jealous of your typewriter! Good! This is the chance of your life."

"How!"

"Discharge your typewriter and let your wife take her place, and then you will be able to do something you've never done before in your life."

"What's that?"

"Dictate to your wife."

SNELL'S STUDENTS

are known as superior writers—that is worth much to every student. They become good writers in one or two months.

Lessons by letter—Writing and Shorthand.

"SNELL'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Windsor, N. S.

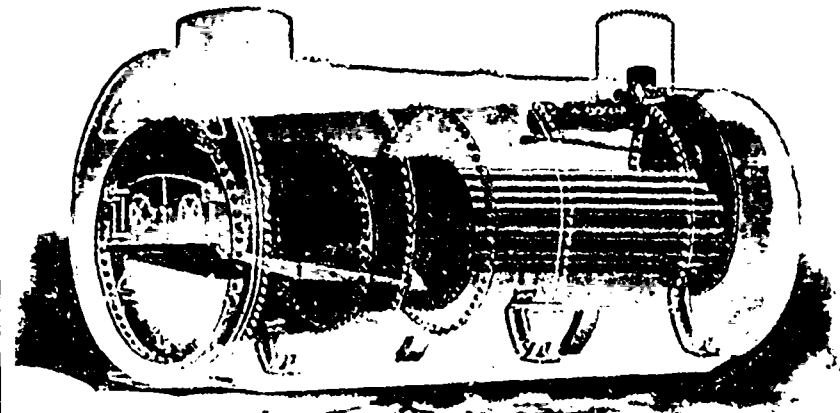
ROBB ENGINEERING CO., Ltd.

—SUCCESSORS TO—

A. ROBB & SONS.

All departments running full blast.

Heavy Stocks on hand of Iron Pipe, Steam Fittings, Hose, Belting Packing, Oils, Copperine, Emery Wheels, Saws, Laco Leather, Inspirators, etc
Orders filled promptly for Engines, Boilers, Rotary Mills, Shingle Machines, Lath Machines, Turbine Wheels, Saw-filers, School Desks, Fence Railings, Crestings, Church and Fire Bells, Bone Mills, Steam Pumps, Oil Filters, Governors, Hay Presses, Portable Forges, etc.



Don't Lose Heavy, but Health and Pluck left yet.

ESTABLISHED 1848. AMHERST, N. S.

Send along your Orders and Remittances and thus help us out and up.

CHARACTERISTIC.

It is characteristic of the House to have only the very best, and never deal in what is known in the trade as cheap instruments.

It is characteristic of the House never to ask fancy prices (as some dealers do, and come down if they have to). Every instrument is marked in plain figures at actual selling price, which is always the lowest, consistent with quality and a fair living profit.

By these, and other strict commercial methods, I have built up one of the largest, if not the largest, retail Piano and Organ trades in the Dominion.

I was awarded a special diploma at the late Provincial Exhibition for the best exhibit of Pianos, consisting of CHICKERING, KNABF, BELL, DOMINION, MASON & RISCH, and NEWCOMBE, which means the diploma of the exhibition in the Piano line.

W. H. JOHNSON,

121 and 123 HOLLIS ST. - HALIFAX, N. S.

POWER & CO.,

Manufacturers of Brass, Copper, Lead and Iron Goods, for Steamships, Railways, Factories, Tanneries, Lighthouses, &c.

Importers and dealers in all kinds of CAST and WROUGHT IRON PIPE, with fittings of every description, for Steam, Water and Gas Public Buildings and Residences fitted up with Hot Water, Hot Air and Steamheating Apparatus, Plumbing and Gas Fixtures. Warren's Felt Roofing Materials applied and for sale.

No. 239 & 291 BARRINGTON and 132 & 134 UPPER WATER STS.

CUT PRICES.

Latham & McCulloch,

47 BARRINGTON STREET.

ARE SHOWING AN IMMENSE LINE OF

HOLIDAY GOODS. SHAVING SETS for \$1.

Others at Prices Ranging to \$5.

COLLAR BOXES from 25c. to \$3.

PURSES (Eauties) at 60 & 75c. Each.

EVERYTHING MARKED TO SELL.



AIR COMPRESSORS, HOISTING PLANTS,
COAL MINE MACHINES,
BOILERS, AIR RECEIVERS,
And Complete Plants for
Mining, Tunnelling and Quarrying.

Halifax, June, 1892. **AUSTEN BROS.**

W. B. ARTHUR AND CO.

—IMPORTERS OF—

**Hardware & General Merchandise,
MINING SUPPLIES!**

Including Dynamite, Powder, Fuse, Detonators, Cotton
Waste, Steel, Lubricating Oils, Candles, &c.

SAFES! AMERICAN NEW OFFICE SAFES for sale LOW.
and SECOND HAND

W. B. Arthur & Co.

Successors to W. B. REYNOLDS & CO.

238 to 240 LOWER WATER STREET.

HARD COAL.

**CHESTNUT,
STOVE,
EGG,
BROKEN.**

2500 TONS JUST ARRIVED PER STEAMSHIP VALETTA AND SCHRS
GEORGIA, J. E. SHATFORD AND PEFETTA.

—FOR SALE BY—

S. CUNARD & CO.

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

CURRENT COMMENTS.

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

CALENDAR—A very neat calendar for '93 has been received from The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, with the secretary's compliments. Many thanks.

A NEW PAPER.—The first number of "Forward," the official organ of the Sons of Temperance of Nova Scotia, has been received. It gives promise of being a wide-awake journal devoted to the interests of the prohibitionists.

LUNenburg ENTERPRISE—A number of the influential citizens of Lunenburg, who have no lack of funds, are said to be behind the Joint Stock Furniture and House Furnishing Company, for the opening of which a syndicate is being formed.

NEARLY FINISHED.—The Chignecto Ship Railway has been hung up for some time for want of more capital. It is said that the necessary funds have now been secured and that the work will soon be pushed to completion. This speaks well for Ketchum's enterprise.

KENTVILLE Advertiser.—The Kentville *New Star*, the editorship of which was recently assumed by Professor Frank Eaton, has appeared under the name of *The Advertiser*. The paper is improved in many ways, and Professor Eaton is apparently resolved to make the *Advertiser* a success.

PETER O. CARROLL AGAIN TO THE FORE.—Warren D. Walker, charged with defrauding the Moncton branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia of \$1300, has been captured by Detective Carroll at Malone, New York, and safely landed in the railroad town, where his trial is now being proceeded with.

NEW GLASGOW TO THE FRONT.—New Glasgow has added \$50 000 worth of buildings to its taxable property during the past year, and from private adices it is understood that the building operations for the coming year will be still more brisk. Our Lew Birmingham is making a great record for itself.

COMMUNICATION WANTED.—North Sydney and Sydney are demanding better train accomodation. As matters now stand it is impossible to go from the one place to the other and return the same day, and as the ferry cannot be used during the winter season the citizens of our eastern townships suffer great inconveniences.

NOT YET IN IT.—Dr. Randall and C. B. Welton, defendants in the celebrated graveyard insurance case, have each been sentenced by Judge Peters to five years in the penitentiary. An attempt is being made to upset the whole case upon the ground of some legal technicality, and it yet remains to be seen whether the prisoners will be sent to Dorchester.

A BIG THING IF TRUE.—According to an exchange:—"During the year 1892, there were but three deaths in Kentville, all of which were due to some extraordinary circumstances." If this be true, the citizens of Kentville should combine, erect a great sanitarium and widely advertise the elixir of life, of which it is their privilege to almost hold a monopoly.

A MYSTERIOUS CAVE.—On the farm of P. Hayes, near Five Mile River, East Hants, is a remarkable cave, which is over half a mile in extent. Tradition credits it with having at one end a yawning abyss of unknown depth. The ramifications of the cave have never yet been fully explored, and its formation has puzzled not a few of those who have visited it.

PARLIAMENTARY PAGEANTRY.—The Provincial legislature of Nova Scotia was opened in style on Thursday of last week. The salute boomed from the guns on the citadel, the bands played appropriate melodies, and the new silk hats of the members were resplendent. In fact, the whole affair went off well, and everybody expressed satisfaction with the pomp and pageantry.

LORD STANLEY'S SUCCESSOR.—It has been officially announced that the Right Honorable John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, seventh Earl of Aberdeen, will succeed Lord Stanley as governor-general of Canada. The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen have many warm friends in Canada who will welcome their return, and it is the general opinion that Canadians are to be congratulated upon the choice for Lord Stanley's succession.

THE COUNTY BUSINESS.—The municipal treasurer of Annapolis during last year was called upon for bounties on thirteen wild cats, the largest of which weighed 90 pounds. Bounties were also paid on twenty-eight bears and one loup-cervier. Annapolis Royal is no doubt one of the centres of provincial civilization, but the rim of its civilization does not offer a particularly attractive field for sheep-farming and hen raising on any extensive scale.

THIS IS HOW IT IS.—The returns from the Inland Revenue department show a steady falling off in the manufacture and consumption of spirits and beer, while a corresponding increase is shown in the manufacture and use of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes. The increase in the use of the latter is phenomenal, and as cigarette smoking is the most objectionable form of using tobacco, this is greatly to be regretted. Those who believe in helping forward the cause of temperance will find in the Inland Revenue returns some very encouraging statistics.

TELLING FACTS FOR OUR FARMERS.—The advice, "go west, young man" which has developed into a familiar saying, has been taken by a large number of maritime provincialists, who have "packed their goods in a carpet sack" and hopefully turned their faces to the land of the setting sun. The western territory of Canada is no doubt a great country for the farmer, but that there is no need of eastern farmers leaving home is demonstrated in a recent issue of the *Sackville Post*, in which J. L. Black, an enterprising farmer, makes a comparative statement of the crop yields in Sackville with those of Ontario and the North-west. The figures are as follows: Wheat—Ontario, 1892, average yield per acre 12 7 bushels. Average for 10 years 15 4. The average yield this year in the North-west territories is placed at 15 bushels, which is worth 48 cents at the elevators. Mr. Black had two fields, one yielded 25 bushels per acre and the other 33 bushels. Oats—Ontario, 38 6; ten year average, 35.1. Sackville, 45 bushels. A plot of 1/2 of an acre of the "White Clover" variety product, 45 bushels. Barley—Ontario, 24 6; ten year average, 25.9. Sackville, 45. Turnips—In this item the difference is most striking. Colonel Blair, of Nappan, selected several specimens from Mr. Black's field for the Canadian exhibit at the World's Fair. Off a field of 4 1/2 acres 5,000 bushels of turnips were gathered. Ontario's average was 490 bushels and the ten year average was 418. These figures are reliable and comment thereupon is unnecessary.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.—The speech of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the Legislature contained little of general interest, saving a reference to the proposed coal deal and an intimation that the legislature would have to revise the health laws so as to prepare to meet the dread scourge cholera.

A BLUE NOSE PREMIER.—The parliamentary session which opened at Ottawa yesterday will, it is predicted, be somewhat shorter than usual. Dropping party out of the question every Nova Scotian may feel proud of the fact that for the first time in the history of the country a fellow Nova Scotian holds the helm of state. Sir John Thompson will have to keep a sharp eye out for quicksands and rocks, but the plundering pirates are most to be dreaded, and for these Sir John should constantly be on the qui vive.

SMELTING INDUSTRIES.—The finny inhabitants of the waters of River Inhabitants are being shipped by the ton to the United States, and the people are rejoicing in the smelting industry. There is another kind of smelting industry in which Cape Bretonians should be able to rejoice, an industry which would require thousands of tons of coke, limestone and iron ore. Some day enterprise and capital will find these out, and then Cape Breton will blossom as the rose.

THE MODEST YANKEES.—An exchange remarks that "The New York Sun wants the United States to annex Canada; the New York Tribune would be satisfied with the West Indies; the New York World wants Mexico with Canada into the bargain; the Illustrated American invites England herself to become a vassal of the United States. The poet who thought man wants but little here below had evidently never heard of the citizens of the 'greatest country on earth.'"

THE REASON WHY.—Since our last issue Halifax has had a \$25,000 fire on Upper Water Street, and the citizens are pretty well convinced that the extent of the fire was due to the non-observance of a law which prohibits the erection of wooden buildings within what is known as the brick district. Some of the laws of the city are systematically violated, but the violators always succeed in pulling the wires so as to close the eyes of the authorities. Individuals profit, but the public suffer.

DEATH OF BISHOP BROOKS.—Rev. Phillips Brooks, D. D., bishop of Massachusetts, died on Monday morning, 23rd inst., at his home in Boston, of heart failure, brought on by a severe fit of coughing. Although the reverend gentleman had been suffering for some time from an attack of pneumonia, nothing serious was anticipated and his death was entirely unexpected. The deceased bishop was one of the most eloquent, if not the most eloquent, in America and was an energetic christian worker as well as a popular preacher. His death will be deeply felt by his many friends and countless admirers.

THE MINES RENTAL SYSTEM.—The Hon Attorney-General, in his speech on the bill for the further encouragement of coal mining, referred to Mr. Cahan's attack on the rental system introduced into the Mines Act in 1829, and most effectually demolished the arguments advanced. The rental system had been a pet scheme of THE CRITIC'S, and for years before its incorporation into the Act THE CRITIC had persistently urged its adoption. It gave security to title, increased revenue to the Province, and its advantages were so apparent that when the measure came before the house it met the approval of all parties and was passed without dissent.

AN ENERGETIC CORPORATION.—The Wolfville Fruit Land Improvement Company, which was incorporated in May last, with a capital stock of \$48,000, has done a big stroke of work in and about Wolfville, and is sparing no pains to boom the place as a desirable summer resort. The hill slopes back of the town and the land west of the college grounds have been laid out into streets, avenues, fruit gardens, etc. The high land east of the university is to be opened up in the near future. Suggestive names are being given to the new streets, parks and blocks, and several building lots are ready for sale. The future for this romantic spot looks exceedingly bright.

SPEECH OF THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.—The speech of Mr. Cahan in opposition to the mines bill now before the Legislature was one of that gentleman's ablest efforts. He completely punctured the idea that it was in consequence of the increase in the coal royalties that capitalists were now seeking an investment in Nova Scotia. Mr. Cahan drew a graphic picture of the future of this province and of the development of its coal mining industry, and claimed that the compensation offered by Mr. Whitney and his associates for the extended franchise they were about to enjoy was inadequate, and that the guarantee against monopoly was exceedingly uncertain. The speech was well thought out, well delivered and elicited general approbation from his supporters.

AN ARMED BURGLAR.—That a policeman's lot is not a happy one has been forcibly demonstrated in another shooting affair. On Sunday morning the store of George Brander & Co. at Northport was burglarized. The burglar was tracked to a vacant house at Amherst Head. A warrant for his arrest was issued and placed in the hands of Policeman Soy of Amherst, who with another man immediately started for Amherst Head. On the road they met a suspicious looking man whom they ordered to halt, with the result that the bullet from a revolver carried by the stranger was lodged in Soy's left shoulder. Notwithstanding the wound the plucky policeman captured his man and took him to Amherst jail. The prisoner gives his name as Anderson and has a very tramp-like appearance. He has been committed for trial on the charge of burglary, and the charge of shooting Soy will be taken up as soon as the wounded man recovers. The fate of poor Buck appears to have been an unheeded warning.

Nursing mothers and delicate children should make free use of *Pattner's Emulsion*, the best lung healer, strengthener, and flesh producer.

THE COAL DEAL EPI TOMIZED.—Mr. Fielding's presentation of the case in submitting the much talked of act for the encouragement of coal mining was clear, concise and captivating. In brief the government have entered into an arrangement by which an American syndicate can exchange any leases of coal areas purchased by them in the county of Cape Breton for new leases extending over a period of ninety-nine years, and this term by mutual agreement can be further extended to cover a period of one hundred and nineteen years. For this concession the government is to receive a royalty of 12 1/2 cents per ton, with a guarantee that the minimum of royalties shall not be less than \$122,800 per annum. The bargain is a business like one on both sides and should be mutually advantageous to the province and to the American capitalists interested in the enterprise.

Also a Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest. CATARRH Sold by druggists or sent by mail. For F. T. Hazell, Warren, Pa.

GILLETTT'S PURE POWDERED LYE. PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST. Ready for use in any quantity. For making lye, Softening Water, Disinfecting, etc. Sold by All Grocers and Druggists. DR. W. GILLETTE.

HAS MEDICINE FAILED TO CURE YOU? DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT AND SUSPENSORY FOR WEAK MEN. SANDEN ELECTRIC CO., No. 819 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY.

NEW BOOKS AT ALLEN'S. Teanyson's A Study of His Life and Work. 3.25 The Great Shadow by A. Conon Doyle. 1.60 The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes by A. Conon Doyle. 1.60 Love Songs of English Poets, 1500-1800. 1.50 The Poetry of Teanyson by Vandryke. 2.00 Essays on Controversial Questions by Huxley. 4.50 Fundamental Problems by Paul Carus. 1.75 The Diseases of Personality by Robert Jastrow, Cornell. .85 The Lost Manuscript by Freytag. 1.25 The Idea of God by Paul Carus. .50 In Summer Shade by Mary Mann. .50 A Tumble on the Threshold by James Fays. .50 Mrs. High by Rhoda Broughton. .50 Miss Dividends by A. C. Gunter. .50 The Tower of Taddos by Umda. .50 FOR SALE BY T. C. ALLEN & CO. Booksellers, Stationers & Printers.

Halifax Printing Co., 161 Hollis St. Halifax.

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."



See that our Trade Mark—A MARINER'S COMPASS, is on each package. SKODA'S REMEDIES CONSIST OF SKODA'S DISCOVERY. THE GREAT GERMAN-AMERICAN REMEDY FOR HEART, NERVES, KIDNEYS, LIVER and BLOOD. Price, \$1.00, 6 bottles for \$5.50. If bought at above price we GUARANTEE the 6 bottles to benefit or cure. GUARANTEE CONTRACT with each bottle. Pay only for the good you receive.

SKODA'S PILE CURE with the DISCOVERY cures Piles. Price \$1.00.

SKODA'S GERMAN SOAP. "Soft as Velvet." "Pure as Gold." That tells the whole story. The most highly indicated soap ever made. Try just one cake. For toilet, bath, or nursery. Price, 25 cts.

SKODA'S PLEDGETS. The Great German-American Specific for diseases peculiar to the female sex. We will give \$1.00 for any case we cannot cure that does not require surgical interference. One month's treatment, \$3.00.

SKODA'S GERMAN OINTMENT. The Great Skfu Cure, also for wounds, abrasions, burns, etc. As a cosmetic, make the skin like velvet. Removes blackheads, pimples, etc. as if by magic, if you follow directions. Three ounce tubes in elegant cartons for 50 cts.

SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS. For Headache and Liver Trouble. With the DISCOVERY they cure Rheumatism, Mith, Safe, Efficient. Far superior to any pill. Once used you will have no other. 50 in a box for 35 cts.

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Cut Plug, 10c. 1/2 lb Plug, 10c.
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SCOTT'S

CARLETON,
St JOHN, N. B.

With satisfaction, I wish to inform you that the last three years I have suffered from RHEUMATISM in my

CURE

arm—I have used many kinds of liniment without relief—of late I have used four bottles of SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM and I am perfectly cured.

ISSAC CRAG.

FOR RHEUMATISM.

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London Rubber Stamp' Mfg Co.

Rubber and Metal Stamps,
Notarial Seals.Heliograph Copying Pads,
Stencil Cutters, &c.

222 HOLLIS ST., Halifax.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

EVENING.

The golden sands are stretching far,
And the sea foam lies in winding wreathes,
And sweet is the message the soft wind breathes,
Like burnished silver the evening star
Shines in the sky.
So pure, so high,
Over the distant harbor bar.

The grasses shed their dewy pearls,
All about my lingering feet,
From dusk hid flowers steal perfume sweet,
Banners of bloom the night wind furled—
Comes sweetly a note,
From some wild bird's throat;
Out from the shadows a black bat whirled.

Twilight steals o'er land and sea,
I hat to the hoot of a lonely owl,
And the wild wail cry of the water fowl,
While the moon climbs over hill and tree—
Ah sweet is the night,
So fair, so bright,
And Nature's peace enfoldeth me!

ROBIN ADAM.

[FOR THE CRITIC]

DESPAIR.

What lack you night, with all your countless stars?
You cannot calm my pulso's surging beat
Or make my life in rhythm passing sweet,
To chime in unison, with mellow bars.
Your still, deep, dewy sweetness, only mars
That golden summertime, so swift and fleet,
Whose hours now fraught in bitterness complete,
That I would fain forget their many scars.
Better it were to hat the sobbing wind
That tells of hearts in throbbing, weary pain,
Or stand beside the sea, in passion, torse,
Weep with Nature's heart, since love is left behind,
What good were life, when heart throbs were in vain,
Mourn thou thy life, since all thy joy is lost.

SEAWEED.

PRACTICAL ADVICE.

At a recent meeting of the San Francisco Ministers' Association, the question "Hell; Where Is It—What Is It?" was discussed three hours and then further debate was postponed indefinitely.

Reverend gentlemen, how long do you intend to waste God's time and your own in painting horned devils and subterranean ovens with your vivid imaginations? Those of you who are believers in hell and who would like to assuage the sufferings of the torsting souls, may have your belief confirmed and your wish gratified if you will.

Take off your satin-lined professional coats; doff your creased trousers, and go down into the gruesome alleys that lurk in the shadows of San Francisco's broad avenues. Ask the motherless, wan-faced children; the haggard toilers; the poorly-dressed, hard-worked girls gradually being driven to lives of shame by the sneers of their better-clad sisters—ask these people what hell is and where it is. And they'll tell you—in a crude way, perhaps—that hell is "a light stomach and a heavy heart." They'll show you in their alleys halls as thick as the hairs on your reverend heads.

Gentlemen, if you really have any spectral prejudices against hell; if you would like to lessen its pains, why put on thick socks and gum boots and wade into the city's swamps? Never mind building a steeple on your church this year. Go into the alleys. Bring loaves and fishes with you, the same as Christ did some years ago. Doubtless you all know that story. You can perform the same miracle. The loaves and fishes you bring will cover a large acreage.

The poor, as a usual thing, don't expect kindness from your cloth, I am told, and their gratefulness will magnify what favors you bestow.

But perhaps you do not care to do these things. They may not strike you as being in your line. In that case, why continue to preach, build, exhort, damn, bless and do whatever else you please—but the little children in those alleys I have spoken about, who divide their crusts with one another, will be nearer to God and a good deal farther off from hell—the conventional hell—than your Reverences.—Exchange.

SHE KNEW HER MAN.

Prof. X., an excellent educator and profound student, who does not spurn the reasonable share of homely household duties that falls to the lot of every head of a New England family of moderate circumstances, was in his den, deeply absorbed in the contemplation of an abstruse subject, when his wife opened the door, and called softly to him:

"My dear, could you help us in our house-cleaning by beating just three rugs that you'll find out under the south window of the parlor? If you will, please take them out into the back yard, and beat them and hang them on the line, and I'll be so much obliged."

The Professor arose, seized his most serviceable walking stick, and went out into the yard, still deeply absorbed in the learned meditations that had occupied him in the house.

He took one of the three rugs from under the parlor-window, transferred it to the back yard, beat it long and manfully, and hung it on the line.

When he came back for another rug he was still too much absorbed to notice that there were yet three rugs under the window, and when he had beaten another, and had hung that out, and had come back again, and there were still three rugs under the window, his meditations never switched off

PUTNERS
IS THE BEST TAKE NO OTHER
EMULSION

from the subject of their concentration to the regular and mysterious renewal of the third rug.

And so he kept on beating those three rugs and meditating until the morning wore to midday, and the Professor began to grow hungry; and when the yearnings of appetite actually brought his contemplation down to sublunary things, it occurred to him to look at the clothes-line, and there he counted no less than sixteen rugs, all beautifully beaten.

WHY THEY NEVER MARRIED.

DIFFICULTIES WHICH A LOVER MET WITH IN HIS SWEETHEART'S HOME.

"I—I—wanted to ask why none of you girls ever get married," he stammered, as a preliminary to popping the question to one of the family of five daughters, according to the *Detroit Free Press*.

"Why, you see, its just this way," she said confidently. "When a young man comes to see one of us the others are so osten up with curiosity that they make some excuse to rush in, and always at the wrong time."

She blushed prettily, and he braced up with a come-one come-all, this-rock-shall-fly-from-its-firm-base-as-soon-as-I air, and began again:

"Thon I won't take any chances. The coast is clear just now, and I—"

"Ha! ha! ha! Sue's got a new beau!" rang out a loud voice.

He dropped her hand as if it had been a live coal and pushed his chair to the other side of the room before she could assure him that it was only a parrot.

It takes a man quite a while to recover from such a shock, but he moved his chair into line again and began tremblingly:

"Miss S-Sue, I want to ask you—"

"S-u-s-a-n! Is that coal fire smoking!"

It was her mother's voice this time, and there was another dissolving view of the lovers as they whisked far apart.

Being satisfied on the point of the fire, the mother withdrew from the head of the stairs, and the perspiring lover returned to the charge.

"Good gracious!" he ejaculated. "I see why you girls don't get married! It's now or never—" as he heard the front door open—"Miss Sue, I want to ask you—"

"Good evening! Ha! ha! this is comfort," said the rubicund father of the family as he advanced to the fire; "don't go, Mr. Smith, I want to talk to you about my new deal in lumber. You needn't sit up, Sue, I'll turn off the gas all right."

With such obtuse heads to it, there never will be a wedding in that family—never!

THE LADY AND THE GUARD.

She was plump and she was forty, but as a woman is never older than she feels, she was twenty. She wore widow's weeds with that jaunty air that says distinctly: "I sorrow, but I will soon be comforted."

With another woman she got on a Sixth avenue elevated train, bound down town, at Fourteenth street. She had a strident voice, and when she spoke to her companion she took every one in the car into her confidence.

"Yes, my dear, she said, "what you heard is true. I am about to be married again. Why not! I surely have been singularly fortunate and singularly happy until death stopped in. My first husband you know. My second was his peer in everything. My next will certainly be the—"

"Eighth!" bawled the guard, who, for a wonder, spoke distinctly.

A girl, who had been listening with her mouth wide open, burst out laughing. Several men hid their heads in their newspapers. The bereaved one glared at the all innocent guard, but when the train went on she did.

"My next will certainly be the equal of either of them in every manly and amiable quality. He has promised to take me to Europe after our marriage in December. What a contrast to last winter! Poor, poor James was dying then. I hate to recall it. It was an awful winter—"

"The next will be Bleecker!" yelled the guard, poking his head in the door.

And the guard doesn't know to this minute why she told him as she swept out at "Bleecker" that she would report him.—*New York World*.

TREASURE TROVE OF OLD SILVER.

A discovery of buried treasure has just been made in a remarkable manner in the Parliament hill fields between Hampstead and Highgate. A boy named James Barrington Haynes, aged three years, the son of a railroad contractor living near Parliament hill, was amusing himself by digging with a wooden spade in the fields, when he discovered buried in the soil several articles of solid silver, manufactured, it is supposed, 200 or 300 years ago. The articles comprise two pilgrims' bottles, two candlesticks and a cup, and weigh together nearly sixty ounces. The articles are valued at about £100.—*London Times*.

BOOK GOSSIP.

The series of articles on "The Development of American Industries since Columbus" will be resumed in *The Popular Science Monthly* for February, with an opening paper on "The Glass Industry" by Prof. C. Hanford Henderson, in which the history of glass-making during colonial times is traced.

Worthington Co., 747 Broadway, New York, announces for immediate publication as No. 32 in their International Library: "The Cipher Despatch," from the German of Robert Byr; translated by Elise L. Lathorp, with photogravures; 1 vol.; 12mo, cloth, \$1.25; paper, 75c. An intensely

interesting story of life in a German capital. The plot hinges upon a stolen secret despatch, and many complications arise before the actual thief is most unexpectedly discovered to the reader.

The January number of *Canada* contains a story by Prof. Robert; Nebilakin, an Indian legend; a Battle with an Indian Devil; poems by J. F. Herbin, A. A. Macdonald, Wm. Merlin, and the editor; a review of Fletcher's "Nestorius"; the "Editor's Talk"; "Home Topics," and other miscellaneous matter. Prizes to the amount of \$100 are offered for the best poems and prose articles appearing in *Canada* during the year. It is seldom we meet with a publication which we can recommend so heartily as this. At its low price, 50 cents a year, it ought to have a very wide circulation. A sample copy may be obtained at any time by sending a post card to the publisher, at Hampton, New Brunswick.

Lippincott's Magazine for February is out, and contains much of interest to magazine readers. The complete novel in this issue, "The First Flight," is by Julien Gordon. It deals satirically with the ambitions of a daughter of wealthy parents, not quite "to the manner born" socially, and is illustrated.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

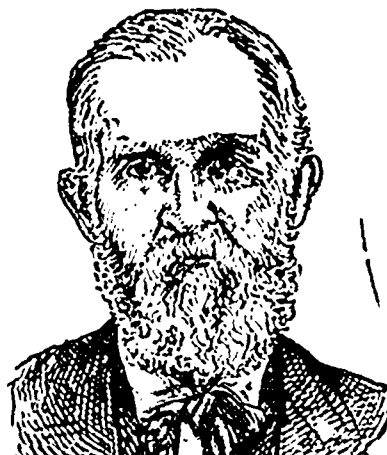
BRICKS.—The output of the Buckler Brick Company during the past season has been upwards of 3,000,000, most of which has been exported to the western part of the province, where the demand is large. The works of the Company have been kept running to their utmost capacity, and the results of the season have been highly satisfactory.

HOME MANUFACTURE.—The Robb Engineering Co. shipped on Tuesday an engine and boiler, and a rotary saw mill, to Captain John Wright, of Moncton.

THERE IS NO PLACE LIKE HOME.—Mr. N. McKeon, a Nova Scotian, who has spent some time in Lynn, Mass., has evidently decided that this fair Province of ours is more to be desired as a home than the "land of the free." Mr. McKeon has settled in the flourishing town of New Glasgow, and has begun the laying of the foundation of a large shingle factory, connected with which he intends to have a planer and a saw mill. It is expected that this factory will be in operation by the spring.

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.



Mr. Harvey Heed
Laceyville, O.

Catarrh, Heart Failure, Paralysis of the Throat

"I Thank God and Hood's Sarsaparilla for Perfect Health."

"Gentlemen: For the benefit of suffering humanity I wish to state a few facts: For several years I have suffered from catarrh and heart failure, getting so bad I could not work and could scarcely walk.

I had a very bad spell of paralysis of the throat some time ago. My throat seemed closed and I could not swallow. The doctors said it was caused by heart failure, and gave medicine which I took according to directions, but it did not seem to do me any good. My wife urged me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, telling me of Mr. Joseph C. Smith, who had been

At Death's Door

but was entirely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. After talking with Mr. Smith, I concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. When I had taken two bottles I felt very much better. I have continued taking it, and am now feeling excellent. I thank God, and

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and my wife for my restoration to perfect health." HARVEY HEED, Laceyville, O.

HOOD'S PILLS do not purge, pain or grip, but act promptly, easily and efficiently. 25c.

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

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PROCESS PAPER.
TRACING LINEN.
DRAWING PENS
and a General Assortment of ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

A. & W. MACKINLAY,
137 Granville Street.

TERRIO'S FRENCH BLUEING,

The Best in the World, will not Streak the Clothes.

RED STAR AMMONIA,

FULL PINTS Fifteen Cents per bottle.

Prepared by THE JOHN D. WAYNE MFG. CO., 87 & 89 India St. Boston, Mass.

AN IDEAL FUEL.

"Charcoal is the ideal smokeless fuel," says Mr. Thwait, the civil engineer, in his paper on "London Fog" in the *National Review*. Its general use in Paris, in his opinion, explains the beauty of that city. Our treasures of fuel, however, are not the oak and the yew, and Mr. Thwait, like other performers, looks for relief in coal gas properly purified. Though the manufacture of aniline dyes from gas tar has become such a source of revenue to the companies, it is seriously stated that every year there is more coloring matter sent into the atmosphere of London than would dye all the fabrics woven by English looms within the same time. If we are to follow the example of Pittsburg, gas must be the fuel used in London fire-grates. Establishing the system would involve the conversion of a great part of the 9,000,000 tons of coal into a gaseous condition. The cost, including that of the generating plant and the distributing mains would, it is calculated, probably not exceed £11,000,000. The monetary value of the clear saving to the citizens of London is estimated at four millions sterling. The London City Council, Mr. Thwait thinks, could not undertake a more beneficial task than that of producing a gaseous and smokeless substitute for the bituminous and dirty coal.

COMMERCIAL.

The opening of the new year to date has developed a fair volume of business in nearly all departments, and the prospects of a good spring trade are certainly brightening.

We have so often referred to the desirable features of a new Insolvent Act for this Dominion that it may seem almost superfluous to point them out again, but their transcendent importance in relation to the trade and commercial interests of Canada fully warrant, in our opinion, their reiteration. It cannot be pressed upon the attention of the Ottawa authorities too often or too emphatically that the trade of the country is pined at a terrible disadvantage through the absence of proper legislation in matters pertaining to insolvency, and the Government cannot act too promptly in bringing forward and in pushing to a passage the much-needed Bankruptcy Act. In some quarters it seems to be taken for granted that our Government will, at the approaching session of Parliament, introduce some insolvency measure for the better protection of the great body of solvent traders throughout Canada, that will be comprehensive enough to meet the actual necessities of the situation. In order to supply this great desideratum it is imperative that the proposed Act should apply uniformly to and in every Province in Canada, completely superseding the present very reprehensible "preferences" of the Maritime Provinces and the equally objectionable "chattel mortgages" of Ontario. Another point of the greatest importance is that what are commonly known as "compositions," but which are really private settlements, should be entirely done away with, as these have worked infinitely more harm to general trade than most people conceive possible. Cases have often occurred—in fact they are of weekly happening and have been for years, in which, through the payment of a few cents on the dollar, insolvent traders have received back their goods and have then turned round and undersold their neighbors to such an extent in some instances as to wreck them, and to force them to either effect a compromise or to go into the winding-up process of bankruptcy. Another great want that the new law should aim at accomplishing is a more equitable distribution of assets, and the discharge of bankrupts should be left entirely to the impartial jurisdiction of bankruptcy courts, which the proposed Act should create.

We note that Mr. N. Clarke Wallace, recently appointed comptroller of customs for Canada, has taken the very commendable method for fitting himself for the duties of his office by visiting some of the leading manufacturing and importing centres and conferring with those directly engaged in business, ascertaining their views and posting himself as to the needs of trade. It is true that, so far, he seems to have confined his enquiries to the dry goods department, but it is to be hoped and expected that when he has thoroughly mastered a knowledge of that line of business he will attack others in turn, and will before long thus make himself an authority in all matters appertaining to this very responsible office. At any rate it is to be hoped that this departure of the head of the customs department will be regularly followed up. If he makes it a practice of seeking the sense of the business community upon all matters vital to the importing trade, he cannot fail to be a very satisfactory comptroller of customs. We would suggest that his praise-worthy example is worth imitating by the chief of the department of trade and commerce, of which the customs is a sub-department. Commerce, through its special press, its boards of trade, and its business men's associations of various kinds is probably better equipped with organs of opinion than is any other interest that is administered to by a department of state. They are all media through which its views can be ascertained and its wishes consulted. Therefore there is no need for the minister of Trade and Commerce or either of his under-secretaries at the heads of the customs and excise departments to look to his office staff for guidance. Civil servants are notoriously attached to old routine, and any minister who shapes his course on their counsels is very unlikely to effect any reforms for the benefit of the citizens concerned, but rather to place the interests of the department over which he nominally presides under an elaborate office system.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & Co., NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—"The intrinsic firmness of the stock market, that has been so apparent for some months past in the face of many unusually depressing influences, seems to be at last finding expression in a genuine upward tendency of prices. Wall street has watched those influences with remarkable self-possession, and, whilst the 'bears' have been permitted to use the unfavorable circumstances to their full bent, holders have steadily stuck to

their properties, from confidence that the dangers would not prove permanent, and that sooner or later the market would take a favorable turn. It has required no little nerve and steadiness of judgment to hold on against conditions sufficient to create general demoralization; and it is no small guarantee for the future of the market that it is in the hands of holders so well qualified by foresight and resources to take care of their interests.

Perhaps the most potent influence that held back the 'bulls' from active operations has been the uncertainty as to what might develop out of the silver situation. They have cared less for what might have come out of the negotiations with foreign powers than for what might be done by congress in respect to home silver purchases. Within the last few weeks evidence has been daily accumulating of an earnestness and unanimity of public feeling against further increasing our stock of that metal, which puts it almost beyond doubt that, before the danger point is reached, the law of 1890 will surely be repealed without qualification, this growing belief not only seems to strengthen confidence in our currency system, but will greatly improve the chances of a settlement of the whole question through the adoption of an international system of bi-metallicism.

It is mainly the growth of faith in respect to this contingency that has contributed to the upward tendency in prices which has developed with the opening of the new year. The impulse has also been helped by the fact that prices have been comparatively low. The market has for months past failed to respond to the tendencies legitimately arising from the great crops of 1891 and to the unusually prosperous activity of business through 1892. The following quotations for leading railroad stocks at the beginning and the close of 1892 illustrate that fact:

	Opening.	Closing.
Canada Southern.....	61 1/2	56 1/2
Erie.....	34 1/2	24
Lake Shore.....	123 1/2	127 1/2
N. Y. Central.....	116 1/2	109 1/2
Pennsylvania.....	57 1/2	54 1/2
Atchison, Topeka & S. F.....	45 1/2	33 1/2
Chicago, Bur. & Q.....	109 1/2	97 1/2
St. Paul.....	82 1/2	77 1/2
Chicago & Northwestern.....	116 1/2	111 1/2
Rock Island.....	89 1/2	82 1/2
Missouri Pacific.....	63 1/2	56 1/2
Illinois Central.....	109 1/2	99 1/2
Canadian Pacific.....	92 1/2	89 1/2
Central Pacific.....	34 1/2	27 1/2
Northern Pacific Pfd.....	72 1/2	47 1/2
Southern Pacific.....	39 1/2	33 1/2
Union Pacific.....	48 1/2	39 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	26 1/2	23 1/2
Louisville & Nashville.....	84 1/2	71 1/2
Norfolk & Western Pfd.....	55 1/2	38 1/2
Texas Pacific.....	13 1/2	9 1/2

We have omitted from this comparison the stocks of the coal roads and coal companies, because they have been forced up to fancy prices by notably artificial arrangements. But the twenty-one active railroad stocks here cited show that, instead of being helped by the prosperous influences that have benefited trade at large throughout the past year, they were selling at the close of 1892 at an average of *nine points* below opening figures of the year.

This fact largely explains the firmness with which stocks have been and are still held and, at the same time, it affords a reason why prices should be expected to rule higher.

The strengthening tone of the stock market is also helped by the appearances that the export movement in gold will soon exhaust itself; and the 'street' is disposed to the opinion that we have about reached the culmination of the extraordinary shipments of that metal. Four important circumstances seem to distinctly favor that view:—(1.) The probability of the government suspending purchases of silver favors the cessation of the return of our securities from Europe, and may quite possibly create a new demand for them from English investors. Indeed, for some weeks past, this tendency has been quite conspicuous, the exports of securities having largely exceeded the amounts returned. (2.) The dangerously unsettled state of French politics and the remarkable declarations of the German chancellor in giving his reasons for an enlargement of the Imperial army, are both calculated to unsettle confidence in a wide range of European investments, which would naturally have the effect of improving the demand for American securities. (3.) Again, the prospect of the reduction of duties upon a wide range of our imports is calculated to restrict our foreign purchases of such articles until the change in the duties takes effect, which will probably not be earlier than eighteen months hence. This tendency will be likely to give us a healthier condition of our foreign trade balance through 1893 than existed in 1892. (4.) And again, the accumulations of gold in Europe within the past year have been so large that it is hardly likely the movement will be further encouraged. The seven great national banks of Europe now hold \$100,000,000 more gold than they did a year ago, of which only \$25,000,000 has gone towards the monetary preparations of Austria-Hungary; showing that these institutions are carrying very unusually large cash balances; and, considering that prevailing rates of interest are exceptionally low, and that business is everywhere depressed and home investments in a measure discredited, it seems more reasonable to expect that these idle funds will seek outside employment than that they will be intentionally augmented.

Concurrently with these probabilities of a more favorable course of the gold movement, after next Saturday's shipments, there is the usual large reflux of currency from the interior incident to this season of the year. The prospect thus favors an ease in the local money market from this time forward; and the fact is producing a disposition among the lenders to put out

their fund more freely on time loans, which is calculated to encourage the upward tendency in the prices for securities.

Thus the leading factors affecting the stock market appear to be distinctly favorable to an improvement in values, and purchases of good stocks at current prices are likely to yield a profit, but in view of uncertainties that nevertheless attend the situation, we advise taking profits occasionally on the pronounced bulges, so as to be in position to buy in again on the setbacks.

McKillop's Commercial and Legal Record for January 19th reports four assignments in Nova Scotia and one each in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The Nova Scotian assignments were as follows.—Elijah Spencer, Parsons, Cumberland Co., to O. L. Price, E. R. Clarke, Annapolis, to W. H. Keeler, re-assignment of real and personal property, Thomas J. Walsh, Halifax, to William Bishop, Murdoch O. Ross, N. E. Margaree, to George P. Munroe. All these are small affairs and none of them will affect any one outside of a narrow circle of small creditors.

Bradstreet's report of the week's failures. Table with columns for Week Ending, Previous Week, and corresponding to Jan. 19, 1894, 1893, 1891, 1890. Rows for United States and Canada.

Dry Goods.—A decided improvement is reported in the volume of business, and orders for spring goods are coming in quite freely. The chief feature in the wholesale trade is the advance in cotton that THE CRITIC has predicted for some time, the price of grey cottons having appreciated 5 1/2 per cent to 7 1/2 per cent. There has also been a decided increase in orders for sorting as well as for spring shipment. Prices of woollen goods are firm all round, but orders booked so far show no advances upon late values. Remittances all have been fair for the season, and on the whole, the past week has been a decided improvement upon that of any of the previous four or five.

BREADSTUFFS.—There has been a good local demand for flour. The market is fine, and prices generally a shade higher, but holders do not care to let a sale go past them, so quotations may be considered about the same as last week. In Chicago wheat has been dull and heavy, and it is said there has been more long wheat held than has been the case for many months. Prices have declined 3/4 to 1 cent. Corn has sympathized with wheat to a certain extent, but there was sufficient buying by provision men to keep it relatively firm.

Provisions.—Notwithstanding the high prices, there is a fair movement in pork and other hog products. The market holds very firm, and business is generally at outside prices. In Chicago there has been a sharp advance in prices, and higher figures are confidently looked for by holders there. The cattle and sheep markets were lower there.

BUTTER.—In this market butter is steady with a moderate jobbing demand. Lots of good dairy are not plentiful and fetch full figures. The English export demand appears to be pretty well over, and, judging from the stocks held throughout Canada, we do not think that there need be any fear of a famine between now and the new make. It is true that choice dairy butter is getting scarce, but there is plenty of creamery to take its place. In London butter is a quiet market, simply because the Antipolean shippers seem determined to paralyze the trade.

CHEESE.—The cheese market remains the same all round, but, as each sale further reduces the small stocks on hand, holders manifest still stronger views of the position. In New York the demand is strong all along the line, and confidence and firmness increase the tendency to tuck on another fraction for the few desirable parcels remaining on hand. It is proper to state that some of the largest operators talk conservatively, and seem to deprecate any tendency to jump prices too rapidly, as they are already encountering a good deal of protest from buyers, and it is feared that any further addition to line of value will be simply putting up the umbrella for holders of miscellaneous stock around the country to come in under and realize. Prices in England continue to move up gradually, the public cable having crept up to 55s. 6d., which is still 2s. 6d. to 3s. under actual sales of finest cheese in Liverpool.

EGGS.—There is no change in the position of the egg market, the same pronounced feeling of strength being evident. In London eggs remain in the same old position, prices being about the same except on some selections, which, being scarce, are 3d to 6d. up per 120. In Liverpool a slow sale at advancing figures—7s. 6d. to 8s. 8d. Quebec, and 8s. 6d. to 10s. 2d. for finest Ontario. Glasgow and Newcastle report rising markets for eggs, which are now very scarce there.

DRIED FRUIT.—The amount of custom now preventing itself for business in dried fruit is very limited. There is no excess stock of staple goods in any local hands. Prices are, for the most part, steady. The views expressed by the outside current market show that New York is selling on a lower basis than the fruit could now be bought at in Greece. The only excess in price is therefore on the part of New York holders. From Patras the latest advice shows an advance of 6l.

STEAR.—No change of any importance can be reported in either refined or raw sugars. Still the quantity leaving the refineries for distribution throughout the country is said to be the largest ever known at this time of the year. This indicates the state of the market and shows that buyers are impressed with its strength. The firmness of the beet market gives the keynote of the whole situation, and the estimates of the shortage of the beet crop bring up the market. The refiners are steadfast in their restriction of present

prices to strictly present business, and offers for future delivery on the basis of current quotations are not accepted.

THE SEA MARKET.—The sea market presents the same unbroken front to the buyer, despite the proposed suspension of business on wholesale account.

CRABBS.—I propose the market conditions are rather constant. The demand fluctuates, but little on either side of a medium trade. The fluctuations of price outside very little affect the volume of business done here.

FISH.—No change has occurred in the local fish market. Some small lots continue to be forwarded to the United States and the West Indies, but there is no life in the business. In Montreal trade in fish has not rallied as it was expected to do since hog rose in price, and the cold weather and severe weather interfere with fishing operations, and the receipts have been very light of late. Frozen herring are about closed out with no supply at consequence likely to arrive for some time. Fresh halibut are selling at fancy prices. Coddish are quoted there at 87 for large and 85 for small. Nova Scotia large split herring 86.50; small 81.50; Cape Breton 87.50.

THE TESTIMONIALS

Published on behalf of Howle's Sarsaparilla as an reliable and as worthy your confidence, as all they came from your best and most trusted neighbor. They state only the simple facts in it and to what Howle's Sarsaparilla has done, always within truth and reason.

Constipation, and all troubles with the digestive organs and the liver, are cured by Howle's Pills. Unparalleled as a diarrhea pill.

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GROCERIES and BREADSTUFFS. Table listing various goods like Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Flour, etc. with prices.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS. Table listing various fruits like Apples, Oranges, Lemons, etc. with prices.

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PROVISIONS. Table listing various provisions like Beef, Pork, Ham, etc. with prices.

FISH. Table listing various fish like Mackerel, Salmon, etc. with prices.

WINE, BRANDY, & CIGARS. Table listing various wine, brandy, and cigars with prices.

BUTTER AND CHEESE. Table listing various butter and cheese with prices.

SALT. Table listing various salt products with prices.

Every bone in your body aches? Then battle in Johnson's Anodyne Liniment!

LIFE'S CHANGES.

BY MARAH ROCKE.

(Concluded.)

"Yes, yes forcy; Aunt'y'll tote 'em all way, jist yo' shet yo' eyes and go to sleep," and pressing a napkin wet in cool water over the hot eyelids and throbbing brow, she hurried downstairs and hurried Uncle Jim off after the doctor with all possible speed.

"Mind yo' don't let no grass grow under yo' feet, ole man," were her parting words, as she went back to Mabel, whose side she never left for many a weary day, save for necessary food and articles needed, taking what rest she could snatch on a low cot at the foot of the bed.

"Typhoid fever," was the doctor's dread verdict, and slowly now the sick girl talked in a confused way of the scenes that ran riot in her fevered brain. Wearily, for the fierce fever had well nigh burned the life from the dark stream coursing so rapidly through her veins. She was growing very weak now, and the dread of the bright autumn leaves as great as when first she was taken, and ran like a sad refrain through all her babblings.

One day, when Aunt Chloe had left her for a few minutes to prepare some beef tea, a rap called her to the door, and opening it, she saw Mr. Harry Vane, whom she had not forgotten. He had never been a favorite of hers, and she regarded him with suspicious looks, and in a reply to a request to see Miss Mabel, said curtly:

"No, sah, yo' can't see her. She's dun got the tifoed fevah, and de doctah tole me not to let nobuddy come neigh what'll ixcite her."

"Oh, that explains why I have not heard from her so long."

"Mebbe so; she aint writ no letters this long epell."

"I must see her, if only for a moment, I promise you not to excite her," he said, but Aunt Chloe was obdurate and he was obliged to be content with the promise to see her in the morning, if she was more quiet, and so took his leave.

Early next day he called, and as Aunt Chloe led him to Mabel's room he was shocked to see the change her illness had made. She lay quiet this morning, a wet bandage covering the head from which the soft, wavy curls had been cut away, the pale cheeks, hollow and sunken, the eyes closed, and the wasted hands crossed on her breasts, as if in her last, long sleep.

Could this be the pretty Mabel of whose wild-rose beauty he had been so proud? He could not realize it, and sat down where he could watch her and be himself unseen. Suddenly she opened her eye.

"Ray, Ray," she called, shrilly, "I want you to get me some of those great, white roses, quick, they are so fresh and sweet. There are such heaps of them, and all white, pure and cool—not red, burning red. The leaves are red—hateful red and yellow—and they come dropping down on me so fast they choke me. See, they have covered me almost up," she said, and she pointed to the white bed cover. "Oh, I forgot. He's gone and I'm so lonely."

Her eyes were loving around the room excitedly, and Aunt Chloe interposed her portly figure between the bed and visitor, as she motioned him to leave the room. Soon the eyelids drooped, and she was again in a stupor, and following him out, Aunt Chloe found him standing just outside the door, waiting for her.

"I tole you 'twould be just dat way. She can't b'ar for no one to be in dar 'cept me," she said.

"It's terrible to see her like that. Is there no hope?"

De doctah ses as how she'll pull frough, mebbe, wid good nurain', and I cal'late she'll get dat."

"Who is this Ray she calls so much?"

"Oh, dat's her dopted brudder. He's gone away, row, Went just'fore Miss Mabel was tuk sick. He'd feel pow'ful bad to know how bad de pore chile is. He 'ou't a pow'ful heap ob Miss Mabel. Yo' kin find yo' way down well nuff" and she went back to her patient.

He passed on down the staircase, and as he passed the open parlor door, his eyes fell on a cabinet photograph, which occupied an easel on the parlor table. Stepping in, he took it in his hand and gazed long and earnestly at it. The dark eyes, full of conscious power, looked back into his. The broad, white brow showed the possession of a rare intelligence, and the firm mouth, shaded by a silky mustache, indicated a nature noble and firm in high resolves. At the bottom was written: "Ever yours, Ray Ventnor." Near by lay a parcel of unopened letters, directed to Mabel, which had accumulated during her illness, and reading the addresses one by one, he came on two of his own, and several in a clear-cut, masculine hand.

"From 'Brother Ray,' no doubt," he thought, and with a sudden pang, he thrust them in his pocket. "I guess it's just as well that she doesn't see these. I thought there was some explanation of the cool manner in which she treated me of late," he said to himself, as he passed out and closed the door.

CHAPTER III.

Three months have passed slowly away since the visit of Mr. Vane. Mabel sits by the bright wood fire, for the days are chilly now, and she is still feeble, though the soft glow of returning health is beggning to show faintly on her cheeks. Her head is covered with a short growth of crinkly fuzz, in time to replace the wavy crown of which she was shorn. Sorrowful

WAR WELL WAGED.

WHAT greater enemy of mankind than disease, and what nobler work than to fight against this death-dealing enemy of humanity. The most successful war against disease is being steadily carried on by Burdock Blood Bitters for dyspepsia, constipation, bad blood, biliousness, etc., cannot resist its powers.

events have followed each other rapidly in the last few months. First, Ray's departure, then her own dangerous illness, and just as as she was considered out of danger, poor Uncle Jim had succumbed to the terrible fever, and his poor, worn-out frame made but a feeble resistance to its terrible advances. In two short weeks they laid him away to rest in the quiet churchyard, and they were left alone, she and poor Aunt Chloe, who seemed lost without her "ole man."

During the long days of convalescence, Mabel had thought much and deeply. She better understood her own feelings now, and the cause of the strange unrest which had fuled her being, and when at last she was able to meet Harry, she told him as gently as might be, the change that had taken place in her own heart. The love she had felt for him was but a girl's romantic fancy, and not the deep, true love that should fill her whole being if she were to be his wife. He had refused to release her at first, but she remained firm, and he at last left her in anger, with the taunt that probably "Brother Ray" might know something of the change in her feelings.

The hot blushes burned on her cheeks as she recalled it and wondered where he was, and if he had quite forgotten her. Not a word had she heard from him since he had left her, though she had sent to the office many times, but always in vain. Two or three letters were given her by Aunt Chloe when she got able to read, but none from him, and she had given up hope now.

Perhaps they would never meet again, for in the spring they were going to leave the old home, she and Aunt Chloe, and go back to her childhood home away in Tennessee. Her mother's sister lived there still, and wished her to come and take the place of the daughter she had lost and missed so sadly, and they had decided to go. They were only waiting to sell the farm, or arrange matters in some satisfactory manner.

A large commodious dwelling in the distant suburbs of Memphis. Wide verandas surround it on all sides, onto which open the narrow, French windows. They are all open now, as if to woo the cool breeze which has sprung up, and which floats softly in, laden with the perfumed breath of the great, odorous magnolia blossoms. Sweet and refreshing it seems to the weary invalid just escaped from the fierce clutches of "Yellow Jack." Hotly contested was the battle, but a naturally good constitution, aided and abetted by the united efforts of old Aunt Chloe and Mabel, have combined to gain the victory, and Ray Ventnor is once more on the royal road to health.

Aunt Chloe, on one of her trips to the city, had recognized him as he was entering a hotel, and waddled home to Mabel with the news. Forgetting the long years of silence between them, and thinking only of the olden days when they were so dear to each other, she lost no time in going to him the next day, but found an earlier visitor had been there. He had been suddenly taken ill with what the physician feared was an attack of yellow fever, which had been epidemic, but had disappeared from the city, and she insisted on having him conveyed to her home, a former attack having rendered the inmates unlikely to absorb the poison.

He is out of danger now, and all the old misunderstandings and silence have been explained, together with the true and fervent love each had felt compelled to hide deep in the recesses of their own hearts, and which had outlived all the weary pain of silence and separation. So sweet it is to Mabel to have him with her once more, and know that for them there is to be no more parting, and as Ray leans back among his luxurious pillows and watches the dear form with all its old-time grace sitting about, as she ministers to his comfort, his heart goes out in thanksgiving that he has found her at last—his heart's delight.

One puzzle they cannot solve, and that is, what became of the letters he had written to her while yet in her northern home. Many more he had sent her during his wanderings, telling of the good fortune he had stumbled upon in locating a mining claim, which had proved to be a valuable investment, and which had yielded him an ample income. Then during the two years he had passed in school at St. Louis he had written again with the same result, and becoming discouraged, had written to the postmaster, to find that she had long been gone, he knew not where. And now, ere he started on a trip to Germany to complete his musical education, he had determined to go himself to the old home and try to trace his dear little sister, never absent from his thoughts since he pressed a good-by kiss on the sweet lips so long ago, under the trailing jasmine.

"You will never find her now, Ray. Aint you sorry?"

"No," he whispered, as he drew the fair head down beside his own, "no; for I have found—my wife."

THE BEAVER TRAP.

Phineas Parker was awake before the first streak of dawn, one cold winter morning of 1710. Phineas was a bright-eyed lad of twelve, stout of heart and strong of limb, and no little help to his father in those days when living, in Connecticut Colony, at least, meant plenty of hard work for everybody.

The Parker house was, like most others of the time, a log-house, well built and well fuled with children. It was pleasantly located near the Hop River, and commanded a beautiful view up and down the valley. Behind it the forest stretched for many miles, broken by an occasional clearing, in

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the centre of which was a settler's cabin, and, more frequently, a circle of Indian wigwams.

When Phineas opened his eyes on this particular morning, he lay very still and listened. He could hear the gentle, regular breathing of his younger brothers, Harlan and Flavel, who lay sleeping in the same bed with him. Soon his keenly attentive ears caught another and more welcome sound—a movement in the room below. His father was up! Instantly he sprang out upon the icy floor; quickly he pulled on his thick wollen stockings, his rough trousers and jacket; then taking his shoes in his hand and stooping to avoid hitting the rafters, he crept noiselessly down the ladder which led up to his loft.

Asa Parker, a stalwart, resolute but pleasant-natured man, stood raking open the ashes in the fire-place. He was dressed in leather breeches and jacket, with long leggings of the same tough material. About his waist was a hunting-belt, it which were thrust a couple of knives. He piled dry chips on the embers, and the flames burst forth just as Phineas came down from the loft. His father heard his footstep and turned around. In the dancing firelight the strong resemblance between the two faces was clear y visible. Both had the same ruddy complexion, bright blue eyes and well-cut features. But now the expression on the boy's face was pleading, while that of the father was a mixture of approval and hesitation. They looked at each other a moment in silence. Then Mr. Parker smiled slightly, and a look of great delight immediately overspread the boy's face.

"You promised, father," Phineas said, putting down his shoes and coming toward the fire place.

"I didn't count on you having such sharp ears," the man said, laughing softly. "'Twill be a long walk and a cold one for your young legs; but you'll get no harm from that. And it is high time you were learning to be a hunter. If aught should happen to me, Phineas, you are the main dependence of your mother."

He laid his hand on Phineas' shoulder as he said this, and looked thoughtfully down at him. The boy's heart swelled; he drew himself up and felt that years had been added to his age by this proof of his father's confidence.

They exchanged no more words. In haste they warmed and ate the food which the mother had left ready. They drew their fur caps well down over their ears and buttoned their jackets closely. Last of all, they put on their heavy shoes. Then Mr. Parker slung his powder horn over his shoulder, took down his gun and started toward the door. Phineas, with a stout oak stick firmly grasped, followed.

The moonbeams still lay upon the snow as they walked along the narrow path which led into the forest. But daybreak was near at hand; before they had gone more than a mile or two the sky was very rosy-red. Phineas thought that he had never seen anything so beautiful as the scene which spread around him. Now and then a rabbit or a squirrel scampered across their way, turning its bright eyes inquisitively at the intruders and darting away beyond reach of harm. But neither of the two-legged folk who went steadily forward through the woods was minded to disturb these innocent denizens of the wilderness. Phineas was, for once, too happy and too proud to even think of a "brush." His mind and heart were now on higher game.

As for his father, he strode with darkening brow and troubled thoughts. For some time back he had suspected meddling at his beaver traps. These were several miles from home, and their game formed no small portion of the Parker revenues. Asa had been especially successful during this season. Asa took great pride in his store of well cured pelts. But of late he had found his traps empty, with many evidences that his beavers had been stolen. Surprised, indignant, and at last exasperated, he resolved to keep a sharp lookout and, if possible, to discover and punish the thief.

As they approached the place, he half regretted that he had allowed Phineas to come with him. He was but a little fellow, after all, and he would fain have him spared the dark side of life for a while longer. And yet—the thought again recurred to him—if a bullet from the gun of this wary robber should lay him low, Phineas would then—But what was that? He looked closer; he saw a faintly outlined footprint on the snow, two of them, indeed, one following straight behind the other. For an instant his heart stood still. Only an Indian walked like that. They were not far from his largest trap, and he knew as surely then as he did an hour later that these scarcely visible tracks kept on to that place, branching neither to the right nor the left.

He turned to Phineas. He spoke to him in a whisper. "Phineas," he said, laying his hand again on the shoulder fast growing to a level with his own, "I must go on alone now. Climb into this tree and wait for me. If I am not back within an hour, follow the path and find me. And whatever happens be a good boy to your mother."

He looked earnestly into the eager young face; he took his large silver watch and slipped it into the boy's jacket pocket.

Phineas was startled and awed by his father's strange manner. But he had been trained to unquestioning obedience.

"Yes, father," he said, looking up bravely at him. Then he climbed into the slippery branches of an oak, while the man went cautiously on. In a few minutes he turned from the trail and made a wide *d.our*, coming to a large rock. Stealthily he crept to this, slowly he drew himself up and peered down at his trap. A tall Indian was in the act of taking out a fat beaver.

(To be continued.)

BORDERING ON CONSUMPTION.

When a cold is neglected it frequently develops a condition bordering on consumption. No other remedy will so quickly relieve and cure cases of this dangerous kind as Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, because no other remedy possesses such perfect curative powers as does this prince of pectoral remedies.

For Bronchitis

"I never realized the good of a medicine so much as I have in the last few months, during which time I have suffered intensely from pneumonia, followed by bronchitis. After trying various remedies without benefit, I began the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and the effect has been marvellous, a single dose relieving me of choking, and securing a good night's rest. T. A. Huggins-Stam, Gen. Store, Long Mountain, Va.

La Grippe

"Last Spring I was taken down with La Grippe. At times I was completely prostrated, and so difficult was my breathing that my breath seemed as if confined in an iron cage. I procured a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and no sooner had I begun taking it than relief followed. I could not believe that the effect would be so rapid. —W. H. Williams, Cook City, S. Dak.

Lung Trouble

"For more than twenty-five years, I was a sufferer from lung trouble, attended with coughing so severe at times as to cause hemorrhages, the paroxysms frequently lasting three or four hours. I was induced to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and after taking four bottles, was thoroughly cured. I can confidently recommend this medicine. —Franz Holmann, Clay Centre, Kans.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price 50¢ per bottle, \$5. Prompt to act, sure to cure

THE RECOGNIZED STANDARD BRANDS.

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Universally acknowledged to be superior in every respect to any other brands in the market. Always reliable as has been fully demonstrated by the millions that are sold annually, and the increasing demand for them, notwithstanding an increased competition of over One Hundred and Twenty-Five Factories. This fact speaks volumes. We are not cheap Cigar manufacturers.

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B B CURES BAD BLOOD

This complaint often arises from Dyspepsia as well as from Constipation, Hereditary Taint, etc. Good blood cannot be made by the Digestive, and Bad Blood is the most prolific source of suffering, causing

BOILS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES,

Eruptions, Sores, Skin Diseases, Scrofula, etc. Dr. J. C. Ayer's Blood Purifier really cures Bad Blood and drives out every vestige of impure matter from a common people to the worst afflicted persons. H. N. Lockwood, of Land's End, N. B., had Boils in 8 months, but was entirely cured by 3 bottles of B. B., and is now strong and well. Write to him.

Army & Navy Depot. JAMES SCOTT & CO.

OFFER a Choice Stock of Groceries just received and well sell low.

TEAS—Fine Old Hyson, Souchong and Congou, at 30c. and upward per pound. Try our Blend. Best in the city.

COFFEES—Choice Mocha, Java and Jamaica.

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FERRIS & LAWRY'S Hams and Bacon, Fine French Oils Sardines, Trouties, Petit Pois, Champignons, Maccedoines, &c. La canby's and Grosse & Blackwell's Pickles Sauces—11 kinds.

Keiller's Marmalade, Jams and Jellies. Potted Meats—all kinds.

Huckin's & Cowdrey's Soups—very choice. Peck Freans and Christie's Biscuits and Cakes. Liebig's, Armour's and Johnston's Extracts Bee. And a full stock of all kinds Choice Groceries.

Wines, Liquors, Ales and Porter. TELEPHONE 243.

IMPORTANT to FLESHY PEOPLE. We have noticed a page article in the Boston Globe on reducing weight at a very small expense. It will pay our readers to send two cent stamp for a copy to Walker Circulating Library, 10 Hamilton Place, Boston, Mass.

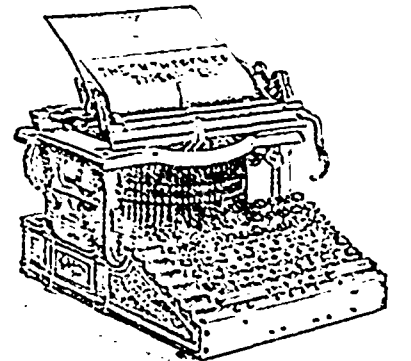
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To any sufferer from Nerve Pain, Lumbago, Falling Manhood, and Varicocele, I will send free, a simple, never failing means of self-cure. Has cured thousands. No humbug. No Patent Medicine. No operators. Costs nothing to write for. Correspondence strictly confidential. Address GEO. Von PLATZ, 250 Bathurst Street, Toronto, Ont.

A QUEBEC MIRACLE.

A CASE THAT HAS ASTONISHED THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

Thos. Crotty's Remarkable Recovery—Helpless, Tortured and Deformed by Inflammatory Rheumatism—Taken to his Home from a Hospital to Die when Relief Comes—The Particulars of the Case as Investigated by a Telegraph Reporter.

The Telegraph, Quebec.

It is admitted on all sides that this is an age of wonders, and there is no reason why wonders should not be accomplished in medical as well as in other branches of scientific research. Of late scarcely a week passes but what we read in Canadian and American newspapers of remarkable cures accomplished through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. We confess that we have not paid much attention to their worth until lately, when more than one marvellous cure in our midst has been brought to our attention, convincing us, as well as others, of the priceless value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Among the cases thus brought to our notice is one which we consider it our bounden duty to chronicle. The case is that of Mr. Thomas Crotty, a young man well known in the city of Quebec, who has been brought back from the very brink of the grave to restored health. The subject of this sketch is the son of Mr. Thomas Crotty, who resides at No. 63 St. Patrick street. Thos. Crotty, jr., is 29 years of age and for the past eight years has been a martyr to inflammatory rheumatism, in fact so much so that for the past year he has been a deformed cripple. Last winter he was removed to the Hotel Dieu Hospital for treatment. Every day he gradually grew worse, and his sufferings, according to the good sisters in charge, were excruciating. The very flesh left his body; and from his chest downward he became paralyzed. His arms and legs were twisted into a mis-shapen condition, and the poor fellow was an object of pity to look upon. During the month of May last he became blind and deaf, and was unable to move even his head without causing intense pain. His digestive organs refused to act, and the only nourishment he could partake was milk and that had to be given him with a spoon, and at one time his mouth had to be forced open while the poor fellow was being spoon-fed. Finally his life was despaired of by the attending physicians, Drs. Vallee, Catellier and Turcotte, who admitted that they could do nothing for him, and said that his death was only a matter of time. When Crotty's mother heard this she determined on bringing her son home to die. Consequently on the 24th of May last the patient was wrapped up in flannels and taken to his parents home by means of the city ambulance. After an elapse of two weeks his sight returned, but otherwise his condition was apparently growing worse. It was at this juncture that the members of the family had their attention arrested by one of the remarkable cures published in the *Telegraph*, resulting from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Crotty asked

his mother to procure some. The good woman never for a moment thought they would be of any use, but determined to gratify him. By the time the second box was used it was seen that there was a very slight change for the better, and this gave hope to persist in the use of the Pink Pills, and Crotty continued taking them until he was brought so often to the attention of the *Telegraph* that we determined to investigate the matter for ourselves, and one of our reporters was despatched to see Crotty, who we knew very well for years, as he was one of the first boys, when the *Telegraph* was started twenty years ago, to sell the paper, and we have known him ever since and watched his enterprising career, and the majority of the citizens of Quebec will recognize in him Thomas Crotty, the book agent.

MR. CROTTY'S STATEMENT.

When it was found that Crotty was getting better it was decided to remove him again to the Hotel Dieu Hospital, and there our reporter found him reading a newspaper and looking quite cheerful, and apparently very far from the grave. In the course of a long interview Mr. Crotty corroborated what the reporter had already heard, adding that he never expected to be alive at present, and his friends who saw him alive last May entertained the same opinion. Said Crotty: "I owe my life to Dr. Williams' wonderful Pink Pills. It is well known in this city that I have suffered with inflammatory rheumatism for the past eight years, but no one but myself can know the agony I suffered, because it is indescribable, I often prayed to be relieved by death. On the 24th of May last when the doctors gave me up I was taken home and I was resigned to meet death as a pleasure, but kind Providence had willed it otherwise. It was then that I came across one of those wonderful cures through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and determined to try them. At my solicitation my mother got some, and strange to say before I had been taking them very long I felt a difference in my condition. This encouraged me and continuing their use I could feel that the blood which had left off coursing through my veins was once more circulating. As time went on the terrible pains began to ease and my appetite began to return, and I found that I was being brought back from the grave to a new life. My legs and arms, which had been paralyzed, began to show life and I now became sensitive to the least draught of air. I then thought that I would be better in the hospital and was again brought back, and am improving in health and strength every day. The doctors have not interfered with my taking Pink Pills, though they first examined them very curiously."

Crotty showed the reporter how his once deformed limbs were regaining their proper shape. There is a stiffness still in the joints of his knees and wrists, which is only to be expected after his years of suffering, but in other respects he is a healthy man, eating well and sleeping well. The good sisters in charge of the hospital agree that he is cured through the agency of Dr. Williams' wonderful Pink Pills, and every day they bring visitors to see the patient and the wonderful cure which has been accomplished by this remarkable remedy, which is to-day acknowledged to

be one of the greatest achievements of modern science.

The reporter called at the residence of Mr. Crotty's parents, and his story was fully corroborated by Mrs. Crotty, an intelligent woman, who expressed in warm terms the gratitude she felt at her son's restoration from a life of agony, from, in fact a living death.

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.

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 of contents. The results will be communicated to senders of samples, and if full assays are deemed advisable, they will be notified and instructed as to amount of fees to be remitted.

COAL LEGISLATION.—In a very able speech Premier Fielding has laid before the house the details of the coal legislation desired by Mr. Whitney and his associates before they complete the purchase of the Cape Breton coal mines now under option to them. We must confess that we can see nothing but good in the measure, and frankly acknowledge our admiration of the fearless stand taken by the Premier. In one sense it may not be politic, but it is thoroughly honest, and is proof positive that Mr. Fielding has no doubt of the beneficial results to the Province, as he stakes his whole political future on the success of the undertaking. For years we have been crying for capital to properly develop, not only our coal, but our other mineral resources, and, is it not the height of folly, when this capital is offered on the most advantageous terms, to raise the absurd cry of monopoly in order to drive it from us? Against the legislation as explained by Mr. Fielding nothing deserving of the name of argument has so far been advanced. From every stand point the scheme is beneficial to the Province. If the mines are not worked, instead of \$30 per year on each lease as at present, the full royalty of the most productive year in the Cape Breton district, some \$122,000, will be demanded, and if not paid the leases will be forfeited on short notice. There will also be the interest on the capital invested here, say \$6 500,000 at 6 per cent or \$390,000 yearly, which added to the royalty, \$122,799 makes the snug sum of \$512,799, which the syndicate will have to pay for the privilege of shutting down the work for a year. With this penalty over their heads, it is not likely that mining will be discontinued. The syndicate are also to have the privilege of leases for the term of ninety nine years, with the further extension of twenty years.

In the face of the very large sum that they are investing here we think they are entitled to the extended time, and in fact can see no reason why all leases should not be for that period.

When we come to the question of royalty, we cannot follow Mr. Fielding. The increase of the royalty at last session from 7½ to 10 cents per ton on run of the mine coal was not combatted by the coal mine owners on the exclusive ground that the increased price would be excessive, but also that it was in direct violation of the terms of their leases. It was establishing the principle that the Government had the right to alter the terms of existing leases, which the coal mine owners combatted, and which has led to the petitioning of the Governor-General to disallow the Act. Had this injustice been timely submitted to, owners of leases would have been at the mercy of the Government, who would have been emboldened to increase the royalty at will when more cash was required for the Provincial Exchequer.

Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co., shrewd financiers that they are, saw the justice of the coal owners' contention, and before investing here demanded a fixed royalty for the full term of their leases, and for this certainty were willing to pay a royalty of 12½ cents per ton instead of 10 cents, the present rate. Surely no one can object to this! The syndicate or company are also to build and operate the Sydney and Louisburg railroad, employ powerful steam engines of great capacity, and to adopt all the latest labor saving devices for handling and shipping coal. The act only extends to the county of Cape Breton, and the monopoly cry is entirely untenable.

ISAAC'S HARBOR.—The North Star Company have struck a new, small, but rich gold bearing lead, and the general outlook is good.

BY SLEIGH TO MONTAGU AND WAYERLEY GOLD DISTRICTS AND ROUND BEDFORD BASIN TO HALIFAX.

Leaving Halifax at 3 p. m. on Saturday last in one of Ainsley's nattiest cutters, we crossed the ferry to Dartmouth in the face of the keen wind, and then, tucking the warm robes around us, started our horse for Montagu at a fast trot.

It was cold but bright and the merry jingle of the bells, the swiftly gliding sleigh and the exhilarating atmosphere roused our spirits and sent the blood tingling through our veins.

The sleighing was superb, and in pleasant converse with our jolly companion, we rapidly left the miles behind us, and were at Montagu almost before we knew it.

Driving to the headquarters of The Nova Scotia Gold Mines, Limited, on the

ANNAND MINE,

we met the manager, Capt. Thomas, the accountant, Mr. Melvin, the assayer, Mr. Sanders, and Clancy, most valuable of valets, who is equally at home either in playing a solo on the cornet or broiling chops for lunch.

Captain Thomas first took us over the mill building, where we noted that all was ship-shape and where there are now two Australian percussion tables to treat the tailings. There were several minor improvements made since our last visit, the principal being in the furnace of the boiler, which has been reconstructed so as to economize fuel. The captain is a so carefully testing the steaming qualities of different coals with the view of purchasing the article proved to give the best returns. The batteries were not working, and we passed on to the

ASSAY OFFICE.

Here space was being economized by the rebuilding of the assay furnace, and assaying was consequently not underway.

The trestle connecting the main or vertical shaft with the mill has been completed, and the tramway laid.

From the assay office we walked over to the vertical shaft, and ascended the stairs of the very substantial deck head to the level of the tramway. Here the great quantity of rock that has been removed in straightening the shaft could be judged, the piles of whin rock having reached the level of the shaft opening.

Work is now confined to the development of the mine below ground and to miling the ore, and it is beneath the surface that there is most to see.

Two underground drifts are being extended by contract in both directions (east and west) on the course of the Annand lead. From what can be ascertained the east drift is developing a section of good payable ground, which will be taken away when the vertical shaft is completed. The latter shaft is now finished to a depth of 227 feet, and it is hoped to have the same soon completed to the number one level, 260 feet from the surface.

The cage in this shaft will be run on wire rope guides, a novelty in this country, and the wire rope for the purpose, which is specially manufactured, has to be imported from England.

A cross cut has been started and driven north thirty feet from the vertical shaft towards the twin lead, and will probably cut that lead by the time the shaft is completed, giving a great ore ground to work out.

By the sacrifice of proper mining system and at the expense of the future operating of the mine the Captain could now send a lot of very rich quartz to the surface, but this he will reach from below when the second level is driven, and it will then be mined on the over-hand system more economically and with better results. The returns of this mine for November were 76 ounces of gold, and for December 81 ounces 10 dwts.

From the Annand mine we drove to the upper road and had a look at the

NISSEN MILL,

on the Salisbury Company's property. This was not yet running, as the connections were only being made between the boiler, engine and battery. We found Mr. Nissen, his son and Henry Archibald, his assistant, hard at work, and after again glancing over this model mill, which we have described in a former issue of the CRITIC, we drove on to the

SYMON-KATE MINE,

and were fortunate enough to meet Mr. Lucius Boyd, the Consulting Engineer, as he was closing his office. We found on entering at his cordial invitation that his combined dwelling and office was delightfully cosy, and that the cheerful warmth dispensed by a base burning stove (conspicuous by its absence on our last visit) was most comforting. After glancing again over his fine mineral collection we drove with him to the works, a short distance away, and under his guidance had a look around.

Since our last visit a steam winch, which Mr. Boyd secured for a mere song, has been placed in position and does the hoisting and lowering in the main shaft and does it well. The nine inch pump is in position and works like a charm. The pump bob is worked by a large geared wheel connected with the engine, and the length of stroke of the pump may be increased or diminished by simply changing the connection from the middle to the outer diameter of the wheel. An auxiliary pump of similar size has been placed in the shaft, and this keeps the water down while the nine inch pump is being lowered as the work progresses.

The main shaft on the Skerry lead is being rapidly timbered and straightened, and, best of all, very rich quartz has been discovered in the levels now being driven. The engine is in love with the boiler at the works, as it is a great steamer and very small consumer of fuel.

It was quite dark before we again got underway, but the sleighing was perfect, and in an hour we were at Beech's at Waverley. We were happy to find that Beech, who had been very ill and still confined to his room, was

fast recovering. A hearty dinner and a smoke put us in good humor for our drive of fifteen miles by way of Bedford to Halifax, and an hour before midnight the horse was in his stable and we in our beds, after one of the pleasantest sleigh drives we had ever enjoyed.

The following are the official gold returns so far received at the Mines Office for December, 1892:—

District.	Mill.	Tons quartz crushed.	Yield of gold, ounces.
Sherbrooke.....	Goldenville.....	29	3½
Salmon River	Dufferin Gold Mine	400	110
Oldham.....	O dham Gold Co.....	163	183½
Caribou	Herbert Dixon	50	73
Uniacco	Eastville.....	16	163
Lake Catcha.....	Oxford	215	76½
Stormont.....	Antigonish Co.....	305	166
Malaga	Malaga Co	106	109

CARIBOU.—The District never looked more flourishing than at the present time. There are 26 teams hauling cordwood. Mr. Dixon, of the Dixon-Putman, has contracted for 1000 cords. Mr. Stuart, of the Truro "Bonanza" mine, has contracted for 1,200 cords, and says he will take 2,000. Mr. B. C. Wilson has contracted for 500 for the Old Lake Lodge Mine. From the main road into the mines (7 miles) the other day, I met no less than 13 teams, not wood teams, but country teams, produce, etc. Mr. Dixon said to me lately: "I have been here some 7 years, and my books show I have paid out for labor and supplies \$75,000, and yet we have a fine 'divy' left." The Dixon Putman is looking about as usual. The Truro people are pushing their main shaft to cut the rich strike at greater depths. It Wright has opened a small but very promising 'vein' on the Cashy. A most prosperous summer is assured for this old district

"Miner" will please send his name in confidence.

THE COLLIERIES IN THE DEAL.—Facts About the Mines and the Americans Interested in Them.—Many Americans were previously interested in these mines, and a few facts about each colliery will not be without interest just now. The Caledonia company has a capital of \$500,000, owns two square miles of area employs 400 men and has an output of 150,000 tons. Its directors are J. W. Emery, of Portsmouth, N. H., president, Gardiner G. Hubbard, Washington, D. C. J. H. Converse, Cambridge, Mass., and David McKeen, M. P., managing director. The General Mining Association, the original assigns of the Duke of York, was organized in 1825. Its capital is \$1,000,000, with a reserve fund of \$125,000. It employs 700 hands, and ships 2,000,000 tons a year. Their main seam is five feet thick, and their coal worth \$1 a ton more than any other coal in the province. The workings extend for a couple of miles out under the sea from the side of the harbour at North Sydney. This company owns \$500,000 in shares in the Old Bridgeport and the Low Point, Langan & Barrasois company (the Victoria mines). The profits of this company average \$50,000 a year. Among the directors are Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian high commissioner to England, and Col. W. S. Cunard of the Cunard steamship line. The Glace Bay mining company was the last to enter the deal, and got the best price of any. Frank Jones, of Portsmouth, N. H., the Misses Head, Hon. Levi Woodbury, Sir Richard Cartwright, ex-Govs. Robinson and Campbell of Ontario, and other well known people are owners of this property. But the controlling spirits, E. P. Archbold and James R. Lithgow, thought it an unpatriotic thing to sell out to an American syndicate; that to give a Boston syndicate a monopoly of the Cape Breton mines would be disastrous to Canadian policy and interests, and therefore held out until they found themselves in danger of being left out in the cold with the thermometer below zero and then joined the deal. This company has a seam seventeen feet thick; claim to mine the best gas coal in the province, and has paid dividends from 8 to 25 per cent on a paid-up capital of \$640,000. The nominal capital of the Gowrie mines is \$400,000, but it is owned by the Archibald family, of which the late Sir Edward Archibald, for a quarter of a century British consul general of New York, was the chief. Its output is 150,000 tons, and its underground workings comprise an area of 10 miles. The International mine, with a capital of \$200,000 and a bonded indebtedness of \$200,000, has an area of five square miles, employs 400 hands has an output of 125,000 tons, and is owned by Sir Donald Smith, one of the leading spirits of the Canadian Pacific railway, and the Bank of Montreal, and other Montreal associates. The Low Point, Barrasois & Langan Company is owned by the German Mining Association, has a lease of 27 miles of areas, and has an output of 100,000 tons a year. The Sydney & Louisburg company has a paid up capital of \$1,500,000 held exclusively in England, holds a lease of 16 square miles, with an output of 150,000 tons a year. A large amount of money has been sunk in this company, but of late years it has paid its preference shareholders 10 per cent dividends.—*St. John Gazette.*

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THE GREAT
THE BEST
COUGH CURE
25¢ 50¢ 80¢

SHILOH'S
CURE.

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

NOTICE.

The first General Meeting of the Stockholders of The Halifax Asbestos Company, Limited, will be held at the rooms of the Mining Society of Nova Scotia, 129 Hollis St., Halifax, on Monday, February 13th, 1892, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
H. M. WYLDE,
Halifax, 18th Jan. '93. Secy

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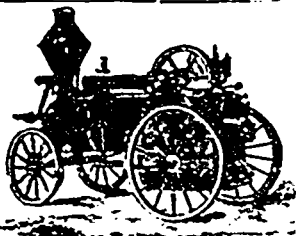
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MINING.**THE CHEMISTRY OF GOSSAN.**

Written for the Engineering and Mining Journal by Stephen H. Emmens.
(Concluded)

If we review the preceding observations and summarize the facts therein set forth, we shall see that the outcrop of a mineral vein containing sulphuretted ores must inevitably, by the combined action of air, moisture and iron, pass into the condition of gossan; that is to say, it must become a porous, honeycombed mass of gangue and ferric hydrate. We shall also see that this gossan must, as compared with the original outcrop, be very much poorer in copper, zinc, nickel and lead, and very much richer in gold and silver. I say "very much poorer" in the case of the base metals, because it can rarely happen that these are entirely dissolved and washed away. The iron remains as ferric oxide. The lead, which in the first place forms an almost insoluble sulphate upon the surface of the gangue, becomes largely protected, in the form of residual galena, against further attack. The zinc and copper, by a secondary reaction with carbonic acid, sulphurous anhydride and lime, will, to some extent, form comparatively insoluble oxides or carbonates; and part of the copper will assume a metallic condition. The nickel alone will, as a rule, almost entirely disappear, being the first, and most easily, attacked by ferric sulphate. Accordingly we are justified in deducing the following conclusions from the examination of a gossan:

- 1.—It proves the prior existence of a body of sulphuretted ore.
- 2.—If we see that it is the outcrop of a vein or lens, and not an isolated fragmentary mass, we know that in depth it will, if it continue, change to unaltered sulphides.
- 3.—If we find it to contain particles or patches of copper, lead or zinc compounds we know that in depth the mineral deposit will yield chalcopyrite, or chalcocite, bornite, galena or blende, with a probability of these being the predominating ores.
- 4.—If we find it practically free from copper, lead or zinc compounds, we are warranted in regarding the unaltered ore in depth as composed mainly of iron sulphides.
- 5.—If we find residual particles of iron sulphides, some or all of which are pyrohotite and on analysis show traces of nickel, we may infer that the gossan will at no great depth lead to bodies of nickeliferous pyrohotite.
- 6.—If we find silver or gold or both, and also copper, lead or zinc compounds, we expect to find the deposit in depth to carry argentiferous sulphides.
- 6.—If we find gold without any appreciable copper, lead or zinc, we may properly infer that the deposit in depth will consist mainly of auriferous pyrites.
- 8.—Whatever may be our deduction as to the character of the vein in depth, we must not expect the vein, as a whole, to be so rich in the precious metals as is the gossan; for the latter, while being much lighter, bulk for bulk, than the unaltered vein, carries an equal average weight of gold and silver, and will, therefore, yield a larger number of ounces per ton.
- 9.—On the other hand, the concentrates from the unaltered vein in depth will almost certainly be richer in precious metals than an equal weight of the gossan.

We glean from *The Weekly Bulletin* of London, that the fifth ordinary meeting of the Cape Copper Company, Limited, has lately been held at the Cannon Street Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. Edmund A. Pontifex (the chairman of the company).

As the company, in addition to their Cape properties, own and work the Tilt Cove Mine in Newfoundland, we extract from the report the chairman's remarks in regard to that property:—"Our Tilt Cove Mines, in Newfoundland, which, as I have already stated, we took over to provide for a possible diminution in the output at Ookiep, have so far confirmed the expectations we formed as to the extent of the ore bodies which exist there. We have during the past year raised from these mines 52 000 tons of ore, containing about 1 800 tons of copper metal. The composition of the ores is such as to make them extremely useful to the Briton Ferry Chemical Works, and thus to assist that company in earning a profit, of which the sum of about £4 000 appears to the credit of the Cape Copper Company in last year's accounts. These ores, however, are of comparatively low assay, and necessarily, therefore, any diminution in the price of copper seriously affects the profit obtainable. Had the price of copper remained at anything like that which ruled at the time we acquired these mines we should now have been reaping a very large profit, whereas at the present moment we only about cover costs. In all comparatively new undertakings, and until their organization gets thoroughly established, the costs of production run somewhat high, and it is only in course of time, and as difficulties are met and surmounted, that these costs can be sufficiently reduced. Had the costs at Ookiep remained such as they were, even so recently as ten years ago, we should now be working that concern at scarcely any profit. And so with Tilt Cove; the costs of working there remain higher than they should be, and we are taking every step in our power to reduce them. If, and when, we succeed in reducing them to the same point as at Ookiep, we should be reaping very satisfactory profit from Tilt Cove, even at present prices. One satisfactory feature with regard to these ores is that they have been recently found to contain an appreciable quantity of gold. How much of this gold can be obtained in the process of smelting we are endeavoring to determine; but certainly a notable quantity can be extracted, and one which will go towards improving their value. Claudet's assay of eight cargoes, representing about 8 000 tons, is equal to nearly 2 z. of gold per ton of copper contents. I am glad to state that in the smelting operations at Briton Ferry a very

appreciable improvement has been made, both in the produce obtained and the cost of its production during the past year, and that this improvement is continuing, and will, it may be reasonably expected, still further improve during the current year. This improvement has been greatly due to the step which we took at the recommendation of our secretary in sending his chief clerk (Mr. Simmons) down to the works, in order that he might watch the financial result of each separate process, and report upon the same to the London office. Mr. Nicholls, who was previously our assistant resident manager, and who, since Dr. Haeg's resignation, has been placed in chief charge of the smelting operations, has also greatly aided in obtaining this satisfactory result. On the whole, therefore, notwithstanding the terribly low price of copper which we have to contend with, and which I hope may, before long, somewhat improve, I think I may congratulate you on the results of the operations of the past year.

CLEAR HAVANA "CIGARS"

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

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. MATTHEWS, St. John, N. B.—Your favor received with thanks. I have not received even one copy of the *Globe* and only No. 10 of the *Workman*. Why? Will try to find time to write to you in a few days.

THE PROPOSED CHECKER CORRESPONDENCE MATCH.—To this date only four Maritime Province checkerists have communicated their readiness to enter into the correspondence match suggested by us. We, therefore, hold the entries open for a while in the hope that others may decide to enter the contest.

NEWS.

The first Scottish National Checker tournament commenced at Glasgow on the 2nd inst. The competitors were sixteen in number and much interest was shown in it, as evinced by the large attendance at the hall where it was played from day to day. The players draw for mates with the following result:

- Table 1. Bonnar vs. Smith.
- " 2. M'Kelvie vs. Jordan.
- " 3. Jackson vs. Miller.
- " 4. Ferrie vs. Stewart.
- " 5. Campbell vs. Bryden.
- " 6. M'Caughie vs. Scott.
- " 7. Brown vs. McKenzie.
- " 8. Searight vs. Buchanan.

The first round resulted as follows:

WINS.	DRAWN.	WINS.
1 G. Binnar	5 A. Smith	0
0 D. G. McKelvie	3 R. Jordan	2
1 A. Jackson	5 W. Miller	0
0 W. Campbell	6 W. Bryden	0
0 D. L. M'Caughie	3 A. B. Scott	2
2 J. C. Brown	2 J. McKenzie	0
1 J. Searight	5 G. Buchanan	0
0 J. Ferrie	5 R. Stewart	1

Before the conclusion of this round Messrs. W. Campbell and J. McKenzie retired from the contest, and the others on the third instant went into the second round, in which there were but eight contestants, with the following result:—

WINS	DRAWN	WINS
1 Jordan	9 Stewart	2
2 Scott	3 Searight	0
1 Bryden	5 Brown	0
0 Bonnar	3 Jackson	2

The third round had four players, and at our latest advices, the 5th instant, the score between these stood:—

WINS	DRAWN	WINS
0 Bryden	6 Scott	0
0 Stewart	1 Jackson	0

We purpose giving the conclusion of this match in our next issue.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 313.—The position was:—black men 4, 7, 9, king 6; white men 17, 19, 21, king 12; black to move and win. The only correct solution received was from John Bunsfield, Spring Hill Mines.

a- 9-13 4- 8 2-20 16-19
 17 14 12 3 3 7 10 14
 7-10 6- 2 20-16 19-23
 14 7 19 16 7 10 and
 black wins by first position.
 a 7-11 will also win.

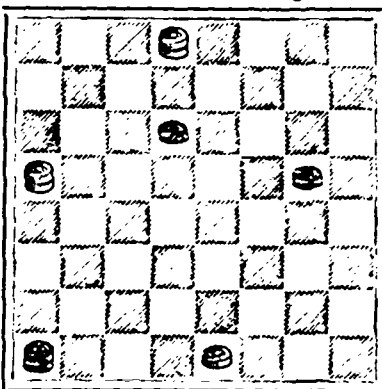
GAME 201.—"Cross."

Being another game of the series played thirty years ago between Messrs. Wright (black) and Lees (white):—

11-15	4-11	7-11	3- 8
23 18	28 19	29 25	26 22
8-11	11-15	15-18	18-23
18 14	27 24	24 20	17 13
9-18	5- 9	11-15	8-11
24 19	21 17	32 28	22 18
15-24	9-14	15-24	10-15
22 8	25 21	28 19	b. wins.

PROBLEM No. 315.

Selected position by James Ferrie, ex-champion of Scotland, entered in the *Mercury* competition.
 Black men 10, 16, king 29.



White man 31, kings 2, 13.
 Black to play and win.

How many of our readers can find the correct solution to this remarkably fine problem?

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'Cable Extra'

CIGAR?

PARSONS



PILLS

Make New Rich Blood
 "Best Liver Pill Made."

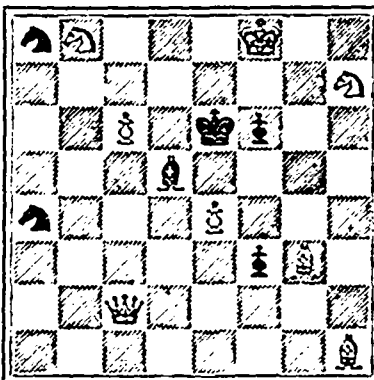
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CHESS.

Solution of Problem No. 146: Q to Q2. Solved by C. W. L. and W. Holloway.

PROBLEM 148.

Youth.
 Black 6 pieces.



White 8 pieces.
 White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME No. 150

THE LOGANSPORT DUEL.

The first game of the drawn match of two games, played at Johnson's Hotel, Logansport, Ind., December 14. No stop-clocks were used, and the game, with brief intermissions, occupied 11 hours.

GAME No. 1,161.

RUY LOPEZ.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Lasker. | Showalter. |
| 1 P to K4 | P to K4 |
| 2 Kt to KB3 | Kt to QB3 |
| 3 B to Kt5 | Kt to B3 |
| 4 Q to K2 | B to B4 |
| 5 B takes Kt | KtP takes B |
| 6 Kt takes P | Castles |
| 7 P to QB3 | P to QR4 |
| 8 P to Q4 | B to R3 |
| 9 Q to B3 | R to K sq |
| 10 B to Kt5 | B to K2! |
| 11 Kt to Q2 | R to Kt sq |
| 12 P to QKt3 | Q to B sq |
| 13 P to B4 | B to Q sq |
| 14 Castles | P to B4! |
| 15 Q to R3 | R to K3! |
| 16 K-(K5) to B3 | Kt takes P |
| 17 Kt takes Kt | R takes Kt |
| 18 B takes B | Q takes B |
| 19 Q to B5 | Q to K2 |
| 20 QR to Ksq | R to K3 |
| 21 P to Q5 | P to K Kt3 |
| 22 Q to B4 | Q to Q3 |
| 23 Q takes Q | R takes Q |

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 24 Kt to Kt6 | P to R5!! |
| 25 Kt to K4 | P takes P |
| 26 P takes P | R takes Kt P |
| 27 Kt takes R | P takes Kt |
| 28 R to R sq | R to Kt6 |
| 29 R to Kt sq | B takes P |
| 30 R takes R | P takes R |
| 31 R to Q sq | B to R7 |
| 32 R to Q2 | P to Kt6 |
| 33 R to Kt2 | K to Kt2 |
| 34 P to B4 | K to B3 |
| 35 K to B2 | P to Kt4 |
| 36 K to B3 | P to R3 |
| 37 K to K4 | K to Kt3 |
| 38 P to B5ch | K to B3 |
| 39 P to Kt4 | K to K2 |
| 40 K to Q4 | K to B3 |
| 41 K to K4 | K to K2 |
| 42 K to Q3 | K to B3 |
| 43 K to Q4 | K to Kt2 |
| 44 K to B3 | P to R4 |
| 45 P takes P | K to R3 |
| 46 R to K2 | P to Kt7 (best) |
| 47 R takes P | B takes P |
| 48 R to Q2 | B to K5 |
| 49 R takes Pch | K takes P |
| 50 P to B6 | B to B4 |
| 51 K to Q4 | B to K3 |
| 52 K to K5 | P to Kt5 |
| 53 R to Q3 | K to Kt3! |
| 54 R to Q2 | K to Kt4 |
| 55 R to KB2 | K to Kt3 |
| 56 K to Q6 | K to Kt4 |
| 57 K to K7 | K to R4 |
| 58 R to K2 | K to Kt3 |
| 59 R to K5 | B to Kt6 |
| 60 R to QKt5 | B to K3 |
| 61 R to Kt6 | B to B4 |
| 62 R to Kt8 | B to K3 |
| 63 R to KR8 | K to K4 |
| 64 R to R7 | P to Q4 |
| 65 R takes P | B takes R |
| 66 K takes B | P to Q5 |
| 67 K to Kt7 | P to Q6 |
| 68 P to B7 | Resigns. |



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CITY CRIMES.

SKATERS IN LUCK.—What with good ice on the Dartmouth Lakes, the North-West Arm and a portion of Bedford Basin, to say nothing of the "glassy sheet" at the rink, Halifax skaters have had unlimited opportunities for enjoying the good old sport. Although the rink is largely patronized, to many minds the delights of indoor skating are not to be compared to those of the sport in the open air, where with a good expanse of smooth ice, the skater can fully indulge his or her fancy without fear of locking skates with anyone. But then again there are skaters who fear to face cold winds, and who easily become physically weary. And to these of course rink skating is preferable. Many men, many minds, and everyone to his taste. This good old-fashioned winter of '92-'93, is to be thanked for its consideration in providing seasonable enjoyment for all who are fond of winter sports, whether the hobby be skating, tobogganing or sleighing.

"AT HOME."—The officers of the Women's Auxiliary of the Church of England Institute held a reception in the parlors of the Institute last evening. Members and friends were invited to attend, and I have no doubt that all who accepted of the hospitality of the ladies of the Institute spent a very enjoyable evening.

LYCEUM ATTRACTIONS.—The Daniel Company has had an unbroken line of success in the entertainments given at the Lyceum Theatre, and large audiences have been in attendance every evening this week as formerly. A good specialty show is the delight of a large number of our citizens, and this the Daniels Company invariably offers its patrons.

CARNIVALS.—On Monday evening next the first carnival of the season takes place in the Exhibition Rink. As not a few of those who intend skating on this occasion invested in fancy costumes for the ball held this week, a grand display of finery may be expected at the coming carnival. Mr. R. Greenwood has charge of the decorating of the rink, which fact ensures success in this line. Next month, on the evening of St. Valentine's day, the children are to have a carnival, an event eagerly looked forward to by many little men and women of Halifax.

MOUNT ALLISON SEMI-CENTENARY.—The occasion of the semi-centenary of Mt. Allison College seems to have thoroughly aroused the good people connected with that institution, who while always energetic and abreast of the times, are now putting forth special efforts to advance their work. The Academy of Music was crowded on Tuesday evening when the claims of the Sackville Colleges were ably presented by speakers. The musical portion of the programme was furnished by the choirs of Brunswick St. and Grafton St. churches, and by Mrs. Harrison. This sweet singer has not often favored the Halifax public, but has now high favor among our musical people, and on Tuesday evening sang to an appreciative audience. Not a minor feature of the evening's proceedings was the collection, in which Halifaxians as usual did themselves and their city credit. The amount realized was \$4,688 33, which goes toward the \$50,000 semi-centenary fund.

A BRIGHT IDEA.—A novel spelling match is now in progress in one of our schools, and as new ideas are ever welcome in practical educational work the plan of this contest may prove of interest. In the case in question four classes have been formed with six members in each, and two hundred and fifty difficult words have been selected for spelling. After eight contests have been held the final contest will come off between the winning class, that is the class which has made the fewest aggregate mistakes and the member of any class whose individual record equals the highest record made in the poorest class. Thus the individuals as well as the classes have an opportunity to distinguish themselves, and in case a bright and shining light be located in the class which makes the largest number of aggregate mistakes, he need not become discouraged, as his chance for victory does not wholly depend on the record made by his class. There are two prizes in gold, first and second, offered for the successful. In these days of hurry and bustle, and of striving to attain high ideals, we are prone to consider the old-fashioned methods of our fathers' school-days primitive; but the fact is only too apparent that the three R's and a few other branches among which we may include spelling are sadly neglected for studies of much less practical importance. A badly spelled letter, be the sentence ever so well constructed, is naught but a disgrace to the writer.

CONCERT AT VICTORIA HOSPITAL.—The patients at the hospital whose health permitted, enjoyed a genuine treat on Tuesday evening, when the hospital committee of the Young People's Society in connection with St. Paul's Church, carried out an excellent musical and literary programme for their benefit. We who are well and strong, able to enjoy all that comes in our way, can hardly realize how much an entertainment means to the sufferers, who although provided with every comfort at the hospital, are deprived of many pleasures of life. The kind thoughts and willing services of the ladies and gentlemen who took part in the concert were highly appreciated, and will long be remembered with gratitude.

THE CHARITY BALL.—I would like to preface my jottings on the Charity ball with a few reflections on charity in general and charity balls in particular, but perhaps my readers might object to my giving them a dose with their jam, and consider that if I were to content myself with the object of adorning a tale rather than pointing a moral, I would please them better. Opinions differ as to these things, but the fact remains that even if the proportions of charity to selfishness in many of those who attend are as one to one

hundred, a goodly sum is often raised by such means and goes towards the furthering of some worthy object. The charity ball is sure to make its appearance at certain intervals, and it is gratifying when the result is satisfactory to the promoters, who take much pains to make a success of this philanthropic undertaking. The ball which took place on Wednesday evening under distinguished patronage, has been looked forward to for some time with mild excitement by those who care for *fetes* of this sort, but sad to relate the weather proved sullen, and not more than one hundred people assembled in Mason Hall. Of these the great majority were ladies, and dancing men did not exactly abound, much to the disappointment of the ladies who were prepared to "lightly trip it." There were many pretty dresses and the scene in the ball room was very attractive. Among those most noticeable were Miss Ross as Folly, and Mrs. Reader as Britannia. The little brown jug was a novelty and attracted much attention, and the various posants and ladies of the olden time came in for considerable admiration. Many ladies appeared simply in evening dress with hair powder, and as this is so generally becoming, the result was charming. As for the gentlemen, there were but few in costumes, and fewer still in pretty ones. Major Reader, as a gentleman of the olden time, looked well in velvet with lace ruffles, and the Chinese mandarin was very striking, though not exactly handsome, with his face chalked. Captain Tarry wore an effective costume as a Zouave, and looked well in it. The military men were generally in uniform, but there was a sprinkling of fancy costumes. The hall was handsomely decorated with flags and plenty of cozy sitting out places were provided upstairs. The band was stationed on the platform, which bore a profusion of palms and other ornamental plants. It was a pity so many instruments were employed, for although the Leicestershire regiment band is splendidly drilled, there was far too much of the "musical smash" about it within those four walls to make it agreeable—in fact conversation was a most impossible. I understand that about two hundred and fifty tickets had been disposed of, and that the state of the weather was to blame for the small attendance. At any rate the fairer and weaker sex did not appear to be dismayed thereby, but of course the stronger, and a' times—may I say it—lazier sex, could not face the dripping condition of affairs. Those ladies who were fortunate enough to fill their programmes doubtless will consider the fancy ball a great success from their stand-point, but their numbers must be few. Ladies danced with ladies at times in sheer desperation. All arrangements for the comfort and convenience of guests were perfect; attentive maids, who understood their work well, waited on ladies in the cloak room, and everything went smoothly. The refreshments were excellent and had more attention than usual devoted to them on account of the numbers who were not dancing. There were nineteen dances on the programme, and the small hours were reached before the final polka was played. CHRS.

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