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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., MAY 1, 1891.

{ VOL. 8  
No. 18 }

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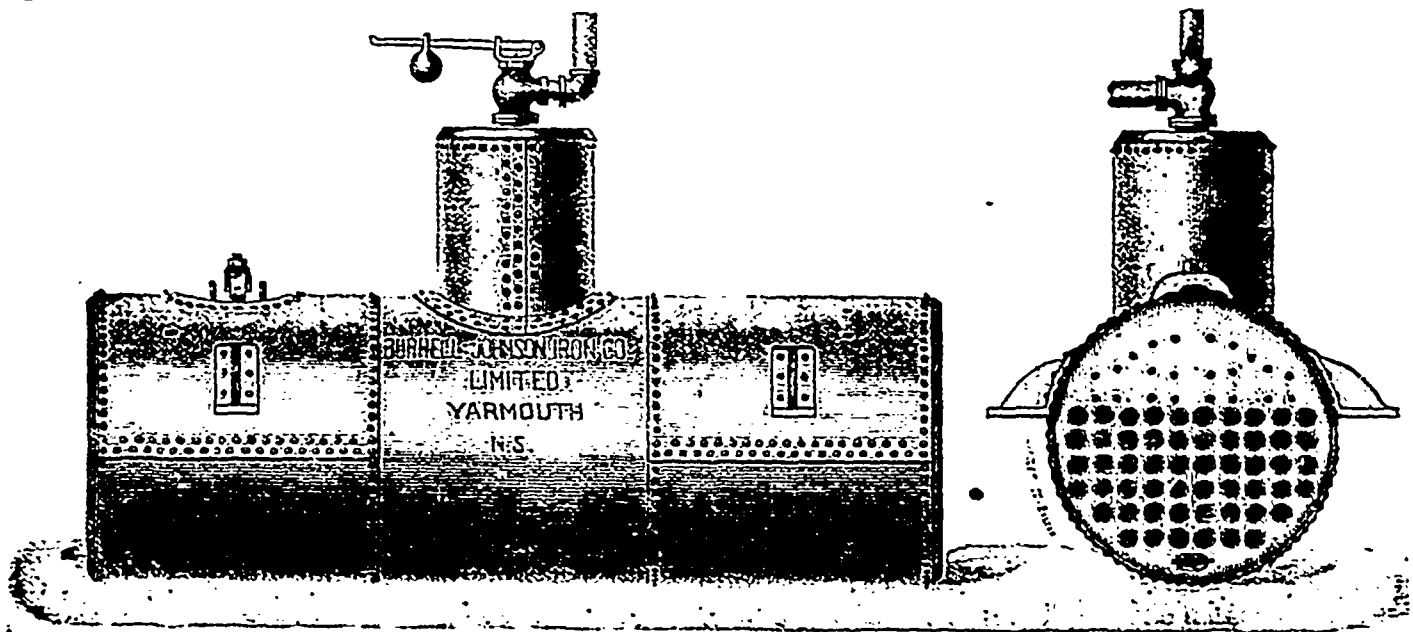
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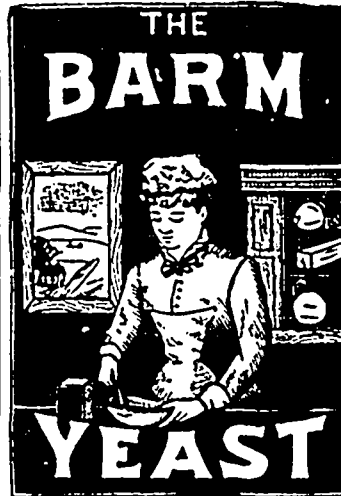
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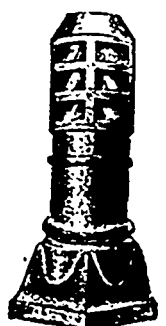
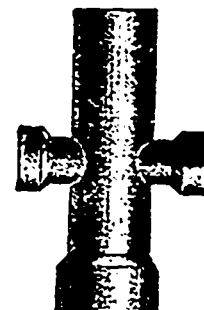
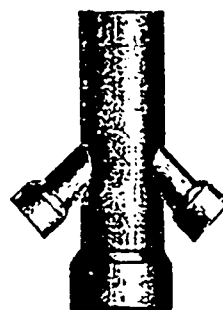
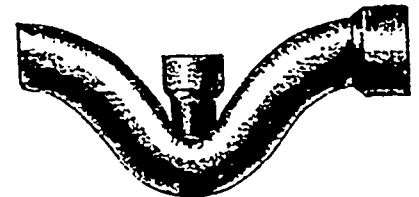
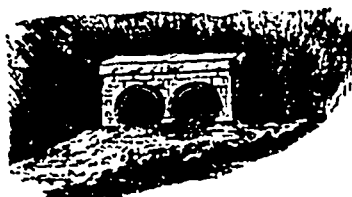
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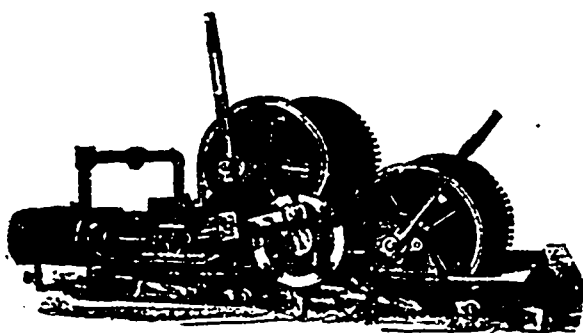
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The editor of THE CRITIC is responsible for the views expressed in Editorial Notes and Articles, and for such only; but the editor is not to be understood as endorsing the sentiments expressed in the articles contributed to this journal. Our readers 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 London *Daily Graphic* sees cause for alarm in the prevalence of laudanum-drinking by women in London. A dealer who gave evidence on the subject stated that one of his patrons spent ten shillings weekly in the purchase of laudanum, and that another was in the habit of drinking in his shop at one time two ounces of it, and that his customers habitually used large quantities of the baneful drug. It is well known that ether-drinking is quite common in Ireland and that the habit is growing. If things are as bad as they appear to be, measures to restrict the sale of opiates should not be delayed.

The views of the Rev. Dr. Partridge on the temperance question, in the last number of the *Mercury*, are outspoken and manly, they are based on experience and common sense, and they are expressed in a clear and forcible style, free from exaggeration and useless verbiage. By coming out squarely with his opinions on this subject, the Reverend gentleman will no doubt arouse in their wrath many intemperate advocates of prohibition, but he is deserving of great credit for his fearless championship of what he believes to be the best temperance policy. His article occupies a column of space in the *Mercury*, all of which is worth reading. We have space for but a few short extracts: "Total abstinence from intoxicating drinks, for example's sake, or for reason of health, is lawful and praiseworthy; but its only moral value lies in its voluntary acceptance, and individual liberty must not be interferred with." \* \* \* "That the true way and the only way of accomplishing the end aimed at by those who would violently compel the acceptance of prohibition, is to train the young to do without alcoholic stimulants. Where there is no demand there will be no supply." \* \* \* "That all methods of coercing the individual will, which take for their principle the doing of evil that good may come, exciting in many minds indignation and contempt, must fail and deserve to fail." \* \* \* "That all legislation which aims at being lasting should look to the end, instead of trusting in temporary expedients." Dr. Partridge also speaks of the discomfort of the homes of the poor, which drives them to take stimulants, and also points out the fact that it is the quality and not the quantity of liquor consumed which inflames men's brains and renders them imbecile or lunatic. "If," he says, "a man who labors hard with his body or brain could obtain a reasonable quantity of a stimulant that was pure and wholesome, instead of being compelled to purchase a pint of fiery rum, there would be less drunkenness, violence, crime and sin."

It is reported that the *Warspite*, flag-ship of the Pacific squadron, has been ordered to the Esquimalt dry dock on account of an alleged discovery of structural defects. This is unfortunate, if true. The *Warspite* is a comparatively new cruiser, being launched in 1884, and she is considered one of the best and most powerful of British armored vessels. She carries ten guns, registers 8,400 tons and has a horse power of 10,000.

The Chilean civil war grows more cruel. According to advices from Chili via Panama 500 Government troops and 800 revolutionists were killed in the battle of P. 20 Almonte, in which the Government forces were defeated. Five thousand men were engaged in this action, and 234 wounded men were taken to Valparaiso. The Government forces lost all their artillery. Many atrocities were committed by the revolutionary army, and many of the inhabitants of Pazo Almonte, including women, were killed. The officers and crews of the rebel vessels state that they have bound themselves not to lay down arms until they hang President Balmaceda in the principal square in Santiago. Other engagements are reported, as well as a fearful massacre by Government troops of workmen who had assembled on February 3rd to proceed to Iquique to make representations respecting the scarcity of provisions. The troops opened fire without warning upon 900 defenceless men, women and children, but the report says the killed were all men. It is reported that the Chilean ironclad *Blanco Encalada* has been sunk off Antofagasta in the Bay of Morena, by a torpedo.

The occasional spats between England and Portugal in Africa bid fair to develop into a sound drubbing for the latter unless she stops shaking her fist in the British lion's face. Portugal, probably relying on her insignificance, has been in effect saying, "Come on McDuff" for a good while, and last week despatches from South Africa stated that the Portuguese authorities had fired upon the British steamer *Agnes*, conveying the expedition of Sir John Willoughby up the Pungwe River, as under the *Molus Vicenti* between Britain and Portugal it had a right to do. Portugal explains as a reason for the seizure that Willoughby's vessels attempted to proceed up the river without paying the duties, but Britain has given Portugal to understand that no more fooling will be taken, and to enforce her meaning has dispatched three gun boats to the mouth of the Pungwe River to look after the interests of British subjects. Portugal has accordingly, it is stated, given instructions to her agent; to allow the British free access to the Pungwe River in future. The trouble is that the demeanor of the Portugal officials in Africa does not correspond with the suave assurances emanating from Lisbon, but doubtless the presence of the British warships will have the effect of producing a behavior more in accord with good manners.

The report of the drowning accident in St. John Harbor on Thursday night of last week is particularly sad and distressing, because of the cowardice and brutality alleged to have been shown by all but one of the men to the three women in the boat. It appears that a large dance was being held in Carleton, which was attended by several people from the east side. On returning home, the boat in which the accident occurred was overloaded, seven young men besides the two in charge of the boat, and three girls being carried. The current was very strong, and a dispute arising about the best landing place, the majority carried their wish, and the place objected to as dangerous by Stanton, one of the men in charge of the boat, was made for. Owing to this course the boat struck across the bows of the steamer *Dominion* and began to sink. The men of the *Dominion* threw lines out which were grabbed by the men, who made not the slightest effort to save the girls—in fact the one young girl, Miss Worden, who was saved, states that one of the young men kicked her off when she held on to him. The only man who kept cool and collected during the entire danger was Joseph Stanton, without whose aid probably few would have been saved. As it was, all the men and one girl were rescued, but the other two girls were drowned, in consequence of the wild scramble for life among those who should have been their protectors. If they had not lost their heads the whole party might have been saved. As a warning against overloading boats this lesson could scarcely be stronger. If those whose business or pleasure takes them on the water would but exert themselves to study the subject, they would have more sense about it. They would know that a boat has only a certain capacity, and that overtaxing it is unsafe even in smooth water; but when added to being deeply laden, a strong current prevails, there is every chance of such a boat coming to grief. Of the behavior of the men little need be said. The heroic conduct of Frederick Young, who lost his life in St. John Harbor in the attempt to save another, stands out in bold relief against this dark background. Whatever denials the survivors may make of the charges against them, the fact remains that they were saved and the girls were not.

Some little surprise has been created by Lieut. Stairs' recent change of regiment. The *United Service Gazette*, in referring to the matter, has the following to say of the gallant young officer of whom Halifax is proud:—"The slowness of promotion in the Royal Engineers is brought to the front by the acceptance by Lieutenant W. G. Stairs, R.E., of a captaincy in the Welsh Regiment, offered in recognition of his services as an African explorer during his participation in Mr. Stanley's late African expedition in relief of Emin Pasha. It is by no means a usual occurrence for the command of a company in a line battalion to be given to a subaltern of the Royal Engineers. Captain Stairs brings honor to the Canadian Military College, for it was from that establishment that he was gazetted to the Royal Engineers in 1885. On his return from Stanley's expedition he was last June appointed adjutant to the Royal Engineer troops at Aldershot, and he now gets his captaincy in a line regiment.

There is something very appropriate about General Booth's match factory in connection with his "Darkest England" scheme. It is proposed to call the matches "Salvation Blazes," and they surely, all things considered, ought to lighten the darkness considerably. General Booth has opened one or two of his shelters in the east end of London, and proposed to employ his people in the match factory in Hackney eight hours a day at good wages. Meanwhile he is looking about for a suitable Over-Sea Colony, but in this he meets a difficulty. The question is not so much what place is suitable for his people, but what place will have them. The idea of helping to regenerate the "submerged tenth" is not one to which any of the Colonies take kindly. They usually have enough to do to take care of their own black sheep. Victoria has already sent a protest to General Booth against having a riotous Salvation Army contingent invade it, whereupon the General said that Victoria might have waited until he proposed to do such a thing.

The Clitheroe case is not likely to be forgotten for some time to come. The Lancashire people rebel against the idea of a woman being free to leave her husband, and have subscribed funds to enable Mr. Jackson to carry the case to the House of Lords. An English exchange, in speaking of the matter, says it was in Lancashire that wives used to be corrected with a pair of wooden clogs, and that the custom has not even yet fallen into absolute neglect. The sympathy of such people for Mr. Jackson and his methods is consequently only to be expected. The legal effects of the decision are only just beginning to be felt. A case of wife-beating came up at the police court not long ago, and the woman asked for a judicial separation. This the Bench refused, and it was intimated that after the decision in the Clitheroe case, separation orders would not be made, as a wife could live apart from her husband if she chose. The applicant also asked for a maintenance order for the children, and was told it could not be entertained. The difficulty of arranging disorganized family affairs has evidently not been diminished by recent decisions.

"What's in a name?" The *Times*, commenting on the title chosen by the Australian Federal Convention, says:—"On some ears the appellation will grate. There are historical associations with the word Commonwealth, which might have recommended the use of another for territories belonging, and proud to belong, to the British Crown." The *Times*, however, will not waste time disputing over the title, although it suggests that Canada has not so exclusively appropriated the term "Dominion" as to forbid its employment by a federal union in the South Seas. As a more exalted phrase, "Realm" is proposed. Unfortunately these suggestions of the *Times* come too late, as the Australians have agreed upon the "Commonwealth of Australia" as a name. Some people sniff sedition in the fact that it is proposed to call the integral parts of the Commonwealth, not Provinces, but States, quite forgetting the fact that a rose by any other name would smell as sweet, and that there is no sign of disloyalty to the Empire shown by the Australian Colonies, even in the fact that their constitution is a compromise between that of the United States and that of Canada. In the event of the federation being carried in the different Legislatures, the Sovereign of the Empire will still be, through the Governor-General, the enacting authority; and the Privy Council will continue the ultimate court of appeal. Our readers are aware that the proposal to make the office of Governor-General one of popular election was rejected, whereby the Australians showed themselves wise in their generation. They evidently recognise their inestimable gain through freedom from the turmoil, jobbery and intrigues involved in the election of a head of an executive. They have evidently not studied the United States in vain on this point, however much they have seen fit to copy in other respects.

It is of interest to note in connection with the taking of the census that when the next numbering of the people occurs, in 1901, the opening year of the twentieth century, the people of England will be able to look back upon a census system which has attained the honors of centenarianism. In Canada, of course, we cannot claim any such distinction, but as we are a part and parcel of the great Empire, of which Great Britain is the chief corner stone, we take a lively interest in the progress and prosperity of the country, as demonstrated by the census returns. The first serious proposal to ascertain the number of the population in England was made in 1753, when Mr. Thomas Potter, M.P., introduced a bill for "taking and registering an annual account of the total number of the people, and of the total number of marriages, births and deaths; and also of the total number of the poor receiving alms in every parish and parochial

place in Great Britain." The opposition to the bill was strong, and it is amusing to read the remarks of a member named Thornton, who said—"I did not believe that there was any set of men, or indeed any individual of the human species, so presumptuous and so abandoned as to make the proposal we have just heard." We may make allowance for party feeling influencing Mr. Thornton's views. This bill, in spite of opposition and genuine fears that the scheme would prove costly and impracticable; that it would facilitate the imposition of new taxes; that it would be a prelude to conscription, that it would expose any weakness of the country to enemies abroad, and that the proposal was ominous of "some public misfortune, or an epidemical distemper," passed, with the support of the Government, through all its stages in the House of Commons by large majorities. It was, however, thrown out on the second reading in the House of Lords, and the proposal was not renewed until 1800, by which time public opinion had caught up to the advance guard of the foremost thinkers of the time, and the "Population Bill" brought in by Mr. Abbot was passed without opposition. The fear of the world becoming overpopulated, brought on by the publication about this time of Mr. Malthus' famous work on this subject, doubtless had a good deal to do with the desire to find out just how things stood in this respect. Accordingly the first census was taken in March, 1801, and since that date an enumeration has taken place in the first year of each successive decennium. The result of the first taking of the census was reassuring, and even at the present day, after a great increase of population, we are not so much troubled at the thought that there will ever be too many people on the earth, as we are that there will be too many of the wrong sort on the best portions of it. The legislation of the time all points to this fear. The United States Congress last session passed a strict immigration bill, and that country is showing in every way her desire to keep out of her territory all undesirable human and inhuman nature. The Chinese are barred or restricted in many places; Australia is getting on the defensive against them—in fact, the question of the "scum" of creation, of all kinds is getting to be a subject "ripe for inquiry" in many places. The taking of the census will do much to throw light upon this matter, both in Britain and the Colonies, as, in the former especially, every effort is being made to make the census of foreign immigrants as complete as possible. The British census coincides for the third time with the enumeration of the inhabitants of the Colonies.

A very interesting appeal case, that of "Musgrove vs. Chun Teong Toy," has just been decided by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, after four months' deliberation. In March and April, 1888, there was a violent agitation in certain of the Australian colonies against the immigration of Chinese. On April 27 a British vessel, the *Afghan*, arrived in the port of Melbourne with 268 Chinese immigrants on board, Chun Teong Toy, or Ah Toy, as he was generally called, being one of them. By the then existing law of the colony a vessel could bring to a Victorian port only one Chinese passenger for every 100 registered tons burden, a provision under which the *Afghan* was entitled to convey only 14 Chinese. She had, therefore, 254 in excess of her legal complement. According to the Chinese Act, 1881, no Chinaman could land in Victoria until he had paid, or some one had paid for him, a capitation tax of £10, and any shipmaster bringing more than the legal number of Chinese was liable on conviction to a penalty of £100 for each one in excess. The defendant, who was the collector of customs at Melbourne, refused to permit any of the immigrants on board the *Afghan* to land. Ah Toy accordingly brought an action against him for damages, alleging that by the law of the colony any Chinese on offering to pay £10 was entitled to land, and that the conveying of more than the lawful number was an offence for which by the Statute the master, not the immigrant, was punishable. The case would have been sufficiently interesting if the defendant had been content with pleading that he was justified under the Statute in refusing Ah Toy to land, but he proceeded to allege that Her Majesty's Government of Victoria, having reason to believe that a large influx of Chinese was imminent, and that this would be a danger to the public peace, decided that no further Chinese should be allowed to enter the colony, and that he (the defendant) acting on instructions, refused to receive £10 from Ah Toy or to allow him to land. Furthermore, it was said that this act of the collector was ratified by the Government of Victoria, and consequently by Her Majesty, as an act of State policy. It was around these two latter pleas that the battle raged; for the questions which they raised were, whether it is a prerogative of the Crown to exclude friendly aliens, and, if so, whether this prerogative has ever been delegated by Her Majesty to the Victorian Ministers, and finally, whether an administrative act of this character by a Colonial Government can be called an act of State. Both sides went back to the expulsion of the Jews by Edward I in 1290. Magna Charta, Calvin's case, Cokes Institutes, the opinions of Lord Eldon, Sir James Mackintosh, Sir Samuel Romilly and a host of other authorities were quoted. The constitutional relations between the self-governing colonies and the nature and effects of acts of State were also investigated. In giving judgment their lordships decided that it was not necessary to consider the constitutional questions at all; that there was no duty on the collector of customs to take £10, inasmuch as that was not the price of a license to land, but in the nature of a penalty on landing, and "it is not because the unlawfulness of an act is visited by a pecuniary penalty that the payment of that penalty makes it lawful." Accordingly there was no breach of duty on the part of the collector of customs towards Ah Toy, and the latter had no cause of action. The judges also expressed the opinion that there is no authority for the proposition that an alien has a legal right, enforceable by action, to enter British territory.

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sent to any Address.

K. D. C. COMPANY,  
New Glasgow, N. S.

K. D. C. has proved itself  
to be the Greatest Cure

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CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

PRESS ON.

By thine own soul's law learn to live,  
And if men thwart thee, take no heed,  
And if men hate thee, have no care—  
Sing thou thy song and do thy deed;  
Hope thou thy hope and pray thy prayer,  
And claim no crown they will not give,  
Nor bays they grudge thee for thy hair.

—Dunne.

A boy whose leg was repaired in New York by grafting some skin from a dog, complains now that his shin barks easily.

Cannibalism is on the increase in Washington. An advertisement in one of the papers reads:—"Wanted a white girl for cooking."

It is easy enough to find friends who will advance theories or opinions, but when it comes to advancing money—that kind is scarce.

"Mr. Tawker is a brilliant controversialist." "He is an intolerant bigot." "You think so?" "Of course I do. He never agrees with me in anything."

First Society Man—"A man might as well be dead as out of the fashion." Second Society Man (in high collar and regulation evening dress)—"Yes, and he might as well be dead as in it."

Mr. Pulliam (about to propose) "Miss Sanford, I am now going to say what I wanted to say an hour ago. Can you not guess from my eyes, what it is?" Miss Sanford—"Do you mean 'good night?' You look sleepy."

THE MYSTERY EXPLAINED.—Mrs. Nouwed: "Charley, love, why was a plain gold ring adopted as the symbol of marriage?" Charley: "Because by the time a fellow pays all the expenses incident to an average courtship he is not able to buy anything more elaborate."

GOOD ADVICE.—"I am on my way home, doctor," said a parsimonious city Alderman who was fond of getting advice gratis, meeting a well known physician in Pall Mall, "and I'm thoroughly tired and worn out. What ought I to take?"

"Take a cab" replied the intelligent medico.

PICTURE SUNDAY—(What our artist has to put up with)—Fair damsel (to our artist, who is explaining the beauties of his picture): "Charming! Charming! But, oh, Mr. Fitz Madder, what a delightful room this would be for a dance, with the musicians in the gallery, and all the easels and pictures and things cleared away!"

Fred. Gebhard astonished a few friends some days ago by saying:—"If there is one thing I hate to see a girl do, it is for her to throw kisses." "Come, Gebhard, we don't believe that," said a listener, "unless you can give us a pretty good reason." "It is because the average girl is such a miserably bad shot," sadly remarked the handsome beau.

A CRISIS.—Sanso—I suppose you have to put up with some very trying things on the stage sometimes? Thespis—Yes, indeed. Sanso—What was the most trying experience you ever had? Thespis—It was, beyond doubt, the time when I had to lie on the stage as dead, with my face towards the audience, and my nose itching.

ODD ADVERTISEMENTS.—A French paper contains the following advertisement:—"A governess—with diploma—would like to accompany a musical lady to the country and on the piano." Here is another:—"Wanted—A French nurse who loves children of three, five and eight years." And here is the queerest:—"Wanted—A professor to come twice a week to the house of a noble family, in order to reform the pronunciation of a parrot."—*New York Tribune.*

Colonel Tom Ochiltree and Maurice Barrymore recently had a passage at arms in the Hoffman House, and for a time the colonel held his own gallantly. But at last the rapid fire of raillery which Barrymore kept up proved too much for him and he retired from the field. Taking up his hat and holding it out to Barrymore, he cried:

"Kick it, Barry, kick it; I'm not in it."  
"Then what's the use of kicking it?" enquired Barry blandly.

THE BAIT.

"What bait do you use," said a saint to the Devil,  
"When you fish where the souls of men abound?"  
"Well, for special tastes," said the King of Evil,  
"Gold and fame are the best I've found,"  
"But for general use," asked the saint. "Ah, then,"  
Said the Demon, "I angle for man, not men,  
And a thing I hate  
Is to change my bait.  
So I fish with a woman the whole year round."

—John Boyle O'Reilly.

Talking of patent medicines—you know the old prejudice. And the doctors—some of them are between you and us. They would like you to think that what's cured thousands won't cure you. You'd believe in patent medicines if they didn't profess to cure everything—and so, between the experiments of doctors, and the experiments of patent medicines that are sold only because there's money in the "stuff," you lose faith in everything. And you can't always tell the prescription that cures by what you read in the papers. So, perhaps, there's no better way to sell a remedy, than to tell the truth about it, and take the risk of its doing just what it professes to do. That's what the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y., does with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. If they don't do what their makers say they'll do—you get your money back.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS NOW COMPLETE!  
IMMENSE ASSORTMENT  
SCOTCH TWEEDS

Suitings and Trouserings, Worsted and Fancy Coatings.

BEST VALUE FOR MONEY.

Look at our range of SUITS to order, \$12, \$15, and \$18. PANTS, \$3, \$3.75, \$4.75.

CLAYTON & SONS.

Harness, Horse Boots, Halters, Whips, Horse Covers, Carriage Wraps, Dog Collars, Oils, Soaps, Blacking, Horse Rugs, Harness Mountings, Harness Leather, Patent Leathers, AND EVERYTHING FOUND IN A WELL STOCKED

Harness and Saddlery Hardware Store, at

KELLY'S, 33 and 35 Buckingham Street, SELLING AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.

P. S.—A trial order solicited, and I feel satisfied that I will then have your trade. J. F. K.

GEO. E. SMITH & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

General Hardware, Carriage Goods, Minin and Mill Supplies, Paints, Oils, &c.

79 UPPER WATER ST.

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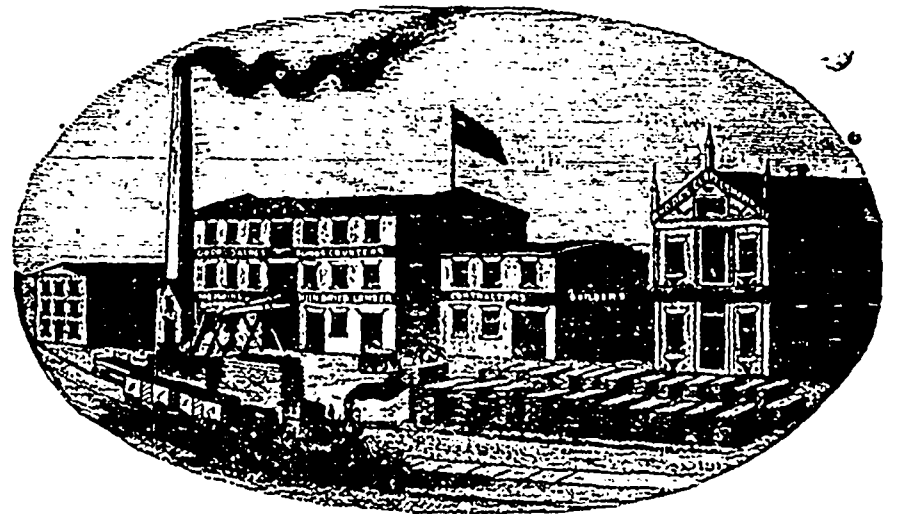
Greatest and Best Makers.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS THIS MONTH TO REDUCE THE SURPLUS STOCK.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL OR WRITE FOR PRICES.

W. H. JOHNSON,  
121 AND 123 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

RHODES, CURRY & CO. | AMHERST, N. S.  
Manufacturers and Builders. | 1,000,000 FEET LUMBER KEPT IN STOCK.



Walnut, Cherry, Ash, Birch, Beech, Pine and Whitewood House Fittings, Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Wood Mantels, Mouldings, &c. "CABINET TRIM FINISH" for Dwellings, Drug Stores, Offices, &c. SCHOOL, OFFICE, CHURCH and HOUSE FURNITURE, &c. Bricks, Lime, Cement, Calcined Plaster, &c. Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Builders' Materials. Send for Estimates.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

A great number of election petitions have been filed.

May 12th is to be observed as Arbor Day in the Halifax schools.

A petition against the return of Sir John Macdonald has been filed.

Hon. John Carling, minister of agriculture, has been called to the senate.

The steamer *Ulanda* is now out of the dry dock and the repairs will be done at the wharf.

H. M. S. *Pelican* arrived in port last Saturday from Bermuda on her way to Newfoundland.

Major General Herbert speaks well of the Canadian Militia. At the same time he advises more drill.

Judge Morse has decided that Daniel Murray, who shot McKean at Oxford Station, was insane, and has acquitted him of the offence.

Michael Shea was given in charge of truant officer Webster on Tuesday for refusing to attend school. He was released on promising to attend in future.

The P. E. Island Legislature was opened on the 23rd of April. After the transaction of some routine business the House adjourned until June 16th next.

An action for \$10,000 damages has been entered against the town of Pictou on behalf of the parents of the Dutch sailor Bouontal, who was burned to death in the lockup some months ago.

Extradition proceedings in the case of a Texan named Pigot, arrested in Halifax last week for swindling banker Sullivan, of San Antonio, out of about \$40,000, have been continued until to-day.

One of the large panes of plate glass in W. & C. Silver's store was completely knocked out by a large roll of carpet inside falling against it on Monday evening. New glass was put in on Tuesday.

Narcisse Larocque will be tried at the L'Original Assizes for the murder of the McGonigle girls in a wood near Cumberland village, Ont, November last. It will be remembered the crime was particularly brutal.

Sighting shots are to be allowed at the Bisley, Eng., rifle meeting this year. The matches commence July 13. It is likely that the Canadian rifle team will be sent from Montreal by the *Parisian* on June 24th.

The Bisley team is now complete, and consists of 15 from Ontario, 3 from Quebec, and 2 from New Brunswick. Only three of the leading 20 declined. These were replaced by Cartwright, Hilton and Beach.

Edward Hanlan and Wm. O'Connor have agreed to row a race for the single scull championship of America. The course has not yet been decided upon, but it will probably be the championship course at Lachine.

A Canadian Newspaper Clipping Bureau has been organized at Ottawa under the management of B. Mullen, G. H. Wilson and P. Hurcomb. It will no doubt prove of great value to all public men, as well as to the press of Canada.

An error which escaped our proof-reader last week made us say "inadequate" instead of "adequate" in an editorial note on the Legislative Library. The good sense of our readers will enable them to see that it was merely the work of the compositor.

Last Saturday night, or rather early Sunday morning, seven prisoners made their escape from the police station in the new City Hall by picking a lock and then getting out of a window. This does not look as if the security is very firm.

Bessie Pace, aged 10 years, daughter of Mrs. Cassie Pace, of Birch Ridge, Cumberland Co., was shot in the eye in the usual manner, by a boy with a revolver, which he did not know was loaded. The child was brought to the city, and her eye was removed at the Victoria General Hospital on Tuesday.

The *Empress of India* arrived at Victoria, B. C. on Tuesday. The steamer's time is ten days, fourteen hours and thirty-four minutes from Yokohama. The quickest trip ever made from Yokohama to San Francisco was made by the steamer *China*, December, 1889, in twelve days, twenty hours and fifty-four minutes.

Cablegrams received at Montreal state that at a meeting of the Grand Trunk shareholders in London, on April 28th, Sir Henry Tyler's nominees were re-elected as directors by an overwhelming majority. The stockholders thus supporting Sir Henry Tyler's policy. Tyler's nominees received the votes of 47,330 shares, while 20,799 shares voted against him.

The first session of the Seventh Parliament of Canada was opened on Wednesday. Hon. Peter White was unanimously elected speaker. One hundred and ninety-six members were sworn in, the largest representation on record at the opening of Parliament. The Governor-General did not see fit to declare the causes for summoning Parliament until Thursday.

The civic elections on Wednesday went off very quietly. Mayor McPherson was elected for a third term by acclamation. The results of the voting in the wards are as follows: Ward 1, T. C. Allen 264, John McCrow 162. Majority for Allan 102.—Ward 2, H. V. Wier 124, A. G. Hesslein 110. Majority for Wier 14.—Ward 3, J. L. Hamilton 180, E. W. O'Donnell 103. Majority for Hamilton 75.—Ward 4, J. F. Ryan 121, M. H. Ruggles 77. Majority for Ryan 44.—Ward 5, Miner T. Foster, no opposition. Ward 6, C. W. Outhit 192, Isaac Creighton 189, P. J. Griffin 140. Majority for Outhit 3.

The Yarmouth Steamship Company intend putting their splendid new steamer *Boston* on the route between Yarmouth and Boston just as soon as the "missing link" is completed, which will be in about a month. Meanwhile the *Yarmouth* is running. Mr. Brown, assistant steward of the *Yarmouth*, is a general favorite on account of his polite attentions in looking after the comfort of passengers.

A party of men left Quebec a few days ago to seize some whisky concealed down the river, but were compelled to return home without it. They arrived all right at Isle Aux Coudras, on which the whiskey is stored, and were shown large quantities of contraband cigars and liquor of all kinds, the value of which is estimated at \$60,000; but the entire populace armed themselves with various weapons, chiefly firearms, and defied the officials to make any seizure.

We invite attention to the advertisement in another column of J. Godfrey Smith, Druggist, who, having purchased the late R. A. Nisbet's preparations, which were so popular, keeps in stock and is prepared to supply the "Milk of Cucumber," "Davis' Antibilious Root and Herb Bitters," Cashmerine for the Hair, etc. Mr. Smith is agent for Laurance's Axis Cut Pebble Spectacles, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Miner's Magnifying Glasses, etc. A recent improvement in spectacles has been introduced by Dr. Laurance, by having a slight blue shade along the top of the glasses. People who have to read by electric light will find the strain on their eyes greatly lessened thereby.

"Old Hutch," the famous Chicago grain gambler, is missing.

The case of the schooner *Sayward*, involving the question of the jurisdiction of the United States over the seal fisheries in the Bering Sea, and the Lottery case, both of which were set down for hearing in the United States Supreme Court on April 20th, have been postponed until October 19th next. Counsel for both sides were ready to proceed, but the court desired that both cases be heard by a full Bench, which the illness of Justice Bradley at present renders impossible. The briefs of both sides have been made public. They are documents of nearly 200 pages each, and there are also copious appendices. Attorney-General Miller and Solicitor-General Taft prepared the argument for the United States, and Mr. Joseph H. Choate, of New York City, and Mr. Calderon Carlisle, of Washington, that for the petitioner.

British victories are reported from Manipur, India.

Owing to the friction between Italy and the United States, Americans are afraid to travel in Italy.

A lady who has died in Glasgow has bequeathed \$350,000 to Gen. Booth for the Salvation Army.

The reported serious mutiny in 3rd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards is now said to have been much exaggerated.

Strikes in Germany are assuming gigantic proportions. Ten thousand miners are out at Dortmund. In Belgium the situation is also serious.

Honolulu advices report that Minister Carter has resigned from the cabinet, and the people are clamoring for a republic. It is said the life of the Queen is in danger.

The death of Grand Duke Nicholas, an uncle of the Czar, is announced. The Grand Duke was a Field Marshal in the Russian army and Inspector-General of Cavalry and the corps of Engineers.

The inhabitants of Cape Town are jubilant at the action of Lord Salisbury in promptly checking the projected Boer invasion of Mashonaland and Manicaland, with the object of establishing there a new Republic.

Mr. Parnell is now at liberty to marry Mrs. O'Shea, the legal period of delay after the decree of divorce having expired. The *Daily News* says it has reason to believe that the marriage will occur soon, the date having already been fixed.

The death of the Grand Duke Nicholas, uncle of the Czar, was announced on Saturday. He was a field marshal in the Russian army, and inspector general of cavalry and corps engineers. He was born in 1831 and became incurably insane in October last year.

According to the latest despatches from Chili, two of the war-ships of the Insurgents have been blown up by Government torpedo boats. It is also stated the Government steamer *Florence* has gone over to the insurgents. It is thought the rebellion will soon come to an end.

The Czar, Czarina and the other members of the Imperial family were present on Sunday at the ceremony of the formal admission into the Greek Church of the Grand Duchess Sergius of Russia, who is a daughter of the Grand Duke Louis of Hesse and a granddaughter of the Queen of England. The Court chaplain and the Metropolitan of Moscow and St. Petersburg officiated.

The budget was submitted to the House of Commons on April 23rd by George J. Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer. Goschen said that there was an excess of £1,760,000 over the surplus, which he suggested in 1890. He added, however, that there was no certainty that the progressive increase would be maintained, as the needs of Ireland had increased the expenditure by the sum of £200,000.

Great excitement exists in Corfu because of the murder of a Christian boy in the Jewish quarter. The populace believe that the child was killed by the Hebrews as a Passover sacrifice. The Hebrews are terrified at the threatening attitude assumed by the Christians and have barricaded their houses, in which they have taken refuge, and have called upon the Government for protection.

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The English Government is evincing the greatest interest in the Chicago World's Fair. The Government has decided to make a handsome appropriation to ensure a full exposition of English products. The decision of the Government to ask a grant is an unusual sign of friendliness. In the case of the French exhibition no appropriation was made.

The *Official Messenger* publishes a decree prohibiting any Jewish artisans or traders from entering the city of Moscow, and expelling those residing there. The Czar wrote with his own hand, on the bottom of the original document, a notice to the officials of Moscow, that the decree was to be carried out in every particular. It is stated that a similar decree is to be prepared for St. Petersburg.

It is thought in some quarters that the elections for the Imperial Parliament are not far off. Of course no one but Lord Salisbury knows just when the House will be dissolved. Mr. Gladstone will continue in the leadership of the Liberal party, despite the rumors to the contrary. Lord Roseberry succeeds the late Earl Granville, as leader of the party in the House of Lords. The Irish Nationalists will be divided into two hostile camps, and both chiefs will put candidates in the field.

The Russian ambassador's protest in regard to detention by Ottoman authorities of Russian steamers *Nichni* and *Novgorod* in Dardanelles, April 13, has caused great alarm in Turkish Official circles. The Russian ambassador declared the embassy would henceforth be compelled to take independent measures to assure unimpeded passage of Russian merchant vessels through the Dardanelles. The Porte, in reply, said, should Russian ambassador's remark be carried out, other powers might feel called upon to take the matter into consideration.

The *Englishman*, Calcutta, in a semi-official article, says that the suppression of the opium trade in India will provoke a revolt among the Sikhs and other warlike races in that country. The only possible way, the paper continues, to recoup the loss of revenue from the opium traffic is by again imposing cotton duties, absorbing the famine fund, doubling the income tax, adding eight annas (or one shilling) to the salt tax, which would cause misery and death among thousands of the inhabitants, otherwise England would have to pay India six million pounds yearly.

Germany's greatest general, Count Von Moltke, died on April 24th. The funeral services were held on the 28th. Emperor William, the King of Saxony and members of the Royal families, together with leading German generals, were present. Great sorrow has been caused throughout Germany by the death of this distinguished hero, the greatest general of the century. Count Von Moltke was born in 1800. He took part in several campaigns, but his chief honors were won in the Franco-German war as Commander-in-Chief. He was also a man of great culture in several arts.

The Newfoundland delegates presented their case at the bar of the House of Lords on April 23rd. There was a large attendance, and the gallery was well filled with peepers. Sir William Whitway delivered a fine speech, setting forth the history of the legislation in which Newfoundland is concerned since the treaty of Utrecht, 1713. He gave the details of the objections to Lord Knutsford's Bill, and made several proposals as to Newfoundland legislation, and asked that the passage of the Knutsford Bill be delayed. The second reading of the Bill will not take place in the Commons before May 15th, giving ample time to consider any amendment that might be suggested in connection with the Government's measure.

A despatch from Oran says that an enormous reservoir of water 120 feet below the surface has been discovered at Elgolea, a small caravan station in the midst of the Sahara desert. The reservoir was discovered while a number of workmen were engaged in sinking a well at Elgolea. The shaft sunk already gives forty gallons of good clear water per minute, and it is expected that this amount can readily be increased should it be found that a larger quantity is necessary. The discovery is of the highest importance, and will undoubtedly lead to develop the caravan trade of Elgolea, which is one of the stopping places in the Sahara desert of the caravans which travel across that region. This is the first time that water has been found at so slight a depth in the Sahara.

The explosion of 265 tons of gunpowder in the powder magazine at Pozzo Pontaleo, Rome, on April 23rd, did great damage to property, and spread terror and dismay on all sides. All houses in the neighborhood of the explosion were seriously damaged. Five persons were killed outright and some 120 others injured. The cupola of the house of parliament collapsed with a tremendous crash. The vatican was shaken and several famous historical stained glass windows shattered. A fort near the magazine was almost destroyed, but fortunately all the soldiers had left the building in time to avert terrible loss of life. The investigation made by the military authorities into the origin of the explosion shows that it was caused by the accidental explosion of some shrapnel shell capsules. The Pope is said to be deeply stirred over the damage to the Vatican and to be preparing to protest against the alleged negligence of the government in storing such a vast quantity of powder contiguous to Rome.

We call special attention to the quality of Flower and Vegetable Seeds advertised in another column by Buckley Bros. As they import their Seeds direct from the best Seedmen in the world they are sure to give satisfaction.

**London Rubber Stamp Mfg Co.**  
Rubber and Metal Stamps,  
Notarial Seals,  
Geolograph Copying Pads,  
Stencil Cutters, &c.  
223 HOLLIS ST., Halifax.

**JOHN PATTERSON,**  
Manufacturer of Steam Boilers,  
For Marine and Land Purposes.  
Iron Ships Repaired.  
SHIP PIPES, GIRDERS, SMOKE PIPES, and all  
KINDS SHEET IRON WORK.  
ESTIMATES given on application.  
438 UPPER WATER STREET, Halifax, N. S.

# WHEN THE HAIR

Shows signs of falling, begin at once the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. This preparation strengthens the scalp, promotes the growth of new hair, restores the natural color to gray and faded hair, and renders it soft, pliant, and glossy.

"We have no hesitation in pronouncing Ayer's Hair Vigor unequalled for dressing the hair, and we do this after long experience in its use. This preparation preserves the hair, cures dandruff and all diseases of the scalp, makes rough and brittle hair soft and pliant, and prevents baldness. While it is not a dye, those who have used the Vigor say it will stimulate the roots and color-glands of faded, gray, light, and red hair, changing the color to

## A Rich Brown

or even black. It will not soil the pillow-case nor a pocket-handkerchief, and is always agreeable. All the dirty, gummy hair preparations should be displaced at once by Ayer's Hair Vigor, and thousands who go around with heads looking like 'the fretful porcupine' should hurry to the nearest drug store and purchase a bottle of the Vigor."—*The Sunny South*, Atlanta, Ga.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is excellent for the hair. It stimulates the growth, cures baldness, restores the natural color, cleanses the scalp, prevents dandruff, and is a good dressing. We know that Ayer's Hair Vigor differs from most hair tonics and similar preparations, it being perfectly harmless."—From *Economical Housekeeping*, by Eliza R. Parker.

## Ayer's Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY  
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.  
Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

## DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

### NEWS.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF ENGLAND.—Latest advices of the tournament show that it lasted longer than was anticipated, for at the close of the tenth day's play the final game for the championship still remained to be played. It was to be between Christie, of Sunderland, and Beattie, of Liverpool, and the title carries with it a prize of £20. The young champion of London, Tescheleit, after beating so well-known an expert as Willie Gardner, of Leeds, had to succumb to a former antagonist and ex-champion of London, Jordan. In the third round Jordan had to surrender to Christie, of Sunderland, as had also Freeman, of London, to Beattie, of Liverpool. This leaves Freeman and Jordan to play for third and fourth prizes, and Beattie and Christie for first and second. After beating Kear, of Bristol, and Grainger, of London, Gardner won the consolation prize.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JOSEPH E. COX, Montreal—Received, was disappointed in not meeting Mr. Miller.

### SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 216.—The position was: black men 3, 5, 7, 11, 21, king 29; white men 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 30; white to play and compel black to surrender at fifth move. 18 15, 11—25, 16 11, 7—16, 20 11: black surrenders.

### GAME 102.

"WILL O' THE WISP."

Being the deciding game from the first round of the English championship, showing how Tescheleit, of London, defeated Gardner, of Leeds:

Black, Gardner. White, Tescheleit.  
11—15 7—5—9 1—6 10—15  
23 19 24 20 16 12 23 19  
9—13 9—13 6—10 9—14  
23 18 25 22 31 27 19 10  
15—22 6—9 10—14 14—23  
25 18 28 24 27 23 26 19  
a-13—17 8—11 2—6 17—26  
21 14 32 28 24 19 30 23  
10—17 4—8 6—10 7—14  
29 25 19 16 28 24 16 7  
17—21 12—19 11—17 3—10  
27 23 23 16 19 16 12 3

And Tescheleit (white) won.

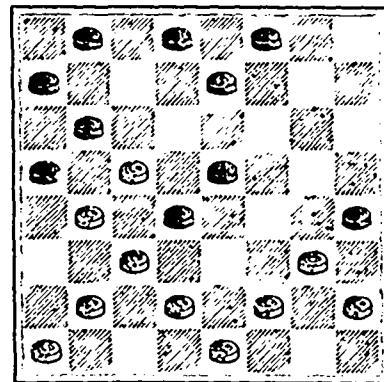
a Tescheleit claims that there is no draw after this move.

b 8—11 is stronger, but even that the London champion has analysed to prove will not draw.

### PROBLEM 218

From the game in which Jordan finally defeated Tescheleit, to the surprise of everyone.

Black (Jordan) men 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 18, 20.



White (Tescheleit) men 14, 17, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31.

Black to play and win.

Black played 1—6 and finally won. Instead of 1—6, however, there is a fine stroke which Jordan failed to see, but which we invite our readers to find.

## Do You Care to Know

Where you can buy your

# STOVES,

Ranges, House Furnishing Hardware, etc.

## THE CHEAPEST?

Well, we don't mind telling you that

# Cragg Bros. & Co.

Cor. Barrington & George Sts.

Have the Finest Stock of

## Housekeepers' Requisites

To be found in the City, at Prices to suit all.

## Gentlemen's Furnishing Emporium.

HOLLIS ST.

# FREEMAN ELLIOT.

Just opened—

White Marseilles Evening Dress Vests.

Fancy Serge and Mohair Vests.

Quite New.

Serge, Wool, and Silk and Wool Shirts.

Nicest Goods ever shown.

New Shapes in Linen Collars.

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Halifax Printing Company,  
161 Hollis Street.



# LEITH HOUSE.

Established 1818.

## KELLEY & GLASSEY,

SUCCESSORS TO ALEX. McLEOD & Co.

### Wine and Spirit Merchants,

HALIFAX, N. S.

**PUTTNER'S**  
IS THE BEST TAKE NO OTHER  
**EMULSION**

**American Hotel, Shubenacadie,**  
**THOS. COX, - Proprietor.**

Boarding and Livery Stables in connection. Stages leave daily for Gay's River, Musquodoboit, Sheet Harbour, and Maitland, on arrival of Train from Halifax.

THE MOST CENTRAL HOTEL IN THE CITY

### Albion Hotel,

JAMES GRANT, Proprietor.

22 SACKVILLE ST., HALIFAX.

Terms Moderate.

### LYONS' HOTEL,

KENTVILLE, N. S.

(Directly Opposite Railway Station.)

Extensive improvements have just been completed in this house, which is conducted on first class principles, and will be found, outside of the Queen or Halifax Hotels, equal to any in the Province. Good Sample Rooms and Livery Stables in connection. Also, Billiard Rooms.

**D. McLEOD, Proprietor,**

KENTVILLE, N. S.

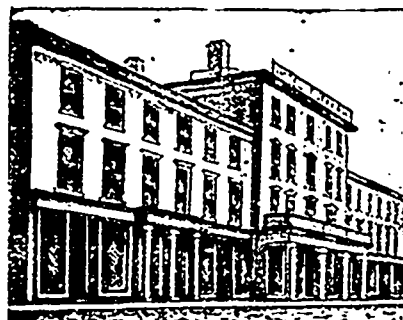
### BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

Within Two Minutes Walk of Post Office.

**DUNCAN BROUSSARD, - Proprietor,**

HALIFAX, N. S.

101 ON PARLE FRANCOISE.



### "HOTEL DUFFERIN,"

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

**WINDSOR, N. S.**

### EUREKA REMEDIES.

#### TRY THEM.

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

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

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

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

Manufactured by The Eureka Remedies Co., Port Hillford, Guysboro Co., N. S.

### Nova Scotia Dye Works,

9 BLOWERS ST. HALIFAX, N. S.

### B. G. STREET, Dyer and Cleanser.

Gentlemen's Garments Cleansed,  
Steamed & Pressed at Lowest Prices.

All Goods for Mourning Dyed at shortest notice

REPAIRING DONE ON THE PREMISES.

Parcels sent for and delivered

### THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.  
For public purposes, such as Educational Establishment and large Hall for the St. John Baptist Society of Montreal.

MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1891.

January 14, February 11, March 11, April 8,  
May 13, June 10, July 8, August 12, September 9,  
October 14, November 11,  
December 9.

ELEVENTH MONTHLY DRAWING MAY 13.

3134 Prizes Worth \$52,740.  
Capital Prize worth \$15,000.

TICKET, - - - - \$1.00

11 TICKETS FOR - - \$10.00

ASK FOR CIRCULARS

#### List of Prizes.

|                       |        |             |
|-----------------------|--------|-------------|
| 1 Prize worth         | 15,000 | \$15,000 00 |
| 1 " "                 | 5,000  | 5,000 00    |
| 1 " "                 | 2,500  | 2,500 00    |
| 1 " "                 | 1,250  | 1,250 00    |
| 2 Prizes              | 500    | 1,000 00    |
| 5 " "                 | 250    | 1,250 00    |
| 25 " "                | 50     | 1,250 00    |
| 100 " "               | 25     | 2,500 00    |
| 200 " "               | 15     | 3,000 00    |
| 500 " "               | 10     | 5,000 00    |
| APPROXIMATION PRIZES. |        |             |
| 100 " "               | 25     | 2,500 00    |
| 100 " "               | 15     | 1,500 00    |
| 100 " "               | 10     | 1,000 00    |
| 999 " "               | 5      | 4,995 00    |
| 999 " "               | 5      | 4,995 00    |

3134 Prize worth.....\$52,740 00  
S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager,  
81 St. James St., Montreal Canada.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

#### BEREFT.

My tears fall on thy quiet face,  
Bitterly wrung from a breaking heart;  
Together, ah, God! so far apart,  
I stoop and lay my lips on thine—  
Thy loving kisses all were mine,  
Ah me, now this is thy resting place.

Thy hands meek folded on thy breast,  
So cold and white their icy chill,  
Struck to my heart with an anguished thrill,  
I touch thy cheek so pale and fair,  
Once the wild rose's bloom was there,  
Thy tender heart is now at rest.

Thine eyes are closed for evermore,  
Soft lashes resting on thy cheek,  
I whisper thy name, thou dost not speak,  
And gently kiss thy calm fair brow,  
'Tis the face of an angel that lies there now,  
Thy feet tread softly on Heaven's shore!

—ROBIN ADAIR.

#### BY THE SEA.

I've gathered seaweeds of colors rare,  
And dainty sea mosses like mermaids hair,  
In delicate tints of every hue  
Borne on the breast of the ocean blue,  
From the court of some queen,  
In caves unseen,  
Now lavishly our shores bestrew.

I've watched the waves with combing crest,  
Ride o'er the ocean's heaving breast,  
Shaking their white manes in the wind,  
Followed fast by those behind;  
The thundering surge,  
And the wild winds' dirge,  
Make sweetest music to my mind.

Down on the rocks all wet with the sea,  
I stroll, and the gulls scream over me,  
While the foam and spray sweeps to my feet,  
And the salt wet wind blows fresh and sweet  
And a wild unrest,  
Stirs in my breast,  
And my heart like the throbbing sea doth beat.

—ROBIN ADAIR.

#### THE CULTURE OF THE AFFECTIONS.

Mr. Philip G. Hamerton, in a recent volume entitled "French and English," points out the advantage which the French have over the English in the cultivation of the feelings, owing to the general habit of utterance, which is as natural to one as it is foreign to the other.

The Frenchman has no hesitation in expressing all the love, tenderness and sympathy that he feels; to him it appears quite as reasonable as to form his thoughts into words of conversation. The Englishman, on the contrary, despises and avoids this practice. Too shy, or too reserved, or too proud to give voice to his emotions, he habitually conceals them, and shows some degree of contempt for those who give them free vent. He accuses his neighbors on the other side of the channel of fulsome exaggeration and insincerity; while they, on the other hand, pronounce him cold, apathetic, and callous. Probably both criticisms have a little truth, mixed with a great deal of error. It does not necessarily follow that the one is superficial and frothy because he expresses so much, or that the other is deficient in feeling because he expresses so little.

It is far more likely that the difference of expression is chiefly due to different habits and customs, and a different popular opinion, than that it forms a measure of the depth and permanence of the feelings themselves. There can, however, be no doubt that the affections are largely influenced by the manner in which and the degree to which they are manifested. Few people realize this to its full extent. So long as they exist it is thought to be a small matter whether they are locked up in the breast, so that none can perceive them, or whether they are poured forth in unstinted measure. But that their very existence, and, much more, their healthy growth, depends, to a great extent, upon the outlets provided for them, is seldom considered.

No one wishes to be without the benevolent emotions of love and tenderness, compassion and sympathy; and yet but little pains are taken to nourish or to train them. While the intellectual powers receive the most careful discipline, no pains being thought too great to strengthen and direct them, the affections are suffered to take their own course, and no special effort is made to augment them when deficient, to exercise them when dull, or to guide them into wise channels when disposed to go astray. Were this done skilfully and tenderly, yet with as much earnestness and energy as are given to develop other faculties, perhaps there would be less complaint of exuberance, on the one hand, and passivity on the other.

As far as their expression goes, the best that we can desire is perfect sincerity. Neither the attempt to exaggerate them, nor the effort to withhold them, can be desirable. Simplicity and truth in this, as in all things, are the best exponents. But just as it is not always easy to express our thoughts with simplicity and truth, and in such language as shall convey their real meaning to others, so it is not always easy to translate our feelings correctly. Both must be the result of culture. In the arts this necessity is at once recognized and provided for. The painter at his easel, the sculptor at his block, the actor on the stage, the novelist at his desk are all striving to portray delicate shades of feeling, and no pains are spared to accomplish this. Why, then, should it be supposed that no culture is necessary to depict the natural feelings as they arise? The idea is even current that any educating process would crush spontaneity, and so injure the feelings themselves.

Never was there a greater mistake. Instead of this they are continually injured by yielding to the various untutored impulses which sway men.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

### DUELLING AND ANTISEPTICS.

The preliminaries of French duels are many, various, and delicate, but we do not remember to have noticed before the graceful and refined piece of etiquette which preceded the recent encounter between M. Rochefort and M. Thiebaud. The seconds took the swords of the intending combatants and carefully syringed them with an antiseptic liquid. This borrows from surgery one of its most important precautions.

Sir James Lister first discovered the means of fighting off the germs or microbes which abound in the air of hospital wards, and rush into the open wound made by the surgeon's knife, like the seven devils that occupied the house vacated by one. Thus the patient cured of one disease fell a victim to pyæmia, septicæmia, erysipelas, or gangrene. When, however, the microscope revealed to us the invisible world of the air, Lister recognised that the enemy must be beaten off before the garrison could be relieved. Consequently the precautions taken in a well-conducted hospital before an operation is begun would astonish the most particularly clean Dutch housewife or English dairymaid of the first class. The instruments to be used are steeped in some antiseptic liquid. The surgeon and all his assistants wash their hands with carbolic soap in prepared water. They put on specially clean linen garments. The atmosphere around the patient is kept saturated from first to last with carbolic acid spray, so that not a single wicked and wandering microbe can break through and live. The wound is speedily covered up with oil silk impregnated with carbolic acid, resin and paraffin. Every time the dressings of the wound are changed the same precautions are taken. The results of this system have been marvellous. It has rendered possible large operations that formerly were fatal in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

In Lister's own wards in Glasgow, after he had introduced the antiseptic precautions, the mortality after operations fell at once from forty-five to fifteen, and finally to twelve per cent. All over the world the plan has been applied with success, and, next to the discovery of chloroform, it has been the most beneficent gift of the surgical profession to the human race. It is odd to find French duellists so wonderfully practical and cool as to adopt just before their furious onsets a practice so scientific, so considerate, and humane. If the action were translated into words, one duellist would say to another, "I am enraged enough to try and wound, perhaps to kill you, but I will do so with a particularly clean sword. It shall be cleansed, not only from dust or stains visible to the naked eye, but from all possible germs of disease. I may run you through, piercing your lungs or heart, but I will not be the means of conveying into your body a single ungentlemanly microbe to disturb your recovery by setting up mortification of any kind."—*Daily Telegraph.*

### NEW MAGAZINES.

*St. Nicholas* for May presents a very tempting table of contents, beginning with an imaginative poem, "Morning," by the late Emily Dickinson, whose work has been so cordially praised by the critics. Nora Perry's "Siege of Calais," a ballad with striking illustrations by Birch, will delight little students of history, who will also read the second paper on "The Land of Pluck," by Mrs. Dodge, with keen delight, supplemented as it is by two very interesting letters on Holland, in the Letter-box Department.

Among other attractions we find a clever bit of verse with pictures by Margaret Johnson, in which children of different nationalities extol their native foods; a verse by John Albee called "The Manners of Sheep"; an allegory, "A Lesson in Happiness," by W. J. Henderson; "My Microscope," an article on some interesting objects in minute life, by M. V. Worstell; an amusing dialogue by Oliver Herford, "The Professor and the White Violet," and two slightly didactic pieces, "A Turning-Point," and "A Diet of Candy," wherein the young reader may find food for reflection sugar-sprinkled with fiction.

The Departments, and the usual delightful jingles and pictures tucked in between the longer stories and poems, force one to confess that *St. Nicholas* not only gives good measure, but generously inserts small extra bits wherever space can be found. In short, it is one of the few periodicals in the world which is a pleasure to read "right through from cover to cover."

Dr. Andrew D. White deals with a particularly interesting episode of the "Warfare of Science" in his paper on Miracles and Medicine, which opens the *May Popular Science Monthly*. One of our newest industries is described in this number by Frederick A. Fernald in an article on Ice-making and Machine Refrigeration, with pictures of an ice factory, a rink of artificial ice, a cold-storage room, etc. A possible solution of the great educational problem of the day is suggested in the description of an Experiment in Moral Training, given by Dr. Mary V. Lee. The conclusion of Professor Huxley on the War-path, by the Duke of Argyll, is printed in this number. Mrs. K. B. Claypole describes some forms of minute vegetation, with illustrations, in My Garden on an Onion. A survival of the human weakness for charms and magic is shown by Lee J. Vance, who writes on Evolution of Patent Medicine. Some of Fröbel's stimulating ideas are set forth in a paper on The Education of Children. There is a sketch and portrait of Captain Niels Hoffmeyer, a Danish meteorologist of much ability. Attention is called in the Editor's table to some of the wonders of electricity under the title, The Youngest of the Sciences, and the weakness of recent attempts to discredit The Doctrine of Natural Selection is pointed out.

New York: D. Appleton & Company. Fifty cents a number, \$5 a year.

*What the Enterprise of An Intellectual Fashion Magazine Has Done For Its Readers.*—Among the cabin passengers who arrived from Europe on the 18th ult. by the steamship *La Bourgogne*, were fourteen Parisian designers of ladies' fashionable gowns. These artists have been engaged by the enterprising managers of *The New York and Paris Young Ladies' Fashion Bazar*, to contribute exclusively to the columns of that popular magazine. All of them are well known in New York, for their reputations have preceded them. Mrs. Astor, the Vanderbilts, Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts are among the society leaders who have worn gowns designed by these artists. During an interview with a reporter one of the designers said:

"Paris still leads the world of fashion although Eugénie no longer sits on the throne. Parisian gowns have a style about them that cannot be equaled. That, I suppose, is the reason why we have been engaged to come to America to teach the ladies of your beautiful country, through the columns of *The New York and Paris Young Ladies' Fashion Bazar*, how these wonderful creations of the dressmakers' art are constructed. It is our business to design the handsomest and most fashionable gowns for the different seasons of the year. These designs will be printed in colors and will be accompanied by such clear instructions as to the selection of materials and the cutting and fitting of the garments that no woman of sense will have the least difficulty in making perfect fitting gowns herself. It is a knack, a science, to fashion a gown that will make a very small and very fleshy lady appear slim. Not one designer out of a thousand can hit upon the true lines unless he makes it the study of a life time. You ought to see the May number of our magazine. We have designs in it that will take the hearts of the ladies by storm. They do not get a new dress made up every day, and I can tell you it is an important item to get the best magazine, and the very latest and most exquisite Paris styles, and have it fashioned like the one that is best suited to their figure."

### INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Forrest, Fraser & Co. are progressing rapidly with their new factories in Kingston. Three large buildings and a fine ice house have been erected. Two buildings are 30 x 40 and another 25 x 40. One is for condensing milk, another for canning apples and preserving fruits, and still another for warehouse. The machinery would have been placed ere this had not the boiler been destroyed in Robb's fire.—*New Star.*

BUTTER FACTORY.—A butter factory is about to be established at Nappan, in accordance with the proposition made by Prof. Robertson. The farmers are very much in favor of the scheme and about 160 cows have already been promised and a larger number will come to the support of the factory another year. The shares are fixed at \$5, allowing one share for each cow. Messrs. J. R. Pipes, J. Tingley, R. T. Coates and R. T. Shipley were appointed a committee to raise stock for the erection of a building and purchase of an engine.—*Amherst Sentinel.*

UNITING ALUMINUM WITH GLASS.—A mechanical expert of Cincinnati, it is said, has succeeded, after numerous experiments, in uniting aluminum with glass, and it is claimed to be the first successful result. A large piece of the aluminum, with a glass tube in the centre, was turned in a lathe, and it was impossible to detect the slightest flaw or joint where they came together—in fact, it appeared as one solid mass. Heretofore no metal could be made to unite with glass in which the contraction and expansion were the same, and it is claimed this will create a revolution in the way of reducing the cost of incandescent lights, as it will take the place of platinum, which costs \$320 a pound.

Mr. Read, of Wallace, is shipping stone from Pugwash to the upper provinces by rail, and to New York by water. It is brought from the Northport quarries to Pugwash by water.—*Amherst Record.*

### PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

The members of the House of Assembly have been chiefly engaged during the past week in ratifying bills enabling towns and municipalities to borrow money for local purposes. A large number of private bills have also been approved, most of them being Acts of Incorporation for joint stock companies, which in the present day are deservedly popular. Among the more important of these Acts are the Acts incorporating the Windsor Furniture Co., Ltd., the Dartmouth Manufacturing Co., the Halifax Street Carriage Co., the Bridgewater Music Hall Co., the Fairview Hotel Co. and the Nova Scotia Mining, Milling and Transportation Co.

Mr. Cameron, of Pictou, has asked for a full detailed statement of the expenditure upon roads and bridges, and the House has consented to have these papers prepared and laid on the table. The preparation of these papers will require a large amount of extra work upon the part of the officials, and at first blush it does seem unnecessary to be informed as to the name of each man who worked upon the roads, the length of time he worked and the money paid to him; but when it is borne in mind that the total appropriation was \$600,000.00 it can readily be understood that the matter is an important one, and in the absence of an official such as the Auditor-General of the Dominion, the subject is one worthy of the closest consideration.

With the disappearance of the Anon bridge at Windsor, disappeared the last toll bridge in the province, and it was generally supposed that in the future bridges that were necessary for the convenience of the public would be built with public funds, and the passage over them be as free as the Queen's highway. But we were mistaken. A bridge spanning the Annapolis River between Grandville Ferry and old Port Royal has become a necessity, and the people strongly endorse its immediate construction. But, alas, it is to be a toll bridge, and every load of hay, every firkin of butter, and every team which is carried over the bridge will be taxed. If this bridge be a public necessity its construction should be assisted by the Province, and the municipality should find some other way than exacting tolls for raising the interest upon its contribution toward the building of the bridge.

The Central Railway Company has been revived, and, we are told, means business. The projected railway will join the Windsor and Annapolis Railway at a point in the vicinity of Windsor; from thence it will pass through New Germany and Caledonia, from which place a branch will be built to Liverpool, and the road prolonged from Caledonia to Shelburne.

## COMMERCIAL.

Under the influence of fine weather the conditions of general trade have visibly improved, and a more confident feeling in nearly all lines is noticeable.

Agriculturists are just now very busy in preparing their fields and getting in their seed, still they claim that they generally stand in a better position than they have for some years, and many dealers remark that farmers in several sections are more ready to pay cash than usual.

The City Council met on Monday for the last time as at present constituted, and very cheerfully voted away large sums of money for water extension, street service and other departments. Without at all questioning the necessity for such appropriations, we would remark that it is a moot question whether any legislative body which is representative has a moral right to deal with matters in such a wholesale way on the very eve of an election. The rate of civic taxation is already very high, and most citizens are naturally averse to all schemes for spending money, increasing the number of officials, etc.

Collections and remittances are reported as improved, but they would bear a good deal more "improving."

Weekly Financial Review of Henry Clows & Co, New York, April 25, 1891.—At last the anticipated 'bull' campaign in the Stock Market appears to have fairly set in. For several weeks past there has been a more or less general feeling that the prices of securities were ranging below their intrinsic value, but various circumstances have arisen one after another to prevent that conviction from developing into a concerted movement for a rise. First, there was the distrust entailed by the after-effects of the panic of last fall. Then that lack of confidence was intensified and prolonged by the dangerous position of banks and bankers at the European centres, growing out of the financial complications in Brazil and in the Argentine Republic, which even at present has not entirely disappeared. Next, this condition of European finances has induced the national banks of England and the Continent to strengthen their position, as far as possible, by the accumulation of specie, which has caused apprehensions of a drain upon our stock of the precious metals, and has actually caused about \$12,000,000 of gold to be shipped from this port within the last five weeks, correspondingly reducing the reserves of the New York banks. And, again, during the current month, we have had to meet the return of securities from London, the usual April withdrawals of currency to the country banks, and the selling of large amounts of certain prominent stocks for reasons not understood. In spite of these depressing influences so persistently maintained, the market value of securities has been steadily maintained; and now that the causes of depression have disappeared or lost their influence, the conclusion is very general that the time has come for a legitimate 'bull' market. There is more, however, than the disappearance of unfavorable conditions. New conditions of a more than usually encouraging nature have come into play. The country has the promise of a harvest of more than ordinary abundance, concurrently with poor crops in other countries, which suggests the probabilities of a large export of cereals at high prices. This means a year of unusual prosperity for the agricultural West, and consequent large traffic for the railroads. It is also becoming evident that last year's cotton crop has been estimated far below its actual extent, so that a very unusual surplus may have to be carried over into the next season; which implies prosperity at the South also. An exceptionally good harvest will mean the liquidation of farm mortgages, the proceeds of which may be expected to seek employment in Wall street. Already, these prospects are beginning to have their effect upon the tone of trade at large. The merchandise markets generally are doing a healthy and steadily increasing business; and the iron trade (the best barometer of business) shows a marked improvement in demand for all its products.

A set of conditions like these is legitimately calculated to have a favorable effect upon the prices of securities. That would ordinarily be the effect even were prices relatively high, but when prices range moderately low, as they do at present, a continued advance movement becomes almost irresistible. We have now a clear prospect before us extending over a long period. Such crises as happened last fall come but once in ten years, and therefore setbacks of that character are not to be reckoned as among the possibilities of the next few years. The weak spots in the financial machinery have been tested and repaired, and for some years to come we may expect a steady expansion of business at large upon a vigorous and sound basis. It is therefore reasonably inferable that any investments made upon the present

valuation of securities will be rewarded by a rise in price. This prospect appeals not only to purchasers for transient holding, but equally to permanent investors, and the current buying comes in no small measure from the latter class. For these reasons, I regard the present improved spirit of the market as the beginning of a buying movement that is likely to be continued — with the usual intervals of fluctuation — until a higher range of values is reached. The obstructive tactics of the room traders are a matter of small moment against such a 'bull' feeling as is now setting in, and the small 'bears' already exhibit a conservative caution. The 'outside' element, so long absent, has taken possession of the market with a force which warns 'room' operators to stand aside until the buying movement has exposed itself by excesses."

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

|                    | Week ending April 24, week. |      | Weeks corresponding to April 24. |      |      |      | Failures for the year to date. |      |      |  |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|------|----------------------------------|------|------|------|--------------------------------|------|------|--|
|                    | 1891                        | 1890 | 1890                             | 1889 | 1888 | 1891 | 1890                           | 1889 | 1888 |  |
| United States..... | 181                         | 166  | 174                              | 181  | 193  | 4073 | 4005                           | 4245 | 3736 |  |
| Canada.....        | 33                          | 39   | 38                               | 25   | 26   | 705  | 675                            | 645  | 662  |  |

DRY GOODS.—The fine weather of last week has imparted a better tone to the trade, and in some places there has been a run upon the lighter fabrics suitable for summer wear. In the millinery department laces, ribbons and trimmings have been freely drawn upon, and so far as city requirements there are few complaints, though what may be called the annual nuisance of moving day has kept some businesses quite unsettled. There are a number of complaints of cancellation of orders for spring delivery, and also the return of parcels and parts of parcels already sent out, which is causing much annoyance and not a little loss. These unbusiness-like transactions, like the vague credits and forward datings of parcels so much complained of, are forced upon wholesale houses by the keen competition of which solvent but shuffling customers take every advantage. It goes without saying that shabby and insolvent customers never are guilty of sending back anything once within their grasp, and they give their orders with a freedom that delights the drummer. In fact they are generally so polite and accommodating that dealing with them is quite a pleasure—for the first few transactions.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—There is exactly the same condition of affairs to note, and the advance of spring has not as yet created any material change. Briefly stating it, both buyers and sellers are acting very cautiously, the former holding off in the hope of favorable prices when importations begin to arrive, while the latter are careless and confident, for the quantity of new material near by is very small. In fact, as buyers hold off so do sellers, and trade is quiet. Consequently, there are few important features to note. In pig there has been a little more doing as the season opens, but business is as yet comparatively small and the position unchanged locally. The prices of metals reported by cable from London show that during the week, tin declined £1. 5s. and copper 15s., while Scotch warrants advanced 1s. 7d. and No. 3 Middlesborough iron 1s. 3d. Soft Spanish lead was unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS.—The continued strength of the grain markets everywhere in Canada, and the fact that the reserves in Ontario are small as well as in the North-West, is stiffening the local flour market to a considerable extent, while the demand is fair and of a steady character. Consequently, prices all round are firm. Beerbohm's cable reports wheat and corn *nil*. French country markets firm. Weather in England cool and finer. Notwithstanding the weak cables from the other side, the Chicago wheat market was very strong and advanced 1½c. to 2c. Corn and oats were at first weak, but later advanced in sympathy with wheat ½c. each. In New York wheat advanced 1c. to 2c. At St. Louis wheat was very irregular, earlier options declining while later ones scored a substantial gain. At Toledo wheat was active and stronger, and advanced 1c. to 1½c.

PROVISIONS.—There has been a good local enquiry for pork and lard, but the movement continues light, while prices are very firm. In Liverpool lard declined 3d., but prices of pork, bacon and tallow were unchanged. Provisions in Chicago were weak in the early part of the week, but afterwards advanced sharply, pork gaining 50c. and lard 15c. The hog market there declined 5c. to 10c. The cattle and sheep markets were quiet.

BUTTER.—The market rules easier on fresh, new butter consequent on freer receipts, but there is no material change in the position, and no difficulty is found in disposing of any nice parcels, the demand for which is fully maintained. A London correspondent writes as follows:—"The week opened with a quieter market in butter and with slightly easier prices, but absence of supplies halted the downward move, and the close is firm at the late quotations. Nevertheless, there has not been a deal doing, as buyers, taking for granted that a fall must soon take place with the advent of warmer weather—which, alas! is always coming, but after all does not come,—have held aloof, being satisfied with fulfilling their immediate requirements."

CHEESE.—There is nothing new to say about the condition of the local cheese market. The movement is strictly confined to a small jobbing trade and to supplying the actual consumptive demand, which is small. The Liverpool cable remains at 5s., so that it does not seem likely that those who speculated on its touching 60s. will realize their money. A letter from London says:—"Cheese remains firm for Canadian descriptions, with prices still hardening, qualities below the highest priced being eagerly sought after in order to meet the retail demand for a good cheese at 6d. per lb. The average consumer here never knows what he is buying in regard to foreign, except it be Dutch, which has always been as such; but though I have never seen (and I believe it is a thing unknown) American quoted in our shops, the good quality shown by Canadian cheese of late years has been such as to induce retailers to ticket it as such, and a cheese monger in my own neighborhood, who has on his window-board some good-looking cheese labelled 'Canadian Cheddar,' informs me that there is quite a run on it,

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and that if he were to substitute another kind his customers would soon 'twig' it—though he is selling New Zealand produce, which has been taken so readily in our markets, but as to the origin of which he is strictly reserved to his clientele.

APPLES IN ENGLAND.—We take from a London letter the following: "The first arrival of New Zealand apples in this country since the experimental trial last year, should be a lesson to Canadian exporters. The utmost care was taken in their selection and packing, and the consequence is that they arrived in London in simply superb condition, the auction last Monday being well attended and a spirited competition resulting in extraordinary prices being fetched, 25s. being reached as the top price per bushel case.

FRUIT.—The fruit market shows little change, but there seems to be more disposition for business, and this has led to some widening of the jobbing movement as compared with last week, but it has considerable to gain yet. The easiness noted in Valencia raisins still continues. Advices from New York, however, are somewhat better, and the same is the case with regard to London, and quotations made from the latter market on some lines would be close to 6c. laid down here.

SUGAR.—There is a fair steady trade going in sugar, but the movement is much slower than the refiners expected. Both of our local refineries have very considerable stocks of manufactured on hand, and have partially shut down, discharging many of their operatives, and working the few that they have retained on short time. This is because of the uncertainty as to what course the Government will pursue in reference to the duty on raw sugar.

TEA.—There is a good active business doing in teas, especially in cheap grades, which continue scarce. It is reported that a large New York house has purchased a block of some 2,300 packages now on route via Vancouver, through a prominent broker in Montreal. It is said that they will be held in Montreal in anticipation that a duty will soon be put on teas entering the Dominion.

COFFEE.—There has been some little business doing here during the week in coffees. The New York Commercial Bulletin says:—"Rio and Santos grades, as a rule, continue to be very well held in the majority of cases. There are a great many of them at the moment to take care of, and there may be weak spots here and there among owners, but the evidences that the Brazilians have marketed the bulk of the crop and propose making a good fight over the remainder are fairly conclusive, and it has for some time proven an inspiration to make a pretty stiff holding.

FISH OILS.—Montreal, April 28—"The market now seems very quiet but firm. Steam refined seal oil is quotable at 47c. to 49c. Cod oil has been in more request, but we hear of no business on a large scale, and the market is dull but firm at 37c. to 39c. Norway cod liver oil, new season's make, is quoted at \$1.10 to \$1.25."

FISH.—The local fish situation remains unchanged, and no alteration can be expected for the next month or six weeks. The Lunenburg bankers have started out, but they are short of bait, which, however, they propose to obtain in Newfoundland in defiance of the orders of the Government of the Colony.

—"There is little enquiry for fish at the moment, and beyond some business in dry cod and Labrador salmon there is no business to note. The former moves at firm prices, \$4 50 to \$5, and stocks are small, while the latter runs from \$15 to \$16, according to quality." Gloucester, Mass., April 28—"New Georges codfish at \$6 a qtl. for large, and small at \$5 25; Bank \$5.75 for large and \$5.25 for small; Shore \$5 87 and \$5 for large and small. Dry Bank \$6, medium \$5.25. French codfish \$6 per qtl. Phillips Beach codfish \$7 per qtl. Cured cusk at \$4.75 per qtl.; hake \$3; haddock \$4; heavy salted pollock \$2.50; and English cured do \$3 per qtl. Labrador herring \$6 bbl.; med. split \$6; Newfoundland do. \$5.50; Nova Scotia do. \$6 50; Eastport \$4; split Shore \$4.25; round do. \$4.50; round Eastport \$4; pickled codfish \$7 25; haddock \$6; halibut heads \$3.50; sounds \$12; tongues and sounds \$11; tongues \$10; alewives \$3.50; trout \$14; California salmon \$14; Halifax do. \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16."

D. M. Johnson, Esq., M. D., Port Hawkesbury, certifies: "I have used Puttner's Emulsion with great satisfaction where Cod Liver Oil is called for. I recommend it as so disguising the oil that patients never refuse to take it."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

Table listing various grocery items such as SUGARS, TEA, MOLASSES, BISCUITS, and their respective prices.

BREADSTUFFS.

Table listing various breadstuffs such as Flour, Oatmeal, and their respective prices.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table listing various fruits such as Apples, Oranges, Lemons, and their respective prices.

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

FISH.

Table listing various fish species such as Mackerel, Herring, and their respective prices.

PROVISIONS.

Table listing various provisions such as Beef, Pork, Lard, and their respective prices.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Table listing various butter and cheese products and their respective prices.

SALT.

Table listing various salt products and their respective prices.

## MARJORIE DURANT.

(Continued.)

## CHAPTER IV.

"Borthwick," said Dr. Gresham one morning when he came in to luncheon, "do you feel inclined to make yourself useful, because, if you do, there is a job ready for you."

"What is it?" asked Hugh.

"Cautious man! They want volunteers on the Relief Fund Committee; I mean men who will help distribute money and tickets with their own hands, keep accounts, and so on. Everyone is willing to do the talker-talker—good Lord! what a lot of foolish chatter does go on!—but money is wasted in paying people to do the work. The men who have the time won't give it; and the men who would give it have not got it. What do you say?"

"I shall be here such a little while I don't think I should be much use, but if temporary assistance will be any good, why, I am their man."

"Little while! Nonsense! Now I have got you I don't mean to part with you in a hurry. Don't let me hear anything more of leaving, till after the New Year is in, at any rate. So that is settled; and if you come with me to-morrow I will introduce you to Mr. Bradley, and he will tell you all about the work."

Dr. Gresham was very glad Hugh had consented, for he was anxious to keep him in the town as long as possible. Hugh was changed, his friend saw, and he was not sure that he liked the change. The boyish hopefulness was gone, and there was a cynical flavor about his speech which betrayed the depth of the old wound. He often, as it were, got outside his old self, and all that old self typified, and with keen analysis and bitter words held it up to the scorn of the new self, lightly laughing at the doctor because he would not join him.

"This is a disappointed man, crammed full of world wisdom. I liked the boy better. Now, when he has the ball at his feet he thinks it scarcely worth stooping for. Marjorie did the mischief; perhaps it is not too late for her to repair it," thought the older man.

But the weeks went by, and Borthwick remained a sealed book as far as Marjorie was concerned. He had seen her many times since their meeting on the common, and the first inevitable restraint having worn off, thanks partly to Theo's tact and determination, they were apparently very good friends, which was just what the doctor complained of. Of course it was impossible to guess what were Marjorie's feelings, but the doctor did her more justice than Hugh, and was quite convinced she would never marry him unless she loved him.

But Borthwick made no sign that she was any more to him than any other girl, and his friend began to think his first and only attempt at inveigling a man into the matrimonial noose, which he had himself escaped, was destined to be a failure. He forgot that Hugh was no longer a love-sick boy, to rush to any friend who would listen to his raving, but was a man who had knocked about in the world till he was little likely to wear his heart upon his sleeve and pipe his love-song to the gaping crowd. Hugh loved Marjorie as much as ever, but it was in a different fashion. If he could have believed that she loved him he would have been very happy, but the idea of Marjorie marrying him for the sake of the home he could give her, filled him with dread, and effectually closed his lips. The glamor was gone, and in the place of the ideal creature he had worshipped he saw a lovable, but faulty and changeable girl, who had followed any caprice of the moment without thought of what the cost might be to others. True, under the iron hand of sorrow she had developed into a brave and patient woman, who commanded his admiration; but it was impossible for him to guess how much or how little Mr. Damer's desertion had had to do in making her the grave, tender hearted woman he could scarcely believe was the same as the old careless, sparkling Marjorie.

When he was away he had felt an irresistible impulse to return to Draybridge; now he was there he almost wished he had not yielded to it.

One afternoon Marjorie was curled up in an armchair watching Theo going through the thrilling performance of trying on a new bonnet. It was Saturday, so Marjorie was at liberty to spend her time in whatever way she thought fit, and the Durells took care that that time should be devoted to pleasant idleness. She had been sitting by the fire with a book on her knees, reading a little and dreaming a little, till the arrival of Theo's millinery aroused her.

"Well," said Theo, surveying herself complacently in a glass, "will it do?"

"No," answered Marjorie promptly. "Oh, there is nothing the matter with it as a bonnet," she continued, checking Theo's exclamation of dismay. "It's what I call a highly respectable bonnet, but it won't do for you."

"Thank you," said Theo, sweeping a low curtsey.

Marjorie waved this aside and went on:

"You must not have strings."

"Oh, I must have strings."

"You will not have strings; and you will have another bonnet built twenty years younger at least. Theo," Marjorie exclaimed, so suddenly that Theo started, "I do believe you are trying to dress up to Dr. Gresham! Now, it is no use, twenty-seven must not marry forty-six."

For a moment Miss Durell's usual equanimity almost failed her, and it was in a tone approaching nearer to anger than she had ever used to Marjorie that she answered:

"Don't talk such utter nonsense, Marjorie!"

The two girls had been so busy talking that they had not noticed the sound of the knocker, and before Marjorie could answer, Dr. Gresham and Hugh were shown into the room.

Marjorie was the first to recover her wits.

"You are just in time to give an opinion," she said. "We are having a dress rehearsal, and are calculating the effect of Theo's new bonnet on the women in church to-morrow; now do you think it will fill them with envy hatred, and malice? I am afraid not."

"Marjorie, Marjorie!" cried Mrs. Durell, who entered the room in time to hear the last part of the girl's speech.

"Well, dear, you know it is true, though not generally acknowledged, that women only dress to make other women miserable."

"I feel humbled," said Dr. Gresham. "I really thought ladies put on pretty things to please me—not me individually, but as representing the enemy."

"Never harbour so conceited a notion again," said Marjorie. "But you haven't given an opinion yet, and mind it is to be a candid one."

"I like it very much," said the doctor stoutly.

Marjorie looked at him disapprovingly, and telegraphed in dumb show to Hugh that he was not to say the same.

A pang shot through Hugh's heart as he thought how in old days he had read the merest flicker of Marjorie's eyelids, or the slightest wave of her hand, and here he was following her lead again.

"Miss Durell lends a grace to the bonnet which it does not possess in itself," he said.

"Two for and two against," said Theo. "Mother, yours will have to be the casting vote, but we will postpone the decision till Monday."

"And allow the congregation to attend to the service undisturbed to-morrow," said Mrs. Durell. "Marjorie, dear, will you ring for some tea?"

Marjorie did as she was asked, and then turning to Hugh, she said:

"How are you getting on with your Relief Fund work, Mr. Borthwick?"

"Very well," answered Hugh. "We want more men to sift cases before they are relieved, though. I found a number of sturdy, idle vagabonds, who have simply loafed about all their lives, were presenting themselves as working men out of employment and getting the relief money, and in some cases men had actually refused work, preferring to live on the charity intended for the unfortunate."

"What did you do?" asked Mrs. Durell.

"Stopped the supplies at once, told the loafers to live as they had lived before, and the others do the work which was offered to them."

"They are a rough lot at Paradise, are they not?" said Mrs. Durell dubiously.

"However did the place get such a name?" asked Theo.

"I have often wondered," said the doctor. "Any place more unlike Paradise it would be hard to imagine. A narrow, dirty street about a mile in length, with still dirtier lanes crossing it, leading to different factories; black mud and refuse ankle deep in winter, black dust and refuse ankle deep in summer, and sulphurous clouds of smoke overhanging the place all the year round; that is Paradise. The man who named it must have done so in a wild fit of waggishness."

"And the people?" said Theo.

"Even where they are not poor they seem to have the same inborn love of dirt and equalor."

"You see they have no aim, no ambition to excel in anything. They have taken for their motto, 'Anything will do.'"

"A man or woman with no aim in life is already half dead," said Theo.

"Shall I meet you at Mrs. Hastings' on Tuesday?" asked Hugh of Marjorie, as if tired of the discussion.

"Oh, no," she answered quickly; "but Theo is going."

"Yes, I'm going," said Theo. "But how I hate a musical evening!"

"You don't care about music?" said Hugh questioningly.

"Vocal, yes; instrumental, only when I am in the mood for it. It always amuses me to see the shocked look of the musical gushers when I say so; they seem to think that there is something wanting in me. Half the women I meet don't know the difference between 'Frondos Agrestes' and 'Sartor Resartus,' and could not tell a Botticelli from a Turner, or Hook from Burne-Jones; now I consider that very ignorant, but I do not tell them so. Musical people seem to have a monopoly of rudeness."

"Theo means she does not care for all classical music," explained Mrs. Durell.

"Even my own mother feels it necessary to apologise for me because too much Handel and Beethoven sends me to sleep," said Theo, with a comic look of resignation.

"Hugh," said the doctor, as they were walking home, "I advise you to be careful down Paradise way; those men of whom you were speaking will not bear you any good will."

"Oh, they are all right; I am not afraid of them attacking me."

"It is as well to be prepared; they are a rough lot."

"Yes," said Hugh absently, his mind far away.

Instinctively the doctor seemed to know his thoughts, for his next remark came like a comment on what Hugh was thinking.

"Miss Durell hit the right nail on the head when she said a man with no aim is only half alive."

"I wonder whether I was the nail meant," said Hugh dryly.

"Hugh," broke out Dr. Gresham impetuously, "you don't appear to care for anything now; you are far too *blase* for your age. If you go on, you will develop into a selfish, cynical old bachelor. Forgive me if I speak plainly."

Hugh put his hand affectionately through the doctor's arm with one of his boyish impulses as he said:

"Your unswerving kindness to me has given you the right to speak plainly; there can be no question of forgiveness. I feel sometimes that I am on the wrong track; but what would you have me do?"

"Care a little about something besides your business; have a hobby. What has become of all your enthusiasm and dreams of leading a useful life? Hang it! you had better get married, and make a home for yourself."

Hugh's face clouded over, and he said quietly:

"I shall never marry. Women are too shallow to let me risk my life's happiness with any one of them."

"You know nothing about it," retorted the doctor bluntly. "You had better throw all that nonsense overboard, and marry Miss Durant—that is, if she will have you."

"Thank you. If I married, I should like my wife to marry me, not my house and income."

"You are wrong. Money had nothing to do with Marjorie throwing you over, any more than it would influence her choice now. She might have lived a life of ease and idleness with some of her people, but she was too proud; and a girl who has made the plucky fight she has made is little likely to put her pride in her pocket and say, 'Thank you, kind sir,' to the first man who asks her to marry him. As a matter of fact, you would not be the first, for only a little while ago young Hopwell, the brewer, wanted to marry her, and he can show thousands to your hundreds. Not, of course, that I have any reason to believe she would have you if you asked her; but if you still care for her, and I believe you do, you can but try, and if you win her, I shall say you are a deuced lucky fellow!"

"You have altered your tune considerably."

"Yes, I have. That girl has been tried in the fire, and has come out pure metal."

Hugh shrugged his shoulders.

"There is very little pure metal knocking about without alloy," he said.

"Hang it, man! you are not without alloy yourself. Seems to me a man expects his wife to be perfect without thinking it at all incumbent on him to aim at being anything of the kind."

Hugh laughed.

"Doctor!" he said, "I believe you are in love."

CHAPTER V.

In another week it would be Christmas, happiest time of all the year to the happy, and most miserable time to the miserable.

Marjorie felt herself to belong to the last, as she sat in a third class carriage on her way back to Draybridge from a village where she had been giving lessons. It was nearly five o'clock, and as she sat looking out into the darkness she felt both weary and depressed. There could be no gathering together of her people. Mother and sisters were scattered far and wide; all that represented home to her now was the house of a loyal friend.

Marjorie could not afford the cost of the railway journey into Devonshire where her mother was; but Mrs. Durant had the other girls near her, and so could better do without Marjorie than Marjorie could do without her, and the poor girl felt very much out in the cold this dreary winter afternoon. Then she thought of Hugh, and in the empty compartment the girl's cheeks burnt with shame at her own folly and shallowness. The one man's love was pure gold, Laurence Damer's a glittering sham, which crumbled at the touch of unmerited disgrace. Now it was too late, she knew that she really loved Hugh, though her fancy had swerved for a while, and she could almost feel grateful for the trouble which had saved her from becoming the wife of Mr. Damer. Of course Hugh had quite got over his love for her, his manner proved it; indeed, had she suspected otherwise she would not have been so much at ease in his presence, for even if he had wished it she could never marry him now. She had turned her back upon him when he was poor, and was working night and day for her sake; she could not marry him now that he had won his footing. Then she thought of her lost home, where all had seemed so safe, so secure; when she had lived a careless, happy life, surrounded with love. Nothing was left but the memory.

"I wonder for how many years I shall go on like this, teaching stupid or spoiled children, no matter how sick or sad I may be; and when I am old, younger and stronger people will push me from my place, and the end—what will it be?"

As these unhappy thoughts passed through Marjorie's mind, she became aware of some men in the next compartment who were evidently arguing among themselves. It is generally supposed that the lower orders of Draybridge and its neighborhood use most terrible language, but as it is perfectly unintelligible to anyone but themselves no one is shocked. This being the case, Marjorie's attention would not have been attracted, but that she heard the name Borthwick mentioned, followed by a string of more or less intelligible curses.

She started from her dreamy, listless attitude and listened. The partition between the two compartments was carried to within a few inches of the roof, too high to see over, but allowing anyone who listened intently to hear portions of a conversation.

As soon as the man who had startled Marjorie ceased speaking, another voice took up the tale, and a third broke in at intervals.

Evidently three men were in the compartment. Presently they lowered their voices, and seemed to be planning something. Marjorie held her breath for fear of losing the thread of what they were saying.

(To be continued.)

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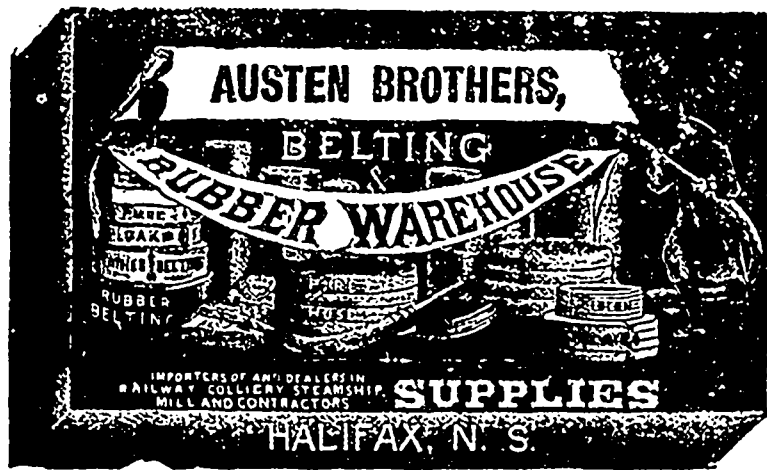
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N. B.—The Golden Gate Concentrator may be inspected at work at the Works at Waverley.

## MINING.

**NEW BRUNSWICK MINING NOTES.**—My notes are rather few and far between, but really there has been nothing very exciting in mining circles in N. B. of late to tell you of.

The Govt. at last session passed a Mining act to all intents and purposes very similar to your Nova Scotia Mining Act. They however made the royalty on gold and silver  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Other minerals and metals about same as your own.

There is considerable difference of opinion in the matter among many of our mining men, and much objection is made by some, but as a whole I think the new regulations will be regarded favorably.

As New Brunswick has not been fully prospected, it would perhaps have been a wise policy if the government had included a clause, making all mining operations free and exempt from royalties for a period of say ten years, which would probably have had the effect of encouraging capitalists to more fully look into and explore the mineral deposits of the Province.

Not much is being done in the shipment of manganese at the present time. A number of manganese properties are reported as being on the market for development and sale.

A number of farms were leased last fall, at or near Neuwigowauk on the line of the I. C. R. not very far from Hampton, and prospecting and development it is understood is to be gone on with. The conglomerate is said to contain a fair percentage of gold, but until a proper trial test of a fair body of it is made, nothing definite can be said.

Reports of probable paying gold claims at Stanley, in York County, above Fredericton, await verification.

Fair sized leads of gold and silver in combination, in Gloucester Co., in the northern part of the Province, are reported, and it is said negotiations with a view to opening up the same are in progress.

The prospects are that a more vigorous research for minerals and metals in different sections of the Province will be made this summer than heretofore, as a better chance is offered under the new mining act to acquire leases and prospecting licenses.

We have been shown a good sample of what is claimed to be manganese this week. It is said to be found in large quantities within five miles of Wolfville. If so there will be a chance for some one to make a good thing out of it. Those interested can see the sample we have by calling at this office. —Acadian.

### FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF SPRING HILL SUFFERERS.

To the Editor of the Critic.

Sir:—The interests of humanity prompt me to tender publicly a few suggestions in regard to the distribution of the very handsome amount contributed recently for those left destitute by the explosion at the Spring Hill mines. It appears self-evident that the generous outburst of practical philanthropy was intended for the widows and children, as well as for the aged and disabled, of those who were dependent upon the earnings of the miners who fell victims to that dire calamity.

It has been estimated that sixty or more families have been bereft of the means of support. To enable these to meet pressing want, and in some measure to alleviate their sorrow and distress, the contributors to the relief fund have a right to expect that generous aid will be promptly given.

It has been acknowledged that no less a sum than seventy six thousand four hundred and twenty eight dollars (\$76,428.00) has already been received, and more is expected to follow.

The distribution of this amount, extended over a space of ten years, would yield *without interest* two hundred and twenty dollars (\$220) a week for the first year, and decreasing twenty two dollars (\$22.00) a week every year, would ultimately come down to twenty four dollars (\$24.00) a week for the ninth year, by which time the need for aid will in a great measure have passed away. This, as I have stated, is without reckoning anything for interest, which, under the judicious management of the board of Trustees, would form a very considerable item.

For those of the dependent class who have attained the age of seventy, the best provision would be an annuity for life.

For widows and infirm persons, generous allowances should be ungrudgingly bestowed in proportion to the loss they have sustained.

It would be a satisfaction to the large body of contributors to have a statement published showing what has already been done in the way of distribution, and for how long a period it is proposed to extend the operation of the fund.

This, with any other similar information, would be greatly appreciated. It is due not merely to the recipients, but to those also who have subscribed to their relief.

Sir, Your very obedient,

Halifax, 27th April, 1891.

JAMES R. DEWOLF, M. D.

"PROSPECTS" ARE NOT "MINES."—The late George Hearst had probably as extended an acquaintance with mines and mining men as any man on the Pacific coast, says an exchange. That acquaintance was not made in the carpeted offices of mining brokers, but by contact with miners at work in mines and with mining men when actively carrying on large operations. His dealings with miners and mine owners were often for large amounts, and were not confined to any particular section of country. In all these dealings, he was a squire man, never attempting to obtain a property by unscrupulous methods. He was never willing to give for a mine more than the value of the ore that was in sight. When owners seeking to sell, urged that the invisible supply of ore was probably worth more than the ore in sight, and should be considered in the purchase price, he would reply:

"That's why we are willing to buy. If there is no more ore in your mine than I can see, we shall make a bad bargain in paying you the value of that visible ore for the property." When the owner retorted that if he was to get no more for his mine than he could see in it he had better keep it and work it himself, Mr. Hearst would bid him do so. "We," he would say, "are not hankering after your mine. We think well enough of it to give you cash down the money which you can probably take out of it in three or four years' work. We look to the invisible supply for our profits." Of course, Mr. Hearst was not, in late years, a seeker after and purchaser of mere "prospects." He was a "mine" buyer. The rule he followed, as indicated above, is the one now adopted by all conservative mine buyers. While that rule can be followed in buying mines, it cannot be followed in buying prospects. Often the prospect has little or no ore visible. This is not because a ledge is not visible, but because the ledge has not been exposed below the surface. Therefore, the value of the ground is in a great measure speculative, and its owners have some justification in asking a price above the apparent value. There are hundreds of such prospects in the country, and intending buyers should be willing to discount an invisible ore supply. At the same time owners should not expect "mine" prices for "prospects."

The gold mining outlook is steadily improving, and preparations for a vigorous prosecution of the business in all mining camps are now well under way. Finds and rumors of finds of great value are reported and denied, and at present it is almost impossible to give reliable information on several matters that have reached our ears. One great drawback in gold mining is the uncharitable way that miners and other interested parties persist in running down properties in which they are not interested. The evil is a growing one and does great harm with no possibility of resulting good. In many cases a love of gossip is the moving cause and no harm is intended, but envy and jealousy also play their part, and when parties deliberately and with malice aforethought seek to injure a property they should be brought to book. One or two examples made of these slanders would have a wholesome effect, and some one should move in the matter.

**STEWIACKE VALLEY.**—The work of developing the conglomerates near Brookfield is now being judiciously prosecuted, and before long the value of the district should be definitely ascertained.

**ISAAC'S HARBOR.**—The last clean-up on the North Star property resulted in a good-sized gold brick, on which there was a handsome net profit over and above the working expenses. There was an explosion of dynamite at the works which happily was unattended with loss of life or injury to the miners, though how they escaped is a mystery. The machinery also escaped damage, although the shaft house was wrecked, and so work at the mine was not impeded. How the accident occurred is not definitely settled, but it seems to be the old story of throwing out frozen dynamite.

**MOOSELANDS.**—Good reports continue to arrive in regard to the work on the Mooselands Mining Co.'s property, the latest being that a large and rich lead has been found.

The Joseph Kaye and Wm. Symonds's gold crusher, together with about 30 acres of land, situate on Lake Loon Brook, at Montague gold district, were taken possession of Monday by the Sheriff and handed over to the plaintiffs in the cause, C. F. Fraser, Lewis P. Fairbanks, et al, plaintiff, and Joseph Kaye and Wm. Skerry, defendants, judgment having been given last December by Judge Townsend, ordering possession to be given of the premises by the defendants to the plaintiffs. There is now to be a reference to ascertain the mesne profits to be accounted for and paid over to the plaintiffs. Proceedings commenced in 1870.

"In the East Brook," writes Mr. Hugh Fletcher, "which flows into Stewiacke River from the south, about eight miles above the station, a seam of coal, apparently not exceeding eighteen inches in thickness of mixed coal and carbonaceous shale, was lately opened. A boring sunk about 80 feet at Johnston Brook, not far distant, is said to have cut black gypsum, and the coal is probably about the same horizon as that of Kennetcook. The celebrated scythestone of Birch Hill, a fine gray sandstone, with sharp grains of silica, is found in the same neighborhood. Coal was also reported to occur at Selma, but the report seems to have arisen from the presence of thin bands of dark gray shale, marked with fossil plants, among thick beds of grey silty sandstone, which forms barrens in the neighborhood. At the request of Mr. Robert H. Fraser, Superintendent of the Nova Scotia Central railway, a visit was paid on the 20th of October to borings made in search of coal at Spa Springs, Annapolis county. One hole had been sunk 100 feet, but nowhere in the neighborhood were rocks seen in which coal could reasonably be expected to occur."

An accident happened in the Sydney mines, whereby a man named Jesso, belonging to Bras d'Or, lost his life, being killed instantly by a fall of coal. His brother-in-law, a man named Meredith, who was working with him, was injured, but not seriously.

Letters from Rev. W. A. Mason, Georgetown, P. E. I.  
(1st Letter.)—"I have used one package of your K. D. C., and have derived great benefit from it. My case is very severe, complicated with other troubles."  
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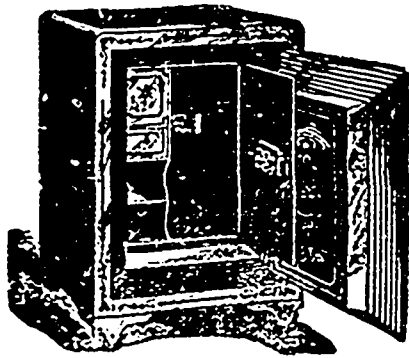
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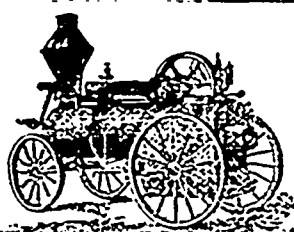
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## MINING.

TITLES TO MINING PROPERTY IN NOVA SCOTIA.

By B. C. Wilson, Waverley, N. S.

(Continued.)

To the unprejudiced mind this would appear like arbitrary confiscation of the miner's rights. Protests and objections to such grants have been filed, and it remains to be seen what action the Government will take, or whether they will consider the immediate acquisition of the 40 cents per acre paramount to what must necessarily result in curtailed receipts from rents and royalties—not to mention the resultant friction, litigation, delay, and all uncharitableness inflicted upon the individual sufficiently enterprising to invest in mining properties.

I understand, however, it is the expressed determination of the Government in regard to these "reverted" lands—not to grant the surface to any one without the consent of the mining lessee.

This is as it should be, and if it so remains, well and good, but to settle the matter so it may not raise its unwelcome presence again, a recorded order-in-Council putting it beyond resurrection should be urged upon the Government while they are in the humor.

Since the introduction of the "Arbitration" law in regard to land titles, the matter has become considerably mixed. This law requires the mining lessee to make such terms with the land holder as best he can,—falling in which, arbitrary arbitration settles the remuneration, and each individual lessee has to independently settle for his respective areas.

In some instances arrangements were made by consideration for damages, or by lease sometimes with and sometimes without writings, in other cases by absolute deed, and still in other cases by no arrangement at all; the parties taking out mining leases of ground on which they never entered, consequently had no immediate need to make terms, and in course of time either transferred or forfeited, and new owners stepped in, until it would perhaps puzzle the original land owner as much as the present mine owner to know in whom the title rests, or how much of the land is vested in the should-be owners.

The danger of this state of affairs lies in the possibility and evident probability of parties quietly acquiring these scattered titles and letting them lie dormant till some development brings the value of the property prominently to the front, when these claimants will spring into active and aggressive life.

I have thus far confused myself to the land titles, but may be allowed a remark in reference to the mineral right.

It is laid down on broad principles that the minerals in Nova Scotia are reserved to the Crown. It should have been added, however, "with certain exceptions," for it crops out that certain land grants made to certain individuals at divers times and places also conveyed the minerals as well, and that large portions of some counties and whole townships are independent of the Crown as regards the mineral rights. For instance, the Township of Tiuro is said to be so exempt, and there are claimants for the mineral rights at O'dham and Montague, where I believe a decision has not been reached yet; and probably there are many other places in the already worked gold districts where such claims may be, or are set-up; and minerals are now being discovered all over the Province, and in places where mineral rights were considered of no value because none were supposed to exist, and the outcome of it may be that a discoverer may obtain a title or lease from the Government, in good faith, of property over which it is presumed to have control, and may erect expensive works thereon and invest large capital and develop a valuable property, only to be confronted by a claimant with a better title, and be invited to vacate forthwith.

I am not prepared to speak definitely on this point, but am informed that a case of this kind is now interesting the investors, if not the Government. At least it would appear that such a case is quite probable, and if so might form another case where the Government may have to consider its responsibility.

I think it unnecessary for me to enlarge upon the unfortunate results liable to follow this condition of affairs. Our own people who are, or may think they are, conversant with the ins and outs of the situation, may not place as much value on the matter of titles as its importance demands, for, whether from want of means or lack of enterprise, the fact remains that our people invest but sparingly in mines, not in gold alone, but in coal, iron and other minerals. In short the bulk of our mining capital comes from abroad, and capital is proverbially cautious, and the perfect title is what the foreign capitalists first look for as the main protection of a non-resident, and it is alike the interest of the Government and the individual to encourage the industry by all legitimate means.

I may just here be allowed to refer to one other feature connected with the business.

It does seem invidious that this one industry should be singled out for special handicapping.

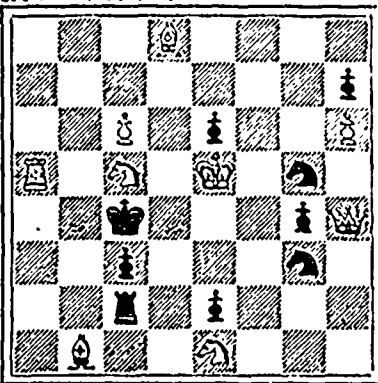
The agriculturist or the lumberman can get a grant and unquestionable title of a hundred acres of land for forty dollars, and proceed to extract as much product as he can, not only without any special tax added, but in some instances gets an actual bonus by way of encouragement, while the miner is charged about \$240 per hundred acres for a lease title of twenty years' duration, handicapped with a land claim for an unknown amount, and instead of any bonus or encouragement, is mulcted two per cent. on all the gold he extracts, or so much per ton on his iron or coal, and gets in return a litigant privilege to fight all comers.

(To be Continued.)

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**CHESS.**

PROBLEM No. 64.  
By E. N. Harrison, Ocho Rios.  
From *Jamaica Gleaner*.  
BLACK 9 pieces.



WHITE 9 pieces.  
White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME No. 64.

MOUNT AUBURN CHESS CLUB,  
CINCINNATI.

Game played in the recent Prosi-  
dential tournament.  
FRENCH DEFENCE.

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| W. C. Cochran. | O. Evans.      |
| WHITE.         | BLACK.         |
| 1 P to K4      | P to K3        |
| 2 P to Q4      | P to Q4        |
| 3 Kt to QB3    | B to Kt5       |
| 4 B to Q3      | P to QB4       |
| 5 P to QR3     | B takes Kt     |
| 6 P takes B    | P to QB5       |
| 7 B to K2      | P to QKt4 a    |
| 8 P to K5      | Kt to K2       |
| 9 Kt to B3     | Castles.       |
| 10 Castles     | K to Q2        |
| 11 B to KKt5   | P to KB3       |
| 12 P takes P   | Kt takes P     |
| 13 Kt to K5    | Kt to K5       |
| 14 B to Q2     | Q to B2        |
| 15 P to KB3    | Kt to Q3       |
| 16 Q to K1     | B to Q2 b      |
| 17 P to KB4    | KKt to B4      |
| 18 B to KB3    | Kt to B2       |
| 19 P to KKt4   | Kt (B4) to Q3  |
| 20 Q to R4!    | Kt takes Kt    |
| 21 BP takes Kt | R takes R c    |
| 22 P takes Kt  | Q takes P      |
| 23 B takes R   | R to KB1       |
| 24 K to Kt2    | P to K4 d      |
| 25 Q to Kt3    | R to K1        |
| 26 P takes P   | Q takes P      |
| 27 Q takes Q   | R takes Q      |
| 28 R to K1 e   | R takes R      |
| 29 B takes R   | B to K3        |
| 30 B to B2     | P to QR4       |
| 31 B to B5     | K to B2        |
| 32 K to Kt3    | K to B3        |
| 33 P to KR4    | P to KKt4      |
| 34 B to Kt6    | P takes P ch f |
| 35 K takes P   | P to QR5       |
| 36 B to Q4 ch  | K to Kt3       |
| 37 P to Kt5    | B to Kt1       |
| 38 B to R5 ch  | K to B4        |
| 39 B to K8     | Black Resigns. |

NOTES.

a The "book" move here is Kt to QB3. Black intended to take the KP on the next move, but it did not wait to be taken.  
b Offering to exchange it for the Knight; but, as White declines the offer, the Bishop proves to be very much in the way.  
c Black did not see that White could take the Knight first and the Rook later. It is doubtful, however, whether he had any better move at this juncture. If 21, Kt to K5, 22 R to R3, Kt takes B; 23, Q takes P ch, K to B2; 24, Q to R5 ch, and White will mate or win back either Knight or Rook in a few moves. If 21, Kt to B2, 22, R to R3, P to K

R3, 23, P to Kt5, with a very dangerous attack. The bad position of the Queen's Bishop is now clearly seen.

d This would have resulted in the loss of another Pawn, but—  
e White preferred to seize this opportunity for forcing the exchange of Rooks, and simplifying the end game.

f Black had helped White materially by his last two moves. His only chance for a draw lay in blocking the adversary's King's Bishop and moving his own backward and forward indefinitely.—*The Week*.

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## CITY CHIMES.

A very pleasant gathering was had at the Sailors' Home last Friday evening. About three hundred ladies and gentlemen responded to the invitation of the Directors, and spent an agreeable two hours in the Home, which has been recently thoroughly cleaned and put in order. The visitors had every opportunity of inspecting the convenient and handsome building, and all were agreed in praising it. The Leicestershire band furnished music, and light refreshments were served during the evening. The object of the "At Home" was to awaken an interest in the work of the institution. As a large number of gentlemen were present, this effort must have been largely successful. The new manager of the Home, Captain Hopkins, was present and made the acquaintance of the ladies and gentlemen interested in the work. Sergeant Graydon, the Missionary elect to the Seamen, and Mrs. Graydon, under whose care the coffee room will be conducted, were also present. The Sailors' Home is a necessary and deserving institution; it has had the benefit of the work of many of fashion's votaries; and a constant interest in it is kept up by the ladies of the Seaman's Friend Society. Under the new manager we trust the Home will flourish, and be a real benefit to all seafaring men.

The old glebe house at the corner of Pleasant Street and Spring Garden Road is no more. The greater part of it was removed last week, and before long in its stead will stand a handsome new building, more in keeping with the surroundings. The removal of this building exposed to view the entire side of St. Mary's Cathedral. What a pity it is so ugly and out of keeping with the front, which scarcely looks as if it belonged to the dark iron stone wall. If it could be faced with cement it would present a better appearance, but we suppose when the new glebe is built it will be once more obscured from view, and being out of sight will be out of mind. But it is a pity that the handsomest church in Halifax could not be "all of a piece."

The reconstructed warerooms of Messrs. Gordon & Keith, and their new windows on Barrington Street are an ornament to the city. Such things as this are what we need to show that not all our citizens are asleep. Every little while some of our firms expand in this way and beautify their premises to the mutual advantage of themselves, their customers and the city generally. The dressing of Messrs. Gordon & Keith's windows is very attractive, rivalling in its way the flower shows of the milliners' window.

Last evening was set for the complimentary benefit concert tendered to Professor S. Porter by the Orpheus Club. A splendid programme was prepared and we doubt not, a large audience filled the hall.

If open horse cars and the watering carts going their rounds are signs of spring, then we are getting on towards summer. The open horse cars are very comfortably fitted this year, and are pleasanter to drive in than the close kind. In the States they call them pneumonia cars, but this is a libel. At any rate nearly every one prefers them to the others.

The grand Assault-at-arms given in the Academy of Music by the members of the 63rd Rifle gymnasium under the direction of Staff Sergeant Kelly, garrison gymnastic instructor, was a genuine treat. We are proud of our boys, but when we see them give a public entertainment of this sort to a full house and acquit themselves with such credit, they well merit our praise. The performance opened with a selection, "Bohemian Girl," by the band of the battalion, after which the curtain arose and a series of graceful light dumb bell exercises were gone through with, to music. Staff-Instructor Kelly then executed successfully a number of sword feats, which fully demonstrated his dexterity with his blade. The salute and fencing by Private W. J. Forbes and Instructor Kelly were also interesting. During the intermission between the parts, the performance by the band of "A Night in Berlin" was much enjoyed by the audience. Bandmaster Hanson deserves credit for this part of the entertainment, which was not, as is too often the case, too loud for the building. The horizontal bar exercises were very well done by the whole class, but Private McCulloch must be congratulated on his excellence. In grace and ease of movement he almost equals the Instructor. The trapeze performance by those two was the gem of the evening and received well merited applause. Among the contests the infantry sword exercise and single sticks, and bayonet vs bayonet were much enjoyed by those who know the movements. The Indian Club swinging by Private A. Smith was splendidly done and kept up for a long time. The audience duly appreciated his efforts and applauded generously. The vaulting horse afforded scope for some of the most attractive work of the evening, and to our mind nothing in the performance excelled in grace the diving over the horse through an arch composed of three young men. The professional boxing contest did not come off, as one of the contestants was not present, but Instructor Kelly, notwithstanding his previous hard work, consented to take the place of the absent man in order to keep up the interest.

Clown Skibbo (Private Cooper of the Leicestershire,) must not be passed over without notice. He kept the audience well pleased throughout the performance and showed himself no mean athlete either. In view of the fact that very few of the young men taking part had any instruction previous to last October, when the 63rd's gymnasium was opened, we think both instructor and pupils deserve praise and congratulations for the progress made. Such fine athletic specimens of young manhood are a credit to our city. A fine sturdy class of boys was paraded by Major Egau, and the prizes won in the competition last week were presented to the winners by him. A large and brilliant audience was present and the receipts which are to be devoted to the gymnasium will probably not \$200.

Dealers in mouse traps say that during the present week, hundreds of traps have been sold in the city to those who propose attending the mouse entertainment to be given at the Ladies' College, this evening, by Miss McGarry and her class. Whether the mice are catchable or not we cannot say, but we are safe in predicting the attendance of hundreds of trappers, and twenty five cents a mouse would be cheap for half the money. Go! Of course. Everyone will go.

Next week William Redmond and Mrs. Thomas Barry will open at the Academy of Music for a three weeks engagement. A double comedy bill "A Cure for the Blues" and "Yellow Roses" will be presented on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and if reports from Boston are to be relied upon, plenty of fun may be expected. A thorough mirth provoking play "takes" well in Halifax, and if we may judge by experience we should say our people have an affinity for laughter rather than sadness. The well known ability of Mr. Redmond and Mrs. Barry will be sure to make the season a success. During the latter part of next week an emotional drama entitled "Cuchillo" will be presented.

The Union Bank building is undergoing repairs and improvements inside. When finished it will present an attractive appearance. The business of the bank is at present being transacted in the back part of the building. We are glad to see light cheery offices taking the place of the old fashioned kind, although the Union Bank was never a great offender in this way. The Halifax Banking Company used to have very dingy rooms, but they were altered a few years ago. The Peoples' Bank was a short time ago remodelled and improved, and the Bank of British North America has just been undergoing alterations. The Bank of Montreal is gloomy after the morning sunshine departs from its windows, and on dark days gas is necessary nearly all the time. Only a few days ago we were reading of the experience of a merchant whose clerks were frequently ailing. He had his offices moved to light and airy apartments, and his clerks immediately improved in health. Air and sunlight are necessary to all, and young men should discriminate in accepting situations, so that they will not have to spend a large part of their lives in unhealthy offices.

We are glad to see the attention of the public again turning—and this time with some degree of seriousness—to the advantages that could be secured by somewhat improving our surroundings, and then "booming" our city all over America as a delightful summering resort. We do not need to reiterate this statement—the fact is patent to all, and when we but think of what might be done with our city and suburbs with a little enterprise, the vision that arises is alluring. With Bedford Basin and the Northwest Arm, not to mention other delightful spots, provided with accommodations in their vicinity for the reception of visitors, there is no reason why tourists by the thousand should not come here to increase the business and prosperity of the place. The improvement of the roads is one of the necessities, and if we could but have the road built, as Judge Weatherbe suggests, from the Northwest Arm all along the rugged coast, Halifax would be an unrivalled ocean resort.

Lt.-Col. Humphrey and the officers of the 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers have issued invitations for one of their delightful evenings, when music and the fragrant wood will mingle their charms. The "At Home" is to be held in Masonic Hall on Friday next at 8 p. m.

April went out as March is popularly supposed to come in—like a lion. It is to be hoped that merry May will treat us more gently.

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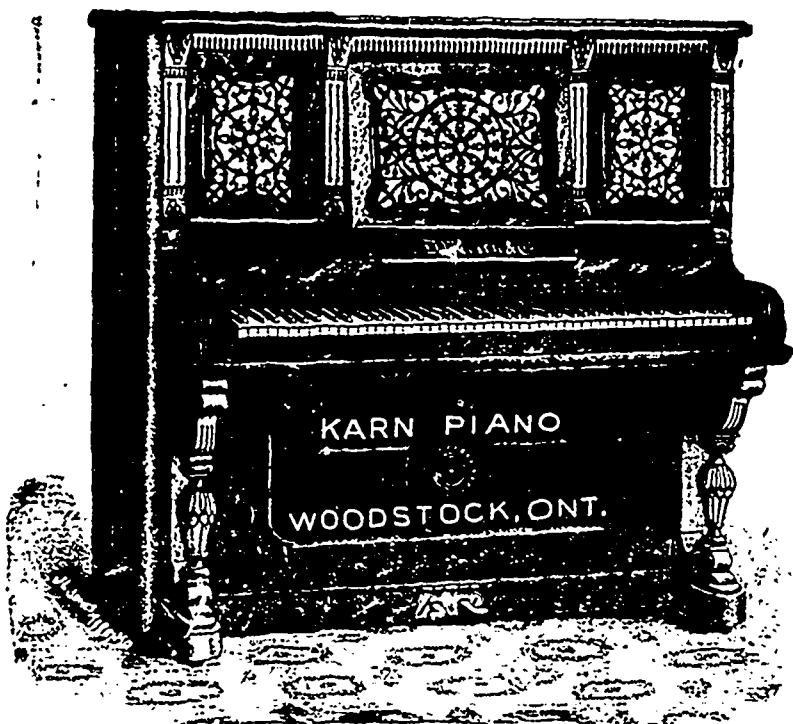
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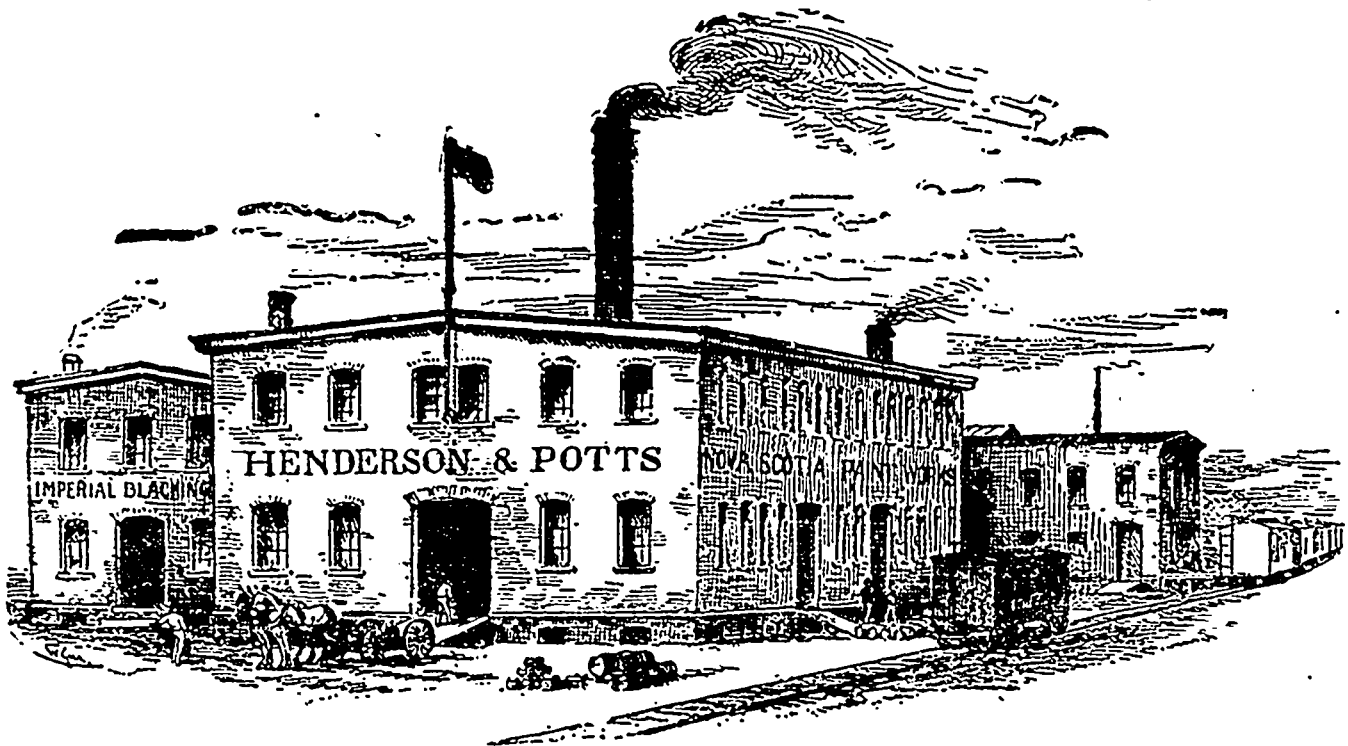
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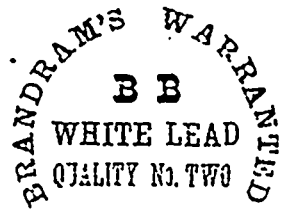
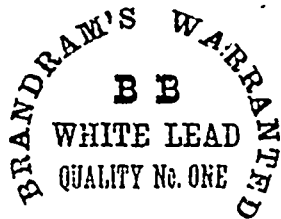
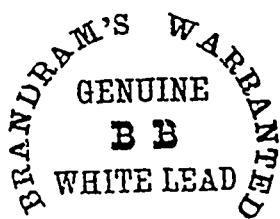
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