

THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal

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THE CRITIC,

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The sharp difference of opinion between Britain and the United States over the Behring Sea Modus Vivendi appears to be increasing if anything. Lord Salisbury will not consent to renew the "Modus," and the United States has adopted a very belligerent tone over the refusal. However much the eagle may scream there is little fear of war being declared.

England continues to quietly push her way in the Dark Continent, her latest act being the voting by parliament of \$100,000 for the survey of a line of railway from Mombassa to Victoria Nyanza. British rule is generally beneficent, and although the prospects of a good return for outlay and protection are carefully inquired into beforehand, British fair play usually make it a change for the better when any people or territory comes under her aegis.

A new and much enlarged postal card now comes from the United States. It is three quarters of an inch wider and an inch longer than the cards in use in Canada, and is cut from heavier material, which makes it a substantial and really useful device for message sending. The United States is away ahead of Canada in some of its postal arrangements, and we always feel that it is not fair for us to be obliged to pay a three cent letter rate on missives to that country while our friends over the border only pay two cents for their letters to us. For the Republic to bring out an improved postal card is adding insult to injury, and it is quite time for Canada to be getting even with it. An enlarged postal card is urgently called for.

The courageous exploit of Laura Secord during the war of 1812-13, which has become matter of Canadian history, is probably known to many of our readers. It will not be without interest and sympathy then, that they will hear that two granddaughters of this brave woman, the Misses Laura Louisa and Mary Augusta Smith, have applied to Parliament through Mr. Innes, M. P., for support in their old age. The ladies are 64 and 62 years of age respectively, and are without resources. In view of the services rendered to the country by their grandmother, they think that Parliament, acting for Canada, would willingly come to their assistance in their time of distress. This appears to be a suitable opportunity for Canada to recognize the debt she owes, and to discharge it in full to these ladies. We do not know yet what action will be taken, but sincerely hope that pensions will be granted the Misses Smith.

The Presidential elections, which take place in the United States next November, have for some time been agitating the public mind of our neighbors. The recurrence of the contests every four years is a costly piece of business, and as the canvass is vigorously opened about a year before the election actually takes place, a great deal of valuable time is wasted. The Republican National Convention is called to meet at Minneapolis on June 10th, and the Democratic Convention will follow at Chicago on June 21st. The prospects at present indicate that Mr. Harrison will be re-nominated by the Republicans, and either ex-President Grover Cleveland or Governor Hill, of New York, by the Democrats. The charms of Mrs. Cleveland would have a powerful influence for her husband should he enter the contest, and would probably do much towards securing his election. We feel that we in Canada have much to congratulate ourselves upon that we escape Presidential elections. A head appointed by the Crown suffices for all purposes, and we are none the less self-governing.

An exchange commenting on the publishing by daily papers of the Blaine divorce case, suggests that (judging by the popular taste for such trash) a profitable field of journalism could be cultivated in the domestic affliction line. Here is a hint not to be despised by the people who consider it a noble thing to pander to low appetites for gossip and scandal, instead of trying to elevate the public taste by supplying nothing but what is sound and pure. We welcome the suggestion, because if the journals spoken of were to make a specialty of that class of matter, our ordinary papers would be almost wholly free from it. We have journals devoted to nearly all the trades and businesses, and why not one for divorces and domestic quarrels of all kinds? The "society," that dines sumptuously every day and attire itself in costly and fine fabrics, would then be able to get its most appreciated literature unadulterated with anything instructive or of good report, such as is at the present time represented in a small degree in papers which serve up scandal, in order that sensible people will not totally reject them for the sake of the little good found therein—just as the Lord would have spared Sodom if it had held ten righteous people.

We referred last week to a case where co-operative industry had proved undoubtedly advantageous to both employers and employed, and we would now like to call attention to another similar case on a larger scale. The O. S. Nelson Manufacturing Co., which recently removed its works from St. Louis to the town of Leclaire, is said to be the largest concern in America to adopt the co-operative principle, which was done about six years ago, and profit-sharing has been carried on with the best of results ever since. Outgrowing their plant in St. Louis the company moved to its present site, which has been called Leclaire in honor of the great Frenchman, in order to found a model community where the profit-sharing plan could work at its best. The following sketch of the plan of dividing the profits is from the March *Cosmopolitan*, and we give it in full, because we consider that it is in this direction we have to seek for a remedy for many of the difficulties besetting labor problems: "At the close of the year the profits were to be divided as follows:—First, the capital invested was to be allowed the lowest market rate of interest, which in 1886 was seven per cent.; second, ten per cent. of the balance of the profit was to be set aside as a guarantee fund to provide against losses in a bad year; third, a certain sum was to be set aside as a fund for the relief of sick and disabled workmen, and the relief of their families and of the families of deceased workmen. The rest of the profits was to be divided among the workers according to their earnings, and also according to the amount of their stock, every one being accorded the privilege of investing the dividend on his earning in stock. Employees who had not served the company six months within the year were to be excluded from the profit-sharing." A few changes have been made in this plan each year since, but it is substantially the same still, and the 300 employes have received increased benefit each year. Many of them have become stock-holders in the company and draw interest amounting, on an average, to nearly sixteen per cent. on their shares. In proof of the practicality of the plan we have only to quote one of a series of resolutions passed by the employes at the collation given to celebrate the settlement at Leclaire. "Resolved, That a system which demonstrates the possibility of reducing the working hours from ten to nine without any reduction in the wage standard; which, in addition, gives every man an interest in the profits proportionate to the salary he earns; which creates a community such as this about us, with its opportunities for independence and comfort such as a city does not afford, and which steadily prospers in a commercial way from year to year—a system which does all this is no fabric of a dream, no involvement of the impractical enthusiast. It is business, it is humanity." This success is interesting to everyone, and the theory on which it is founded deserves careful attention.

We are glad we speak English, and we shall not again grumble at our language. The *New York Post* says:—"The prospectus is issued of the Munich *Forstlich-naturwissenschaftliche Zeitschrift*, an organ for laboratories of forest-botany, forest-zoology, forest-chemistry, agriculture and meteorology. The entire title will appear in every number.

The marvellous progress made in the Dark Continent of late years is instanced by the fact that about three years ago scarcely anyone knew that there was such a place as Mashonaland, and there actually was no Fort Salisbury. The latter is now connected by telegraph with the Cape, and consequently with the rest of the world. It is situated in the heart of Africa, 1200 miles from the Cape.

A jarring note is struck in one of the slang expressions of the day. "Too much like work," comes very often from the lips of young people, and even mere children imbibe the poisonous idea of getting as much as they can for nothing—the same idea that has nourished the growth of lotteries, big and little, and which is inimical to energy and industry. The slang phrase has developed the sentiment of which it is expressive to an enormous extent, and if parents would forbid its use, and inculcate some of the good old-fashioned ideas embodied in such proverbs as "procastination is the thief of time," "a stitch in time saves nine," "early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise," and many others which we need not cite, it would be of true benefit to the rising generation.

The twenty-third day of last month marked the centenary of the death of the great portrait painter, Sir Joshua Reynolds, many of whose masterpieces are as familiar as household words to us. It has been well said of this famous artist, that his claim to permanent fame lies in the fact that living in an age of low ideals, of half-formed tastes, and of slightly varnished social life, he raised the standard of manhood, the beauties of womanhood, and the charms of childhood to a lofty pinnacle, and compelled his contemporaries and their descendants to live in view of his higher, nobler, purer life. He was the greatest of English artists and the charms of his pictures are fresh to succeeding generations. Sir Joshua was born at Plymton, in Devonshire, on July 16th, 1723, and died in London on February 23rd, 1792.

The value of books can scarcely be over-estimated, provided they are good books, and we sometimes feel jealous when we read in the Toronto papers the lists of new publications received at the Toronto Public Library, which is evidently a live institution. Efforts are being made by the Council of Toronto to have the power of the Library Board very much circumscribed, for a great deal of money is being used for the support of the library. Of course, books, and accommodation for them, are costly, but when we consider the influence wielded by them and the good they do by giving everyone a chance for self-improvement, perhaps money is well spent that goes to publishers. We only wish Halifax had a well-equipped public library; and considering the number of wealthy men in the community it is strange we are without it.

Mr. Oscar Wilde, erstwhile of sun-flower fame, has entered the ranks of dramatists, and his debut in this rôle has been very successful. As a leader of aestheticism, a lecturer, man of fashion, wit, poet, novelist, and essayist, this versatile man has at various times held public attention, and on the first occasion of the production of his play "Lady Windermere's Fan" at the St. James Theatre a short time ago, a large audience, including many notable people, was present. The dresses worn by the actresses are described as beautiful beyond words, and this, possibly, may account for the success of the drama in the eyes of the ladies. The audience, on the contrary, was said to be gowned wisely but not too well, with only a few brilliant exceptions. Mr. Wilde's attitude on being called for was more unconventional than ever, for he ventured to smoke a cigar on the stage. Some critics see in this act of what would have been called discourtesy a few years ago, a subtle satire on the spirit of the age, but the majority of theatre-goers will think nothing of it, and will flock to see his play.

If the women of Holland have any spunk they will prove that they are at least equal if not superior to men in the qualities of steadiness, punctuality and reliability, for they have had the opportunity placed in their hands. The men, owing to drinking habits, have been found no longer trustworthy to work switches on the railways of Holland, and women have been appointed to that important task. The ousted Lords of Creation do not, naturally, consider that any improvement has been made, and prophesy the early collapse of the feminine railway hands. That this feeling is the outcome of pure spite and malice cannot be doubted, as all fair-minded men should be glad to let women have a chance to prove their metal; if they fail it will be a triumph for masculine assertions, and if they succeed it will serve to show that suppression of their talents and powers of usefulness in the past has been wrong. The claim that the Dutch women will make dressing rooms of the switch boxes, and hang mirrors in them, is absurd. Women who undertake to work for the public learn to keep themselves neat with little outlay of time, and they have (generally speaking) a stronger conscientiousness with regard to their duties than men are possessed of. Meanwhile, we suppose, the Dutchmen will have to seek employment (if they can find it) where alcoholic habits are not a drawback. Success to the sober Dutch women!

K. D. C. Restores the Stomach to Healthy Action.
K. D. C. Acts Like Magic on the Stomach.

It is still a common thing to hear otherwise enlightened people express disapproval of women entering business life, for which opinion they give various reasons. A comparison of Halifax business firms, male and female, as far as satisfaction to patrons is to be considered, is favorable to the latter. To be sure there are but few firms in our city the members of which are ladies, but the well-known type-writers will occur to everyone as favorable examples of feminine push and industry, combined with accuracy and reliability in the work turned out. They are skilled in their profession, have as pleasant an office to enter as there is in the city, they do not smoke or indulge in unbusinesslike habits, and taken all in all they are a splendid example to men of all professions.

Telegraphy without wires has from time to time been talked of as a possibility, but never until of late seriously considered. Mr. Edison, "the wizard," claims to have solved the problem, and whatever he says is always attentively listened to. His plan is to secure a sufficient elevation to overcome the curvature of the earth, and to reduce as far as possible the earth's absorption, and then carry on electric signalling by induction without the use of wires connecting the distant points or signalling stations. This method, it is said, will be particularly serviceable at sea, either between vessels or between vessels and land, and the height required, 100 feet, can be obtained on the masts. In this way many disasters could be averted; collisions at sea in fogs would be less frequent, and vessels could be warned off dangerous coasts. There is no telling what stupendous results may be the outcome of this latest discovery of the power of electricity. The principal claim made for the invention is as follows:—"I claim as my discovery means for signalling between stations separated from each other, consisting of an elevated condensing surface or body at each station, a transmitter operatively connected to one of said condensing surfaces for varying its electrical tension in conformity to the signal to be transmitted, and thereby correspondingly varying the tension of the other condensing surface, and a signal receiver operatively connected to said other condensing surface, substantially as described."

The dehorning of cattle question in all its pros and cons has been widely discussed of late, and it appears to be very difficult to come to a decision as to the effect on animals so treated. There is no question of the fact that domestic cattle are better without horns, and the only thing to be decided is whether the operation of destroying the germ of the horn is more painful than is consistent with humane treatment of the dumb creatures. From the testimony of those who have had active experience in the matter, we think the weight of argument is in favor of dehorning; but as we have never assisted at the operation, and know nothing personally of the pain inflicted, we will not go so far yet as to recommend it. We are most emphatically down on the bearing-rein, the docking of horses' tails, blinders, etc., and we think if some of these very humane people who are interfering in the dehorning business would exert themselves to put a stop to practices that are undoubtedly injurious to animals, and permitted only because they are fashionable, it would be productive of not a little good. The Secretary of the S. P. C. in this city has been informed by the Secretary of the Toronto Humane Society that a Commission is about being issued by the Ontario Government for inquiry into the matter of dehorning cattle, and requests any information on the subject that can be given. In this connection we would like to commend the action of the *Morning Herald* in publishing as a serial Miss Sewell's splendid story of "Black Beauty." It is a powerful plea for kindness to animals as well as being, at the same time, a highly interesting tale.

Principal Grant, of Queen's University, Kingston, has some interesting facts in reference to the University extension movement in the current number of *School and College*, Boston. He gives a brief history of the infancy of the idea from the time when Queen's made her first experiment seven years ago. The Principal says that in Ontario five or six thousand pupils leave the high schools annually, of whom rather more than a thousand proceed to universities or professional colleges. This leaves a number that may be supposed to have some taste and fitness for further study, but have not the opportunity. To this class the University offered permission to go up for the regular examinations leading to Degrees in Arts if they matriculated, and offered assistance by the professors and tutors attached to the different departments of study. To this end correspondence classes were formed, and all the success that was expected, which was not very much, was achieved. This, the Principal says, was genuine University extension, and although the generous offers of the college were not largely taken advantage of, the second experiment, just commenced, of sending lecturers to classes, promises to be attended with greater results. They did not expect much for the first movement, and many of the extra-mural students failed to pass the final examinations, so that Dr. Grant says "evidently, even the majority of the young men and women who leave our high schools seem glad to get away from the necessity of further study." As far as that goes, it is difficult to conceive how it could be otherwise, for the necessity of earning a living presses on many young people, and they are obliged to give up all thought of continuing study when school days are over. After being present at the two first lectures delivered at Ottawa by Prof. Cappon in connection with Queen's, Dr. Grant left "persuaded that genuine work could be done in connection with the University extension movement, if only those in charge of it can manage to steer between Scylla and Charybdis."

K. D. C. The Greatest Cure of the Age.
K. D. C. The Dyspeptic's Hope.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

A SEQUENCE.

We were married. She and I
In the spring;
Said she, as we settled down
In our cottage in the town,
"Love, we now begin our life's reign,
And of this our small domain
You are king."

And a happier man than I
Ne'er was seen,
And the future seemed to be
Ever full of bliss for me,
As I told my fairy wife,
"Of my fortune and my life
You are queen."

Then her mother in our home
Took her place,
And this life became to me
Full of woe and misery,
Though I dared not raise a fuss,
For the day she came to us
She was ace.

Natural History.—Teacher—Hans, name three beasts of prey. Hans—
Two lions and a tiger.

An Evasive Answer.—He—Would you marry again if I were dead?
She (reproachfully)—You would not have me thinking about such a subject
as that while you are alive, would you?

A PITY QUOTATION.—Young Hostess—"Now, doctor, what do you
think causes the great amount of misery there is in our poorer districts?"
Dr. Grimcoff—"In the words of Wordsworth, I should say, 'Drink, pretty
creature, drink!'"

As She Expected.—"When do you expect those seeds to come up?"
asked Mrs. Bleecker of Mrs. Emerson of Boston.

"I do not expect the seeds to come up. My expectation is that the
seeds will produce plants, and that they will emerge from the soil in two
weeks."

A BRILLIANT SUGGESTION.—Native—Well, mister, how are ye gettin'
along with yer pictur'? Artist—Oh, pretty badly. You see the effect
changes so rapidly that I have to work very fast to get anything at all; and
I haven't done much this evening. Native—Yes, sir, the light do fail pretty
fast, but why don't two or three of yez go at it at once?

Playing to Win.—Husband and wife are playing cards.

Wife—Let us play for something.

Husband—Well, what shal' it be?

Wife—Let us play for a silk dress. If you lose I'll pick out the dress,
and if I lose you can pick it out; but it mustn't cost less than \$100.

The Best Man—Going.—He (at 11.30 p.m.)—All the girls tell me I am
the best young man going.

She (with a yawn)—Yes; much better than than at any other time.

And he meandered out into the black night.

A Narrow Escape.—"Don't be afraid to eat some of this angel food,
Mr. Smith. I made it with my own hands."

"Miss Daisy, I don't think there is a man living worthy to eat angel
food—especially when it is made by one so angelic as yourself. Please pass
the bread"; and the perfidious wretch got away and lived to eat another day.

A Small Boy's View.—Small Boy—The cat is eatin' one of her kittens.
Mother—Oh, I guess not.

"She's got it by the neck, and is bitin' it hard."

"That is the way that a cat carries her kittens."

"Hum! Mothers never care whether they hurt their children or not, do
they?"

Here is a scheme says the *Boot and Shoe Recorder*, which may be classed
as a curiosity of advertising:

SLIPPERS

for ladies should never be used

FOR
SPANKING
PURPOSES.

Careful mothers, with unruly children, will be presented a fine, well-made
rattan carpet beater with every pair of shoes. The wearing quality of our
slippers will not then be endangered by using them for correcting a chas-
tising purposes.

Bring the boy with you, and we will show you how to use the carpet-
beater.

Let every enfeebled woman know it! There's a medicine that'll cure her, and the
proof's positive!

Here's the proof—if it doesn't do you good within reasonable time, report the fact to
its makers and get your money back without a word—but you won't do it!

The remedy is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and it has proved itself the right
remedy in nearly every case of female weakness. It is not a miracle. It won't cure
everything—but it has done more to build-up tired, enfeebled and broken-down women
than any other medicine known.

Where's the woman who's not ready for it? All that we've to do is to get the news to
her. The medicine will do the rest.

Wanted—Women. First to know it. Second to use it. Third to be cured by it. The
one comes of the other.

The seat of sick headache is not in the brain. Regulate the stomach and you cure it.
Dr. Pierce's Pellets are the Little Regulators. Only 25 cents a vial.

INTENSE SUFFERING!

Mr. William Buchanan, 24 years engineer in the Cunard
Steamship Company's service, 8 St. John's Road, Kirkdale,
Liverpool, Eng., writes: "I suffered two years of agony from an
affection in the head which six physicians pronounced incurable.



They were divided in opinion as to
whether it was acute neuralgia of the
head or rheumatic affection of the brain,
but all agreed that I could never recover.
In my paroxysms of pain it needed two
and sometimes three men to hold me
down in bed. When at death's door,

ST. JACOBS OIL

was applied to my head. It acted like magic. It saved my life.
I am well and hearty, and have had no return of the trouble."

"ALL RIGHT! ST. JACOBS OIL DID IT."

Estey

Is the name which we ask you to
remember when about to purchase
an Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

COALS.

SYDNEY COAL, VICTORIA COAL,
ANTHRACITE COAL.

For Prices and Terms of SYDNEY COAL, address

CUNARD & MORROW, HALIFAX,

AGENTS GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

And of VICTORIA COAL,

S. CUNARD & CO.

AGENTS LOW POINT, BARRASOIS, AND LINGAN MINING CO., LIMITED.

Local Requirements of any of the above COALS supplied by

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TRURO FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO.

TRURO, N. S.

MANUFACTURERS.

GOLD MINING MACHINERY A SPECIALTY.

Boilers and Engines, Stoves, Ship Castings and
Ship Steering Wheels.

RIMPOVED ROTARY SAW MILLS.

SHINGLE and LATH MACHINES;

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

DOMINION.—The party tranquility which has characterized the transactions in the House of Commons during the past week is like to the calm before the storm, and yet a political storm under present conditions would be wholly and totally inoperative, ineffective and barren of results. This the Opposition feel to be the case, and the supporters of the Government are content to look forward to a brief and probably uneventful session.

Some new regulations have been enacted with respect to the fees to be paid for the examination of undocked vessels, etc.

A charge of \$50 per season is to be exacted as a license for packing lobsters and a further specific tax levied upon each case of lobsters packed.

The Newfoundland question in all its bearings has been brought into prominence by the pertinent questions of Mr. White, the member for Shelburne. From the authoritative answers which these questions have received it would appear that the Government is now seriously considering the advisability of giving Newfoundland a dose of its own medicine. Retaliation all along the line would teach that wayward colony that the jug-handled trade that is now being carried on in Canada is not quite satisfactory to Canadians, and that reciprocal trade is the only common basis upon which the people of both countries can unite. It further appears that Newfoundland and Canada entered into a little agreement embodying the following provisions:—Canada was to issue licenses to American fishermen which would give them the right to buy bait and fish in Newfoundland waters, and Newfoundland was to issue and sell similar licenses which should hold good in Canadian waters. At the close of the season Canada and Newfoundland were to pool the receipts and make an equal division of the same. But Newfoundland has never been willing to make an accounting, and Canada is therefore not in a position to make a divvy with her. A hazy suspicion exists that Newfoundland having sold the greater number of licenses holds the major portion of the receipts and has a natural aversion to allow the coin to slip from her grasp. Governments as well as individuals often display strong traits of human nature. Newfoundland has raised no end of a pow-wow about Canadian fishermen selling bait to the inhabitants of St. Pierre, but as the allegations are of a very general character, and as no particular case has been either stated or proved, this noisy assertion carries with it little force and is unworthy of a country like the ancient and honored colony of Newfoundland. Canada has always been ready to second the effort of Newfoundland by enabling the colony to have tried in our own Canadian courts any violation of the bond under which Canadian fishermen obtain privileges in Newfoundland waters. This is surely as much as can be expected of Canada, and it will require not a small amount of Harvey sauce to make palatable to Canadians the question as viewed from a Newfoundland standpoint. To cap the climax Newfoundland pretends that these restrictions upon Canadian fishermen were not imposed until after Canada had interfered with the Bond-Blair treaty, but the truth seems to be that Newfoundland was pursuing her present unneighborly course a full year before that treaty was heard of.

Heretofore vessels of eighty tons register and under have not been called upon to pay pilotage dues, and now as our bankers are larger than they were in former years pilotage dues are to be remitted on all vessels of 120 tons register and under.

An act is under consideration allowing the Governor-General-in-Council to issue annual licenses to American fishermen without the same having to come each year before parliament.

LOCAL.—As matters now stand a man must needs be a Philadelphia lawyer to understand the liquor license laws. Amendments and amendments have so changed the original that the skeleton would scarce be recognized by its framer. But a remedy is now proposed, the liquor license legislation is to be consolidated, and in its incorporated capacity it will be more available for reference.

Every one knows that Tom, Dick and Harry are very genial, worthy fellows, but every one knows that when they come to do their statute labor they are seized with a fit of laziness and do little more than put in an appearance, while they enjoy the ease and luxury of a legally forced holiday. Fully 50 per cent. of the statute labor is worse than wasted, and that which is done well the country pays a double price for. Apparently the individual conscience is not often smitten when public duties are shirked, and the Government would have better roads at less cost if they would abolish statute labor and pay a day's wages for a day's work. The movement is in the air, but as yet has taken no definite form.

Apparently some of our public men appear to think that in dealing with the question of the franchise of widows and spinsters they have the right to indulge in flippant gallantry, so one might think in listening to the debate in the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia. To adduce as a logical reason why such women should not have the right of the franchise that it would tend to render them less cultured, less refined, that it would lessen their influence in the home and hinder them in the training of children, is worthy of a Don Quixote. Widows and spinsters are entitled to enjoy all the privileges of citizenship, but if for the present they are debarred by the law from their choice of representatives in the legislature, there will come a time when the action of the House of Assembly in dismissing this question will be regarded as one of the strongest indications of the red tape futility of the age; but for the present session at least the question has been buried.

Since the abolition of imprisonment for debt, country shopkeepers have found it a difficult matter to collect small debts, and it is probable that the legislature will be called upon to amend the law so as to bring little debtors well within its scope.

Mr. Cahan has asked for a budget of information with respect to the returns from the coal mines. The questions indicate that he rather suspects

favoritism upon the part of the Government, but the true inwardness of the enquiry has not yet appeared.

Some changes are proposed in the municipal assessments which are thought to be beneficial. Municipal assessment is very mortal in its makeup; it is ever changing.

There seems to be some difference of opinion about allowing certain officers of the Salvation Army to solemnize marriage, but it is probable that before many weeks they will have the legal right to do so.

The inhabitants of Liscombe are getting tired of a six mile tramp to Marie Joseph in order to deposit their ballots, and they are now petitioning the legislature to save them loss of temper and shoeleather by making Liscombe a polling section. Distant polling booths may have done for the Gaddites, but for the Liscombites, never!

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The city council has voted against tax-reform by 10 to 8.

A most successful reception was held at Acadia College on Saturday last.

Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture, took his seat in the House on Monday.

Hon. J. A. Chapleau, who has been in the South for his health, has returned home.

Rev. J. W. Lockyer is receiving contributions for a cottage hospital at Cow Bay, C. B.

It is reported that the Cornwallis Valley Railway has been transferred to the W. & A. Railway.

The Church Hospital is applying to the legislature for incorporation as the "Church Hospital Association." C. C. Blackadar is president.

Hon. C. H. Tupper has introduced a bill in parliament embodying regulations for the lobster packing business which are seriously objected to by lobster packers.

George Dixon of Upper Sackville, N. B., was accidentally killed by being caught on a revolving shaft in Fawcett's grist mill, Moncton, on Tuesday. No blame was attached to anyone by the coroner's jury.

Thomas Manning, an employee at the deep water terminus, has been missing since Saturday night. A diver has been examining the bottom of the harbor in the vicinity, but no traces of the man have been found.

Our personals were crowded out last week, or we should certainly have not neglected to mention that we had had a pleasant visit from Mr. M. J. Keating, the well-informed Boston correspondent of the *Halifax Chronicle*.

The storm of last Friday did considerable damage in various places. At Yarmouth it was accompanied by lightning, which struck and destroyed by fire the Tabernacle Church at that place. The Baptist Church at Port Maitland, 11 miles distant, was also destroyed.

A meet of the ratepayers of wards four and five was held on Tuesday evening to discuss the I. C. Railway extension. They declared unanimously in favor of the extension to Cornwallis Street only and passed resolutions to that effect which are to be brought to the attention of parliament and the city council. The Government will be called upon to spend some money in railway improvements in Halifax.

The exhibition of calisthenic exercises at the Ladies College on Tuesday evening given by the pupils was very successful and the audience, which consisted principally of the parents of the pupils, was well pleased with the attainments of the young ladies. The elocution recital at the college this evening will probably be an enjoyable entertainment, if we may judge from former occasions.

The scythe of death has been gathering in the sheaves very plentifully of late. On Friday last, Miss Eliza Wells died at the Home for Aged Ladies at the advanced age of 93 years, and on the next day Mr. George E. Morton also died, at the age of 81 years. Mr. Morris Levy, of the firm of Levy & Michaels, died on Sunday in the 45th year of his age. His remains were removed to New York for burial.

The list of Conservative victories goes on steadily increasing. On 17th South Perth, Ont., elected W. Pridham, defeating the Liberal candidate who was elected twelve months ago by 177 majority, and the Liberal candidate in Montmorency, Que. retired, allowing Mr. Turcotte to be elected by acclamation. In Monck the Liberal majority of 220 of last year was on Saturday changed to a 200 majority for Arthur Boyle.

The charities committee met on Tuesday and dealt with several important matters. A bill of fare for the poor's asylum was reported by a special committee from which it would appear that the inmates will have plenty to eat. One item we think is not adequate, and that is the provision that children under six years of age should be allowed half a pint of milk daily. A healthy youngster requires much more than this—as any family man or physician is well aware.

The trip of the sailors across the continent by C. P. Railway some time ago has given satisfaction to the naval authorities in England. President Van Horne has received a letter from Admiral Sir George W. Watson, dated at Bermuda, expressing the satisfaction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty over the success of the experiment, and asking Mr. Van Horne to thank individually, in the name of the Admiralty, the particular gentlemen who contributed so largely to the comfort of officers and men. These gentlemen are Mr. D. E. Brown, assistant general freight and pas-

senger agent at Vancouver, Mr. Blake, who had charge of the cooking, and Mr. J. B. Lambkin.

A terrible blizzard raged in the west on March 10th.

Erastus Wiman has resigned his position as president of the G. N. W. Telegraph Co.

That annually welcome publication, "Vick's Floral Guide," is again on our table and more beautifully gotten up than ever. This splendid guide to the seedsman and sower contains 80 pages, is replete with valuable information and lists of seeds which have an unimpeached standing wherever they are known. The frontispiece represents new French cannas in colors, all the novelties are printed in violet, and there are other colored illustrations. The covers are things of beauty. Address James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y.

The Grand Duke of Hesse, son-in-law of the Queen, died at Berlin on Sunday.

A plot to murder the Sultan was discovered at Constantinople on Monday.

Valparaiso soldiers and police are said to have ill-treated another sailor of a United States vessel so that he died.

A terrible explosion has taken place in a Belgian colliery at Charlerox. About 153 persons were killed—burnt alive. The details are harrowing.

The Duke of Argyle, who had been sitting in the House of Lords as Baron Sundridge and Hamilton has been created a Duke of the United Kingdom.

Morland, the Oxford tutor, who confessed to having attempted to levy blackmail from members of the nobility, has been sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude.

George W. Hastings, unionist M. P. for East Worcestershire, has been sentenced to five years hard labor for embezzling £15,000 from the estate of which he was trustee.

Emperor William has added another to his list of remarkable speeches. He says he will "pulverize Russia." By the way, His Majesty of Germany is ill just now with a severe cold and the trouble in his ear threatens to be serious.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has commuted the sentence of Rosalie Schneider to penal servitude for life. Her husband, Frank Schneider, will, in all probability, be executed. The Schneiders were found guilty of robbing and murdering a number of servant girls, whom they enticed to their home on the pretence of giving them employment.

At a discussion about the defences at Esquimalt in the British House of Commons, it was urged in objection to spending any money on them that Canada would not pay her share, and one honorable gentleman asked who would own the guns if Canada should become annexed to the United States? The discussion was hot, and much interest has been awakened in Canada over the matter. Our loyalty is all right.

That English colliers' strike is one of the most peculiar on record. In anticipation of a decrease in wages, the miners in several collieries ceased work on Saturday night to take a couple of weeks' holidays in order to make the price of coal go up by restricting the output of coal. This action has certainly had the effect they wish, for coal is very scarce and dear, but whether it will do any permanent good to offset the harm done is questionable. If the strike is prolonged British industries will be seriously crippled.

Great sympathy is growing in England and Ireland for Mrs. Osborne, convicted of larceny and perjury. There are in the sad case, many things to awaken sympathy as well as disgust, and in the absence of any adequate motive one cannot avoid thinking the unfortunate woman's mind was out of order. The feeling of the people is perhaps more for Captain Osborne than for his erring wife, and his desire for his child to be born outside prison walls finds an echo in many hearts. A petition for Mrs. Osborne's pardon will probably be presented to the government before long.

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 A Bottle of Nisbet's Cocoa Cough Cure, to stop
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| 1 " " 1,250..... | 1,250 00 |
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| 5 " " 250..... | 1,250 00 |
| 25 " " 50..... | 1,250 00 |
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| 200 " " 15..... | 3,000 00 |
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A SUNSET ON THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE.

Broad shadows fall. On all the mountain side
 The soot-swept fields are silent. Slowly home
 By the long beach the high-piled hay carts come,
 Splashing the pale salt shallows. Over wide
 Fawn-colored wastes of mud the slipping tide,
 Round the dun rocks and watted fisheries,
 Creeps murmuring in. And now by twos and threes
 Over the slow spreading pools with clamorous chide.
 Belated crows from strip to strip take flight.
 Soon was the first star seen, yet ere the night
 Reached toward the pale great distances,
 The sun's last shaft beyond the grey sea floor
 Still dreams upon the Kamouraska shore,
 And the long line of golden villages.

A. LAMPMAN, in the Independent

HELEN.

I am Helen; and my name
 Is a glory and a shame;
 For my beauty was Earth's crown,
 And my sin shook cities down.

Oh, the days, and oh, the dances,
 When I was queen,
 By the glamour of my glances
 And the splendor of my spleen!
 My life was all romance,
 And no dull days between.

From the golden diis
 Where I reigned alone,
 As a woman's way is,
 I descended to a throne.
 And my life, that lately
 Leapt as a mountain stream,
 Now crept still and stately
 As a river in a dream.

He came;
 In his eyes was flame;
 And a new desire,
 Unknown by name,
 The godhead dire
 No god can tame,
 Took all my frame
 With fire.

The years, the ten swift years, are fled;
 Troy is fallen, and on my head
 Lies the guilt. Her princes dead
 In the darkness throng me round,
 Showing each his bleeding wound.
 No word speaking,
 No wrath wreaking,
 They pass in silence one by one;
 And when I think the dream is done,
 Lo! the white-haired King appears,
 Kneeling, as he bathes in tears
 The hands that slew his son.

F. W. BOURDILLON, in London Spectator.

BOOK GOSSIP.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin, or Life Among the Lowly," may fairly claim to be the most popular book ever written in America, nor has its attraction been limited to the days of slavery, Mrs. Stowe wrote with such an insight, and touched so many phases of life, that her famous story will be read and re-read by succeeding generations. The captious may claim that the state of affairs in the South at the time is over-drawn, and argue that the slaves were in the aggregate better off than free negroes are now, but when we read the accounts of the traders' business in flesh and blood, the tragic story of Lucy on the steamer, Tom's suffering and death under the brutal Legree, and realize that such things actually took place, we can only thank God that the system which permitted them is abolished forever. Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, have brought out a universal edition of 100,000 copies at 50 cents in cloth and 25 cents in paper. Simultaneously with this they have issued an extra of the Riverside paper series and a re-print of the popular edition, with illustrations, so that no one need go wanting for a copy of Uncle Tom. No child should be allowed to grow up without reading this book, and it should certainly find a place in every household.

Howard fiction is the latest literary fashion. Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., the famous New York publishers, are bringing out a series of translations of Dutch works, the first of which, "Eino Vere," by Louis Couperus, translated by J. T. Grein, has just made its appearance. It seems there is a new literary movement in Holland, dating only a few years back, and much interest in it will be awakened by Mr. Edmund Gosse's critical introduction to the series entitled "The Dutch Sensitivists." This school is formed of young men, who have broken loose from the heavy and somewhat uninteresting style of the older fiction-writers of Holland, and are giving to the world something new. "Eino Vere" is interesting; pleasant also for a time, but towards the end the case grows so painful as to harrow the reader not a little. The girl was very pretty; a coquette with an uncertain temper; she quarrels with her sister with whom she resides; she has a very sensitive and affectionate nature, and being misunderstood by her own people, she conceives an intense passion for an opera singer whom she does not know personally; for a time she nurses this love in secret, but finally awakens to the knowledge that she was making a fool of herself, she is wooed by Otto Erlovooit, and finally, scarcely knowing her own mind, accepts him and is intensely happy in his love for a while, but her temper gets the better of her in a scene with her sister and she wounds her lover deeply by her violent words; while nursing a sick cousin her affection for her fiance appears to cool, and in agony of mind she writes him a letter releasing him; soon after this she has a terrible quarrel with her sister and

runs away in a terrific storm to the house of a friend who receives her and is kind; her disorder of mind increases, and after a good deal of travelling about, living with different people, and letting another man fall in love with her, she finds her health and beauty gone, takes an overdose of morphine and dies, chewing, to destroy it, the picture of the lover to whom she was engaged, which she always wore and did not want to have found on her person. It is painfully tragic, but the earlier part of the story is full of brightness and gaiety and shows life at the Hague in a pleasing light. The tale is a terrible warning to girls not to be capricious and throw away their blessings, and it also is a revelation of the effects of living a selfish, idle life and indulging whims and fancies until the mind loses its balance. No matter how pretty, graceful and dainty a girl may be, unless she makes herself of some positive use to those about her she will inevitably feel the reaction, and this is just what Elvina Vere did. There is food for thought in the story. The Holland Fiction series is bound in a specially designed and characteristic cover. "Elvina Vere" is to be followed by "Suspected," by Louisa Stratenus; "Footsteps of Fate," by Louis Couperus; and later by a new novel by Maarten Maartens.

Professor Tyndall's volume, "New Fragments," recently issued by D. Appleton & Co., contains a number of very interesting papers, all of which have, we believe, appeared in various periodicals. Few men could present us with such fragments as these, left over from more serious work, and there is something so clear and lucid in his style that one is irresistibly attracted by this charm even to subjects not ordinarily interesting. Among the subjects which are treated in the five hundred pages are "The Sabbath," "Life in the Alps," "The Rainbow and its Congeners," "Common Water," and "Atoms, Molecules and Ether Waves." In addition to the popular treatment of scientific themes, the author devotes several chapters to biographical studies of the utmost interest. Among the subject of these studies are Count Rumford and Thomas Young, and there are also chapters on "Louis Pasteur, his Life and Labors," and "Personal Recollections of Thomas Carlyle." In all these the reflective reader will take delight, and the poetically-minded will find something to touch them, especially in the Alpine jottings. The wording is so bright and clear that one is transported to the scenes described. It is a most delightful book.

The March number of that splendid magazine, *The Century*, is particularly interesting to the many thousands who have constituted the audiences of the famous Polish pianist Paderewski in different parts of the United States. These papers on Paderewski are parts of the musical series which *The Century* is publishing this year. The frontispiece is an engraving of Paderewski from a photograph, and in addition a drawing by Irving R. Wiles is given, showing the great virtuoso at the piano. Accompanying these pictures are "A Critical Study," by the distinguished American pianist and composer, William Mason, "A Biographical Sketch," by Miss Fanny Morris Smith, and a poem by R. W. Gilder entitled "How Paderewski Plays." The biographical sketch, brief as it is, contains, we understand, the fullest particulars ever yet given of the life of its famous subject. In this number of *The Century* Mr. Stedman's essays on poetry are begun. Mrs. Schayler Van Rensselaer has an article on "St. Paul's Cathedral," which is brilliantly illustrated by Joseph Pennell. The United States Fish Commission is described by Mr. Richard Rathbun, a scientific member of the staff. Colonel Richard Malcom Johnston, the popular story-writer, has a paper, illustrated by Kemble, on "Middle Georgia Rural Life." In this number the Kipling-Balstier "Nalabka" is continued, as well as Dr. Wier Mitchell's "Characteristics." Dorothy Prescott, a new writer, makes a social study of the environs of Boston in an illustrated story called "Our Tolstoi Club." Miss Viola Roseboro' tells the story of "The Village Romance," and Mrs. Burton Harrison (author of "The Anglomaniacs") that of "Gay's Romance." Pictorially the number is remarkable not only for the pictures in the descriptive articles, so called, but for some of Mr. Cole's engravings, this time after Giorgione. The well-known picture by Sargent of Miss Beatrice Goelet is given in the series of American paintings. Among the poets of the number are Prof. Roberts, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Mrs. James L. Fields, Langdon E. Mitchell, Charlotte Fiske Bates, Alice Williams Brotherton. In "Open Letters" are discussed "The Numerical Strength of the Confederate Army," "The Illinois of Lincoln's Time," and Mrs. Van Rensselaer has a brief essay on the painter Sargent.

The publishers of *The Century* magazine have issued a pamphlet entitled "Cheap Money," containing the articles on Cheap-Money Experiments which have been appearing in "Topics of the Time" of *The Century* during the past year or more. They are eminently sensible, and we think that no one who reads of the disasters which succeeded the experiments as surely as night does day can doubt that "cheap money" is a delusion. Single copies cost 10 cents each, post-paid. The pamphlet will be supplied in packages by the hundred at 5 cents each for distribution.

The *Dominion Illustrated* of March comes bravely to the front with two supplements. They so entirely differ in character and treatment that one, if not both, is sure to please the most fastidious subscriber. "Indolence" is a well-tinted recumbent figure of a woman dabbling a wand among sedgy water-plants, while "Curlers," after the celebrated painting by Geo. Harvey, S. A., is full of the lusty vigor pertaining to the "roarin' game." The new number is rich in Canadian workmanship. Prof. C. G. D. Roberts' "Raid from Beausejour" presents a curious and vivid picture of Acadian life, while our Halifax friend F. Blake Crofton's comments in "Scraps and Snaps" will be found both interesting and suggestive. "Historic Canadian Waterways," one of a series which as yet deals only with the St. Lawrence, comes from the well-known pen of J. M. LeMoine. A. McCock contributes a rambling but helpful article on his trip to St. Helena in search of health—indeed we would not wonder if some of our invalids grasp at his suggestions and depart straightway for the little island. The illustrations of "The New Quebec Ministry" will demand

some attention. Wilfred Campbell gives us an excellent humorous sketch, "Deacon Snider at the Circus;" and in the Children's Department the pure bright story of "How Jock Wor. his Snow-shoes" will find many admirers.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

ROUGH, TOUGH IRON.—The Lunenburg Iron Company appears to be getting on well. The foundry is well equipped and is in full running order. Its resources have been fully taxed by orders for special castings, and all the energy that can be spared from this work is devoted to the casting of special lines of stoves of the company's registered patterns, of which they have several. Mr. Lindsay, recently town clerk of Lunenburg, has left the service of the town in order to devote himself to the business management of the foundry. The stock-holders of the company are desirous of having the capital increased, and propose enlarging the operations.

CALL A SPADE A SPADE.—The Halifax Shovel Company, Ltd., has issued an illustrated price list of cheerful hue, and containing much information useful to buyers of the articles mentioned therein. The shovels, spades, scoops, etc., manufactured by this company are all E. L. Fenerty's patents, over which the company has exclusive control for the Dominion. They are well-known implements needing not to be recommended, and the socket shovel has gained a secure place after the test of over five years. The works are situated at Brookdale, Northwest Arm. Office 70 Granville St.

NEW LOBSTER FACTORY.—There is quite a boom at Wallace, N. S., in lobster factory building. There are four additional factories going up on the Wallace coast.



Officer A. H. Bralley of the Fall River Police

Is highly gratified with Hood's Sarsaparilla. He was badly run down, had no appetite, what he did eat caused distress and he felt tired all the time. A few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla effected a marvellous change. The distress in the stomach is entirely gone, he feels like a new man, and can eat anything with old-time relish. For all of which he thanks and cordially recommends Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is very important that during the months of March April May the blood should be thoroughly purified and the system be given strength to withstand the debilitating effect of the changing season. For this purpose Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses peculiar merit and it is the Best Spring Medicine.

March
The following, just received, demonstrates its wonderful blood-purifying powers.
"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:
"Gentlemen: I have had salt rheum for a number of years, and for the past year one of my legs, from the knee down, has been broken out very badly. I took blood medicine for a long time with no good results, and was at one time obliged to walk with crutches. I finally concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken one bottle the improvement was so marked that I continued until I had taken three bottles, and am now better than I have been in years. The inflammation has all left my leg and it is entirely healed. I have had such benefit from

April
Hood's Sarsaparilla
that I concluded to write this voluntary statement." F. J. TEMPLE, Ridgeway, Mich.
HOOD'S PILLS act easily, promptly and efficiently on the liver and bowels. Best dinner pill.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla
that I concluded to write this voluntary statement." F. J. TEMPLE, Ridgeway, Mich.
HOOD'S PILLS act easily, promptly and efficiently on the liver and bowels. Best dinner pill.

THE BEST FENCE
For FARMS, GARDENS and ORCHARDS, is
MUNRO'S PICKET WIRE FENCE.
4 ft. Pickets woven in 3, 4 and 5 double galvanized Wire Cables, 50, 55 and 60 cents per rod. It keeps out hens and dogs. The pickets do not fall off. It lasts for 20 years.
MUNRO BROS., WIRE WORKERS,
NEW GLASGOW, N. S.



PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.
Synopsis of "The General Mining Act," Chapter 16, 54th Victoria.

Leases for Mines of Gold, Silver, Coal, Iron, Copper, Lead, & Other Mines & Minerals.

GOLD AND SILVER.

PROSPECTING LICENSES up to 100 areas (each 150 feet by 250 feet), issued at 50 cts. an area up to 10 areas, and 25 cts. afterwards per area, good for one year. These Licenses can be renewed for second year, by payment of one-half above amount.

LEASES for 20 years to work and mine, on payment of \$2 an area of 150 feet by 250 feet. Renewable annually at 50 cts. an area in advance.

Royalty on Gold and Silver, 2 1/2 per cent.

MINES, OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.

LICENSES TO SEARCH, good for one year, \$20 for 5 square miles. Lands applied for must not be more than 2 1/2 miles long, and the tract so selected may be surveyed on the Surveyor General's order at expense of Licensee, if exact bounds cannot be established on maps in Crown Land Office. Renewals for second year may be made by consent of Surveyor General, on payment of \$20.

Second Rights to Search can be given over same ground, subject to party holding first Rights, on payment of \$20.

LICENSE TO WORK.—On payment of \$50 for one square mile, good for two years, and extended to three years by further payment of \$25. The lands selected must be surveyed and returned to Crown Land Office.

LEASES are given for 20 years, and renewable to 80 years, at annual rental of \$50 for square mile. The Surveyor General, if special circumstances warrant, may grant a Lease larger than one square mile, but not larger than two square miles.

ROYALTIES.

Coal, 10 cts. per ton of 2,240 lbs.
Copper, 4 cts. on every 1 per cent. in a ton of 2,352 lbs.

Lead, 2 cts. on every 1 per cent. in a ton of 2,240 lbs.

Iron, 5 cts. per ton of 2,240 lbs.
And other Minerals in proportion.

APPLICATIONS can be filed at the Crown Land Office each week day from 9 30 a. m. to 4 30 p. m., except Saturday, when Office closes at 1 p. m.

L. J. TWEEDIE,
Surveyor General.

COMMERCIAL.

The change—if there has been any—in the general situation of trade has been so slight as to be unworthy of notice.

The hard frost that set in early in the week stayed the natural process of drying up the country highways and rendered them rutty and difficult to travel over. This has, to a certain extent, checked the progress of the spring trade which was advancing hopefully till then, and has made the delivery of goods ordered both difficult and expensive.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & Co, NEW YORK, MARCH 12, 1892.—The Stock Market has been in an unsettled and feverish condition during the week, chiefly owing to development in St. Paul and New England. There are conditions strongly favoring an advance in values, and these have been reinforced through the concentration of stocks by heavy capitalists who are actively enlisted on the bull side. At the same time, the bull campaign will have to be conducted against difficulties which did not exist a few weeks or months ago. It must not be overlooked that business results are falling rather short of expectations; that the South has received a severe shock from cheap cotton; that the iron trade is in poor shape and lower prices are threatened; that wheat is much lower than a year ago in spite of large foreign demand, and that the bad state of trade in Europe must, in a measure, act detrimentally here. These are drawbacks from which we cannot escape; and they partly explain the disappointment often seen just now in mercantile circles. If to these setbacks we add the disturbance of confidence by the present silver agitation it is easy to see that the present onward march of the bulls, however promising it may seem, is likely to encounter opposition of more or less effectiveness. Their chief strength has thus far been in the Grangers, which profited largely both directly and indirectly from good crops. The large earnings and high credit of the Vanderbilt properties also enabled them to manipulate these in a most astonishing manner; while the Coal stocks, notwithstanding last week's liquidation, have been absorbed by strong parties who are not likely to unload very freely, except at higher than present values, or in case of unfavorable developments in the coal situation. Values of these several classes are now higher than for some years past. If Europe would cease returning our stocks, the bulls would be greatly relieved; but if, on the contrary, securities continue coming Westward while gold goes Eastward, their task may become more difficult.

The outflow of gold to Europe contributes, with other influences, to check the upward tendency in the prices of securities. With the almost unprecedented excess of exports over imports during the last few months, preceded by an efflux of gold so extraordinary that it has been taken for granted much of it would yet flow back, it has been assumed without question that the current would turn again in this direction at an early day. The result, however, disappoints all these calculations; and although no one fears an extent of drain that would produce any real stringency of money at this centre, yet in view of the position in which silver legislation has placed us or may yet place us, it suggests some serious thoughts to see gold leaving the country so continuously and in ways which it is almost as difficult to explain as it is to prevent. It may be well, however, to keep in view certain points as helping, in some measure, to explain this anomalous movement. (1) This is the period of the year at which we usually export gold; and although the trade balance is now so largely in our favor that we might expect this season to prove an exception to that rule, still, there are conceivable and not highly improbable conditions which might prevent such an exception occurring. (2) Among those conceivable conditions may be mentioned a change in our investment relations with Europe. The Baring affair has no doubt contributed to produce such a change. The exigencies of the debtor class in England and on the Continent have compelled realizing on investments and on commercial reserves; and American investments have no doubt been among the first to be sold, because they have advanced in price. This process, extended steadily over many months, has probably sent home a much larger amount of our foreign-held stocks and bonds than is generally supposed; and such a process would materially account for less of last year's export of gold being returned than has been expected. Again, it is more than conceivable that Europe, under the financial conditions that have prevailed there, may have preferred to keep its accounts with the United States closely balanced, instead of allowing an unknown but very large amount of funds to remain for use with its correspondents here. It was principally through drawing home these balances that London, Paris and Berlin were able to get from us the large amount of gold we shipped in 1891; and, should that policy be continued in force still, it would materially affect our liability to export specie now.

DRY GOODS.—There has been little to note in regard to textile fabrics during the past week. Prices continue to be very firm all round, but the anticipated sharp advance in cottons has not as yet materialised. Parties who claim to be conversant with the situation continue to be very confident that figures cannot long remain as they are, but must go up. There are, however, certain factors—chief among which is the unusually low price of the raw material—that may check, and perhaps indefinitely postpone the present undoubted upward tendency. Remittances are about the same as they were last week.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The iron market has developed no new features during the week, and nothing is doing for forward delivery in the spring. Agents are, however, more disposed to do business than they were last week—that is for business away ahead—from which the inference naturally is that makers on the other side do not expect the labor troubles to be of long duration. Other lines are unchanged with nothing doing. Tin plates are dull and quiet. The canners are now going ahead full blast, but nearly all of them laid in good stocks of tin last fall, and dealers do not

anticipate much demand before April at the earliest. Meanwhile, much difficulty is being experienced in obtaining can-makers to do the work planned, and this very much retards operations. The New York *Commercial Bulletin* says:—"The import trade in tin plates has again begun to increase. Two large consignments have been received within the past two weeks, and it is now reported that the steamer 'Massachusetts' is at Swansea preparing to load a cargo of 3,000 tons. This revival goes to show that the heavy importations made previous to July last to escape the increased duty are about exhausted. The investigations now being carried out by the Tin Plate Consumers' Association show that the production in the United States has not become a factor in the markets. We must, therefore, rely as much as ever upon imports from Wales."

BREADSTUFFS.—In this market flour is dull and unchanged with little doing. There is only a small trade going on in oatmeal. Feed is also in small demand, bran and shorts being the most active. Barley and oats move slowly in a jobbing way and prices are unchanged. Beerbohm's cable reports wheat firm but not active; corn firm. French country markets quiet. In Chicago wheat has been nervous and irregular. Western advices intimate that the recent cold wave has injured the growing wheat crop but, as no details are given as yet, it is impossible to estimate how serious the damage has been. Corn was rather more active and lower. Severe cold was considered the chief cause of the decline, as it is thought it will materially increase receipts and improve inspection. In other United States markets wheat was without change.

PROVISIONS.—There is no change in the local provision market. In the absence of any business of importance the prices of pork are more or less nominal, but they may be considered as unchanged. Lard and smoked meats are dull and neglected. In Chicago provisions were a shade lower, while the hog market was active and strong and higher in tone. The cattle market was slow and that for sheep steady. At Liverpool provisions were unchanged and quiet.

BUTTER.—This market is cleaned up of all inferior grades of butter in first hands. Really first-class fresh made from the neighboring country districts is somewhat scarce and only comes in in small quantities, and brings 22c. to 23c. when in prints or rolls or packed in small tubs. There is also a small supply of good Canadian which is offered at 19c. to 20c. In Montreal butter moves in a quiet, jobbing way and values are about the same, figures on creamery being nominal. Quotations there are:—creamery 20c. to 22c.; townships, dairy, 18c. to 20c.; Morrisburg and Brockville 18c. to 19c.; western dairy 16c. to 17c. The butter market in London has been undoubtedly active for the time of year, and advances all along the line have been current matters. The extreme scarcity of supplies has strengthened the position of agents in Liverpool, Bristol, Manchester and the North, and advices report a clearance of the active request at rates in all cases above those of last week. This cannot last, however, as the mild weather bound to come on now will precipitate heavy arrivals from Ireland presently, which have indeed already made their presence felt in Liverpool and Glasgow, and rates will topple. The only exception to this will probably be Danish, which has been put up 2 kroner, and French, which has been raised 2s. to 4s. on the finest descriptions. This, however, is due to limited out-turn and increased home demand, and will not have any effect here but to the disadvantage of sellers, as buyers will not pay heavy rates for French or Danish when they can get good Irish at moderate figures, and Colonial and American butters of fine texture coloring at reasonable figures. At present the market is decidedly firm, but—barring a partial cessation of imports and a reduction of the Irish make, which is not to be expected—we look for a drop shortly. American and Canadian are unchanged and sell slowly for inferior descriptions, the better brands, however, being in active request.

CHEESE.—In our own market cheese is very scarce and high owing to the bulk of last summer's market having been shipped to England. There is hardly any of the early makes remaining and what is left is of inferior quality. Really good cheese of the later makes may be quoted at 12c. to 13c. A London report is as follows:—"Cheese is firm and slow. Stocks are light of English low priced sorts, and prices for the lower grades are slowly creeping up. New Zealand coming in small quantity, owing to makers turning out the more profitable article. Butter is coming in good condition, and sells readily at 52s. to 56s. per cwt. Holders can get practically what they like to ask for choice Canadian from those who want them, and while good July make can be had at 55s. to 57s., and the trade journals still quote 59s. to 60s. for autumn makes. I learn that few sales are being put there at the lower price, and that a good trade has been done during the week up to 62s. for special Septembers, whose fine quality fully compensates buyers for outlay. Canadian cheese is getting more into favor here every year, and retailers know that their customers will always take off their hands at reasonable prices the best parcels that can be bought on the market. In the North holders are as firm as here, and demand is active for Dunlops and White Canadians, good parcels of which can only be got in Glasgow at about 60s. American sells there at 58s. for top quality."

Eggs are again scarce, and being in active demand, are higher. Fresh guaranteed eggs which are fit for boiling are worth in large lots 20c. to 22c. There are some limed and mixed or unsorted eggs offering in this market at lower figures, but as they are unreliable they are slow of sale. A Montreal report says:—"The market is again weaker and lower, held stock and limed having sold at 12c. to 13c. Fresh eggs have taken a considerable drop, sales being reported at 16c. to 17c. There are said to be considerable supplies of fresh eggs west of Toronto, and when these come upon the market here lower prices may be expected." In London fresh eggs are arriving in great quantities, Ireland sending forward large consignments to Liverpool, London, and the North. Consequently, the market has been very flat, and rates have tumbled from 6d. on some imports up to as much

as 1s. 6d. on others per long hundred; and though some agents quote up to 9s. 6d. for French extra selected, they cannot boast of much trade thereat, 8s. to 8s. 6d. being somewhat nearer the mark. Prodigious quantities remain over, and if supplies are greatly augmented next week a collapse must occur. In Liverpool a dead and alive trade has been done at reduced figures. Glasgow is full up, and quoting lower, while Hull reports that an enormous arrival of herrings have tumbled prices in conjunction with increased English arrivals, 7s. being the highest figure obtainable for selected, with ordinaries down to 5s. 6d. per 120. A dissection of the week's arrivals of eggs into London on Thursday shows somewhat the variable nature of our supplies from abroad:—Belgium 130 pkgs.; Sweden 4; France 53; Spain 80; Italy 20; Morocco 35.

APPLES.—Good, sound apples such as Northern Spies, Russetts and Spitz are somewhat scarce in this market, but the demand for them is slow so that prices have not varied appreciably. A few more car lots have been offered from the country, but any accession to present stock will undoubtedly tend to weaken prices which are at present quoted steady. Some very good profits have recently been made on shipments to England—one lot of over 100 bbls. realizing a clear profit of \$1.50 per bbl. A London letter says:—"Apples have arrived in small quantities, and have sold well, a cargo of Nova Scotians ex *Uluda*, of 705 bbls, fetching good prices; Nonpareils made up to 17s. 6d. pr bbl.; 14 bbls. Anchor brand, old Taylor Nonpareil, realizing 18s.; Golden Russetts 17s. 6d., one lot 18s.; Baldwin's 18s.; Vandevere, 17s.; Ben Davis 16s.; Seeks, 16s. 6d.; and Greening, 15s., inferior of same descriptions running down to 8s. 135 bbls. Canadians ex *Borderer*, landed the 17th, did not fetch as good prices as might have been expected, but the quality was not up to the mark, the exception being some Golden Russetts:—12 bbls. G. Russetts, at 20s. per bbl.; 12 N. Spy, at 11s. 10 G. Pippins, at 5s. 6d., 9 at 5s.; 4 Spitz and C. Red at 8s. 3d.; 3 Gilt-flower at 7s.; 16 R. I. Greening at 2s. 9d.; 60 at 3s.; while sundry brands sold at the ridiculous figure of 1s. 6d., being practically worthless. Some American fruit arriving in bad condition sold at equally ruinous prices. The Newcastle *Daily Chronicle* has lent its columns to some arrant trash anent arsenic in apples said to be imbibed through the use of insecticide. This arsenic has aroused indignation in America against whom the attacks were principally directed, and now the *Chronicle*, to justify speaking slightly of the American apple, says it contains all foreign fruit, and speaks of the 'barreled and bruised American apple' This is only partially justifiable. The writer should have seen the simply superb Canadian fruit sold unbarreled at Covent Garden yesterday, which sold at 25s. per bbl."

DRIED FRUIT has been extremely dull during the week with nothing doing on which to base quotations. Valencia raisins of low quality are offered pretty low, but nominally the prices of prime fruit are unchanged. Currants and prunes remain at the same figures as before.

SUGAR.—The local market for sugar has been perhaps a very little higher for both yellow and granulated—the latter being specially firm. This has been caused by the firmness and advancing prices of raws at all the principal centres. Granulated has advanced abroad 1/2c. since our last, and shows a tendency to a further advance. Prices now being taken by our local refineries are below what current prices of raw would necessitate by 1/2c. to 3/4c.; but as both of our local refineries are carrying heavy stocks of raw, which were purchased at much lower figures than those that now rule, they have not as yet put up their prices to correspond. It is, however, very likely that the price will be advanced if the raw market continues to go up or even holds firm at present figures. The advance in New York since last week was gradually rising, from 4c. to 4 1/2c., then to 4 3/4c., and then to 4 1/2c., and it may have gone up further before this reaches our readers. A cargo recently received from London quotes cane as quiet but steady, while betts were firmer, firsts being 14s. 4 1/2d. for April and 14s. 3d. for May. Business at the refineries is active, but wholesale men are not pushing sales.

TEA.—The best grades of tea are in good demand and sell freely at satisfactory prices, but low grades—Japans especially—are dull and weak. Indian, Ceylon and low grade blacks are in fair demand.

COFFEE.—Some small sales have taken place in the local market at our quotations, which have not been affected by the change in values in New York. The Montreal *Trade Bulletin* reports:—"In our local market, the chief feature of interest is the first direct shipment of Mocha coffee from Aden to Montreal which has come to Mr. A. Willis. The consignment is of very high quality, and it will give an opportunity to those who prefer an unadulterated article to buy. If it is found that there is a market for this quality here, and that the trade is willing to pay for the genuine article, instead of buying the sophisticated goods that pass through London, other consignments will follow regularly." In the New York and other terminal markets, Brazil coffees are a little off, about 1/2c. below last week's prices, and business is dull even at the decline, crop estimates having been increased lately, and receipts at Rio and Santos, though not excessive, keeping up very well. In mild coffees there is nothing new to remark, prices being well kept up, as holders have a good deal of faith in the situation.

FISH.—The local situation in fish is absolutely without change. Stocks in hand are much smaller than usual, but there is no sign of any activity in the demand, so that a paucity of supply does not make the difference that it otherwise might. As noted last week the scarcity of bait coupled with continued rough weather prevent any activity on the part of our fishermen in endeavoring to secure "the harvests of the deep," and business in this line is listless. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, March 16—"The market for smoked fish is quiet and we quote: Yarmouth bloaters, per 60 box, \$1.10 to \$1.25; St. John do., per 100 box, 90c. to \$1.10; boneless cod, large boxes 6c. to 7c.; do., small do. 7c. to 8c. Fresh cod and haddock 3c. to 4c. per lb.; fresh frozen herring are lower at \$1.40 to \$1.50. The market for pickled fish is quiet. Labrador herring are quoted at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per bbl., and French shore at \$1.85 to \$5; sea trout \$4.50

per hlf. bbl.; dry cod \$5 to \$5.25; green do. \$5.25 to \$5.50 for No. 1, and \$5.75 for large. Salmon is nominally quoted at \$12 in bbls." Gloucester, Mass., March 16—"Frozen and salt herring from Newfoundland continue in liberal receipt, with a number of the fleet still to hear from, but stormy weather has interfered with active operations on the fishing grounds, and light receipts of cod and other fish have been the rule the past week. We quote: Mixed fish for curing, large cod, \$3; small do. \$1.50; cusk \$1.75; lake 80 cents; haddock \$1.50; French shore cod \$4.50 per cwt.; frozen herring \$2.25 per hundred pounds; fare sales of Georges cod \$5 and \$3.75; last fare sale of Bank halibut 13 1/2c. and 14c. per lb. for white and 11c. and 9c. for gray. Salt herring \$3 per bbl. in bulk, cargo lots. Jobbing prices for mackerel: Small plain 3's \$9 per bbl.; small rimmed do., \$10; medium rimmed 3's \$13, medium shore 2's, scarce, \$10.50 to \$19; large shore 1's \$24; haddock \$30. New Georges codfish \$1.50 per qtl. for large, and small \$5.25 to \$5.50; G. orange-cured do. \$7 to \$7.13; Bank \$6.75 for large and \$5 to \$5.13 for small; Shore \$7.25 and \$5.25 for large and small; dry Bank \$7.25, medium \$5.50. Cured cusk \$5.75 per qtl.; hake \$2.75 to \$3; haddock \$4.25; heavy salted pollock \$3.25, and English cured do. \$3.75 per qtl. Labrador herring, split \$5 per bbl.; round \$4; Suore round \$3.50; Newfoundland 2ds. split, pickled codfish \$6; haddock \$5; halibut heads \$3.50; sundries \$13; tongues and sunds \$13; tongues \$11; alwives \$3.50; trout \$14; Halifax salmon \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16."

"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE,"

Represents the life, and everything that ever makes part of any organ of the body must reach its place therein through the blood. Therefore, if the blood is purified and kept in good condition by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, it necessarily follows that the benefit of the medicine is imparted to every organ of the body. Can anything be simpler than the method by which this excellent medicine gives good health to all who will try it fairly and patiently.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

Table with columns for SUGARS, GROCERIES, BREADSTUFFS, and FLOUR. Includes items like Cut Loaf, Granulated, Circle A, White Extra, Standard, Extra Yellow C, Yellow C, Congou Common, Fair, Good, Choice, Extra Choice, Oolong Choice, Molasses, Barbadoes, Demerara, Diamond N., Porto Rico, Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Antigua, Tobacco, Black, Bright, Biscuits, Pilot Bread, Boston and Thin Family, Soda, do in 1lb. boxes, 50 to case, Fancy, Home and Foreign Fruits, Apples, Oranges, Lemons, Coconuts, Onions, Dates, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Stewing, Bananas, Cranberries, C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St., Fish, Mackerel, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, Small, Herring, No. 1 C. B. July, No. 1 Fall Split, No. 1 Fall Round, No. 1 Labrador, No. 1 Georges Bay, No. 1 Bay of Islands, Alwives, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, Small, Codfish, Hard C. B., Western Shore, Bank, Bay, Newfoundland, Haddock, Barks & Western, Hake, Pollock, Hake Souds, Cod Oil per gal.

There is no change whatever to note in the markets. Whilst wheat was lower in the United States yet there was no change in our own.

Table with columns for FLOUR, Oatmeal, Rolled, Killin Dried Cornmeal, In Bond, Roffer Wheat, Wheat Bran, middlings, Shorts, Cracked Corn, Ground O. Cake, per ton, Moulce, Split Peas, White Beans, per bushel, Pot Barley, per barrel, Canadian Oats, choice quality, P. E. Island Oats, Hay.

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

PROVISIONS.

Table with columns for Beef, Am. Flat, Mess, duty paid, Am., Ex. Plate, Ex. Plate, Pork, Mess, American, American, clear, P. E. I. Mess, P. E. I. Thin Mess, Prime Mess, Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island, American, Hams, P. E. I., green, Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Table with columns for Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints, in Small Tubs, Good, in large tubs, new, Store Packed & oversalted, Canadian Township, new, Western, old, Cheese, Canadian, Antigonish.

SALT.

Table with columns for Factory Filled, Fine Liverpool, bag, from store, Liverpool, F. H. D., Adoat, Capiz, Lurks Island, L. bon, Coarse W. I., Trapan, Adoat.

DIVORCED.

"What o'clock is it, John?"

"Nine o'clock, sir." And the English valet of Richard Lestrangle drew aside the curtains of the bedroom-window to let in the light of a leaden-skied, cold December morning.

"Any letters?"

"Three, sir; and eight Christmas cards."

"Ah, yes; it is Christmas Day. I declare I had entirely forgotten it. Order breakfast to be ready in an hour, and open the register in the dressing-room." And Mr. Lestrangle sank back upon his pillow to enjoy a delicious quarter of an hour in bed before rising. Half waking, half sleeping, his eyes wandered vaguely over the fresh new fittings of the elegant room, enlivened here and there by the brilliant tones of a water-color by some famous French artist—such as Leloir and Madeline Lemaire. The most fashionable upholsterer of New York had done his work well, and while contemplating the rich coloring and artistic arrangement of the apartment, Richard Lestrangle became absorbed in thought.

Free once more—unfettered, unmarried, and his own master! His divorce had been pronounced only ten days before, and a smile of satisfaction curved his blonde moustache at the idea that the affair was settled at last. He could celebrate his first free Christmas at his ease. What a bother it had been, to be sure!—what with lawyers to consult and papers to sign, and all the torment of uncertainty! All was ended now, like an evil dream. He could go his own way and amuse himself as he liked, without accounting for his movements to anybody. Free!—absolutely and delightfully free—at last! He turned on his pillow with a sigh of satisfaction, and then he began to meditate concerning his marriage.

It had been a mistake from the very first. What had he, a gay young society man of New York, with ideas of life learned mainly in Paris and in London, to do with a pious, prudish New England damsel with a taste for art and a turn for science? When he met Miss Clara Frost, of Providence, seven years before at Newport, he had been at once fascinated by her delicate bloom and the sweetness of her expression, and by the charm of her manner—naturally winning and, as yet, unsophisticated. She had been the belle of an unusually brilliant summer season at that renowned watering-place, and half the men of his own especial set had been in love with her. That had piqued him to the pursuit of a prize that so many of his friends had striven in vain to win. She had been indifference itself to him at first, and he could not resist the temptation of striving to melt the light veil of snow—half coldness and half purity—beneath which the expression of her real feelings was concealed. In this effort he had become himself sincerely interested in a feminine nature that differed so widely from any he had heretofore known. It was probably this spark of genuine affection that had made his wooing irresistible. He succeeded in his suit, and Miss Frost became Mrs. Richard Lestrangle within a very few months after the date of their first meeting.

From the earliest moment there had been elements of discord in the nuptial harmonies. Two people more thoroughly unsuited to each other in tastes, habits and convictions it would have been hard to find. Mrs. Lestrangle was unaffectedly reserved in her manners, and exceedingly particularly as to her mode of life and her choice of associates. She turned a cold shoulder to the flirtatious dames and damsels, with histories attached to every one of their names, that she encountered in society. She frowned upon the petted libertines of the hour, and would have nothing to say to any of them. She preferred the strains of Wagner to the melodies of the *opera bouffe*, read Browning and George Eliot in preference to Zola, was a devout church-goer, kept the Sabbath strictly, and was in all respects a woman of serious and severely irreproachable life and manners. And, what was probably the most trying of all her peculiarities to her husband, she developed an abnormal propensity to jealousy. In the comfortable seclusion of his new bachelor-quarters, Mr. Lestrangle passed in review the trying scenes to which this tendency on his wife's part had subjected him. The hysterical tears called forth by her discovery of certain scented notes directed to her spouse in feminine hand-writing; the outbursts of indignation aroused by sundry drives and dinners he had taken with ladies who probably were *sans peur*, but who were assuredly not *sans reproche*; and especially a scene of vehement wrath, induced by the discovery of a bill for a bracelet that never had encircled the arm of Mrs. Lestrangle, and which she afterward recognized as a sparkling adjunct to the very elegant costume of Mademoiselle Joliejombe, the leading *danseuse* in the new ballet of "Argentine," at Niblo's Garden. The birth of their little daughter, an event that usually furnishes a fresh link to unite a young, newly married couple, had only brought in its train fresh sources of dissension. For Mrs. Lestrangle, like many young mothers, ran into the opposite extreme from the usual actions of fashionable maternity, and devoted herself exclusively to her infant. She gave up society altogether, never went anywhere with her husband, relinquished all practice of the accomplishments in whose perfection he had been wont to take pride, and thereby had insensibly weakened the already slender ties that bound him to his home. His little Kitty!—ah, yes; she certainly was a charming little creature! And at this point in his meditations Richard Lestrangle stirred uneasily on his pillow, as though a thorn, unfelt till that moment, had suddenly developed the sharpness of its prick in the midst of his bachelor comfort. Then rose before him a vision of a former Christmas Day, when the young mother had delighted in showing off, for the first time, his baby daughter's first accomplishment—that of walking alone. It was a pretty picture thus recalled to him by memory: His wife in the elegant afternoon costume of dark-blue velvet and costly laces, donned by her in honor of the day, and the little one, flushed and eager in her embroidered frock and wide blue sash and dainty little shoes—the first that

had ever been of real use to her—and the great blue eyes wide open in wondering delight; and the pretty head all covered with rings of golden silk, and the quick, tottering run from the safe shelter of her mother's bosom to her father's outstretched arms! The nymphs and fairies by Leloir, the fruits and flowers depicted by Madeline Lemaire, seemed pale in coloring and uninteresting in subject beside this vivid sketch from the pencil of Memory. Really, if Clara had only been a little less exacting, not quite so insupportable— But at this moment John knocked at the door to announce the readiness of all things in the dressing-room for Mr. Lestrangle's morning toilet, and the reverie was abruptly brought to a close. It was better so, as it was beginning to grow disagreeable. After all, he had not lost his little girl. He would be able to see her from time to time without being bothered by her mother's strait-laced ideas and jealous nagging.

Breakfast was served with dainty accompaniments of egg-shell china and glittering dishes; but though he scorned to confess the fact, to himself, he missed the merry chatter of little Kitty over her bread and milk, and her coaxing petitions for a spoonful of her papa's egg, or for a taste of the half melted sugar at the bottom of his coffee-cup. To get rid of these ideas Mr. Lestrangle devoted himself to the perusal of his newspapers and letters. These last, three in number, were not altogether satisfactory. The first one ran as follows:

"DEAR LESTRANGE,—I regret to say that it will be impossible for me to keep my engagement to lunch with you to-day. My sister has just arrived from Europe, and, naturally, I shall be detained at home for the best part of the day. With sincere regrets, your friend, most truly,

WILSON CARRINGTON."

He threw down this missive and opened another.

DEAR OLD BOY,—When I promised to lunch with you this morning I quite forgot that it was Christmas Day. I have a host of things to attend to—forgotten presents to buy, and there is a Christmas-tree that claims my aid at the last moment. The little ones are clamoring at the door, and my wife insists that I shall lend my aid to the tying on of tapers and bonbons and gilt balls. So, with many regrets, pray excuse your sincere friend,

HARRY DELESSART."

"You need order no luncheon to-day, John—I shall lunch at the club. As for dinner— But what is here?"

And he tore open the third letter.

"Impossible, my friend, to join you at dinner this evening. The Christmas matinee and the evening performance together will take up too much of my time. A thousand regrets, and many thanks for the ear-rings. I shall wear them to-night. Pray come to the Folly Theatre and judge of their effect.

AIMEE JOLIEJOMBE."

"The little deceiver! As if I did not know that she does not dance at the matinee, and was to sham sickness to get off from the evening performance! I wonder who it is that she is going to wheedle out of a brooch to match my ear-rings?"

And in a decidedly bad temper with himself and all the world, Mr. Lestrangle put on his hat and overcoat and sallied forth for a walk.

It was a cheerless day, so far as the weather was concerned. The sky kept its leaden aspect, and the wind was sharp and chill. Now and then a few stray snow-flakes came floating upon the air, as a reminder of possible drifts and blocked-up trains and slippery pavements in the near future. The Christmas services at the various churches were at an end, and Fifth Avenue was crowded with promenaders. Mr. Lestrangle met numbers of faces who had been *habitués* of his household during the period before his final quarrel with and estrangement from his wife, but none of those who had been accustomed to frequent the reception-afternoons of Mrs. Lestrangle, and to come to her dinner parties, seemed at all inclined to greet her divorced husband very warmly. Decidedly, society, in the purer and higher atmosphere to which his wife was accustomed, did not smile upon him. Young girls drifted past him with a shy glance and a simple bend of the head. Serene matrons sailed past in the dignity of their velvets and furs, and vouchsafed to him only the chilliest of bows. Nobody paused to speak with him, or to wish him a merry Christmas. There were other divisions of society in which he might be welcome, but the high-toned families of ancient descent that had formed his association in olden days were not at all inclined to treat him with cordiality.

With his equanimity far more ruffled than he cared to confess even to himself, Richard Lestrangle strolled off into the shopping streets of the metropolis. The gay holiday aspect of the stores, the glittering displays in the windows, and the animation and bustle that were evident on all sides, somewhat revived his spirits. But presently he fell to thinking again about the Christmas Days he had once known. The great winter festival is so essentially devoted to children that he could not but remember the gifts and the gayeties that he had planned at one time, at similar seasons, for his little Kitty. He recalled particularly a Christmas-tree party gotten up for his little one, and at which a swarm of joyous children had been present. He had been rather bored at the time by the noise and confusion created by his juvenile guests, but on looking back at the affair he remembered only Kitty's delight, and the screams of merry laughter with which she greeted every separate offering from the wonderful tree that bore such enchanting fruit.

Just then he met, face to face, a certain disreputable man about town, one Hiram Tait, to whom he had been introduced more than once. Heretofore he had declined to accept the acquaintance, owing to Mr. Tait's decidedly shady reputation and dissipated habits, and that personage had met his tacit refusal at recognition with surly acquiescence. Now he swaggered up to Mr. Lestrangle, accosted him in banal tones by the cognomen of "Dick the Divorced," and insisted on going to take a drink with him then and there.

Set free at last from this unwelcome hanger-on, Mr. Lestrangle bent his steps to Delmonico's, in the hope that he might meet some old friends at one of the dinner tables of the famous restaurant. But the attractions of home festivities claimed, apparently, all his former associates, for he found no one there that he knew. He was compelled, therefore, to dine in solitary state, and to try and chase away the growing depression of his spirits by the help of choice dishes and costly wines. But, as ill-luck would have it, at the next table to his own was established a family party that had come from some suburban home, so that the children might enjoy a Christmas treat in New York. These were three in number—two solemn-looking school-boys and a bright-eyed little girl, only a few months older, perhaps, than his own daughter. There was no resemblance between the children, for his small neighbor was a peachy-checked, dimpled baby brunette; but her winning ways, and her prattle about the matinee, that the whole family had just attended, and her unceasing questions about the theatre and the actors, and the wide-open astonishment of the great dark eyes at the unwonted details of a dinner at Delmonico's, all brought vividly little Kitty to his mind. But, his dinner once finished, he took a sudden resolution. He would go to see his little one. It was nearly two weeks now since he had seen her, and surely it was allowable for a father to pay his own child a visit on Christmas Day.

It was snowing hard when he went out into the street, but he went in search of a toy-shop, and purchased there a costly but portable plaything as a pretext for his call. And then he set forth, not without certain misgivings, for the house in Forty-fifth Street, so lately his home, and where the lady who had been his wife was still residing with her only child. He arrived there speedily, but as he drew near he found his courage fail him. What right had he to present himself before the woman whose peace he had so sorely troubled, and from whose claims he had freed himself by a long and unrelenting effort? He would merely ring the bell, inquire after Kitty's welfare, leave his gift for her and go away. The house showed no gleam of light, no symptom of Christmas gaiety, as he approached it. Doubtless the mother and child were out, called away by some one of the musical festivals of the holiday season.

His hand was on the bell-knob when the sound of a carriage dashing up to the door caused him to glance round. He recognized at once the coupe of the family physician, Dr. Watson, and the white-haired old doctor himself stepped out and came briskly up the steps.

"Who is ill here, doctor?" inquired Mr. Lestrangle.

Mr. Lestrangle, is that you? I did not know you in the dark. I am sorry to say that your little girl has been at death's door from diphtheria."

"She has been? She is better now, I trust?"

"Rather better, but not out of danger by any means. She gets no sleep except while her mother walks up and down the floor with her in her arms. This has been going on for five days, and poor Mrs.—Mrs.—her mother, I should say—is worn out with fatigue and grief and anxiety. We shall have her falling ill next, I fear, even if the child recovers."

"If!" It needed only this word to impel Richard Lestrangle to quickly enter the house, and follow close behind the doctor as the latter sought the sick-room.

Poor little Kitty was a piteous sight to behold as she lay, wan and moaning, on her mother's breast, while the unhappy lady paced the floor with tottering steps, essaying, in a voice broken with weeping and weariness, to croon forth some old nursery ditty in response to the hoarse wail of the little one, "Sing, mamma—sing to Kitty—do sing!"

A firm touch was laid on her shoulder and she paused in her walk to confront the man who had once been her husband. She started back as though to flee from his presence, but the sick child had recognized him, and held out her wasted arms with a murmur of, "Papa—Kitty's own papa, do take Kitty!"

"Give me the child, Clara," said Mr. Lestrangle, in a pleading tone. "I will take care of her to-night, and no you go and rest."

"Yes, do—I insist upon it," said Dr. Watson authoritatively. "You will be falling ill next, and then who will look after Kitty while she is getting well?"

"You will not take her from me?" whispered the pallid, exhausted woman, as Mr. Lestrangle tenderly lifted the little one in his strong arms.

"Never!—never! Go lie down, Clara, I will watch over the child till morning. Here, Susan, can you find me a dressing gown and a pair of slippers? And what do you think of your patient to-night, doctor?"

"If she can only get a few hours' sleep I think she will do well. Otherwise I cannot answer for the result. If you will do as her mother has been doing—walk up and down and sing to her all night—I think she may possibly fall asleep. I will call the first thing in the morning."

And with some directions to the nurse concerning the medicine and nourishment for the patient, Dr. Watson took his departure.

All night long Richard Lestrangle paced the floor of the nursery with the little sufferer lying on his shoulder, and with one than burning arm twined around his neck. "Sing, papa!—do sing!" was her constant plaint. And, by a strange mockery of memory, there came to his lips only fragments of drinking-songs, or scraps of *opera bouffe* airs—nothing appropriate, nothing soothing—but the tunes served their turn, and perhaps, too, the magnetism of the powerful, healthy form on which the sick child was pillowed helped her, for when the tardy dawn was stealing in at the windows, and Clara came in in her white dressing-gown, like a bewildered ghost, to ask after her child, the little invalid lay on her father's breast in a deep, peaceful sleep, such as she had not known since the beginning of her illness.

But Kitty was not yet out of danger. The terrible malady with which she had been attacked, and which had so nearly caused her death, was not lightly to be overcome. Mr. Lestrangle quietly installed himself at the sick child's bedside, and proved a most watchful and indefatigable nurse, so

that when, late on the evening of December 31st, Dr. Watson announced gayly that his little patient had nothing to do but get well as fast as possible, he added, gravely:

"And I think, without your care, Mr. Lestrangle, it would have gone hard with her. To you and to her mother belong under Heaven, the credit for having saved her."

As the doctor closed the door behind him, the father and mother looked at each other across the low bed in which their darling lay, and beside which during the past week, they had crept side by side during long hours of bitter agony and suspense, watching every breath and fearing each one might prove the last. Finally Richard Lestrangle stretched out his hand toward his divorced wife across the sleeping child, and she laid her cold palm in his own.

"Clara, I have learned during these last sad days that there is a tie between us that no lawyers can sever. What has been done can be undone. Will you send me away?"

Her head drooped lower, and her hand trembled.

"I was not altogether blameless, Richard. Let us forgive each other as we hope to be forgiven hereafter—for our darling's sake!"

He came around the bed and stood beside her. And then he took her, unresisting, into his arms.

"Clara, let us begin a new life with the New Year. We must be married again—how strange that seems! Mrs. Frost, I kiss you as your betrothed before I go to get the ring and necessary papers. And we will be wiser and more forbearing, dear, will we not, in our second married life than we were in our first one?"

And Clara did not contradict him.

"How are you?"
 "Nicely, Thank You."
 "Thank Who?"
 "Why the inventor of
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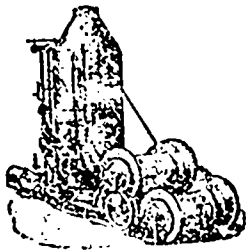
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MINING.

The bill to amend and consolidate the acts in relation to mines and minerals came up for a short reading in the House of Assembly on Monday.

The consolidation of the act is a necessity and will meet with the approval of all interested in mining. The amendments will need careful consideration, but we must say that on their face as read by the Honorable Commissioner of Mines they appear to be appropriate and made mainly to overcome defects that have been discovered in the act. Many have our warm approval, particularly the measure to compel mill owners to make their regular monthly returns on pain of forfeiting their license, and the thirty days notice of forfeiture for non-payment of rental. The bill has been referred to a committee of the whole house and all its provisions will be thoroughly discussed before the final reading.

The matter is of such great importance to miners that we reproduce in full the remarks of the Hon. Commissioner when moving the second reading of the bill.

He had explained on the first reading of the bill the amendments which had been passed since the revision of the statutes in 1884. Several new provisions of the bill were intended to adopt as law the practice of the department in regard to applications made by post and other matters of that character. The bill also proposed a change in relation to mining areas to the following effect: The legislature had some years ago made some provisions in regard to the regulation of surveys. It was now provided that the surveyor appointed by the department should notify all parties to be on the ground and should then proceed to make a survey, having selected competent chainmen who would be duly sworn. If any party were dissatisfied with that survey he must state his objections forthwith and by depositing a certain sum of money would have the right to a second survey, which would be considered final. Another section of the bill provided that the department should lay out what is known as a base line: This had been the practice heretofore and it was desirable to have it embodied in the law. The tendency of this section would be to prevent disputes in the future as to boundaries. Another section provided that if a licensed mill owner failed to make his returns in any one month the mill license might be revoked. Another provision of the bill was intended to legalize the use of copies of all original papers relating to title, and render it in most cases unnecessary in matters on trial in the supreme court to send the original documents out of the mines department.

Section 77 was substantially the same as the old section 74. Where a number of applications were made simultaneously, and the applicants declined to take a joint title, the practice was for the commissioner to hold an auction. The question had arisen as to whether other parties than the applicants were to be admitted to bid at the sale. This clause provided that the auction in the first instance should be confined to the applicants, but that if none of them offered a premium the auction should be made general.

Section 80 made a slight change in the law in relation to unlawful entry and working. The commissioner or his deputy were authorized to enter and search, and the party, if found guilty, could be compelled to fill up the stope or pit made. If this was not done the party should be deemed guilty of a separate offence for every day thereafter.

Section 83 contained a change providing that the appeal from the decision of the justice should be to the supreme court or a judge thereof.

Section 86 which was put in at the instance of the gold miners' association, provided that no lessee should work within ten feet of the boundary line of property held by him, would not be pressed. Some of the parties interested in mining thought it could not be worked.

Section 104 was a new one. It provided that parties applying for licenses or leases should state the mineral in respect of which they were applied for. This merely made the law to correspond with the present practice of the department.

Section 107 was also new. It enabled the commissioner to grant a license to search over a tract of land already covered by a right to search for another mineral.

Sub-section (f) of section 108 provided for 30 days notice of forfeiture for non payment of rent. The act as it stood did not provide for any notice, though notice had been given.

Section 113 gave the legislature power to increase the annual rental, in the case of leases renewed.

Section 131 was new. It defined what was intended by section 111 of the old act. If a mine was forfeited where there were arrears of royalty due, the government could make regulations for the payment of the arrears.

All that portion of section 146 relating to corporations holding mining property was new.

In section 147 a slight change was made providing for the payment of a small fee for the registration of documents of title in the mines office.

As he had stated in introducing the bill it was largely made up of matters of detail, though the subject was one of great importance to the province, as it related to the coal source of supplementing the provincial revenue. The old act had worked fairly well, but as many amendments had been made it was felt necessary to consolidate it. In 1894 there would be another revision of statutes, and any further amendments that were found to be necessary could be added then.

Mr. Cahan said that the only principle involved in the bill before the house seemed to be whether the house was in favor of consolidating the acts upon the statute books, and of making certain minor amendments thereto.

With regard to this there could be no discussion. The principle of consolidation must receive the approval of members on both sides of the house. With regard to the amendments proposed members must hold themselves free to discuss or move against them in committee. He noticed

a vacancy in section 117 which had not been filled out. He presumed that there were conflicting opinions on the other side of the house as to what was to be inserted in the blank.

There seems to be unanimity of opinion among both scientific and practical miners in regard to the wealth of the Nova Scotia gold fields, but nearly all are also convinced that there is room for improvement in the methods of mining. The last scientific contribution on the subject was the paper by Henry Squarebrigs McKay on the Nova Scotia Gold Districts and their geological formation as proved by boring in the Killag district, read at the last meeting of the institute of science by Supervisor McKay.

Mr. McKay's paper was a pointed and rather caustic one. He is an American expert in mining, and told how to overcome difficulties in draining surface water; how to discover paying lodes by utilizing a knowledge of geology, and pointed out many defects in gold mining. He asserted that with proper methods and geological knowledge Nova Scotia might become one of the most productive gold fields in the world. He urged the need of the government taking the matter in hand and establishing an investigating bureau, where capitalists could obtain accurate information. The paper was discussed by the president—Dr. Murphy, Drs. Lawson and MacGregor, the superintendent of education, and Messrs. Hatfield, Hunt and McKerron.

If all parties interested in mining either as workers or speculators would only apply in practice the good advice given by Mr McKay and be honest in all their dealings, gold mining in this Province would be placed in a much better position.

An Ottawa despatch says that a syndicate of United States capitalists have been securing options on Nova Scotia coal mines with the view of working them and shipping coal to the New England ports in opposition to the Pennsylvania mines, there being a probability that the U. S. duty on coal will be abolished.

That this will be done in the near future we very much doubt.

There seems to be a determination by some enterprising managers to compete for the New York and New England trade in the face of the duty, and if they succeed in making money by large shipments, duty added, they will remove the strongest argument against reciprocity in coal between the United States and Canada.

OLDHAM.—Mr. N. Logan, manager of the Rhode Island Company, is meeting with success in opening up the company's property, having struck a break showing gold in promising quantity.

Mr. Hamilton, manager of the Concord Co. has returned from his trip to Boston and Concord rejoins.

The North Star Company's property has been plastered all over with attachments, which we trust will be removed by payment and the work resumed, but the outlook is not promising.

COUNTRY HALLOW.—The last clean up of the Copeland mill yielded about 86 ounces of gold from 12 days work.

The new mill being built for the St. John Company, managed by Mr. McNaughton, is nearing completion.

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF MINERALS.—The following are the mineral exports of Canada as per Trade and Navigation Returns for the year ended 30th June, 1891.

| | Quantity. | Value. |
|--|---------------|--------------------|
| Asbestos, first class..... | tons 5,180 | \$413,231 |
| " second class..... | " 1,449 | 83,639 |
| " third class..... | " 393 | 17,039 |
| Barytes, ground and unground..... | cwt 170 | 1,190 |
| Coal..... | tons 833,684 | 2,916,465 |
| Copper ore..... | " 3,074 | 269,169 |
| Copper matte or regulus of, and black or coarse copper and copper cement, fine copper contained therein..... | lbs 1,719,990 | 64,719 |
| Fine copper..... | " 3,116,508 | 171,308 |
| Gold-bearing quartz, dust, nuggets, etc..... | \$ | 554,126 |
| Gypsum or plaster and crude..... | tons 172,496 | 184,977 |
| Mica, crude and cut..... | lbs 163,904 | 19,666 |
| " ground .. | \$ | 2,646 |
| Nickel, fine, contained in ore, matte and spoils | lbs 5,352,043 | 240,499 |
| Oil, mineral, crude..... | galls 434,699 | 18,436 |
| Oil, mineral, refined..... | " 1,817 | 290 |
| Ore, iron..... | tons 14,648 | 32,582 |
| " manganese..... | " 880 | 16,218 |
| " silver..... | " 309 | 238,367 |
| Phosphates..... | " 24,257 | 422,200 |
| Plumbago..... | cwt | 163 |
| Salt..... | bush 5,706 | 1,429 |
| Sand and gravel..... | tons 324,120 | 63,326 |
| Stone, ornamental, granite, marble, &c. unwrought | " 1,189 | 9,307 |
| Stone, b'lding, freestone, limestone, &c. | " 15,048 | 38,504 |
| Other articles..... | \$ | 4,647 |
| Total produce of the mine..... | | \$5,781,143 |

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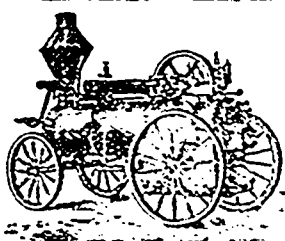
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(Continued.)

THE GROSH BROTHERS.—A MYSTERIOUS PAIR.

Written for the Engineering and Mining Journal by Dan De Quille.

The fate of the Grosh boys was peculiarly sad. Both lost their lives by accidents that entailed great suffering. In the spring of 1857, while engaged in placer mining on Nigger Ravine, just east of the present town of Silver City, Hosea stuck the point of a pick into his foot, inflicting a severe wound, which brought on lockjaw and resulted in his death in a few days. He was buried a little below Silver City, on the hillside, a few rods south of Gold Cañon.

Comstock, always full of sympathy for the suffering, had the young man carried to his cabin after the accident, and cared for him as tenderly as a woman could have done until death ended his sufferings.

After the death of Hosea, Allen is said to have so mourned his loss as to have fallen into a sort of decline—"seemed to be pining away," as the miners said. He found his cabin so lonely that at last, in November of that year, he determined to cross the Sierras and winter in Volcano, his old California camp. This was a dangerous trip to undertake so late in the season. He was caught in a heavy snowstorm on the mountains, and had both his feet so frozen that amputation was necessary. He died from the shock of the operation.

It is said that the Grosh brothers had formed a company in Volcano to develop the silver mine they had discovered, but with their death the secret of its whereabouts was lost. The miners of Gold Cañon knew nothing of their having located a quartz vein of any kind. Had they known of any location made by the brothers, there would have been a rush for it as soon as the discovery of silver on the side of Mount Davidson was known. Although there were those in the placer mines who had heard the brothers say they had found silver in the country, and some who knew that the young men had rigged up some kind of apparatus for testing ores, yet they had so little faith in the experiments the pair were making that what they had said and done had been almost forgotten when, two years later, O'Reilly and McLoughlin made their great discovery. Then all the old timers remembered what the Grosh brothers had said and regretted that they had not given more attention to their talk about silver.

As regarded the "library" and assaying apparatus the young men were reported to have possessed, it was said by some that after Allen lost his life in the mountains Comstock carried away everything left in the Grosh cabin. When Comstock denied having found either books or assaying tools, it was said that before leaving, Allen must have cached all such things somewhere about Grizzly Hill. In 1860, men who had been told this story actually searched old piles of stones, tunnels and prospect holes in the hope of finding the buried books and tools, their idea being that books would keep as well in the ground as potatoes or turnips.

In the winter of 1861-62 a heavy rainfall occurred, resulting in a flood that destroyed several buildings in the south end of Silver City, and swept the cañons of the accumulated debris of many years. I had a cabin near the site of that of the Grosh brothers, and going down to American Ravine (about three rods from my door) one morning after the torrent had swept by, I found laid bare by the washing away of a foot or two of sand and loam two little brick structures which I saw at a glance had been intended for use in smelting ore. Knowing they could have been the work of no one but the Grosh brothers, I examined the little structures and all in and about them very carefully.

They stood on a little flat beneath the shelter of a clump of willows about two feet above the regular channel of the ravine. They were constructed of ordinary building brick and were about two feet in length, a foot in depth, and eighteen inches in width. One had been intended for use as a smelting, and the other as a muffle or cupel furnace. Both were open at the top—were indeed nothing more than little walls of brick inclosing a small space of ground provided with a floor of clay—were merely little boxes of brick in which to confine the charcoal used and the heat generated.

In one of the little furnaces I found the bottom of a stone jug which had evidently been pressed into service and made to do duty as a crucible; in the other was a slab of burnt clay in the shape of a tile, in which were several round holes about the size of an ordinary cupel. The tile rested upon two pieces of brick, and undoubtedly had been used to hold cupels, fragments of which were discovered in the bottom of the rude muffle furnace. These cupels had no doubt been made on the spot by the young men, and were composed of bone ash and a small percentage of clay. Some of the pieces found showed that they had been used in the cupellation of an ore containing lead, as they bore the orange stain which is imparted to a cupel by the absorption of sulphur. Indeed, a search brought to light some lumps of argentiferous galena lying where it had been broken up on a flat stone a few feet from the little furnaces. This ore I at once recognized as being from what was called the "Red Lead," a vein of argentiferous galena situated about half a mile west of the cabin of the Grosh brothers, and which carried from \$40 to \$60 a ton in silver and about 50 per cent. lead. The ore in this vein came to the surface, but proved to be nothing more than a pocket when a shaft was sunk upon it. I am quite confident that it was from this vein that the Grosh brothers obtained the silver of which they spoke. Alongside the furnaces was found a small tube of tin about 2 ft. in length, which had probably formed a nozzle of a small canvas bellows.

(To be continued.)

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

All communications to this department should be addressed directly to the Checker Editor, W. Forsyth, 30 Grafton Street.

NEWS.

At a recent meeting of the Toronto Draughts Club it was decided to send at least one representative of that organization to attend the World's Fair tournaments. Several members who were present signified their intentions of visiting Chicago during the tournaments.

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 265.—The position was: black men 2, 12, 13, 14, 16, 20; white men 10, 22, 23, 24, 27, king 1; white to play and draw. We should have given the solution to this problem last week, but for reasons then given we refrained from doing so at the time. We have received the following from Mr. Forbes, who had the whites when the game from which it grew was played:—

| | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|--------|----|
| 10 | 6 | 5 | 14 | 18 | 23 | 23 | 19 |
| 2 | 9 | 18 | 25 | 25 | 30 | 31 | 24 |
| 1 | 5 | 14 | 18 | 15 | 10 | 19 | 28 |
| 16 | 19 | 13 | 17 | 22 | 26 | | |
| 24 | 15 | 23 | 19 | 19 | 15 | Drawn. | |
| 14 | 18 | 17 | 22 | 26 | 81 | | |

The above solution is of no value, as it does not bring out black's strongest play. We again commend the problem to the attention of our solvers, as we think that even an expert would find it difficult to discover the correct draw.

PROBLEM 266.—The position was: black men 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 22, 26; white men 14, 18, 20, 24, 29, 31; white to play—what result? Mr. Frank Forshay, of Bridgewater, has sent us the only correct solution received, which is as follows:—

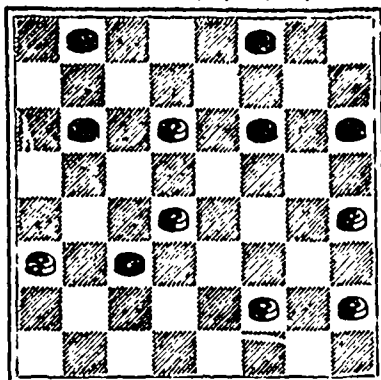
| | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------------|----|
| 24 | 19 | 31 | 22 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 5 |
| 26 | 30 | 30 | 26 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 14 |
| 19 | 15 | 22 | 17 | 14 | 5 | Black | |
| 9 | 13 | 13 | 22 | 23 | 7 | wins by | |
| 15 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 1 | first posi- | |
| 22 | 26 | 26 | 23 | 7 | 10 | tion. | |

GAME No. 159—"Single Corner." Played recently between Messrs. Samuel Granville (blacks) and Frank Hamilton (whites.)

| | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|--------|----|
| 11 | 15 | 9 | 14 | 12 | 19 | 14 | 18 |
| 22 | 18 | 18 | 9 | 23 | 16 | 17 | 13 |
| 15 | 22 | 5 | 14 | 6 | 15 | 6 | 10 |
| 25 | 18 | 26 | 22 | 17 | 10 | 11 | 7 |
| 12 | 16 | 8 | 11 | 7 | 14 | 24 | 27 |
| 24 | 19 | 22 | 17 | 16 | 11 | 31 | 24 |
| 16 | 20 | 11 | 15 | 15 | 19 | 20 | 27 |
| 19 | 16 | 27 | 23 | 26 | 22 | 32 | 14 |
| 8 | 12 | 15 | 24 | 19 | 24 | 10 | 17 |
| 23 | 19 | 28 | 19 | 30 | 26 | 21 | 14 |
| 4 | 8 | 10 | 15 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 17 |
| 29 | 25 | 19 | 10 | 22 | 17 | Drawn. | |

Mr. Frank Forshay, of Bridgewater, is becoming an attentive student of checker literature, and that his efforts are well and intelligently directed is shown by his submitting for our consideration and that of our readers the problem that follows. Mr. Forshay says that Spayth's "Game of Draughts" gives the position:—black men on 1, 3, 9, 11, 12, 13, king 25; white men on 10, 18, 20, 21, 26, 27, 28. The book play is 25-30 and allows white to draw. Mr. Forshay asks, "Can white draw if black plays 25-22, followed by 26 17, 13-22?" The position as he leaves it after his question is as in the following diagram and forms

PROBLEM No. 269.
Black men 1, 3, 9, 11, 12, 22.



White men 10, 18, 20, 21, 27, 28.
White to play and draw.

To the above query we reply in the affirmative, but the position is an interesting one, and we therefore present it to our readers.—[Ch. Ed.]

CHESS.

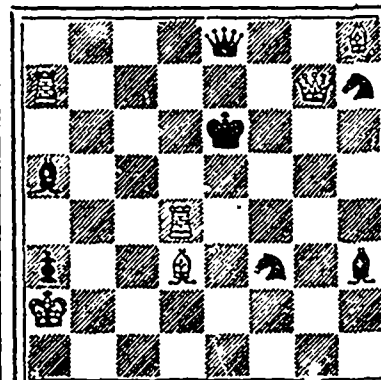
Solution of Problem No. 104: K to R3. Solved by C. W. L.

CORRECTION.

Problem No. 105. Substitute a white rook for the black.

PROBLEM No. 106.

By Emil Hoffman.
First prize in Christmas tournament of New York Staats Zeitung.
Black 7 pieces.

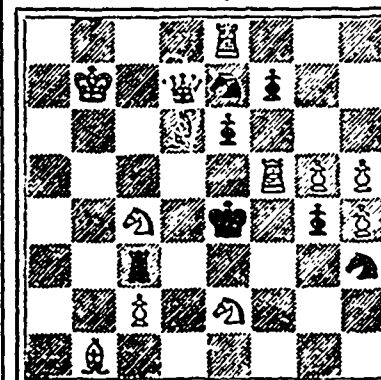


White 6 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM No. 107.

Third prize two-mover in Bristol Mercury
By W. A. Clark, Molesoy.
Black 7 pieces.



White 12 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

Game No. 107.

THE GREAT MATCH.
The following is the fifth game. The sixth, seventh and eighth games have already appeared in the Gazette.

| WHITE. | | BLACK. | |
|-------------|--|-----------|--|
| Tschigorin. | | Steinitz. | |
| 1 P to K4 | | P to K4 | |
| 2 Kt to KB3 | | QKt to B3 | |
| 3 B to B4 | | B to B4 | |

- 4 P to QKt4
- 5 P to B3
- 6 Castles
- 7 P to Q4
- 8 B to Q Kt5
- 9 P tks P
- 10 B to Kt2
- 11 Kt to R3
- 12 P to Q5
- 13 R to B sq
- 14 Kt tks B
- 15 Q to B2
- 16 QKt to Q4
- 17 Kt to K2
- 18 Kt to Kt3
- 19 Q to Q3
- 20 Q to R3
- 21 Q to B3
- 22 Kt to Q4
- 23 Q tks B
- 24 P tks P
- 25 Q to QKt4
- 26 QR to Q sq
- 27 R tks P
- 28 B tks Kt
- 29 Q tks P
- 30 QR to Q sq
- 31 R to R sq
- 32 KR to QB sq
- 33 P to R3
- 34 Kt to B sq
- 35 Q to B3
- 36 P tks Q
- 37 R to B4
- 38 R to Q sq j
- 39 R to B6
- 40 Kt to K3
- 41 R to Q3
- 42 R to R3
- 43 P to B4
- 44 K to K-2
- 45 K to B3
- 46 P to B5
- 47 R to B6
- 48 K to Kt2
- 49 Kt to Q sq
- 50 R tks Kt
- 51 R to QR6
- 52 R to KB3
- 53 K tks R
- 54 K to B4
- 55 K tks P

- B tks P
- B to R4
- P to Q3
- B to Kt5
- P tks P
- B to Q2
- Kt to B3
- Castles
- Kt to Kt sq a
- B tks B
- QKt to Q2 b
- P to QR3 c
- P to KKt3 d
- R to K sq
- QR to B sq
- Q to K2
- B to K-3
- P to B3
- B tks Kt e
- P tks P
- Q to K4 f
- Q tks P
- Q tks RP
- R to K3
- Kt tks B
- QR to K sq
- P to KR4
- Q to B5
- Q to KB5
- P to R5
- R to K7 h
- Q tks Q
- Kt to Q4 i
- R to K-7
- Kt to Kt3
- P to R4
- P to R5
- R to R sq
- R to Q sq k
- R to K-4 l
- R to Q5
- R [Kt4] to Kt5
- P tks P
- R to KB5 ch
- R to Kt7 m
- R to Q7 n
- R tks Kt
- R to Q7 o
- R tks R p
- R to Q6 ch q
- P to R5

NOTES.

a G cd enough for the situation and probably better than 12 Kt to Kt2, played in the third game.
b Of course Kt tks KP would cost a piece by the rejoinder Q to R4.
c 15 R to K sq; 16 P to K5, 16 Kt tks P; 17 Kt tks Kt, 17 P tks Kt; 18 Kt tks BP, 18 B tks Kt (not 18 R to QB sq; 19 P to Q6, with a good game, since Black cannot take the Pawn, on account of the reply Kt tks R); 19 Q tks B, 19 Q tks P; 20 R to B5, 20 Q tks P; 21 B tks P, 21 P to QKt3, was probably superior.
d A disagreeable necessity, but it could hardly be avoided. If 16 R to K sq; 17 Kt to B5, 17 P to K Kt3 (or 17 R tks P; 18 Kt tks KtP and Black dare not take the Kt on account of Q tks R): 18 Kt to R6 cb, 18 K to Kt2 (or 18 K to B sq; 19 Kt to Kt 5, etc., 19 Kt to Kt4, with a strong attack.)
e Simple, but probably best. After 23 P takes P; 23 Q takes R, 23 R takes Q; 24 R takes RR ch; 24 Kt to B sq best. White could obtain a good attack either by doubling the Rooks on the QB file at once or by playing 1st P takes P.
f Not as good as R to B4.
g 32 Q to Kt4 would have saved time, as White could not afford to exchange.
h 34 Kt to K5 followed by P to KB3 was perhaps more effective.
i If 36 Kt to R4; 37 R to B4,

37 P to Kt4; 38 R takes P, 38 Kt to B5; 39 R takes Kt, 39 P takes R; 40 R to B6, and should draw.
j White's defence is splendid. If 38 R takes QRP, 38 R to Kt8, followed by the other Rook to K8, wins in a few moves. Equally objectionable was 38 R takes KRP, on account of the reply R [K sq] to Kt7.
k R to R4 with the view of doubling Rooks on the QKt file was much stronger.
l It was of no use doubling the Rooks on 7th row, since Black could not capture the K3P, on account of the reply R takes Kt.
m An error. R to Kt4 followed by K to B3 would have won without difficulty.
n Returning with this, R to Kt4 retained still winning prospects.
o K to Kt2 gave Black still winning chances.
p Weak play. He ought to have moved back the other R to Q 5 in order to gain time for K Kt 2, with the purpose of supporting the front K B P.
q If 53—R to Q 5; 54—R to R 5, 54—P to B 5; 55—K to B 3, followed by K to Kt 4, &c.
r After 55—R tks P; 56—K to Kt 4, no more than a draw could be reasonably expected.—N. Y. Tribune.

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CITY CHIMES.

At the last meeting of the Institute of Science, held on Monday evening two very interesting papers were read. The first paper was by Mr. H. S. McKay, who dealt with Nova Scotian gold districts, and the other was on Nova Scotian Zoology, by Mr. Harry Piers, Assistant Legislative Librarian. The author was indisposed on that evening, and in his absence the paper was read by Dr. MacGregor. A good deal of valuable natural history work is being done by Mr. Piers, who is an enthusiast on the subject. Discussions, as usual, followed the reading of the papers.

That the Street Railway Company has decided to give up the issuing of commutation tickets is a much regretted fact. The reason given for this movement is that nearly every day blank pieces of cardboard of the color and size of the tickets have been found in the fare boxes, showing that some persons were getting free rides. It is hard to imagine any soul so small, any man, woman or child, with such despicably mean motives, but it has been indisputably proven that our city contains more or less of these beings. The Street Railway offers for the small sum of five cents, or by commutation tickets for a trifle over four cents, a drive in their comfortable cars from Richmond to Inglis St., or from either extremity up the hills to the west end terminus at the corner of Cunard and Robie Sts. Surely all passengers may consider this fair compensation for the money expended, and if these ingenious people who have taken the trouble to counterfeit the tickets would turn their talents to honest work, perchance they might in time be able to buy a dollar's worth of genuine tickets, and thus have a right to the advantages of the tramway. However, since it has been discovered that we have in our midst some unscrupulous rogues, and since the Street Railway Company cannot detect these same rogues in the act of stealing, the public must bear the consequences. The tickets, besides being a saving of money to constant patrons of the cars, are a great convenience, and the expressions of regret at their discontinuance are loud and frequent. Could the Street Railway Company not adopt some plan by which it could accommodate its patrons and at the same time thwart the designs of the artful dodgers who have taken such mean advantage of the popular tickets? Many ways of doing this have been suggested, and we might mention what appeared to us a very easy solution to the difficulty, namely, to print the tickets on cardboard made and colored especially for the purpose, which it would be much more difficult to duplicate than were the plain white ones. Or perhaps it would be well to use a cardboard striped in color and printed on both sides. The driver of the car could then as quickly detect a counterfeit ticket as he could a piece of tin the size of a five cent piece if it were put in the fare box. We think the matter worthy of consideration, and feel sure our city and suburban readers will join in hoping that ere long the welcome announcement "24 tickets for one dollar" may be re-posted in our horse cars.

One of the most enjoyable concerts of the season was given in the lecture room of St. Andrew's Church on Tuesday evening. The programme consisted of vocal and instrumental music, and each number was well performed. Miss MacKenzie's song was very enjoyable, and Mrs. Percy Lear received an enthusiastic encore, to which she responded with a bright Scotch song entitled "Jamie Dear." Miss Bugh well deserved the encore accorded her rendition of "My Lady's Bower," and responded with "Going to Mark it." Miss Chamberlain's piano solo was very good and received a hearty encore. Messrs. Harrison and Heustis both sang well, and Mr. Huggins' flute solo was very pleasing. Mr. Thomas Payne sustained his enviable reputation as accompanist on this occasion, and the entertainment was unanimously declared a success.

The lecture room of the Y. M. C. A. was filled with an enthusiastic audience on Tuesday evening to hear the lecture on "Modern Uses of Electricity" by Mr. A. R. Cogswell, the popular superintendent of the Halifax Illuminating and Motor Company's works. Mr. Cogswell had on the table specimens of many electrical contrivances in actual operation, including dynamos, arc and incandescent lights, electric bells, telephone instruments, the new telephone fire alarm, electric fans and many other interesting inventions. The lecturer held the close attention of his hearers while in simple terms he explained the mechanism of these modern machinations and illustrated the many uses and possibilities of electricity. Mr. Cogswell well merited the vote of thanks, moved by Mr. A. H. MacKay and unanimously passed by the delighted audience at the close of the evening, for the instructive and thoroughly enjoyable two hours which had passed away so rapidly.

The congregation of Fort Massey church have lost the active services of their pastor, Rev. Dr. Burns, but the church does not propose to give him up entirely. The ill health which has necessitated Dr. Burns' retirement is much regretted by his many friends in Halifax, and the fact that his congregation has granted him a retiring allowance of \$500 a year, and the Presbytery has declared him pastor emeritus, thereby continuing his connection with the church, speaks volumes for the warm esteem in which Dr. Burns is held. The removal of the Reverend doctor and his family from our city to Scotland will be much regretted, for they are people who by their kindness, hospitality, charity, and entering into the active life of the place, have made their influence felt for good. The best wishes of their many friends will follow them to the old country.

"An ounce of prevention, &c." Do not neglect that cough! One bottle of *Pultner's Emulsion* (the cough medicine par excellence) taken now, may save you weeks of illness, and a long doctor's bill. Large bottle, only 50 cents.

Lovers of good music are promised a treat within the next few weeks. Bandmaster Hughes is making arrangements for a sacred concert to be given by the band of the Leicestershire Regiment in the Academy of Music during Lent, and the announcement that the "Stabat Mater" will be rendered by the full band of the regiment assures to all who may be fortunate enough to attend a delightful musical evening.

H. Price Webber's popular company opened a short engagement at the Lyceum theatre last evening when "Fanchon, the Cricket" was put on by the full company. The favorite actress, Miss Edwina Gray, is well supported and the season gives every promise of proving a success.

The concert to be given on Tuesday, 29th inst., under the auspices of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Fort Massey church will without doubt be an enjoyable affair. Several favorite amateurs of the city are to take part.

The Rev. Thomas Fowler is to deliver a lecture in the school room of St. Matthews' church this evening in aid of the Building Fund of the W. C. T. U. Mr. Fowler has chosen for his subject "Bonnie Scotland—reminiscences and suggestions," and the popularity of the lecturer combined with the worthiness of the cause to which the proceeds will be devoted should draw a large audience. The bazaar to be given in aid of this same cause by the W. C. T. U. takes place on Thursday, the 31st inst., in Masonic Hall.

The reception given on Thursday evening of last week at the Church of England Institute by the Ladies Auxiliary of the Institute was the most successful ever held there. The city congregations were well represented and a large audience enjoyed the bountiful hospitality of the ladies. The guests were received by Mrs. W. C. Silver, Mrs. S. Fenn and Mrs. A. G. Hession, and after a half hour or so spent in conversation an excellent literary and musical programme was begun. Rev. W. B. King, Misses Black, Stubbing and Payzant took part, the violin solos by the latter young lady especially delighting all present. Dainty and delicious refreshments were served and the whole entertainment was decidedly enjoyable. The ladies of the Institute have every reason to feel highly gratified with the success of their efforts on this occasion. The next event of the winter course is the stereopticon entertainment which is to take place this evening in Orpheus Hall. Mr. Samuel Naylor will deliver his lecture entitled "English Scenery," which he illustrates with views of choice bits of English scenery, historical groups, etc., and an enjoyable and profitable evening may be anticipated.

The Almanac tells us that the first day of Spring is near at hand but the chilly weather we have had this week rendered it necessary to refer to zodiacal signs in order to feel assured of this fact. Genuine March winds with the mercury hovering near zero are far from agreeable and those who could stay within doors by cheerful firesides were the most highly favored. The Dartmouth lakes have been in good condition for skating, but they must needs be enthusiastic lovers of the exhilarating sport who brave the keen penetrating winds for the pleasure to be obtained from outdoor skating.

Yesterday was St. Patrick's Day, and the numerous sons of Old Ireland in our city observed the day devoted to the patron Saint in various ways. The attraction at the Academy of Music in the afternoon and evening was the performances by St. Patrick's Minstrel Combination in a complimentary benefit to Michael Higgins, one of the most popular and clever members of the organization. Another performance is to be given this evening, which will probably be well patronized.

The repetition of "School" at the Academy of Music on Monday evening was a decided success. The first presentation of this comedy was pronounced one of the best amateur performances ever given in Halifax, and the second effort of the talented ladies and gentlemen who formed the cast of the play was even more complete. The object of these performances is to obtain funds for the improvement of the Academy interior, and all patriotic citizens of Halifax, whether theatre-goers or not, will most surely rejoice that our Music Hall is to receive the much needed repairs for which it has waited so long.

An organ recital is announced to take place in St. George's church on Sunday afternoon at four o'clock. Miss Mary G. Brown, teacher of vocal culture and singing at Acadia Ladies Seminary, Wolfville, and Messrs. C. W. Dodwell, bass, and T. A. Cummings, tenor, will contribute sacred vocal music, which with the choice selections of organ music to be performed by Mr. W. J. Hutchins, organist of St. Paul's church, make up an attractive programme.

"True to Ould Ireland," an Irish drama, was performed on Wednesday evening and repeated last evening at St. Patrick's Hall by the Adelpheia Dramatic Club. Large audiences greeted the performers and showed their appreciation of the good acting by frequent applause. The performances were under the auspices of the I. O. O. F. of the city, the proceeds going to swell the building fund of their new temple on Buckingham St. This building is a credit to the various lodges of oddfellows in Halifax.

R. Bryce Gemmel, F. C. S. late Analyst, "Surgeon's Hall, Edinburgh," favors the K. D. C. Company with the following unsolicited certificate: "I have analyzed a sample of K. D. C. manufactured by the K. D. C. Company, of New Glasgow N. S., and have been unable to detect in it any ingredient of an injurious nature. The ingredients that are used in its preparation are pure and simple, and the compound is so prepared, that it will give ready relief to sufferers from indigestion."