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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

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HALIFAX, N. S., MARCH 17, 1893.

{ VOL. 10  
No. 11

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## THE CRITIC,

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BY

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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.

**SIX IN ONE.**—A movement is on foot having in view the union of six of the ten republics of South America. Economy and better trade relations are the motives which have stimulated President Baptista, of Bolivia, to outline the proposed union, and the manner in which it has been received by at least six of the republics would indicate that a consolidated South American republic might take definite shape within the current year.

**A NOVEL OCCURRENCE.**—A rather peculiar incident occurred the other day at a large ball which was in progress in one of the towns of central Russia. The ballroom was very warm and the dancers becoming overheated "perspired freely, a large quantity of moisture being thus given off into the air." At last a Russian officer threw open several of the windows, thus admitting the freezing outside atmosphere. The moisture was immediately precipitated in the form of snow, and the gay dancers soon found them selves in the midst of a miniature blizzard, which lasted until the offending air was again excluded.

**THE ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.**—We in Canada are fortunately free to a large extent from the homicides so common in many of the States of the neighboring Republic, but we still occasionally, under the laws of our land, enforce capital punishment and take away the lives of our fellow human beings. The old doctrine of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth is inapplicable to the civilization of the age, and those who imagine that capital punishment acts as a deterrent in preventing crime are laboring under a fearful mistake. The Howard Association of London has made a careful study of the subject, and its investigation has shown beyond a doubt that death as a punishment for murder has the only effect that might be expected, that it hardens instead of softens the emotions, and prepares men to commit murder by contemplating it. The Dominion Government and Parliament should take steps to abolish capital punishment, and thus by showing their own estimate of the sacredness of life teach the people to respect it. Owing to the existence of the present law many criminals escape deserved punishment, for there are but few jurors who like to take upon themselves the responsibility of pronouncing a prisoner guilty, knowing that this involves death, whereas these same jurors would unhesitatingly pronounce an adverse verdict provided that the punishment did not involve the life of one of their fellow-beings. Timid persons may imagine that the abolition of capital punishment might render life and property less secure, but reliable statistics prove that instead of this the opposite is the result.

**A GREAT PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION IN 1894.**—The very general effort that is being made throughout Nova Scotia to have the Province well represented at the World's Fair must be gratifying to every true bluenose. It will be a source of pride to everyone from this section of the country visiting the World's Fair to see that we have put our best foot forward, and that in many departments we are well abreast of the times. The exhibit, taken as a whole, will greatly exceed in excellence and variety any provincial exhibition that has been held in Nova Scotia. If this be true, why should an effort not be made to have the exhibit shipped directly from Chicago to Halifax and placed on exhibition here, so that the ninety and nine who have not the time or means to visit the World's Fair may for a comparatively small sum see at least Nova Scotia's contribution toward it.

**WHAT DO THE PRESS SAY ABOUT IT.**—In another note we have referred to the idea of having Nova Scotia's exhibit at the World's Fair exhibited in Halifax before distribution. To our mind, if such an exhibition were made during the months of July and August during 1894, it might prove of very great advantage to the Province. Thousands of tourists would no doubt take advantage of the opportunity to visit Halifax, and the exhibition would do more to make them familiar with the Province from every point of view, than all the guide books and other advertising mediums could do in a decade. Here is a definite work for some of our public-spirited and energetic citizens to take up and successfully carry out. We trust that our contemporaries will endorse the idea, and will by all the means in their power assist in giving it definite shape. Now is the time to be up and doing in the matter.

**EXCITEMENT IN ULSTER.**—The people of Ulster are growing very excited over the Irish Home Rule Bill, and they openly threaten to oppose its introduction by force of arms. This state of affairs is indeed a sorry one. Men of supposed intelligence and loud in their manifestations of loyalty talk of flying to arms rather than to be governed by a Dublin Parliament. The Ulsterites should remember that the Home Rule bill has not yet become law. It has yet to be sanctioned by the House of Lords, and that sanction is not likely to be obtained as long as there be a majority of sixty-four English constituencies opposed to Home Rule in Ireland. But, supposing that the measure had become law, the men of Ulster should not doubt that the Parliament which created the Dublin Parliament could, in the event of the delegated power being abused, speedily settle matters.

**THE BUSY CHINESE.**—A colony of unwelcome Chinese farmers on Long Island, near Brooklyn, are teaching farmers many lessons in economy. They are engaged in raising Chinese vegetables for the China-town of New York, where their produce supplies the market. Every care is taken with early and late crops, and experts state that the Chinese farmer can obtain double the produce that an American would obtain from the same piece of ground. Several of the farmers have induced four successive crops to grow on their barren plot of ground. The money-making methods of these agriculturists are not wholly to be admired. Their homes are tiny board shanties in the middle of the acre or two of farm, their food is the cheapest obtainable, and as they do not esteem time as money, they are able to cut-rate the farmers of the neighborhood. It is strange by-the-by, is it not, that we now hear so little about the threatened exclusion of the Mongolian Race.

**IT DOES NOT SUIT US.**—The provisions of the new treaty between Canada and France which are now being considered by Parliament do not commend themselves to the judgment of the people of this country. By these provisions France agrees to admit certain articles free and others at a minimum duty, which, according to the trade of the year 1891, would sweep away duties amounting to \$30,000 per annum. According to the provisions of the treaty Canada agrees to place French wines upon the free list. The duties imposed on these wines amounted in the year 1891-92 to \$80,000. This looks very much like jug-handled reciprocity. At any rate the advantages of the treaty are largely on the side of France. One clause in the treaty is practically the last nail in its coffin. It provides that in the event of Canada arranging a treaty with any other nation, granting greater trade privileges than those provided in this treaty, France is at once to be placed in the same position as the nation with which the new treaty is made. This virtually kills the treaty, for everyone in this country, from the most pronounced tory to the ultra radical, believes that reciprocity between Canada and the United States must sooner or later come, and no Canadian Ministry would for a moment think of jeopardizing the chances of such a reciprocity for the small advantages that are to be gained by the treaty now under discussion.

**THE "HERALD" DID IT.**—The strong fight made by the Halifax *Herald* against the Whitney coal deal has borne its fruit. The *Herald* so magnified the value of the franchises of the Dominion coal company, and so strongly urged that it would be a ruthless, money-making corporation, that upwards of a quarter of a million of Nova Scotia money was invested in the enterprise, a large proportion of which was subscribed by supporters of the Liberal Conservative party. If the investment falls short of that which the *Herald* has pictured it to be, that paper will be held responsible for having misled its readers.

**WEATHER PERMITTING.**—At the hour of writing there is every prospect that the weather is making preparations for St. Patrick's Day. Slush, mud, rain and easterly wind are not calculated to improve the effectiveness of a street parade, but as our uncertain weather was not taken into consideration at the birth of St. Patrick, the sons and grandsons of Ireland will have to accept the inevitable and take the day as they find it. The march-out on St. Patrick's Day under favorable conditions was in former years something to be proud of, but of late it has been degenerating. Whether or not the weather is responsible for this degeneration, we cannot say, but we trust that the march of the 17th of March, 1893, will eclipse in numbers and in perfection of appointments any turn out that has been made for the last quarter of a century.

**A HOPEFUL COLONY.**—The speech of the Governor of Newfoundland recently made at the opening of the legislature of that colony is about as free from pessimism as it well could be. Hope and confidence stamp every paragraph, and even the recent St. John's fire is not regarded as an unmixed evil. A prosperous year's business is the keynote of the speech, and expectation of increasing prosperity as a result of the development of copper and coal mines is very pronounced. Newfoundland has great natural resources, but capital is required to develop the same. It is refreshing to hear of the prosperity of our sister colony, and sooner or later she will no doubt be identified as a member of our confederation, and as her interests are similar to those of Nova Scotia her union with the Dominion would strengthen our Maritime interests.

**FRICTION.**—The friction that has arisen between Great Britain and France over certain privileges claimed to have been obtained in Morocco by the diplomats of the latter country is likely to be very short-lived. Gladstone's Government, however it may differ from that of Lord Salisbury's with respect to home affairs, is following closely the lines laid down by the Conservative Ministry with respect to foreign affairs. The French hope that Gladstone's advent to power would speedily be followed by the British evacuation of Egypt has vanished into thin air, and the prompt action of the British Government in despatching Col. Sir J. West Ridgeway to Tangier with definite instructions to settle the difficulty which has arisen, should convince France that the Gladstone of to-day has no idea of weakening the position which Salisbury's able foreign administration has gained for Great Britain.

**\$30,000 GONE!**—Many precious dollars are doubtless worse than wasted in the drinking saloon, but it is curious to find our Dominion legislators calmly sinking \$30,000 in an abortive attempt to settle the drink problem. For many months past the members of a prohibition commission, appointed under the authority of the Parliament of Canada, have been hold-sessions in various parts of the country for the purpose of obtaining reliable evidence that might be of advantage to the people; but, judging from what we have read of the investigations of these gentlemen, the information, when formally submitted, will not be worth a tithe of the amount it has cost to collect, and it is doubtful whether any practical result will be the outcome thereof. Prohibition may have its zealots, but it is a pity to have money wasted for no good purpose.

**A JUSTIFIABLE COMBINATION.**—For many years past our people have enjoyed excellent refined sugars at very moderate prices, but so far as we can learn very little money has been made by the refiners in the manufacture of these sugars. It is true that occasionally raw sugars have been purchased under favorable conditions, and money has been made by the refining companies on its importation, but, as we have said, the margin of profit in the business of refining has grown steadily narrower. Competition is supposed to be responsible for this state of affairs, and as an offset it is now proposed to practically amalgamate the three refineries in the Maritime Provinces, situated in Halifax, Dartmouth and Moncton. The very suggestion of this combination excites the suspicion of monopoly, and those who are interested in carrying out the details of the undertaking are stamped as combinesters, and held up as objects worthy of public condemnation. It is time that the press of this Province should display a little more common sense upon these matters. It is plain that neither home or foreign capital will seek investment in Nova Scotia so long as our mining and manufacturing interests make no return for the capital invested. The wages of labor is not the only consideration in these enterprises. The interest of the capital invested is a legitimate charge upon the cost of manufacturing, and it is only when these two conditions are being satisfied that industries can be said to flourish. If the sugar combination would be satisfied with reasonable profits, we see nothing morally or commercially wrong in their forming a union in order to advance their mutual interests. No political economist would recognise the principle that a combination which enabled men to obtain a fair return for capital invested was an unfair or an immoral combination.

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**A VEXED QUESTION.**—In the United States the free coinage of silver has many strong and valuable advocates, but the proposal to make silver as well as gold a legal tender for the payment of all debts is little short of direct robbery. Better, far better, would it be to adopt the measure recently introduced into Congress by Mr. Harter, of Ohio, in which it is proposed to abolish all legal tender and to allow payments to be made by contract. Silver would then settle down to its absolute value, as the element of speculation would be removed. In the meantime this silver question keeps the banking and consequently the commercial world in constant trepidation. Discount rates rise and fall with alarming rapidity, and financial and business men are at their wits' end in estimating what the morrow will bring forth.

**AN ENGLISH VIEW OF AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE.**—The London *Investors' Review* makes a somewhat startling exposure of the methods of doing business adopted by American Insurance Companies. According to the figures given the "lapses" of policies consequent upon non-payment of premiums are about twenty-five per cent of the new risks taken. This, it is claimed, may be in the interests of the companies and of the agents, but it is not in the interests of the insuring public. The company, by annulling these policies, relieves itself from obligations, and the agents find that it is more profitable to their own pockets to get a large commission on a new risk than for a small commission to spend the time in looking after policy-holders. So far as the insured are concerned it is pretty evident that a majority of those who allow their policies to lapse have been influenced by the persuasive eloquence of the agents to carry an amount upon their lives far beyond their ability to maintain, and as a matter of course, after a few years, they allow the same to lapse, and thus help to enrich the Insurance Companies, who in turn boast of their rests as something to be proud of, overlooking the fact that these rests are but the aggregation of hard cash taken from the people, for which no adequate return has ever been made. The *Investors' Review* has no soft words for these great money-making Insurance Companies. For our own part we believe in the German system of government insurance. There, a man pays very moderate premium, insurance is within reach of all classes, and each person gets an equivalent for every cent paid in.

**SHOULD A WOMAN VOTE?**—Are we as a people behind the spirit of the times in not extending to the women of Nova Scotia the right to take part in political affairs, and to share with men in the full privileges of citizenship? We think not. It is true that for a quarter of a century the State, formerly the territory, of Wyoming has given to women the freedom of the ballot box, and that according to a resolution passed by the Legislature of Wyoming that State has few criminals, and poverty is almost unknown. This, it is claimed, is the direct result of the moral and economic influences which the women of Wyoming have been able to exert. This resolution may be a truthful representation of fact, but if it is so, it is passing strange that the movement which has borne such golden fruit in Wyoming has not been imitated in other progressive and enlightened commonwealths. We say that Nova Scotia is not behind the spirit of the times in this matter, but THE CRITIC would be glad to see this Province taking the lead in the enfranchisement of women. We see no reason why a woman who enjoys all the privileges of being taxed should not have the same right to a voice in the selection of those who impose these taxes as a man. Women are not inferior in point of intelligence, and while their training may have in a measure unfitted them for many things, their superiority to men in morals could not fail to elevate and purify political life. If through the agency of woman politics can be shorn of its obsequiousness, its unmanliness and its tendency to corrupt, better, a thousand times better, that we should take the radical step now asked for by the Maritime Women's Christian Temperance Union and thereby hasten the millennium.

**ASSERTION NOT ARGUMENT.**—In its issue of March 8th, the North Sydney *Herald* vigorously denounces the Whitney coal deal, and in this language it uses with respect to the men of standing, Liberal and Conservative, who have endorsed the enterprise:—"The Whitney syndicate has been successful in luring to its support a few men of some influence in Canada. We have yet to learn, however, of one supporter of the syndicate who has gone out of his way to speak well of the scheme, who is not directly interested." An assumption such as the above is not an argument, and unless the *Herald* has something more tangible to offer in support of its assertion than this suggestion of selfishness drawn from its own imagination, it had better seek a more profitable occupation than that of misrepresenting men well and favorably known throughout the Province. The North Sydney *Herald* attacks the Whitney syndicate from every side, but according to its estimate the vulnerable point in the undertaking is that "the foreign capitalists we hear so much about are risking nothing. They are simply getting possession of nearly all our valuable mining properties at less than a third of their value, and on a lease of not twenty years, but ninety-nine years." Can it be true that the Cape Breton coal kings have allowed their properties to pass out of their hands at less than 33c. on the dollar of their actual value. If it is true, Mr. Whitney and his associates are keen buyers, and the coal kings have shown a remarkable want of shrewdness. But after all everyone knows that the statement of the North Sydney *Herald* is mere irresponsible assertion, and that as a matter of fact most of the coal owners were glad to sell out, and were well satisfied with the prices paid for their properties.

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CHIT CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

KEEPING COMPANY.

Sweet homely phrase so often spoken  
Among the kinder country folk,  
Whom youthful love they strive to see  
"These two are 'keeping company,'"  
In fuller and in higher sense  
Through years of rich experience,  
Dear love 'tis true of you and me—  
We've kept each other company.  
In joy we've sought each other's eyes  
To share the gladness and surprise;  
In pain, life's utmost test of ill,  
Our hearts have clung together still.  
In absence—word with anguish fraught—  
We have kept company in thought,  
And learned that leagues of distance may  
Serve but to spur love on its way.  
In death—I pause with bated breath  
Before the mystery of death.  
Yet love is great! I seem to know  
That where thou goest I will go;  
And in God's great eternity  
Our souls shall still keep company.

Mamma—And how did my little pet get to sleep last night without mamma?

Little Pet—Papa tried to sing to me like you do, an' I hurried up an' went to sleep so's not to hear it.

Amy—So you accepted Mr. Thorpley last night? I thought you told me you didn't care for him!

Maudie—What was I to do? He was putting on my skates, and had fixed one all right, when he proposed. I had either to accept or fall down.

Hattie (at the play)—"I see three days go by between the first and second acts."

Uncle Clover—"Groat Scott, Hattie! I thought it wouldn't be more 'an one night. I'll have to go home an' do the milkin' in the mornin' an' come back."

ONE LITTLE WORD.

"One little word," he pleaded,  
"Ore that will move me, pet,"  
His tender request she heeded  
By softly murmuring—"Get it!"

THAT WOULD BE SUITABLE.—"Why, the parlor is quite dark!" said Mrs. Bunting, as she entered the room where her daughter and young Mr. Sparks were sitting.

"Yes, mamma, but I am going to play some light music," replied Miss Bunting, as she left the sofa and scurried toward the piano.

Little Ethel—And cousin Mary is married? I did not know that she knew any gentlemen.

Little Ethel's Mamma—She must have known one at least, or she wouldn't have got married.

Little E.—Did you know papa before you were married to him, mamma?

Little E's Mamma (with a sigh)—I thought I did.

HER WEAKNESS—He (humbly, after being accepted)—I know I am not worthy of you. Tell me, my beautiful darling, what you saw in such a plain sort of fellow to—Do you know, I was dreadfully afraid you were going to refuse me!

She—I did intend to, but you know my weakness. I never could resist a bargain, and when you proposed you did look so awfully cheap! How could I let you go?

WOMAN'S SPHERE.

They talk about a woman's sphere,  
As though it had a limit:  
There's not a hundred dollar gown,  
There's not a bargain store in town,  
There's not a styic from any source,  
There's not an action for divorce,  
Without a woman in it.

THE SECRET OF FASCINATING—Fill your heart with good will to everybody, and then practice at all times the best manners you know, particularly at home. If you begin at home, this charming manner will, so to speak, get settled on you and never leave you. Be just as polite to your sister as to your best girl. Strive to gain the good will of mother, father, and brothers and sisters and children, exactly as you strive to gain good will abroad. There is no place for practicing manners like the home circle; no place where it will be so appreciated.

WOMEN LIKE PRAISE.—Jack—I'll tell you what's the matter, George. You don't praise your wife enough. Even if things don't go right, there's no use growling. Praise her efforts to please, whether they are successful or not. Women like praise, and lots of it.

George—All right. I'll remember it.

George (at dinner, same day)—My dear, this pie is just lovely! It's delicious! Ever so much better than those my mother used to make. She couldn't equal this pie if she tried a month.

George's Wife—Hub! You've made fun of every pie I ever made, and now—

George—But this is lovely.

George's Wife—That came from the baker's.

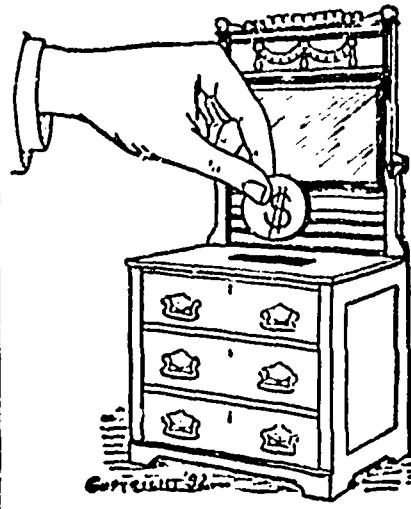
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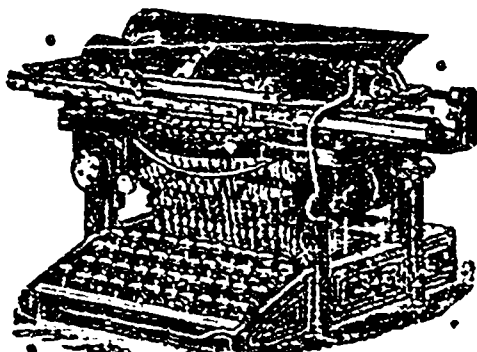
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Solution to Problem 153.

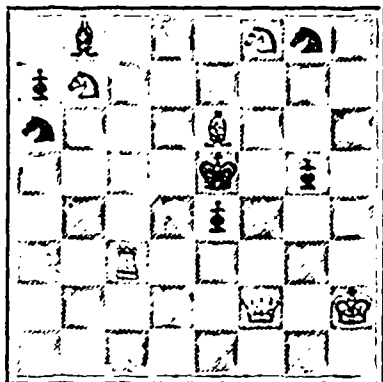
|                    |               |      |
|--------------------|---------------|------|
| White.             | Black.        |      |
| 1 B-K5             | K x B         | 1 Q5 |
| 2 Kt-KB5 (dis. ch) | K moves or P- |      |
| 3 Q mates          |               |      |
| 1                  | K-K6          |      |
| 2 Q-K sq (ch)      | K-Q6          |      |
| 3 B-QK5 mate       |               |      |
| 1                  | K-Q6          |      |
| 2 B-QK5 (ch)       | any move      |      |
| 3 QB or Q mates    |               |      |
| 1                  | any P moves   |      |
| 2 Q-K sq (ch)      | anything      |      |
| 3 KB or Q mates    |               |      |

Solved by C. W. L.

PROBLEM 155.

By G. H. Walcott, Boston, Mass.  
First prize in the *Manchester Weekly Times*.

Black 7 pieces.



White 6 pieces.

White mates in two moves.

GAME No. 157.

Played in a team-match in Brooklyn N. Y.

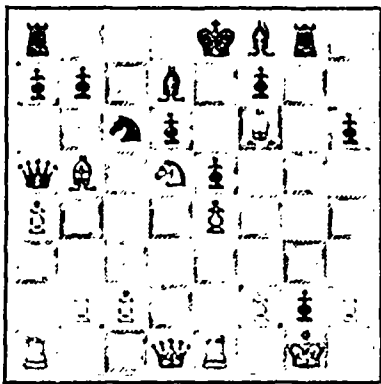
Evans Gambit.

|              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| W. Rowe.     | Mr. Bradford. |
| WHITE.       | BLACK.        |
| 1 P-K4       | P-K4          |
| 2 Kt-KB3     | Kt-QB3        |
| 3 B-B4       | B-B4          |
| 4 P-Kt4      | B x P         |
| 5 P-B3       | B-R4          |
| 6 P-Q4       | P x P         |
| 7 Castles    | P x P         |
| 8 Q-Kt3      | Q-B3          |
| 9 P-K5       | Q-Kt3         |
| 10 Kt x P    | B-Kt3         |
| 11 K-Q5      | Kt-R4         |
| 12 Q-B3      | Kt x B        |
| 13 Q x Kt    | Q-QB3         |
| 14 Q-Q3      | Kt-K2         |
| 15 Kt x Kt   | K x Kt        |
| 16 B-R3, ch  | K-K5          |
| 17 Q-Kt3     | P-QB4         |
| 18 QR-Bsq    | Q-K3          |
| 19 Q-Kt2     | P-KR3         |
| 20 KR-Qsq    | R-R3          |
| 21 R-Q6      | P x R         |
| 22 R x B, ch | B-Qsq         |
| 23 Q x P     | R-B3          |
| 24 R-K: sq   | Q x RP        |
| 25 Q-Kt2     | Q x Q         |
| 26 B x Q     | R-Kt3         |
| 27 R x R     | B x R         |
| 28 P x P     | P-B3          |
| 29 Kt-Q2     | K-B2          |
| 30 Kt-B4     | R-Q Ktsq      |
| 31 P-R3      | B-B4          |
| 32 B-B3      | P-R5          |
| 33 K-Bsq     | P-R6          |
| 34 K-K2      | P-N7          |
| 35 Kt-Q2     | R-Rsq         |
| 36 Kt-Kt3    | B x QP        |
| 37 K-Q3      | B-K4          |
| 38 Kt-Rsq    | B x B         |
| 39 K x B     | P-Q4          |
| 40 Resigns.  |               |

AN END-GAME.

The following game ending from Mr. Harvey's brother and Mr. F. O. Beaman, who played a lot of fine chess in Dublin, will be found interesting. Black would not improve matters at the second move by P x Q, to which P-QKt4 would be a sufficient reply:

BLACK—F. BEAMAN.



WHITE (TO PLAY)—W. HARVEY.

|                   |         |
|-------------------|---------|
| 1 Q-Q2            | Kt-Q5   |
| 2 Q x Kt          | B x B   |
| 3 P x B           | Q x Rch |
| 4 R x Q           | P x Q   |
| 5 Kt-B7ch         | K-Q2    |
| 6 Kt x R          | K-Bsq   |
| 7 P-Kt6 and wins. |         |

SEVEN DAYS' DOINGS.

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

SEE "Ad."—The attention of manufacturers of laths and of lumber dealers generally is called to the advertisement in this issue of Messrs. Dubois and Hills, lumber commission merchants of New York.

A PAPER FOR THE FARMER'S HOUSEHOLD—*Clark's Monthly* is the name of a new paper, published by M. H. Clark, of Middleton, N. S. It is neatly gotten up and is to be devoted to the interests of agriculture. The first issue is full of bright and interesting matter, and the *Monthly* promises to be a valuable assistance to farmers and stockmen.

WANTED IN TRURO.—In the growing town of Truro the demand for moderate sized dwelling houses is far ahead of the supply. Some enterprising builders would find the erection of a dozen houses conveniently planned according to modern ideas a good investment. Truro is on the upgrade, and for aught that can be seen is bound to keep moving forward.

COMING THIS WAY.—The tide of emigration has apparently set Canadianwards, and if all reports be true the year 1893 will add materially to the number of emigrants settling in the country. From Halifax to Vancouver the lack of population is an admitted drawback, but with emigration flowing in at any reasonable rate our population should double inside of ten years.

THE WOMEN PUSHING THEIR CLAIMS.—The W. C. U. of St. John, have in circulation a petition asking that three ladies be added to the board of school trustees in that city. The ladies may be successful in their scheme or they may not, the general opinion seems to be that they will not gain their point, but if failure be theirs it will not be a consequence of lack of energy and pluck.

A HUSTLER.—The *New Glasgow Enterprise* pays a well merited tribute to the energy and ability of Graham Fraser, one of New Glasgow's tables sons. It is due to the push of Mr. Graham Fraser that the steel works a Trenton and the blast furnaces at Ferrona are now in operation, and the recognition of what Mr. Fraser has achieved by an enterprising newspaper is indeed well merited.

AN EARLY SPRING.—Wiseacres are now predicting an early spring, and this time it is to be hoped their prediction will prove true. THE CRITIC does not pretend to be an authority on weather signs, but the fact that the new moon comes in from the south and that most of the ice is salt water ice, are given as proof positive that the spring will be an early one. We give them for what they are worth.

AN ECCENTRICITY.—The *Springhill News* tells of "a curiosity in the shape of a woman who has not spoken for three months," who resides in Springhill. She has all the faculties of speech but refrains their use. Why is not told us, but perchance for wise reasons. Some man will be sure to suggest that the lady has in her possession a secret that she wishes to keep, and has taken this plan as the only sure way to attain her object.

A NEW HOTEL FOR HALIFAX.—Mr. J. C. Morrison, proprietor of the Bedford Hotel, is about concluding negotiations for the lease of that beautiful property, known as Clairmonte, recently owned and occupied by Marshall Black, where he intends establishing a first-class family and transient hotel. This property is well situated, adjoining the Admiralty House, and commanding a fine view of the harbor, and with Mr. Morrison at its head the new hotel will certainly find favor with the public. As a suburban hotel the Bedford has earned an enviable reputation, which will prove a good recommendation for the new venture.

THE NEW HOTELS AT CHICAGO.—The hotel companies which are erecting buildings at Chicago for the accommodation of visitors to the World's Fair, are experiencing some difficulty in obtaining insurance on the structures. Some of the insurance companies who have taken these risks would now be very willing to get rid of their bargains, but there is no escape for them, and all they can do is to trust to luck. Rates on these hotel buildings have increased very materially, and it is said fifteen per cent for one year's insurance without cancellation has been refused. The buildings are very loosely put together, and are not made to last long.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.—Church choirs are proverbial for "fusses." In Montreal there is just now a big flutter among the choirs of the churches of that city over a recent amateur operatic performance. Members of nearly all the city's choirs sang in the opera, which, by the way, was a great success. At the prayer meeting in one of the Presbyterian churches, prayers were offered up for one of the leading lady singers and "her companions in sin," as they were called, and it is stated that one of the Methodist churches has requested the resignation of one of the lady members because she sang in "The Gondoliers."

OPINIONS DIFFER.—The literature on the Whitney coal syndicate will fill a good-sized book. Perhaps the most important contributions upon this subject have been made public during the past week. Dean Weldon's unqualified denunciation of the measure in parliament was from a rhetorical point of view a fine effort, but the days and weeks spent by the Dean in mastering his subject must have been ill-directed. The answer to Dean Weldon by Honorable W. S. Fielding, which appeared in the *Chronicle* of Wednesday, was clear, forcible, convincing and satisfactory. The article contributed to the *Toronto Globe* by Benjamin Russell, Q. C., is based upon the fear of results which he admits no living man can estimate. It is the expression of a pessimist who can find nothing in the measure fraught with hope to the people and advancement to the country.

That brassy ringing cough means a croupy night. Give Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.



Old Chum

(CUT PLUG.)

OLD CHUM  
(PLUG.)

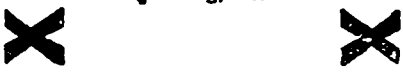
No other brand of Tobacco has ever enjoyed such an immense sale and popularity in the same period as this brand of Cut Plug and Plug Tobacco.

Oldest Cut Tobacco manufacturers in Canada.

*D. Ritchie & Co.*

MONTREAL.

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



*Halifax Printing Co.,*

161 Hollis St.

Halifax.

THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.—The Provincial Legislature reassembled yesterday. To-day the members are getting in line ready for work.

MINSTRELS AT THE ACADEMY.—St. Patrick's Minstrels occupied the Academy of Music stage last evening, and this evening repeat their performance. The entertainments are under distinguished patronage and the programme includes several very pleasing features.

THE SHIP RAILWAY.—Word was received here on Wednesday from Mr. Bateson to the effect that he would be here about the last of the month, and that the directors and those interested in the Ship Railway in England were making strenuous efforts to raise money to start the work as early as possible in the spring, so as to comply with the terms of the Dominion Government.—Amherst Press.

THE SARNIA HEAD FROM.—A despatch from New York was received in the city on Wednesday afternoon to the effect that the steamer Sarnia, from Liverpool to Halifax, due last Sunday, has been passed by the steamer America, which reports the Sarnia's propeller blades broken. Assistance was offered the disabled steamer, but was refused.

OF INTEREST TO HALIFAXIANS.—Messrs. M. S. Brown & Co. have on view to-day in the window of their establishment on Granville street the plate presented to the late Captain W. G. Stairs by Sir Charles Tupper on behalf of the citizens of Halifax in December, 1890. A large punch bowl, one of the handsomest pieces, was bequeathed to the Royal Engineers' mess at Aldershot, where it now is.

GUESSED ITSELF OUT.—The day of the fraudulent and delusive guessing competitions has nearly come to the end of its tether in Nova Scotia. The press and the people, it may be for different reasons, have encouraged the humbug until the number of the dupes of these competitions runs up into the thousands. The Provincial Legislature it is said will shortly enact such a law as will once and for all put a stop to the nuisance.

A WIDEAWAKE TOWN.—Yarmouth is to have a \$40,000 hotel. Three-fourths of the capital has already been subscribed and the balance will shortly follow. The hotel will be adapted to the needs of the tourist travel, and will be a great addition to Yarmouth. As usual in Yarmouth enterprises the names of L. E. Baker, W. D. Lovitt and E. K. Spinney appear foremost. Live men make live towns, and Yarmouth is lucky in having a remarkably large quota of substantial and energetic men.

THE LYCEUM TO BE OPENED.—Professor Zera Semon intends opening a season at the Lyceum on Easter Monday, April 3rd, with the Wallace Hopper Company. Of this company's performance, a Maine paper says:—"The drama is a forceable one and was thoroughly appreciated by the audiences. Mr. Hopper, as Larry the tramp, displayed great versatility in the character. He is a fine comedian, a nice singer, and a good all-round actor. Miss Robinson made a charming Mona. The support was strong, and it was altogether a very enjoyable presentation of the piece."

BOOMING MONCTON.—The Monctonians are making a vigorous effort to have the Harris car works located in their town. It is stated that the St. John parties interested are willing to go to Moncton instead of Amherst, provided a local stock syndicate with \$50,000 capital can be formed, and the works be exempted from taxation. Mayor Sumner is soliciting stock subscriptions, and the council has resolved to grant ten years' exemption from civic taxation as authorized by the present act, and to apply to the legislature for power to grant an additional ten years' exemption. The advantage to Moncton of having such an industry is considered to be very great.

COMBINE DISORGANIZED.—The action of the London and Lancashire and the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Companies in withdrawing from the Nova Scotia association of underwriters, and agreeing with the Eastern not to raise the insurance rates, has materially affected the insurance combine, in fact has for the time being broken it up. Without discussing the merits or demerits of the combine or of the manner in which the three companies referred to above have withdrawn from it, it is gratifying to know that no increase in the rate of premiums is to be made in Halifax or throughout Nova Scotia. This means to our people adequate protection to their property at fair and reasonable figures.

DEAN WELDON'S MISTAKE.—Dr. Weldon's attack on the Whitney coal syndicate has, wittingly or unwittingly, led him into making many mis-statements. To some of these we have called attention in our mining columns, but one point we particularly desire to drive home. Dr. Weldon emphasizes his appreciation of the old mining laws, which he refers to as "wise old laws, good old laws," under which leases could be forfeited for non-workings, and he undertakes to attack the present rental system as being disadvantageous to the people of Nova Scotia. If Dean Weldon had spent days and weeks in the study of this question, he should have known that forfeiture under the old leases was practically a dead letter, and in comparing the modern method he should have recognized that its provisions are more fair to the lessee, more productive to the government, and really more advantageous to Nova Scotia than the good old forfeiture law. If Dr. Weldon has any doubt upon this point, let him study the mining laws and regulations of New Zealand, Australia and South Africa; and we venture to say that if he is open to conviction, he will admit that the rental system is as far ahead of the good and wise old law as the journalism of to-day is ahead of that of fifty years ago.

GIVES STRENGTH AND APPETITE.

DEAR SIRS.—Last year I was very thin and reducing very fast, owing to the bad state of my blood and appetite. A friend of mine induced me to get a bottle of B. B. B. which I did. I obtained immediate perceptible relief from it, have gained health and strength and appetite, and now weigh 134 pounds  
M. T. MURPHY,  
Dorchester Bridge,  
Quebec, Que.

FOR OUR GREAT DOMINION—Messrs. Knight & Company have our thanks for *Canada and the Old Flag*, written by Rev. E. F. Burgess, of Stellarton. The work has the endorsement of Sir Charles Tupper in an introductory letter. At an early date THE CRITIC will speak further of this work.

WORTH CONSIDERING.—The Western Counties Railway Company is sending a splendid exhibit to the World's Fair. It includes a handsome pair of moose heads, a caribou head, a case of stuffed wild birds, and a number of well executed sketches of Yarmouth, Weymouth, Digby, etc. It would be a good idea to have a provincial exhibition in Halifax in 1894 running during the summer months while the American tourists are in the Province and have exhibited Nova Scotia's contribution to the World's Fair. The idea is worth thinking about, and should be taken into consideration by some of our enterprising citizens.

**JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT**  
UNLIKE ANY OTHER.  
As much  
FOR INTERNAL AS EXTERNAL USE.  
IN 1810

Originated by an Old Family Physician.  
Think of It. In use for more than Eighty Years, and still leads. Generation after Generation have used and blessed it. Every Traveler should have a bottle in his satchel.  
Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera Morbus, Jaundice, Lameness, Stiffness in Joints or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, and in this old Anodyne Liniment find speedy relief.  
Every Mother should have Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in the house for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, Cuts, Bruises, Cramps and Pains liable to occur in any family without fail. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all Summer ailments.  
Sole Importers: J. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

**GILLETT'S PURE POWDERED LYE**  
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.  
Ready for use in any quantity. For sale in 5 and 10 lb. tins. Water, kerosene, or alcohol may be used. A safe and reliable household article.  
Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.  
E. W. GILLETT, Toronto

BELTS SENT FREE FOR EXAMINATION.  
**DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT AND SUSPENSORY FOR WEAK MEN**  
Who are debilitated and suffering from Nervous Prostration, Sexual Weakness, Loss of Energy, Impotence, etc., should use Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt and Suspensory. It is the only remedy that will cure these ailments. It is a safe and reliable household article.  
Sole Importers: J. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

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



Rev. W. L. BROWN.

**THE CONQUEROR HAS COME!**  
Heart Trouble, Dyspepsia, DIZZINESS, AND Muscular Rheumatism CURED!

REV. W. L. BROWN, FOR YEARS A MEMBER OF THE M. E. CHURCH BUT FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS AN EVANGELIST IN THE CHURCH OF GOD. HE IS WELL KNOWN BY THOUSANDS WHO WILL VOUCH FOR THE TRUTH OF THE FOLLOWING:  
GENT.—I write to inform you that the TWO COURSES OF SKODA'S DISCOVERY and LITTLE TABLETS have done wonders for me. I can hardly realize it, the change has been remarkable.

I contracted the Chronic Diarrhoea in the Army, and since 1875 I have been a constant sufferer. In addition to this, I was troubled with Colic, a lame Back and kidney trouble, St. Dyspepsia, St. Flatulency and an all-gone feeling; also Distress at pit of Stomach; 6th, Headache and Dizziness; 6th, Muscular Rheumatism in Chest. I had to lie in bed for weeks at a time; 7th, a Severe Heart Trouble that would cause my pulse to run at 98 for days at a time. I was treated by very eminent Physicians, but would be compelled to leave my labor and return to my home week after a time—in fact I have had 15 fits of sickness in the last 20 years, and several times have been given up to die.  
I feel that I am completely cured of all my bodily ailments except the Diarrhoea, which is not cured, but greatly benefited. **COLD** I shall take another course which I think will cure me entirely.  
Yours with gratitude,  
REV. W. L. BROWN.  
Atkinson, Me.

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

**SKODA'S GERMAN SOAP**, "Soft as Velvet," "Pure as Gold," that tells the whole story. Most highly medicated soap ever made. Try one cake. It is elegant. At all Druggists. Price, 25 cts.

## WHILE TALKING AT THE GATE.

Blithe Tom and Sue went walking, went walking down the lane,  
With guarded words while talking, while talking in refrain;  
The sun was gently sinking, sinking slowly out of sight,  
The evening stars came blinking, came blinking on the night.

The birds had ceased their singing, their singing for the day,  
The evening air was ringing, with ringing roundelay  
Of insect life and humming, of humming soft and low,  
The moonlight slowly coming, coming on with silvery flow.

The twilight dew was falling, were falling far and near;  
The whisp-poor-wills were calling, calling sad and low, yet clear;  
The flowers were gently sleeping, sleeping with fragrant breath,  
Their vigils closely keeping, keeping semblance faint of death.

The brook kept up its tinkling, tinkling light spray as it went  
Adown the hillside singing, singing songs of sweet content,  
In its chorused voice of gladness, of gladness and galore,  
From its woodland shades of sadness, to sadness nevermore.

Thus Tom and Sue, together, together down the lane,  
Regardless of the weather, the weather, wind or rain,  
Walked side by side, quite slowly, slowly crossing o'er the stile,  
With voice tones sweet and lowly, sweet and lowly all the while.

The hours grew long and longer, grow longer as they sped,  
And the falling dew spun stronger, still stronger gauzy thread,  
When Tom and Sue, returning, returning up the lane,  
Found the light of love still burning, and burning bright again.

Where late it had been darkened, darkened and almost out;  
To Dame Gossip they had hearkened, hearkened full of doubt;  
But the twain now went roving, went roving down the lane,  
And talking of love and loving, of loving and of pain.

Their former life reviewing, reviewing under breath,  
Their vows of old renewing, renewing unto death;  
So Tom and Sue went walking, went walking to their fate,  
And betrothal came while talking, while talking at the Gate.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]  
IN THE LOBBY.

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

Coriolanus.

Unquestionably the event of the week was Mr. Dalton McCarthy's speech on Mr. Tarte's resolution concerning the Manitoba school question. On Monday last Mr. Tarte got a chance to explode, and when the smoke had cleared away the exploder was in such a state of mental disintegration that there wasn't enough of him left for Sir John Thompson to figuratively sit down on to any purpose. The trouble is Mr. Tarte has ideas, but he can't always corral them, they are as elusive as the small midnight assassin zoot with in the bed-chambers of rural hosteleries, and when he thinks he has got his finger on 'em,—they aren't there. Mr. Tarte kept opening his mouth in an excited and staccato manner from five minutes to four until ten minutes to six p. m. when the Speaker, with the most unblushing mendacity, declared it was six o'clock and left the chair. During all this time disjointed remarks in the French language reached the galleries, and I imagined he was really saying something which my deficient acquaintance with that tongue prevented me from comprehending. I was assured, however, by one of the members at dinner that he had said nothing that I could understand in any known language. I felt relieved at this because I dislike to lose anything worth hearing in the house; and when Mr. Tarte rose after dinner to continue his harangue in the speech of the "perfidious Saxon" I felt compensated for the two hours I had so unprofitably spent in vainly trying to follow him. In about twenty minutes, however, I persuaded myself that the "compensation" was a little too copious, and when the orator from L'Islet paused for quoting the *Toronto Mail*, *Winnipeg Tribune*, and half a dozen other newspapers, and started in it to paraphrase the Confederation debates, I stood not upon the order of my going but precipitately fled the gallery.

Mr. Tarte concluded his remarks by moving the following resolution, said to have been framed by Dalton McCarthy:—

"That this House desires to express its dissatisfaction at the action of the Government in dealing with the Manitoba school question, and in assuming to be possessed of judicial functions conflict with their duty as constitutional advisers of the crown, which assumption is wholly unknown to the law, and if now acquiesced in would be entirely subversive of the principle of ministerial responsibility.

I can only compare Mr. Tarte's long-promised impeachment of the Government's religious policy to a display of the *aurora borealis*,—very lurid, but, to use the immortal words of a late minister of the crown, "there ain't nothin' to it!"

The Premier replied to Mr. Tarte in one of his clever speeches, but he evidently did not think it worth while to make any great effort about it. Mr. Hugh J. Macdonald followed the Premier in a very sensible speech in which he expressed the opinion that the Catholics of Manitoba had suffered an injustice by being deprived of separate schools, but declared that he was opposed to disallowance.

As I stated at the beginning of my present contribution, the event of the week was manifested in Dalton McCarthy's speech, which took place on Thursday afternoon. It was away and ahead the best speech he has ever delivered in the House,—bright, incisive, good-natured and reasoned with all the splendid skill his twenty-odd years at the bar have taught him. It speaks volumes for the mental training of the legal profession when I say

that the only cogent reasoner in the House of Commons who is not a lawyer, is the Finance Minister. There are many effective speakers amongst the other members but they are not logically sound,—taking them in the general run of debate. But, *revenons a nos moutons*. The report that Mr. McCarthy was to speak sent great numbers up to the House before three o'clock, and shortly after the speaker took the chair there was hardly standing room to be had in the galleries. Among the hundreds of eyes that peered down upon the parliamentary frolic were those of many Roman Catholic dignitaries, who listened most intently to what he had to say. He started out with the remark that the Premier had openly declared that in the litigation to test the constitutionality of the Manitoba Public Schools Act, Mr. Barrett of Winnipeg was merely the nominee and agent of the Dominion Government, and not a litigant on his own account, the real plaintiff being the Government, which, after having instituted and promoted that litigation and carried it up through the Supreme Court to the judicial committee of the Privy Council, and footed all the counsel fees and other heavy expenses, was now assuming the judicial function and sitting in judgment upon the case.

He thought the Province of Manitoba, thus summoned to the bar of justice as a wrong-door, would very naturally have very little confidence in the impartiality of its judges. What he asked, was the real question at issue. Simply that of imposing the system of Roman Catholic Separate Schools upon a province which had some 20,000 Roman Catholics out of a total population of 150,000. Sir John Thompson had all but said on Monday night that the government was going to force the separate school system upon Manitoba. What do the Government propose to do? "Sir," said he, "they propose to restore the *Star Chamber* in Canada!" Mr. McCarthy then went on to quote from Bagehot and Dyce several passages descriptive of the *Star Chamber* in England. Passing from the historical aspect of the question, Mr. McCarthy said that the policy of the government was a temporizing one in a number of ways, "but," said he, "I fear in this particular they are between the devil and the deep sea."

At this deliverance, Dr. Bergin looked quickly at the speaker, and naively enquired: "which is the devil?" Whereat the House was convulsed, but when peace was restored, Mr. McCarthy looked down at his inquisitor (whose seat adjoins his own) and said "well, I tried to get as far away from you as I could." Mr. McCarthy closed his able speech with an appeal to the government to deal with this question on the basis of broad statesmanship, and called upon the members to remember that upon the vote that every man gave would depend to a great extent the welfare of the Dominion at large. The liberals, led by Mr. Laurier, warmly applauded as Mr. McCarthy took his seat.

On Thursday, Dr. Weldon undertook to show that McCarthy had misquoted Bagehot's book on the English constitution; but Mr. Laurier remarked that if Mr. McCarthy had inadvertently erred in his authorities, it in no way impaired the force or justice of his remarks.

The division was taken on Tarte's vote of censure at 5.30 o'clock this morning. All night long, through good speeches and ill, sat Lady Thompson and Lady Caron in the front row of the speaker's gallery. Not a very restful proceeding preliminary to their departure on their trip to Europe today! The vote stood yeas 71, nays 120.

The Premier and Lady Thompson, accompanied by Lady Caron, left for New York en route for Europe at 4.50 this (Thursday) afternoon. They sail on the *Bretagne* of the Havre line for Havre on Saturday. Thence they go to Paris. The date of their return is uncertain, depending on the length of the negotiations. This being Lent, society is eager to seize any opportunity for a function; and a fashionable throng crowded the station at the Premier's departure, and filled his car with choice cut flowers.

Following are the names of those who compose the court of arbitration: British—Baron Hannon, Sir John Thompson, arbitrators. C. H. Tupper, agent. Counsel, W. H. Cross and Christopher Robinson, Q. C., Toronto. Sir Charles Tupper will also assist. United States—Justices Harland, Senator John T. Morgan, arbitrators. Agent in charge, John W. Foster. Counsel—Ex-minister, E. J. Phelps and Judge Blodgett. The French arbitrator is Baron de Courcelles, and Italian arbitrator, Visconti Marquis Venosti. Japanese and Russian interests will also be represented. Ottawa. BY-STANDER.

THE EPIGRAMMATIC VICEROY.—In India Lord Lytton's epigrams were famous, and they are repeated with much gusto in Anglo-Indian circles to this day. On one occasion—so the story goes—he gave mortal offence to a lady who sat next to him at dinner, who, alas! did not appreciate his Excellency's wit. Her name was Birch, and tradition says she was beautiful, if not over-intelligent. Said she to his Excellency, are you acquainted with any of the Birches? Replied his Excellency, oh, yes, I know some of them most intimately whilst at Eton—indeed, more intimately than I cared to. Sir, replied the lady, you forget that the Birches are relatives of mine. And yet they cut me, said the Viceroy; but—and he smiled his wonted smile—"I have never felt more inclined to kiss the rod than I do now." Mrs. Birch, sad to say, did not see the point, and so the gossips have it—told her husband that his Excellency had insulted her by openly expressing, at the dinner-table, his desire to kiss her.

Dropped on sugar, children love to take Johnson's Anodyne Liniment for coughs and colds.

BOOK GOSSIP.

The Dominion Illustrated Monthly for February is a charming monthly. Several Canadian writers contribute articles and stories, and a well-known Halifax lady gives an exquisite sonnet on "Indian Summer in the Gasparaux." A more vivid picture of that sultry summer life has seldom been painted.

"No ripple stirs the river's brimming tide,  
Beneath whose burnished surface, broad and blue,  
The hills dip silently, and cloudlets hide  
The treasures, pillaged from the sunset hue,  
And tremulous as love, and chaste as snow,  
One pallid star hangs o'er the after glow."

Miss Nicholson's well illustrated letter on "Bermuda" is another pleasing feature of the issue.

Worthington Co., Joseph J. Little, Receiver, 747 Broadway, New York, announce for immediate publication as No. 21 in their Rose Library "The Rag-Picker of Paris." By Felix Pyat. Translated by Benjamin R. Tucker. This novel, made out of the successful drama of the same name, contrasts the lives of the rich and poor of Paris. The poor rag-picker, who saved a rich man from suicide, learned a lesson he never forgot of the duty of every created being to do his best just where he has been placed. It is a most fascinating book, even though the author speaks with French freedom of many things generally left unmentioned in English literature. The translation is very faithfully done by Mr. Tucker. 1 vol., 12 mo., cloth, \$1.00. Paper, 50 cents. This firm will also shortly publish "Antoinette; or, the Mail-Pit Mystery." By George Connet, author of "The Ironmaster." This admirably-written story, which will be found to add greatly to the already high fame of Ohnet, portrays a wonderful filial love. The inventor's daughter, a charming creation of the author's mind, sacrifices herself, her fortune, everything, to her father's ambitions and unprofitable experiments and inventions. The story is at times deeply mysterious, and gives with a keen incisive touch the characteristics of modern society in France. 1 vol., 12 mo. paper.

The new Canadian magazine of politics, science and literature, promises to be one of the most vigorous efforts which the literary men of Canada have put forth. It is issued monthly by the Ontario Publishing Co., and its general make up is most satisfactory. The contents for March include a well-written paper on "The Manitoba Public School Law" from the pen of Dalton McCarthy, and a scholarly article on the National Policy by the Rev. Principal Grant. Prof. Wm Clark writes well of the ethics and effects of conduct and manner. Miss E. Pauline Johnson, the promising young Indian author, contributes melodious songs entitled "The Bird's Lullaby," and Edward J. Tokor a clever story, "Which Is It." William Wilfred Campbell, whose name is so well-known throughout Canada, has written a "Sir Lancelot" in the manner of Tennyson. A half dozen other articles, stories and poems also appear. I venture to prophesy for the new venture, a future both prosperous and popular.

As audacious and attractive as ever, "Tales from Town Topics" makes its appearance for March, and, with a prize novelette of eighty pages, in addition to the usual collection of short stories, sketches, poems, etc., commands the attention of all lovers of light literature. The prize story is called "The Cousin of the King," and is by Adrian Shado Van Westrum. It proves to be a very dramatic and vigorous tale about a fascinating foreign adventurer, who is baffled in an attempt to marry a pretty American girl for her fortune. The Duc du Bac is charming, even if he is a villain.—Town Topics, 21 West Twenty-third street, New York.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A NEW SHORTENING.—Our grocers are offering a new article, called "Cottolene," neatly put up in tin pans of convenient size. "Cottolene," as will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, is designed for use instead of lard or cooking butter. The purest selected cottonseed oil is the principal constituent in its composition. A small percentage of beef suet stearine is used to stiffen or thicken the Cottonseed Oil into a semi-solid; as liquid oil is not convenient for the housekeeper's use, and a consistency like that of butter or lard is more desirable. There must be no comparison made between Cottolene and Oleomargarine. Cottonseed oil is a pure vegetable oil, and comes into the market in the same state that it is produced through its growth in Southern lands. Oleomargarine on the other hand is made of melted fats, etc., etc., (especially the etceterae) and colored to represent butter. N. K. Fairbank & Co. have established a large business in the United States, where the demand for Cottolene is enormous. Housekeepers would do well to give it a trial.

NEW MACHINERY.—The Robb Engineering Company of Amherst have just completed a new boiler of 100 h. p. known as the Monarch Economic, which has been placed in the factory of the Windsor Furniture Company. This boiler, which is the invention of Mr. J. A. Mumford, of Hantsport, is built within an outer casing or jacket, and needs no brickwork around it. It is said to be a most valuable boiler, and is rapidly coming into general use. One of these was added to the Electric Light and Power Co's plant in Windsor a short time ago. The Furniture Company has also put in a fine lathe for the manufacture of hubs, ornaments, etc., required for children's carriages and other rattan work, hitherto imported from the United States. It is a splendid machine, fitted with numerous contrivances to turn out work expeditiously, which is necessary in these days of keen competition. The plant of the Windsor Furniture Company is now very complete.

HOPE FOR THE AFFLICTED.—A syndicate of the enterprising young men of Trenton, has secured the patent right from a Chicago firm to manufacture and sell a certain liniment. The prospectus speaks hopefully for the crooked and straight, no matter where or when the disease was contracted, this liniment is sure to find it out and dispel the evil.—Eastern Chronicle,



Mrs. A. A. Williams  
Lynn, Mass.

For the Good of Others

Rev. Mr. Williams Heartily Endorses Hood's Sarsaparilla.

We are pleased to present this from Rev. A. A. Williams, of the Sillsbee street Christian Church, Lynn, Mass.:

"I see not reason why a clergyman, more than a layman, who knows whereof he speaks, should hesitate to approve an

Article of Merit

and worth, from which he or his family have been signally benefited, and whose commendation may serve to extend these benefits to others by increasing their confidence. My wife has for many years been a sufferer from severe

Nervous Headache

for which she found little help. She has tried many things that promised well but performed little. Last fall a friend gave her a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It seems surprising what simply one bottle could and did do for her. The attacks of headache decreased in number and were less violent in their intensity, while her general health has been improved. Her appetite has also been better. From our experience with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I have no hesitation in endorsing its merits.  
A. A. WILLIAMS.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective. Try a box Price 25c

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OF PORTLAND, ST. JOHN, N. B.

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CURE

good than anything he has ever used, and would advise anybody suffering to try it and be convinced that it is the best remedy in the World for Rheumatism.

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Drunkenness.

BOSTON DRUG will make a man sober in two hours. If you have "awakened" and find that you cannot resist the temptation to indulge, be advised and use Boston Drug, a positive remedy for the cure of Alcoholism. If you wish to "taper" or reduce your daily average of stimulants, Boston Drug will assist you. Try it now. Sold in boxes \$1.00 at the Agency London Drug Store, 117 Hollis Street, J. GODFREY SMITH, Dispensing Chemist, Proprietor, and Agent for E. LAURANCE'S GENUINE ANTI-CURE FOR RHEUMATISM AND EAR GLAUCOMA.

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DIRECTLY OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION.

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

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## MIGHTY COLD SNAP.

The North Sydney *Herald* publishes the following clipping from a religious paper published in the United States:

"The cold weather that we have been having for some time past has brought to the front many a story from the older citizens of similar weather in their youthful days. One of the oldest of these citizens had just completed a tale of how the winter of '20 had been so severe that all the streams and wells had been frozen to the bottom, and that everybody had to drink coffee, when our old friend, Mike McCarthy, who was sitting near by, remarked: 'Indado, Oi belave it, sur, fur Oi remember when Oi first landid in this country Oi experianced gist sich a winther. Oi was stopping in Philadelphia that winther and was working on the public buildings.

'During the day it wus so cold Oi phroz; moi nose and ears as blue as an indigo bag, and wen it was toim to quit work, Oi stherted fur moi bourding house about three schures away and to keep moi spirits oup Oi whistled the Oirish Wash Woman as Oi walked along. It was pritty dark, and wen Oi'd gone a short ways Oi tot the thuno was pritty hard to whisthle, and whin Oi got home an oicicle about a phoot and a half long was hanging from moi mout. Oi carelessly broke it off, and laid it on a chair in the kitchen, and went to wash moi phase. Well at once ther was a shrill whistle in the room, and the cook jumped about a phoot high, and then the beautiful strains of the Oirish Wash Woman began to meenjer troot th room, and would you belave it, sur, there it was coming from that oicicle the tune hoving froz; as Oi whistled it, and was now being thawed out. Oi toll you that was cold weather'—but the old citizen had gone, and Mike remarked to a friend sitting by, that 'Oi hardly belave the ould man stuchk to the troot when he told us about drinking that coffee.'"

## UNSUSPECTED TALENT.

The following anecdote of Robert Burns was told to a correspondent of the *Companion* by some Scotch people who know the poet in his youth. Burns was living in the town of Ayr, and though still young, had attained more than local reputation as a poet.

One day he was passing through the main street of the town, and saw two strangers sitting at one of the inn windows. With idle curiosity he stopped to look at them.

Seeing him, and thinking the rustic might afford them some amusement while they were waiting, the strangers called him in and asked him to dine with them. Burns readily accepted the invitation and proved a merry entertaining guest.

When dinner was nearly finished, the strangers suggested that each should try his hand at verse-making, and that the one who failed to write a rhyme should pay for the dinner. They felt secure in the challenge, believing their rustic guest would pay for the meal. The rhymes were written, and Burns read the following:

I, Johnny Peep, saw two sheep;  
Two sheep saw me,  
Half a crown apiece will pay for their fleece,  
And I, Johnny Peep, go free.

The strangers' astonishment was great, and they both exclaimed, "Who are you? You must be Robbie Burns!"

And Robbie Burns did not pay for the dinner.

## COMMERCIAL.

The milder weather and the rapid disappearance of the snow and ice, together with the frost coming rapidly out of the ground, have put the country roads in a very bad condition—in fact nearly impassable in many sections. This, of course, considerably affects the volume of trade that is transacting. It naturally follows that the wholesale trade has not shown the activity during the week that was hoped for, though a fair amount of business is passing in a few lines. Many of our merchants display a disposition to talk hopefully, but, when asked how they find the actual condition of affairs, have to admit that business has not met the expectations that they entertained earlier in the year. A general complaint is that "money is not coming in as it should" and "things are not turning out as it was thought that they would." At the same time there is an absence of important failures that is encouraging, and smaller embarrassments are fewer and for lesser amounts than has been usual at this season for a number of years. The fact is that general business is in a very uncertain position. On the surface there is a marked disposition to look persistently on the bright side, but, deeper down, there is an apparently growing hesitation and misgiving as to the future. It is true that the wholesale houses met their discounts at the beginning of the month at the banks, as they were obliged to do, but their customers' paper was not met as well as they expected that it would have been. Still there has been no particular deviation or disturbance in the general trend of trade since our last report.

The mercantile classes from one end of the Dominion to the other, irrespective of politics, expected as they had a right to expect that the Government would gratify their repeated demands by passing a uniform bankruptcy law for the whole of Canada. Although such an Act is of far greater importance to the nation than any that has been brought before the House at its present sitting, there does not appear to be the remotest chance that such a bill will be even introduced—much less passed—this year. It surpasses the comprehensions of many leading merchants of this and other cities that the Government should be so apathetic on this transcendently important subject. No one will dare to assert that the interests of solvent traders throughout the country are not seriously menaced by the continued neglect of the Government to provide a general insolvent law. As the mat-

ter now stands debtors in this and in some of the other provinces are enabled to make the most bare-faced preferences, while in others it is impossible to effect an equitable distribution of assets. Credit is taken advantage of to the injury of solvent traders throughout the country by compelling them to carry on business under terrible disadvantages. This legalized robbery has been going on for years, and repeated deputations from the various Boards of Trade throughout the Dominion have waited on the Government praying for deliverance from such an intolerable system of commercial spoliation, but, despite the repeated assurances of Ministers that a remedy would be speedily applied, there seems to be a certainty that the present session will be permitted to pass away without anything being done in this direction. This trifling with the interests of the commercial community is an insult and a positive standing injury to every one doing business in Canada. Even though there are, as is asserted, some members on both sides of the House who have already "gone through the mill" and may at some future time have to go through it again, and who, therefore, do not want the present bankrupt regime disturbed, the general interests of the country deserve and should receive some consideration.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLERKS AND Co., New York, March 11, 1893.—"In our last weekly review of the situation in Wall St., we indicated an improvement in symptoms and a tendency towards a calmer feeling. This drift has been without interruptions however, which shows that the recovery is not yet complete. Our relations with foreign markets exhibit a very distinct improvement. There is less desire on the part of European banks to force remittances of gold from this country irrespective of what may be required by the commercial movement. The Bank of France seems to have satisfied its desire to accumulate gold; and nothing further is heard of efforts by the Austrian Government to augment its supply of that metal. This indicates an abatement, if not a suspension, of one important cause of the last two months' drain upon our stock of gold; which amounts to an important relief of the local situation.

Another evidence of improvement has appeared in the shipment of quite important amounts of stocks and bonds to the London market. This is to be welcomed not merely for the sake of its increasing the supply of bills on London, but still more as evidence that the failure of Congress to repeal the Sherman Silver Act has not so much disturbed foreign confidence in our investments as had been feared. No doubt, the bulk of these purchases have been in gold-bearing securities; but that discrimination implies that the misgivings among foreign investors apply principally to obligations that might, under certain circumstances connected with silver, become payable in that metal. We cannot expect foreigners to take freely the latter class of investments until the country has protected itself against the possibility of incurring further commitments to the silver danger; but it is something to have these evidences of a willingness to take securities legally payable in gold; for, after all, the bulk of our corporate mortgages are made expressly payable in that form of money. To this extent, we are protected against inordinate returns of securities to the home market and are assured of an outlet for them in periods of depression or disturbance on this side the Atlantic.

Another point of improvement in the situation has arisen from an increase in the exports of products. The late large shipments of gold have been largely caused by the lightness of the exports of produce since January 1st. That decrease, however, has not been due to any lack of surplus commodities of shipment; on the contrary, the "visible supply" of wheat and corn exceeds that we held at the same season following the unprecedented crops of 1891. The accumulation of grain is due to our market being held by speculation above the European level. The export of cotton has been restrained by similar causes. It is only a question of time when speculative holders must be compelled to accept the European range of values; and the stringency in money and the caution among lenders may be expected to apply that compulsion at no distant day. While, therefore, it must be expected that for the next few weeks we shall stand exposed to the export of more gold, yet it seems reasonable to expect that such shipments will be materially lessened by exports from this extraordinary surplus of products. Under all the circumstances, therefore, it is likely to turn out that the unusual exports of specie during the last two months were in a large measure anticipatory of what invariably takes place in the spring months. The marked falling off in the export of gold during the last two weeks has been due principally to the cessation of the direct and special demand from France, to the export of securities to London, to the revival of the shipments of produce, and to the advancing rates of interest on this market having made it more profitable to employ foreign balances here than to send them home.

All the forementioned factors show that the period of violent disturbance has passed its climax, and that a reaction has set in towards more normal conditions; and these changes will soon warrant the recovery in the tone of business at the Stock Exchange. There are, however, factors yet undetermined which may be expected to hold the improving tendency in restraint more or less for an indefinite period. Among these, we may mention the uncertainty as to whether Congress will be convened in extra session before the regular period to deal with certain specially urgent questions, and the absence from President Cleveland's inaugural address of any definite intimations as to what measures he would favor or condemn in respect to silver, bank currency, the Treasury gold reserve and the tariff. It may be presumed that the President deemed such specific references as suitable for an address to Congress rather than in a declaration to the people at large; but it is nevertheless something of a disappointment that no light has come from the Chief Magistrate as to what form of legislation may be hoped for under the present disorderly condition of large material interests.

The current free efflux of currency to the interior has not been generally expected, and causes some uneasiness among large speculative holders

of stocks. The current rates of exchange at the West show that the outflow is due to legitimate trade causes, however unusual for the season; and the increase in the export of grain on account of exterior owners may in part account for the change; while the remittances to Boston are probably due to large transfers of New England securities in connection with current railroad deals. It can hardly be expected, however, that these irregular movements will be long continued. For the immediate future, however, we may not expect an easy money market."

**DRY GOODS.**—In wholesale circles business has been fairly good, although there has been some falling off in spring orders. Latter orders are brisker than at any time since the new year began. Many small dealers are ordering prints in this way. Still general goods are in good demand in postal orders. Very few travellers are out just now and, consequently, road orders are in small volume. The great ban of the dry goods trade—long credit—appears to be a difficult matter to overcome, as some of the largest and best houses admit that they have to give as long credit as ever. It is understood that a large quantity of spring goods have already been placed on sufficiently long time to enable them to get in their fall goods before their notes for spring goods mature. Cottons and woollens both remain firm. The mild weather of the last week has made the city retail trade more brisk—bringing out buyers in large numbers. Both remittances and city collections have been barely fair.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—The local flour market is dull and featureless. Stocks in hand are quite large and the demand is slow, being confined to supplying actual consumptive wants only. A small, hand-to-mouth business is doing in straight rollers and strong bakers', but there is little call for ordinary or fancy goods. Meal is in fair demand. The feed market holds very firm. Practically there is no bran offering and prices are, in consequence, more or less nominal. In Chicago the wheat market has been torpid. Little is doing and figures fluctuate within very narrow limits. On the other hand corn has been active with a good trade, which was, however, largely by professionals. British and European cables have ruled very dull and heavy.

**PROVISIONS.**—The local market in hog products does not show any change. A small local business is doing at quotations, but the market is, on the whole, rather dull but very firm. In Chicago pork dropped 5c. to 10c. and hogs were about 10c. lower than last week. The cattle and sheep markets were steady. A letter from that city says:—"Hog products are gradually feeling the restricted consumption and the lack of speculative buying. Prices are settling down to less extravagant figures, but are still too high to hold." At Liverpool the provision market has been dull at unchanged figures.

**BUTTER.**—In this market butter rules steady under a fair jobbing demand. The market is unusually bare of dairy butter, and anything really good commands full figures. Creamery rules about the same—the stock of it being more ample and constituting the bulk of supplies here. The London butter market is a peculiar one. It is full of suspenses from week to week, and the last heard of is no exception. After reaching the recent unprecedentedly low level the turn at last occurred. Last sales were at 118s. to 120s., being 12s. above the low prices previously ruling. The market is evidently recovering from the strain put upon it by the heavy landings from Australia, and prices have taken a forward trend in every department.

**CHEESE.**—The local cheese market continues featureless and uninteresting, and there is nothing new in any of the Canadian or American markets. In London cheese has taken an unaccountable downward turn. New Zealand is arriving in good quantity of fair quality, but it is not sufficiently large in supply or excellent in value to account for the depression in the price of best Canadian. Yet this has happened and London, the most dull and torpid market in recent months, has led with a drop of 10 per cent. Other ports are halting, buyers expecting a drop and holders unwilling to concede it. English cheese is unchanged.

**EGGS.**—The market here continues to weaken and prices have fallen to about 15c. to 16c. per dozen by the case. In London, after touching famine point, they have come down with a run. The arrivals have been enormous, and agents have been in consequence forced to make wholesale concessions. French have dropped officially 2s. per long hundred, but it is safe to state that 3s. depression has been many times accepted to put through sales; and Italian and Hungarian have been similarly situated.

**APPLES.**—A letter from London says:—"Nova Scotian apples have arrived in small quantities and in fine condition. One cargo entered London in the last week in February and was sold by Messrs. Keeling and Hunt. The following prices were obtained:—Baldwins up to 16s.—10 bbls. at 17s.; Nonpariels 13s., Spys 15s., Vandevore 14s.; but the best prices were realized by some splendid Russets, 2 bbls. 19s., 4 at 22s., 2 at 25s."

**DRIED FRUITS** have been absolutely stagnant during the week so far as any business of importance is concerned, but holders are not anxious and values are nominally unchanged. Currants are very dull but they occupy a strong position. They are dearer for importation by direct steamer, and there has been an advance in the United States markets. The only effect the outside situation has on this market is to make holders feel a little stiffer. The local demand for currants is good and, from now on, may be expected to assume larger proportions.

**SUGAR.**—The market remains in about the same condition as a week ago. The movement is only moderate but prices continue firm. The refiners are just as firm as ever in their views. They refuse to shade prices and seem to be perfectly indifferent in regard to accepting orders, as they say that at the present prices granulated shows no profit. As regards the raw product refiners seem to be in no hurry to buy, as they have ample stocks. Recent advices report a weakening in the tone of the English market, though best is reported steady.

**TEAS**—The tea market has been very quiet during the week, there being a complete pause in the movement of Japan stock, which is all the more

noticeable owing to the activity which had previously characterized it. Blacks and greens are steady, but neglected at last week's figures. In England prices for Indian and Ceylon teas have so advanced as to cause a check in the importation to this country, and houses here are simply selling from stock they have on hand.

**COFFEE**—There is only a fair local demand for coffee, while the supply is in small compass and prices have, if anything, an improved tendency.

**FISH.**—No change has transpired in the local fish market since our last report. Sea fish are becoming scarce, but prices do not advance in the absence of any demand. The supply of dried and cured fish is larger than is usual at this season of the year. Shipments continue to be made, chiefly per steamers, to the various American and West Indian ports. By the quick despatch thus obtained and by the avoidance of glutting any particular market by sending, perhaps, half a dozen cargoes at once, the supply is kept within the demand and fairly remunerative prices are secured. In Montreal the fish market continues in very good shape. Stocks of all kinds of fish are very small, and all receipts of fresh stock are moving out freely at the following quotations:—Haddock 4c to 4½c.; cod 4c.; dried cod 85.50; No. 1 green cod \$7; Labrador salmon \$13 to \$14; No. 2 mackerel \$12; C. B. and N. S. herring \$1.75 to \$5; fresh herring \$3 to \$3.50 per 100. At Gloucester, Mass., cured Georges codfish have advanced to \$7.25 per cwt. Frozen herring are in liberal supply and selling for bait at \$2 to \$2 per cwt. Halibut have been in fair receipt, but are disposed of as fast as they come in. Other fish quotations there have undergone no change.

THE POWER OF NATURE.

For every ill nature has a cure. In the healing virtues of the Norway Pine lies the cure for coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, hoarseness, etc. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup represents the virtues of Norway Pine and other pectoral remedial. Price 25 c.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

|                                    |          |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| <b>SUGARS.</b>                     |          |
| Cut Leaf.....                      | 6        |
| Granulated.....                    | 4½       |
| Circle A.....                      | 4½       |
| White Extra C.....                 | 4½       |
| Standard.....                      | 4        |
| Extra Yellow C.....                | 3½ to 3¾ |
| Yellow C.....                      | 3½       |
| <b>TEA.</b>                        |          |
| Congou Common.....                 | 17 to 19 |
| Fair.....                          | 20 to 23 |
| Good.....                          | 25 to 28 |
| Choice.....                        | 31 to 33 |
| Extra Choice.....                  | 35 to 36 |
| Oolong Choice.....                 | 37 to 39 |
| <b>MOLASSES.</b>                   |          |
| Barbadoes.....                     | 30       |
| Demerara.....                      | 35 to 38 |
| Diamond N.....                     | 47       |
| Porto Rico.....                    | 30 to 35 |
| Cientuegos.....                    | none     |
| Trinidad.....                      | 28       |
| Antigua.....                       | 28       |
| Tobacco, Black.....                | 45 to 47 |
| Bright.....                        | 47 to 55 |
| <b>BISCUITS.</b>                   |          |
| Pilot Bread.....                   | 3.00     |
| Boston and Thin Family.....        | 6½       |
| Soda.....                          | 6½       |
| do in 1 lb. boxes, 50 to case..... | 7½       |
| Fancy.....                         | 8 to 15  |

BREADSTUFFS

There are no changes especially to note. All we can say is that flour is easier, and oatmeal, cornmeal, mill-seeds, beans, peas, oats and almost everything of that description is dearer.

We do not change our quotations as what little supplies are sold are being sold at old prices.

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| <b>FLOUR.</b>                           |                |
| Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....     | 5.00 to 5.10   |
| High Grade Patents.....                 | 4.15 to 4.21   |
| Good 90 per cent. Patents.....          | 4.17 to 4.15   |
| Straight Grade.....                     | 3.90 to 4.00   |
| Good Seconds.....                       | 3.30 to 3.40   |
| Graham Flour.....                       | 3.90 to 4.40   |
| Oatmeal.....                            | 4.75 to 4.40   |
| Rolled.....                             | 4.25 to 4.41   |
| Kiln Dried Cornmeal.....                | 2.85 to 2.95   |
| In Bond.....                            | 2.80 to 2.90   |
| Rolled Wheat.....                       | 4.00 to 4.25   |
| Wheat Bran, per ton including bags..... | 19.00 to 20.00 |
| Middling.....                           | 21.00 to 22.00 |
| Shorts.....                             | 10.00 to 20.00 |
| Cracked Corn.....                       | 28.00 to 29.00 |
| Ground Oil Cake per ton.....            | 30.00 to 31.11 |
| Moulton.....                            | 22.00 to 24.00 |
| Split Peas.....                         | 4.10           |
| White Beans, per bushel.....            | 1.75 to 1.93   |
| Pot Barley, per barrel.....             | 3.90 to 4.15   |
| Canadian Oats, choice quality.....      | 40 to 41       |
| P. E. Island Oats.....                  | 40 to 41       |
| Hay.....                                | 13.00 to 13.75 |

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Apples per bbl., No. 1.....               | 2.00 to 2.75 |
| Oranges, Jamaica, brls., New.....         | 6.00 to 6.50 |
| Lemons, per case.....                     | 3.50 to 4.00 |
| Cocoas, new per 100.....                  | 5.00         |
| Onions 4 lb.....                          | 2½ to 3      |
| per lb., Canadian.....                    | 5 to 5½      |
| Dates boxes, new.....                     | 5 to 6       |
| Raisins, Valencia, new.....               | 10 to 11     |
| Figs, Klamo, 5 lb boxes per lb., new..... | 9 to 10      |
| small boxes.....                          | 9 to 10      |
| Prunes Stowing, boxes.....                | 2 50         |
| Bananas.....                              | 2.00 to 2.50 |

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FISH.

|                          |              |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| <b>MACKEREL—</b>         |              |
| Ex Vesse.....            | Ex Store     |
| No. 1.....               | Market rate. |
| 2 large.....             |              |
| 3 large, Reamed.....     |              |
| 3 Reamed.....            |              |
| 3 large, Plain.....      |              |
| 3 Plain.....             |              |
| <b>HERRING.</b>          |              |
| No. 1 C. B. July.....    | 4 50         |
| 1 Fall Split.....        | 3 25         |
| 1 Fall Round.....        | 3 00         |
| 1 Labrador.....          | 6.00         |
| 1 Georges Bay.....       | 2.40         |
| 1 Bay off Islands.....   | 3 00         |
| 1 Bay off Islands.....   | 5 00         |
| <b>SALMON.</b>           |              |
| No. 1, 4 brl.....        | 18.00        |
| No. 2, 4 brl.....        | 16.00        |
| 3.....                   | 14.00        |
| Small.....               |              |
| <b>CONPISH.</b>          |              |
| Hard C. B.....           | 4.25         |
| Western Shore.....       | 4.00         |
| Bank.....                | 4.00         |
| Bay.....                 | 3.25         |
| Newfoundland.....        | 4.50         |
| Haddock.....             | 2.00         |
| Bank & Western.....      | 3.75         |
| Hake.....                | 2.50         |
| Pollock.....             | 2.25         |
| Hake Sounds, per lb..... |              |
| Cod Oil per gal.....     | 3½           |

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PROVISIONS.

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....      | 14.00 to 14.50 |
| " Am., Plate.....                       | 15.00 to 16.00 |
| " Ex. Plate.....                        | 16.50 to 17.00 |
| Pork, Mess, American.....               | 21.00          |
| " American, clear.....                  | 25 00          |
| " P. E. I. Mess.....                    | 23.00 to 24.00 |
| " P. E. I. Thin Mess.....               | 20.00 to 21.00 |
| " Prime Mess.....                       | 16.00 to 17.00 |
| Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island..... | 14 to 15       |
| " American.....                         | 18 to 14       |
| Hams, P. E. I., green.....              | 11             |

Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

|                                      |          |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints..... | 25       |
| " in Small Tubs.....                 | 22 to 24 |
| " Good, in large tubs, new.....      | 20 to 22 |
| " Store Packed & oversalted.....     | none     |
| Canadian Township.....               | 22 to 24 |
| " Western.....                       | 18 to 20 |
| Cheese, Canadian.....                | 11       |
| " Antigonish.....                    | 11½      |

SALT.

|                                      |        |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| Factory Filled.....                  | \$1.50 |
| Fine Liverpool, bag, from store..... | 60     |
| Liverpool, 4 hhd.,.....              | 1.60   |
| Capit.....                           | none   |
| Turks Island.....                    | 1.50   |
| Lisbon.....                          | 1.50   |
| Coarse W. I.....                     | 1.50   |
| Trapan.....                          | 2.00   |

## NEXT-DOOR NEIGHBORS.

(Concluded.)

As he reviewed the evening's experiences his mentality became clouded to such an extent that he crept into bed to seek refuge in sleep. As he softly stretched himself his wife sighed, half awakening.

"I thought I—heard a noise—a little while ago."

"Yes, dear; I tumbled down. It's all right now; go to sleep."

Amazement sat enthroned on the family visage in the morning when the disarranged countenance of the head of the family was exposed, but Zenas said it would all pass off during the day. All he needed, he said, was absolute quiet, and he absolutely ordered his wife to take all the children on a steamboat trip to New York and back, taking the earliest boat, and bringing him up a first-rate breakfast before they started. His wife obeyed him, under protest, and no sooner were the family out of the gate than Zenas, in his pyjamas, took the loaded tray, ascended to the top floor and kicked softly at the door of his guest. As the door opened Maytham looked more at the man than the breakfast, and exclaimed in contrite tones:

"Did I do that?"

"Don't mention it," said the little fellow, with a reckless air. "I haven't had such a bully fight since I left school. Eat your breakfast before it gets cold, so I can bring your wife up to see you. The coast is clear; I've got the whole family out of the house—first time in my life I ever was glad to do it. Everything here—water, towels, comb and brush! She deserves to see you looking your best."

Then the little fellow dressed hastily, hid as much of his face as possible in a bandage and slipped out upon his rear piazza. As he suspected, Mrs. Maytham was in her garden and saw him; he beckoned in real country style, and she was beside him in a moment.

"Allow me, madam," he said, with a bow, which was dignified in spite of his aspect, "to conduct you to your husband." He led the way upstairs, and soon husband and wife were in each other's arms. The host discreetly withdrew, but stopped at the threshold and remarked:

"Don't feel the least bit uneasy; no one can disturb you. I've sent away my—'gang.'"

He was ashamed of the shot as soon as he fired it, and still more ashamed when he discovered that it did not take effect. Then he remained on guard over both houses, entertaining officers and all the curious people, and forbidding that anyone should even ring Mrs. Maytham's door-bell—the poor lady's nerves had been terribly shaken. Later in the day he watched carefully for the return of the family, and warned Mrs. Maytham in time.

"O Zenas!" exclaimed Mrs. Bortley, as her husband met her at the gate. "The greatest news! I bought an evening paper as we left New York, and—what do you think?—Mr. Maytham isn't a defaulter at all. The securities he is said to have taken have been found, and the real thieves have confessed, and—"

"Give me that paper," interrupted Zenas. He glanced over the story, and, as he read, his wife exclaimed:

"Now, what do you think?"

"I think," said Zenas, "that our neighbor will call on us to day." Then he dashed into the house, showed the newspaper to his hidden guest, hurried downstairs and over the fence, rang the bell, and broke the news as gently as possible to his wondering neighbor.

"You will excuse me, I trust, madam, if I present you to my wife when you come over. She is the head of the family when she is at home."

"I shall do myself the honor to tell Mrs. Bortley how loyal a neighbor, how brave a soul and how noble a man her husband is," said Mrs. Maytham, "and I shall beg her to let me be her husband's devoted friend—and hers—forever."

So the Bortleys came to know their next-door neighbors after all.

THE END.

## AN EXPERIMENT IN FICTION.

There is a time in the life of nearly every educated person when he feels that fierce unconquerable desire to write—to put into words for the benefit of coming generations such thoughts and fancies as may occur to him or to her.

And indeed I believe one may wish to write without even possessing the thoughts to embody in one's effusions, so great is the fascination of seeing one's own writings in print.

To this curious malady I became an early victim. And the acceptance of an occasional poem by various weekly papers added fresh fuel to the unquenchable fire of literary ambition.

At twenty-two I occupied a minor editorial position on a daily paper and had had one or two stories accepted by one of the great magazines. Consequently I began to feel rather important in a literary way, and this tendency was decidedly encouraged by compliments, sincere and otherwise, of those with whom I came in contact.

One of these, and one who from its beginning had taken a warm interest in my literary work was a girl—Miss Katherine Merry. I had known Miss Merry almost from childhood, and had always had considerable admir-

ation for her. I looked upon her as entirely different from the other girls of my acquaintance. She was rather intellectual in her tastes, very fond of reading, and even published some very creditable verses, although she was my junior by two years. She was not a girl to flirt with and she absolutely disliked compliments. That is she really did dislike them, differing in this respect from the majority of women, who may affect to despise flattery, but who are none the less susceptible to its influence. She and I were half-fellow well-met together to a more or less degree. We understood each other very well, were interested in each other's projects, and enjoyed comparing notes over our failures and successes.

One night when it so happened that we were both dining at the same house, the conversation turned upon that much mooted question as to whether such a thing as a platonic love were possible. Miss Merry and myself both argued warmly for the affirmative, and probably we each thought of our mutual friendship as an instance, although upon that point we kept silent, contenting ourselves with mentioning historical cases.

The other side, however, probably because those who constituted it were better informed and more able to express their ideas, had somewhat the best of the argument, and Miss Merry and I, although still unconvinced, were compelled to withdraw from the battle.

I walked home with the Merrys afterward, and while her father and mother went ahead Miss Merry and I strolled slowly after them, discussing the subject which had been under consideration at dinner.

"Why, of course it is possible," she said. "There are you and I—"

"To be sure," I answered, "we are living flesh-and-blood evidence. By-the-way, I have a scheme. Why shouldn't we write a story together about a platonic friendship? I think we could work it up in great shape."

"That's a capital idea," exclaimed Miss Merry. "You could furnish the man's ideas, and I the woman's."

"Good! Already I behold the comfortable cack which shall reward us for our labor."

"Oh, that is too bad. You are always putting a cash value on things. Remember, sir, that this is a story that is to show the world how platonic friendships may and do exist."

"All right. When shall we commence work? You know we must talk our plot over first. To-morrow is my day off from the paper. Shall I call in the afternoon?"

"Yes, do, and we can take a walk and arrange the plot."

Thus it was arranged that we should collaborate in a story, and the following day, according to the engagement, I called at the Merry household.

Miss Merry came down ready for the walk with her hat and gloves already on. That was one of her characteristics, she never kept one waiting. It is little things like this that make you feel a platonic friendship for a girl if anything will.

"I've been thinking of a title for our story," she cried. "What shall we call it?"

"You must name it," I said, "that is part of your share of the labor."

"Very well, then, let us call it 'Two Friends.'"

"That's a capital idea. Now for the plot."

The plot was a hard thing to settle. The story must have some element to lend color to it. Love, of course, was barred out, and friendship was to take its place, but how, and what incidents to make use of in order to portray it happily, was an extremely knotty and difficult question. One thing we fixed upon. There must be a noble sacrifice on the part of one or both of our characters. But of what nature and circumstances it should be, we could not determine.

"Do you think," I inquired tentatively, "that such a friendship could rise superior even to love?"

"I don't know," hesitated Miss Merry. "You see I can't speak from experience, and novelists always set love on a pedestal above the other emotions."

"True! But this other story of ours must not be framed on the theories of other writers. We must originate it entirely."

"I don't see how. Neither of us are in love, or ever have been, to my knowledge."

"Ner to mine," I returned hastily, perhaps because on this point a shadow of a doubt had crept over me.

But on due reflection I determined that I had answered with perfect frankness. No, I was not in love with Elsie Harwood by any means. I admired her very much, it is true, and I fancied she rather liked me. I had seen a good deal of her in the mountains during the past summer, and once or twice the idea had entered my head that she was much nicer than most girls, and that I liked to be with her. That was all. Why I had not seen her a dozen times since she returned to town.

Having thus disposed of the trifling doubt which assailed my conscience, I turned to Katherine, who had been busily planning in the meanwhile.

"There is only one way to do it," she cried.

"And that?"

"One of us must fall in love."

I confess the idea staggered me at first, and it was with difficulty that I recovered breath enough to ask—

"Which of us?"

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"Well," said Katherine, thoughtfully, "I think you had better. The consequences are so much less likely to be dangerous for a man."

"Here, I don't know about that. Suppose I were really to fall in love and get married?"

"Just so. What of it? You must get married some time."

"But marriage is a thing a fellow don't want to jump into out of hand, in the manner you suggest."

"You goose! You need not fall head over ears in love; a mild case of imaginary love will answer the purpose."

"Suppose it should cause our friendship to break up?"

"Oh, Consistency, thou art a jewel. Then how about our theory of platonic affection?" said Katherine with a twinkle of her blue eyes.

"True enough!" I replied. "I'll try it. I'll fall in love with Miss Harwood immediately."

"Oh, no, not with her, surely. She is so insipid and foolish."

Now I did not think Miss Harwood insipid or foolish at all, and Katherine's criticisms nettled me somewhat, so that I answered rather stiffly, that I supposed a fellow might choose for himself whom he was to fall in love with.

"Certainly," said Katherine, "you are free to fall in love with a wooden Indian if you wish."

Whereupon we walked in silence for some time while the plot of our story made very little progress.

Insipid and foolish indeed! I tried to recall any instance of these qualities to Miss Harwood, but could not. I only remembered that she had very large eyes, and a very pretty mouth, with the whitest of teeth. She was rather petite and a clinging sort of a girl. At least that was my manish definition of a woman who drew forth the chivalric instincts of a man. I thought of the long drives we had had together during the summer, and how much I had enjoyed talking to her. Although she seldom said much, she seemed to grasp my ideas, looking up to me the while with her big eyes in a confiding and trustful manner. "Oh, no," I thought, "she is anything but insipid." Whereupon Katherine, who must have guessed my thoughts, said—

"When you have finished thinking of Elsie, perhaps you will condescend to return to our story."

"Of course, my dear Katherine, you must really pardon the absent-mindedness of one who is so deeply in love."

We both laughed at this, and the laugh made things a little better between us. We agreed that our plot must form itself naturally, and the chief incident must be the falling in love of the hero with another girl. As for the sacrifice we had determined must play an important part in the story, we could not very well determine what it should be.

Miss Merry suggested that the hero should give up his sweetheart so as to prolong his friendship with his platonic friend. I reminded her that she had just expressed the idea that love or marriage would not interfere with such a friendship.

"But then his wife would probably be jealous," said Katherine. "The chances are ten to one that she would be an ignorant, empty-headed little fool."

This reply of Katherine's angered me, I scarcely knew why. I felt in her description of our hero's imaginary mistress she had a certain person in mind, and that person, Miss Harwood. It was the first time I had ever known Katherine to be spiteful, or anything resembling it, and it annoyed me, particularly as I knew that Miss Harwood was not at all a fool, although she was not what one would call an intellectual girl.

We walked in silence for some time and finally I gave utterance to the opinion that I did not think a man would give up his mistress under the circumstances.

"If there is such a thing as a friendship such as we have in mind, it must survive all barriers. It must be far above any such petty considerations as jealousy."

"I am sure no one said anything about jealousy," Katherine said rather pettishly. "I am afraid that you flatter yourself."

"Oh, no! I don't mean anything like that," I answered hastily. "But here we are at your door and we have made very little progress. When shall we have our next seance?"

"Can you come to-morrow evening?"

"Yes, and we will begin the story then."

But the next evening came and the story was not begun. I called and found Williams, a man I never cared for, talking to Katherine. Williams was determined to stay as long as I, and as our story was of course not mentioned, I had to leave without making another engagement.

I went away in a rather angry mood, disgusted with Williams who had always seemed to me too familiar with Katherine, and annoyed because I fancied that Katherine herself had treated me somewhat coldly. Williams had called on Katherine pretty frequently of late. Suppose she were to marry him. Why not? I disliked him personally, but I found upon sober reflection that I knew of absolutely nothing against the man. Other people liked him, men as well as women. He was of good family, well off, and, I remembered with distinct dissatisfaction, that he was remarkably good looking. There was no reason in the world why Katherine should not marry him if she choose, even though I did not like him. At all events, I thought I would speak to her about him and see what she thought of him.

I never doubted but she would tell me her sentiments in regard to him, so great had our confidence in each been ever since childhood.

(To be Continued.)

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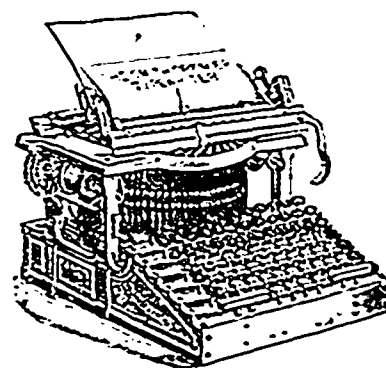
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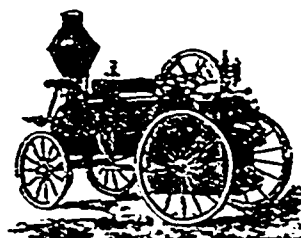


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## MINING.

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**CARIBOU.**—Mr. Dixon, of the Dixon Mine, brought to town last week his usual monthly gold bar, weighing in this instance 75 ozs. gold.

**MOOSE RIVER.**—Mr. D. Touquoy, as a result of last month's clean-up at his mine, had twin 'babies' to show, weighing together 129 ozs.

**ISAAC'S HARBOR.**—The North Star Mine is proving a good investment for its shareholders. The last month's clean-up yielded a gold bar weighing 132 ozs gold. The average per ton of quartz was two ounces seven pennyweights.

**MONTAGUE.**—The work of putting up the iron stamp mill on the Symon-Kayo Mine goes on apace. The frame of the building is up and the roof finished and by the first week in April the stamps will be dropping. This is quick work and speaks volumes for the energetic management.

The work on the Nova Scotia Gold Mining Company's property is being thoroughly done under the able supervision of the Manager, Capt. Thomas, and good future results may be looked for.

The initial crushing on the Salisbury Company's property proved disappointing, the yield from some 140 tons being only about 30 ozs gold. From the quality of the ore crushed, however, no better results should have been anticipated.

The following letter which appeared in the *Chronicle* pays such a well deserved compliment to Mr. Findlay, clerk in the Mines Department, and also so correctly voices the opinion of the Mining community on the rental system that we reproduce it:—*Sir*,—In view of that aroma of suspicion which, rightly or wrongly, has been associated with the department of mines, in the minds of mining men, through a long course of years and under successive administrations, it is pleasing to be able to call attention to an occurrence of the most gratifying character. The facts, as they have been stated to me since coming to town, seem to be these: The titles to a very large block of gold areas, upon which a large amount of outside capital is now being expended, had been filed away in the archives of the company, and the fact had been overlooked that the twenty-one years term of the leases had well nigh expired. It seems that in the ordinary course of his duties Mr. Findlay, one of the clerks in the department became cognizant of this. Supposing that the owners were aware of it took no action, until on the last day during which the titles could be saved he met a party interested and gave the information, which resulted in the saving of the titles and the prevention of a scandal which would have wrought untold mischief to our mining interests. It may be asked why I, who am not personally interested, should intervene in a matter of this kind. The answer is that it is a matter which most nearly affects every one who holds a mining lease or has business with the department of mines. Had Mr. Findlay, instead of giving the information to the proper authorities, disposed of it for a consideration to some one of the hordes of sharks which continually infest the department of mines to prey upon legitimate enterprise, the result would have been a law suit and a scandal, from the effects of which our gold industry would not have recovered for many years to come. While this might be a strong argument only with speculators who have mines to sell, there is also a view of this occurrence which affects those who hold mines for the legitimate purpose of development and work. The clerks of the department are neither a wealthy nor over-paid class and while the assurance of a duty performed should be in any case a sufficient recompense, the fact that such conduct is suitably rewarded would be a great assistance in the future to resist similar temptations, and a great safeguard to others whose interests may at any future time be in like jeopardy. My principal reason therefore, for calling attention to this matter is to express the hope that the department will not needlessly place any obstacles in the way of Mr. Findlay's acceptance of whatever honorarium the gratitude of the parties he so effectually served may prompt them to tender him, and which could easily be a considerable sum and yet only a small percentage of what they would have been willing to pay the next day to restore the status quo. I am aware that exception may be taken to the publication of this letter, on the ground that to direct attention to such an occurrence is itself calculated to throw discredit upon our mining titles. This is capable of effectual answer, and although I have already sufficiently trespassed, should, I think, be answered in this connection. There was a time when I thought that a fee simple and irrevocable title to our gold mines was the great desideratum, and in conjunction with the prominent gold mining men of that day I endeavored to assimilate our titles as nearly as our circumstances would permit with the patents of the West. The history of litigation in the West in respect to that very class of titles has very materially modified our views; and I among others have come to the conclusion that the leasehold title, guaranteed by the department, offered in Nova Scotia, with the provisions for rental, surrender and continuance, possibly furnishes the simplest, safest and best gold mining title in the world to-day.

Yours truly,

J. H. TOWNSEND.

The Richmond mine, about three miles from Port Hawkesbury, which

was idle for the past 24 years, is to be worked this summer. Mr. Wither will be here this week with a diamond drill to locate a site for another shaft. A large building for boarding and an engine house is under construction, and will be ready shortly.

## THE CRAWFORD CRUSHING AND AMALGAMATING MILL.

*Editor Engineering and Mining Journal:*

SIR: Your correspondent "T," in your issue of March 4th, makes an attack on the Crawford mill which is now being tested at the Lustro Mining Company's works in Durango, Mex. This was so evidently untrue and contrary to the facts, that the president of the Lustro Mining Company has written to this office the following letter, which we trust you will publish:

The Lustro Mining Company,  
El Oro, Durango, Mexico.

Pittsburgh, March 17th, 1893.

*The Mechanical Gold Extractor Company:*

"DEAR SIR: We notice in the *Engineering and Mining Journal* of the 4th inst. a communication by "T," stating that he had heard of cases of the "absolute failure of the Crawford mill in treating pyritic gold ores," and cites our company giving the first experimental run made. This we think unfair to you, as we now know through some oversight the machines sent us were very defective in their construction, so much so, indeed, that it was with difficulty that we were enabled to make them hold the water and quick-silver.

"We still believe that with the mechanical defects remedied and further experiment, particularly as to quantity of water and regulation of feed, the mill will successfully treat our ores. We propose that the mill shall have a full and fair trial, and regret that any one should condemn it as a failure on a first trial and under such circumstances.

(Signed) LUSTRE MINING CO.,  
H. D. GAMBLE, President."

Permit us also to quote from a letter just received from the Powhatan Land and Mining Company: "We have no idea who could have inspired the article in the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, nor how anyone could have made any statement derogatory to our Crawford mill, for up to the present time we are all well satisfied with the mill."

This may not correct the base impression already created by "T's" letter, but it will to some extent give a quietus to it.

We shall also be glad if you will find room for the subjoined extract from an article which, unprovoked by us, has recently appeared in a Salt Lake paper, and incidentally referring to the work which has been and is being done by the Crawford mill on refractory ore at Gold Camp in Cane Springs district.

"I now come to what may, perhaps, be of more general interest to the mining world than the Gold Hill mines, and that is to the work done by the Crawford quartz mill. So many contradictory reports had reached me about these mills that I was anxious to see for myself what they could really do on a refractory ore, such as this. That they can treat free milling ores on a laboratory scale I had already learned. The ores in this camp are not only refractory, but they carry such a high percentage of copper that treatment with cyanide is out of the question. The fact, then, that three of these Crawford mills, without concentrators or chemical adjunct of any kind, had been treating about 20 tons of ore daily since Sept., and saving nearly 50 per cent of the gold contained in some 2,500 tons of ore, speaks volumes for the extracting power of these new machines."

MECHANICAL GOLD EXTRACTOR COMPANY,  
N. O. ROSS, Secretary.

The Nova Scotia coal people, otherwise known as the Dominion Coal Company, are figuring on discharging coal at Boston for 75 cents per ton of freight, which might mean \$2.00 or \$2.25 coal in Boston, exclusive of the duty of 75 cents per ton. We will see what we will see, but we will certainly not see the duty taken off or reduced this year. Even with the duty repealed, the Dominion company will have a lively time of it anywhere in New England and will have to fight for whatever it gets.—*Engineering and Mining Journal*.

THE GENERAL MANAGER IN CAPE BRETON.—F. S. PEARSON, Esq., of Boston, who is the general manager of the Dominion Coal company, arrived in Sydney on Saturday night accompanied by Mrs. Pearson. Mr. Pearson's present visit will be brief, as he is only to examine into the property recently acquired by the company. He will visit all the mines and also Louisburg, and decide upon any changes the company propose to bring about in their works. It is understood that he is favorable to making Victoria, in this harbor, the general shipping place for the mines. Nature has made Victoria a shipping place, and besides deep water and good anchorage, there is a natural breakwater behind which a hundred ocean steamers could find shelter at one time. Besides, coal shipping in any season could be carried on at Victoria at least nine months in the year, and some seasons throughout the whole year.—*N. Sydney Herald*.

CANADA.—The coal exported from Canada during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1892, amounted to 945,125 tons, valued at \$3,195,467, divided as follows: To Great Britain 22,920 tons, value \$53,101; to British Guiana 2,515 tons, value \$7,545; to British West Indies 7,081 tons, value \$18,511; to British Possessions Pacific Ocean 1,404 tons, value \$5,616; to Australia 1,102 tons, value \$37,170; to Hong Kong 9,915 tons, value \$37,170; to Newfoundland 99,972 tons, value \$202,607; to Belgium 400 tons, value

\$800; to China 1,149 tons, value \$3,834; to Germany 150 tons, value \$450; to Holland 700 tons, value \$1,415; to Japan 1,226 tons, value \$1,571; to Russia 1,181 tons, value \$4,724; to St. Pierre 14,035 tons, value \$30,413; to Sandwich Islands 4,222 tons, value \$16,888; to United States 772,441 tons, value \$2,700,693; to South West Indies 4,712 tons, value \$12,961.

**GENERAL PHOSPHATE CORPORATION, LIMITED.**—The annual meeting of this company was held in London, January 26th. The directors stated that the reasons for the absence of profits were the low selling price of phosphate and the difficulties in the way of the development and management of Canadian properties. They said that when the company commenced business, 80 per cent. phosphate was worth \$25 per ton in London, whereas the same phosphate is now selling for \$15.

**THE MEMRAMCOOK GOLD MINING COMPANY, LTD.**—The above company has been incorporated under an Act of the New Brunswick Legislature with a capital stock of \$400,000, divided into 400,000 shares of one dollar each. The objects of the company are the development of a gold mining property discovered at Memramcook in the County of Westmoreland, New Brunswick. The mine is situated on the Intercolonial railway about midway between Moncton and Amherst. The property covers three hundred and seventy acres of ground, and the prospectus says:—"It is believed that underlying it nearly throughout its whole extent is a deposit of gold-bearing conglomerate. The lease is held direct from the Crown under the mining laws of New Brunswick."

"The property has been opened to a depth of 26 feet and to an extent of about 500 feet. Conglomerate is easily worked, and it is estimated by competent mining authorities that there is at least twenty-five million tons of this conglomerate on this property."

The prospectus gives the result of various tests and claims that a profit of one dollar per ton is assured, and that from 100 to 150 tons may be daily crushed in a fifty stamp mill.

We understand that negotiations are now under way looking to the acquiring of ten stamps of the fifty at Coldstream.

The provisional directors of the company are: J. C. Mackintosh, Hon. A. G. Jones, J. B. Neilly, W. H. Covert, Miner T. Foster, Frederick Prince, N. A. Rhodes and A. C. Van Meter.

**DEAN WELDON'S ATTACK ON THE COAL BILL.**

Dean Weldon is a gentleman learned in the law, and a speaker of great brilliancy and force, therefore anything that he has to say on the questions of the day is eagerly read and accepted by his admirers as almost above criticism.

We know that he was opposing the Whitney coal legislation, and therefore carefully read his lengthy speech against that measure, hoping to discover some valid reason for his very unusual course, in striving to have the measure disallowed in the face of Sir John Thompson's declaration that there was nothing in the bill warranting federal interference.

We expected that what was to be done would be well done, but were quite unprepared to find that it had been entirely overdone. Although the Dean's legal knowledge is unquestioned, that was no reason to assume that he would be posted in our mining act, but when he distinctly stated that he had made a special study of this act, and was prepared to instruct his fellow members as to its provisions, we were astonished to discover that in some important particulars he was quite astray, and, as these misinterpretations were essential to his arguments, we begin to fear that the Dean is of the earth, earthy, and not above practising deception when he can score a point thereby.

In one illustration he gave, we think he also came in conflict with the British North American Act. He read from the act incorporating the Dominion Coal Company the special, and as he claimed unusual, powers given, and stated as an instance that it empowered them to purchase the Intercolonial railway. As this is an interprovincial road, was not the illustration a most unhappy one? In ordinary cases we should let this pass, but when a man speaks as one having authority, such little mistakes are not expected. His silence on one point was an eloquent rebuke to the *Herald*. He failed to attack our mining titles by raking up the act of 1879 and pointing out the pet contention of Mr. Cahon that the leased and unleased mines would revert to the crown eighteen months after the demise of the Queen. His colossal mind could not discover the most minute ground for this slander, and on this point he remained silent.

We also think the Dean was not as explicit as he should have been in his reference to the Duke of York's lease.

The properties covered by that lease were not alone the coal mines in Cape Breton now acquired by the Dominion Coal company, but all the mines and minerals in Nova Scotia proper and Cape Breton ungranted at the date of the lease.

This indeed was a monopoly, and there was every reason to free the province from its unwise restrictions.

These, however, are minor points, all tending, it is true, to bolster up the Dean's position at the expense of the truth, but his entirely unpardonable offence was in suppressing the fact that since 1889 the rental system has been a part of our mining act, and that forfeiture for non-working had been abolished some years before the Whitney scheme had been dreamed of.

With this fact before us we see at once that there is really nothing to justify the Dean's attack on the coal bill, and can only regret that he has allowed his evident prejudice against United States capitalists to so dwarf his judgment as to lead him into manifest error, even to the extent of distorting facts to score a point.

**MR. TOWNSEND'S LETTER.**—Mr. Townsend's letter, which we republish

elsewhere mainly on account of his endorsement of the rental system and the well intended compliment to Mr. Findlay, is open to criticism on some points. It almost assumes that unless Mr. Findlay is in some way specially rewarded the clerks may be tempted to act dishonestly on other occasions. It also calls attention to the fact that the clerks are underpaid and almost implies that they would not be above succumbing to temptation on that account. If Mr. Findlay had not saved the property alluded to by timely information as in the instance cited he could not have been accused of dishonesty, as it was the lessee's duty to keep track of the title. Had the lessee allowed it to lapse it would have been his own fault if he lost the mine, and it would be grossly unjust to blame the department in any way or to assume that some clerk must have sold the information.

The clerks occupy responsible positions to the entire satisfaction of the public, and it is doing them great injustice to even hint at the possibility of their profiting dishonestly through the betrayal of the trust reposed in them.

To prevent these unfortunate lapses of title in the future, we would recommend that the mining act be amended, authorising the department to give lessees and their assigns one month's notice in writing of the approaching expiry of their leases. Lessees are not as liable to be caught napping by the expiry of their leases as are assignees, the latter often confounding the date of the purchase of their interests with the date of the lease. The amendment would add considerably to the work of the department, but would be a concession the public would appreciate.

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Post Office Inspector  
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Halifax, 3rd March, 1893.

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## MINING.

AN OLD COMSTOCK DODGE.

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

In Nevada, in the old flush times of silver mining on the world-famed Comstock lode, was practiced the device of instantly imprisoning the set of men who in running a drift or cross-cut chanced to cut into a body of rich ore. In the manufacturing regions of the East we hear of "lock-outs," but in the silver mines "lock-ins" were the events that brought crowds upon the streets and caused Virginia City, standing over the mines, and San Francisco, standing by the sea, 300 miles away over the Sierras, to roar alike with excitement.

No sooner was the cry raised in Virginia City of "Miners shut down in the Savage!" than the wire told the news to the thousands of speculators in San Francisco, and then surging crowds repeated the cry: "Miners shut down in the Savage!" The fact of the miners being imprisoned in a mine was good evidence that a find of ore had been made, but as to the extent and value of the strike all "outsiders" were in the dark, and were kept in the dark until the "insiders" had satisfied themselves in regard to the size and richness of the deposit of ore found, and had either bought or sold stock in the mine to the best advantage. It was for this that the miners were shut down. "Insiders" had all the light it was possible to obtain, while "outsiders" were all in the dark, yet that did not prevent the latter from gambling as recklessly in the shares of the mine as though they had full and reliable information in regard to the amount and richness of the ore found. The outsider gambled against thousands of other outsiders who knew no more than himself the value of the find.

When the cry was that the miners were shut down in the Chollar, the Petosi, the Isle & Norcross, or any other mine, there was always an excitement or such a rush for the stock as to send it booming upward. After the boom was under full headway it was an easy matter for the insiders to either buy or sell without their transactions being discovered. At such times a hint from a true friend on the inside was worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to a speculator on the outside—yes, millions in the time of a great deal.

It may be thought that while on the surface surging crowds filled the streets, and all was uproar and excitement, it was rather hard for a party of men to be cut off from all communication with the outer world and imprisoned in the bowels of the earth hundreds of feet below the light of the sun. The fact was that the men liked a shut-down. Although temporarily deprived of their liberty they had a jolly good time of it down in the subterranean regions. Nothing was too good for them. Huge baskets of eatables from the best restaurant in the city were sent down to them, and to wash these good things down they not only had plenty of beer and ale, but also an abundance of the finest champagne. Bedding was sent down to them; they had the daily papers and took the work they had to do in very light doses, all having plenty of time in the cooling-off stations.

Although thus well provided, for the men were cut off from all communication with the outer world, could one of them have sent a note to a stock-dealing friend on the surface it would have been worth a small fortune both to him and the speculating friend. But absolutely nothing was permitted to go to the surface from the imprisoned men. A scratch on the bottom of a dinner pail or a seemingly innocent verbal message from a husband to his wife might tell outsiders whether to buy or sell.

To be shut down in a mine was a good thing for poor men when a big "strike" of ore had been made, as the mine owners nearly always generously carried for them a few shares of stock. They also, if requested to do so, bought shares for such of the imprisoned men as had money and were dealing in stocks.

The men were seldom shut down for more than three or four days. As may be imagined, they were all in demand when they were released from the mine and appeared upon the streets. The curbstone brokers and all manner of dealers and dabblers in stocks swarmed about them, all hungry for exact information in regard to the body of ore discovered. The men, however, were heroes for but a few hours, for as soon as they were released outsiders were permitted to enter and inspect the mine in which the find had been made.

It being observed that a "shut-down" of miners always caused a boom in the stock of the mine in which it occurred, it was not long before some companies shut down their men when there was nothing more in sight than an insignificant stringer of low grade ore. A few of these "fake" shut-downs brought the practice into such disrepute that the announcement of the men being shut down in a mine was received on the streets with jeers and hoots. That killed the business of imprisoning miners in the lower levels of the Comstock for all time.

In the "bonanza mines" was employed what was called the "secret shift." This was a shift or crew comprised of old and picked men, all staunch friends of Mackey and the other "bonanza kings." When it was expected that a drift or cross-cut would tap a body of ore, the work to be done was placed in the hands of the secret shift. In case of ore being accidentally cut into by the ordinary miners, they were sent to some other part of the mine, and the boss of the secret shift called out his crew and took charge of the development of the find. The boss and all hands belonging to this secret shift were as "mum as oysters" in regard to their work—were a crew of mutes.

1892, "THE CREAM OF THE HAVANA CROP."

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

## HALTON COUNTY MIRACLES.

A CONVERSATION OVERHEARD IN A RAILWAY STATION.

*The Stories of Two Men and a Woman—Health and Happiness Restored—When Friends were in Despair—“While There is Life There is Hope”—Statements Carefully Verified by “The Templar.”*

The Templar, Hamilton, Ont.

It was a bitter cold night in January, the wind was blowing a gale with a heavy snow falling. Such was the night that The Templar representative accompanied by a lady friend from Michigan, were being driven swiftly through the darkness toward the Northern station at Burlington, Ont. On entering the waiting-room our attention was immediately attracted by four persons who were earnestly, and even excitedly, discussing some fact of great importance. One of the party, evidently a well-to-do young farmer, was talking in a clear tenor voice sufficiently loud to be heard by all the fifteen or twenty persons in the room. “Just think of such remarkable cures” said the young man, as he continued speaking, “my cousin, a young lady, was sick for nearly fifteen years. I think that for several years previous to that she suffered from rheumatism, and it finally became chronic.” “But did she not try any of the numerous remedies advertised, nor any of our doctors,” interrupted an elderly and well-dressed lady. “Oh, yes, most unfortunately both,” said the young man, who then named several well known physicians who had in turn treated this young lady, “but in spite of all efforts she continued year after year to grow worse. She became helpless, and had to be waited on like an infant. Last autumn she decided to try Dr. Williams’ Pink Pills, with the result that she is now able to attend to her household duties.” Then the young farmer continued to interest all present by telling them of case after case. There was my brother Melvin, he remarked, who caught a severe cold while travelling abroad. Inflammatory rheumatism set in and for several months he was in a critical condition. His fingers were badly drawn up and his limbs were as stiff as crowbars. He could not allow any person to touch his body, and had to be turned in bed by the use of sheets and blankets. He took Dr. Williams’ Pink Pills and was soon sufficiently recovered to be out of doors.

A shrill whistle and All aboard, ended our pleasant experience. Some of the parties found seats in our car, and to our astonishment seemed to continue the conversation.

Somehow newspaper men are given to be curious, and in their daily search after news, quickly see a striking first page article for their paper. The world of to-day owes a debt of gratitude to them for searching out and presenting to the public in readable form great and important discoveries, told in plain truth, especially for their benefit.

A few days ago an opportunity presented itself, and the writer determined to investigate these cases, and if substantiated with a reasonable amount of testimony, to publish them. Upon inquiry I learned that the young man whose conversation had interested us was a Mr. William Long, and in making his acquaintance and explaining the cause of visiting him, asked what

proof he could furnish in support of the several cures referred to by himself on a certain occasion, effected by using Dr. Williams’ Pink Pills.

Yes, he replied, I have no hesitancy in re-affirming all you heard me say, and as positive proof I will take the trouble to go with you and interview the several parties.

Mr. Melvin Long lives in Nelson Township, County of Halton, about two and a half miles north of Burlington. He is a pleasant gentleman to meet, and an excellent conversationalist. After a brief introduction he was asked if his wonderful recovery from inflammatory rheumatism was not exaggerated. No, he replied, I do not consider it so; my case, while of not long duration, was unusually severe. Life is sweet at any price; all that a man hath will he give for his life, and when one’s life is fast ebbing out and all human skill to prevent it avails nothing; as those endeared to us by all the sacred ties of this life watch hour after hour, night and day for months at your bedside and see the fatal end drawing near, I say in the midst of such despair a kind Providence sends a new lease of life through Dr. Williams’ Pink Pills, and I am spared to enjoy life with my family, my health being perfectly restored. Is this not wonderful? Can you, sir, quote a reasonable price for such a blessing? Would it be human for me not to praise the remedy that cured me?

At the request of the reporter, Mr. Long related the story of his illness. About the middle of last October, while I was travelling some apples one wet, chilly day, I contracted a severe cold, and rheumatism immediately followed. At first I paid but little attention to the stiffness of my limbs or the pains of my body. But in a few days I was confined to my room. Mrs. Long had from the beginning applied several extensively advertised rheumatic remedies, without any result. Then they were dropped, and I was given into experienced hands for treatment, and for nearly two months all that medical science is master of, did not give me an hour’s relief. My mother and my wife were constant in their attendance upon me day and night. My body was punctured and blistered until it was nearly cooked. Hot clothes and blankets by the score were wrapped around me for the purpose of giving relief to my tortured body. My legs were stiff and helpless and sore as boils. The pains in my back and shoulders were most terrible. I could not move myself, my strength had entirely left me, and whenever they attempted to turn my body, which had to be done by the use of sheets or blankets, it caused great suffering. It seemed as though I would have to give up the battle for life, for daily I was growing weaker and my condition worse. There was not even a ray of hope, except that it might be said that while there is life there is hope. After two months of such untold suffering, we learned that a cousin of mine who had been afflicted by inflammatory rheumatism for about fifteen years was being cured by taking Dr. Williams’ Pink Pills. My wife immediately procured some, and in spite of all advice to the contrary, insisted that I should take them. She discontinued all other remedies and administered the pills. In about a week’s time my condition began to improve, and in the following two weeks

improvement was more noticeable. I continued the use of Pink Pills and gained in strength and flesh. The use of my limbs was restored. My health is now as good as ever it was, without over a trace of my recent sickness. There is no doubt but that I owe my life to Dr. Williams’ Pink Pills.

Mr. Long’s parents were both present, a venerable old couple, who have lived in the County of Halton for a number of years. They cheerfully bore witness to what had been said, adding that these pills were the most wonderful remedy of the age. When all else failed they had saved their son’s life.

We next sought an interview with Mr. Long’s cousin and were rewarded with unqualified proof of the facts that she had been a helpless cripple for many years from inflammatory rheumatism. The very best physicians in the province had treated her without success, and her case was pronounced a hopeless one. She is now almost entirely cured through the use of Dr. Williams’ Pink Pills. The family, however, were not willing that the case should be made prominent by publicity. Should there be any “doubting Thomases” they can secure the lady’s name and all the particulars by addressing the office of The Templar.

On returning to the village of Burlington we sought an interview with Mr. Frank McGuire, whom we had been told had been a great sufferer from asthma. Mr. McGuire is very well-known throughout this section of the country. He is a typical son of Old Ireland, having been born in Dublin in the year 1841, and came to Canada 1860. Mr. McGuire told his story as follows: It is not less than seventeen years since I became afflicted with asthma. Of course it was not so serious at first, but three or four years later it became chronic. As is the case generally when a fellow is ailing, he is always ready to try what is most recommended. Sure, sir, there are scores of remedies thrust upon an innocent public, that would not cure a fellow half as much as a good coat of Dublin whitewash. Well, sir, I want to tell you that for fifteen years my sufferings had not been relieved by any preparation or treatment that I have used. I have travelled from ocean to ocean, from north to south in search of health or relief. Nights have been like months. I remember when I was living for a short time with Mr. C. E. Kerns, in this county, my disease was very bad I could not lie down and had to rest sitting up. My continual efforts in gasping for breath, together with the hawking and spitting, disturbed the house. It seemed as though of all mortals on earth I was the most miserable. Night after night I sat in a chair choking and gasping for breath, any ambition to live longer would fail me, and death with all its terrors would have been welcomed. Really, sir, for many years I have not cared whether I lived or died. My life was one of continual suffering and wretchedness. Some months ago a friend called to see me. I was astonished to meet him, for he had been suffering from inflammatory rheumatism for years. He told me that Dr. Williams’ Pink Pills had cured him and I immediately procured some and they have been the greatest blessing of my life. Instead of being compelled to sit behind the stove all night

in a chair, suffering and disturbing the entire household, I now retire to my room as others do and sleep sweet, fresh and sound. My health is wonderfully improved and my appetite good. Altogether I am just twenty years younger than I was three months ago. My friends are astonished at my wonderful improvement. Why, sir, I feel like a new man, and it is all due to Pink Pills. I wish to give the proprietors of Dr. Williams’ Pink Pills an honest testimonial of the great value of this medicine.

Mr. T. A. LePatourel, druggist, was next seen. He said he was very well acquainted with Mr. McGuire, and knew of his many years of suffering. He had sold him Pink Pills and was delighted to see such a miraculous change in his health and appearance for the better. Is there much demand for Dr. Williams’ Pink Pills here, asked the reporter. Yes, was the reply, the demand is both steady and increasing. I sell a very large number.

Dr. Williams’ Pink Pills for Pale People are a never-failing blood builder and nerve restorer, curing partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus dance, rheumatism neuralgia, the after effects of la grippe, influenza and severe colds, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling arising therefrom. These pills are a specific for all diseases arising from humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. As a remedy for building anew the blood, enabling the system to successfully resist disease, Dr. Williams’ Pink Pills stand far in advance of any other remedy known to medical science. Pink Pills are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, giving a rosy, healthful glow to pale or sallow complexions. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excess of any nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams’ Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm’s trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams’ Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you, and should be avoided.

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

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

Halifax Printing Co.,  
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Halifax.



## CITY CHIMES.

**THE ORPHEUS.**—The members of the Orpheus Club are hard at work preparing for their Lenton concert, which is to take place on Tuesday evening next. Rossini's *Stabat Mater* and Mendelssohn's *Hymn of Praise* are the features of the programme, and if faithful preparation is to be taken as a criterion for a successful concert the patrons of the Club may without fear of disappointment anticipate an enjoyable evening.

The Native African Choir at the Academy of Music is one of the attractions for next week. They give performances on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, and, judging by notices in the English press, which as we in Nova Scotia have not had the pleasure of hearing these musicians, are all we have to judge from, a treat is in store for lovers of good music. The following from the *Review of Reviews* is high praise:—"Since the Jubilee singers, of Fisk university, Tennessee, there has been no troupe to compare with them in interest, and compared with the South African choir, the Jubilee singers are nowhere." The *Illustrated London News* says: "The Kaffirian singers have, by performances of genuine merit, gained a position as first-class vocalists, stood the test of criticism and are rapidly winning public favor." Photographs of the choir are on view in the city, and the quaint costumes and to us novel appearance of the men and women who have appeared before and won the commendation of Her Majesty the Queen promise to be very fascinating, while there is no doubt that their perfectly trained voices will more than charm all musical minds.

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**THE CONCERT.**—On Tuesday evening I had the pleasure of attending the concert given by the Doering-Brauer Conservatory of Music, assisted by the Dalhousie Glee Club. Upon entering the academy I was first favorably impressed by the appearance of the stage. Several rows of young ladies and girls who have not yet attained to that dignified title, were arranged in front, their bright and pretty dresses forming a pleasing contrast to the sombre gowns of the collegiates who occupied the upper seats. The hearts of the concert givers must have beat high with satisfaction as they looked out upon the well-filled house that greeted them. The orchestra and parquette chairs were all occupied, and a large number of people had seats in the gallery. The usual bustle of getting seated and the hum of conversation in the audience was hushed when Herr Doering stepped to the front, and in his own charming and inimitable manner addressed his audience, giving a brief but comprehensive sketch of Beethoven, "the greatest among German composers and the most universal musical genius the world has ever produced." The programme which followed was purely Beethoven, the chorus rendering with good effect four Scotch Folk songs which, as Herr Doering informed us in his little speech, were selected from a collection arranged about one hundred years ago by the great musician. The solo by Fraulein Buedinger and the duet between Fidelio and Florestan, sung by this sweet singer and Mr. McDonald, a member of the Dalhousie Glee Club, were heartily encored. Fraulein Buedinger declined to respond in the first instance but the audience was favored with a repetition of the duet. Herr Doering's cello solo was simply perfect. The rich volume of melody which was brought out of this wonderful instrument held the audience spell-bound. Perhaps only cultivated musical minds can fully comprehend all the marvellous talent displayed in Herr Doering's execution, but the rich beauty of the violincello which Halifaxians have enjoyed in his playing cannot fail to charm every ear, and invariably calls forth expressions of deep appreciation. On Tuesday evening, much to my delight, Herr Doering kindly responded to the enthusiastic encore accorded his solo. The programme concluded with a floral fantasia, arranged for chorus and two pianos. The piano duet was performed by Frau Doering and Miss Minnie Doyle and was exceedingly enjoyable. Heretofore the Doering-Brauer Conservatory concerts have had very long programmes, but on this occasion the other extreme was reached, and before the nine thirty gun went off the strains of the national anthem had ceased to echo in the academy, and the large assemblage of people were wending their way to their homes. Herr Doering and his bright little helpmate are doing good work in training the musical faculties of our city, and success in their labors is well merited.

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**THE WEATHER.**—Another winter gone. The March winds and sunshine with warm rains have united with good effect in causing the ice and snow to vanish, and in some parts of the city the sidewalks are quite clean and dry, while sleighing is now a thing of the past. There is every indication of an early spring. The deep snow which has covered the ground during the winter months has proved itself a frost-proof covering, and hence we city folk reasonably hope for less spring mud than usual, while the residents of agricultural districts rejoice in the promise of an early seed time. Some learned professor, in perusing an old latin manuscript note book covering the period of time between 1677 and 1799, has discovered several rules for the prediction of the weather. As this is a subject in which we are all interested I give these rules, which I have clipped from *Public Opinion*, for what they are worth.

1. When the winter solstice has not been preceded nor followed by the usual storms, the following summer will be dry at least five-sixths of the season.

2. Easterly winds on the 19th, 20th and 21st of May indicate a dry summer, and the same is true if the winds from any direction are high on the 25th, 26th and 27th of March.

3. Storms from the east or southeast between the 17th and 23rd of March indicate a wet summer.

4. A wet autumn followed by a mild winter is the forerunner of a dry cold spring, prejudicial to vegetation.

5. A wet summer almost always precedes a cold stormy winter, because evaporation absorbs the heat of the earth. As a wet summer is favorable to the growth of the blackthorne, whenever this shrub is laden with fruit a cold winter may be predicted.

6. Whenever migratory birds, especially the cranes, take flight earlier than usual, a cold winter may be expected.

7. When September has been rainy the following May is generally dry, and when May is dry the following September is apt to be wet.

8. If during the autumn the winds have been mainly from the southeast, or if the temperature has been lower than usual, it generally rains a great deal about the end of the year.

9. High winds and storm clouds can generally be predicted for days before if the atmosphere is noted and the clouds carefully observed.

10. A mild, wet winter always follows an unproductive summer.

11. If the lunar period has continued rainy throughout, good weather will follow for several days followed by another period of rain, and *vice versa*.

12. The surest indication of good weather is when the heavens seem farther away from us than usual.

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**A GOOD IDEA.**—A happy thought has struck THE CRITIC this week and, as the various other departments are having their say, I see no reason why we of the last page shouldn't "chime" in. It is in reference to the exhibition idea mentioned elsewhere, that I feel called upon to hold forth. Nova Scotia has done herself credit in the response she has made to the invitation of the World's Fair managers to send exhibits to the great Exposition to be held in Chicago during the coming summer. Our agriculturists, fruit growers, manufacturers, educational authorities and others have given their time and energy to this object, and so far as I can see, the various interests of our Province are to be well represented. I have no doubt that the Nova Scotians who visit the great Fair will gaze upon our collection of exhibits with great pride, and that many foreigners who have hitherto regarded Nova Scotia as a place of small account and, with the exception of its "vast coal fields," which have of late been brought prominently to the front, of little interest to the world, will open their eyes at the evidences of our prosperity and the marks displayed of our being fully abreast of the times. All this is very good. Loyal Nova Scotians will rejoice that we are to become better known through the advertising we shall receive at the Fair. But what about us who have to stay at home and attend to home affairs while our more fortunate brothers and sisters take a trip to Chicago. Are we to content ourselves with listening to their accounts, graphic though they may be, of how well "we" showed up at the Fair? Do not Halifaxians in general, and the more energetic of the city's public men in particular, consider the idea of having the huge cases marked "N. S.," shipped when the great Fair is over direct to Halifax and during the following summer exhibited here, a good one? The cost would be comparatively small, more than covered by a small admission fee to the show, the benefit to the city and province immense, and the gratification of the people who would flock to see this great provincial exhibit very considerable. The idea is capable of enlargement, and I trust it will be taken up and fully discussed, and that some practical scheme will be evolved whereby our people and the strangers within our gates may enjoy the privileges of viewing the excellent representation that is now being collected from the various parts of this fruitful province by the sea.

After the grip, when you are weak and "played out," Hood's Sarsaparilla will restore your health and strength.

**THE LAST OF THE SEASON.**—As I could not be in more than one place at a time, I did not take in the children's carnival at the Exhibition Rink on Tuesday evening, but my "substitute" reported it to be rather a tame affair, with few spectators, few skaters and a decided lack of novelty or beauty. The day of carnivals is pretty well over and two or three in one season seems to be quite enough. However, I have no doubt the young folks who were on the ice enjoyed themselves and the prize-winners went home feeling happy. This ends the carnivals for this season.

**COMING EVENTS CAST A SHADOW.**—If taking time by the forelock will ensure success in carrying out the plans laid for the Masonic Fair to be held in Halifax during the coming summer, the various lodges may even now look happy. The brethren did wisely in calling to their aid the ladies of their households. Committees have been appointed and the originality of ideas possessed by the members thereof as well as the experience of a large number who are giving valuable assistance are being used with good results, and there is every prospect of gratifying success rewarding the vigorous efforts that are being put forth.

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