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THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal,

DEVOTED TO

Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM,
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., MARCH 10, 1893.

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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.

WE WILL NOT NEED THEM—Halifax is certainly greatly blessed in having so many and beautiful "breathing places" for the citizens. The park, the public gardens, the common and various open squares all tend to make our city life both healthful and enjoyable. There is perhaps not another city of the size either in Canada or in the United States where similar advantages are enjoyed. In New York the play grounds or squares are few and far between, and owing to the exorbitant prices demanded for city lots, the creation of parks in densely populated sections of the city was long ago deemed as impossible. Several blocks of houses were lately erected in New York, and in order to make a pleasant park, the back yard lots were united into a common field, and ornamented at the expense of the proprietors of the houses. Although there are certain inconveniences attending the absence of a back yard, it is thought that the new mode will be exceedingly popular. After a little, but a return to the common Eastern method of building each home around a pleasant open court. The ancient idea has been somewhat modernized—six story brick tenements replace the low stone dwellings, and in this respect at least it is doubtful if the old idea has been improved upon.

WELL EARNED POCKET MONEY—An interesting series of letters in one of the Canadian weekly papers treats entirely of the various methods by which girls and women may, by light occupation, earn the spending money so necessary and so dear to their hearts. So far there has been no hint of advertising complexion powders, "by exhibiting one's own beautiful skin" as a circular thoughtfully states, but sensible money making work is outlined. Among the different practical schemes is one which could be followed by many of our provincial girls who live in the country. The occupation is the raising of celery from the seed. A bit of swampy land will answer for the purpose, or the celery may be planted on land from which nearly vegetables have been harvested. There is a ready demand for this crisp and palatable vegetable. Of course the celery raiser will need to consult with some wise head or book as to the special care of the plant, but the time would be well spent, and it is probable that a good profit would be realized. Another suggestion is the saving of seeds of good varieties of plants. Onion seed is especially in demand each year, and as it retails at from \$2.75 to \$3.00 per pound, there is also money to be made in this branch of the seed business. Special kinds of beans and sweet corn are so in constant demand for the seed market. It is admitted by all that girls are quick to take a hint, and we know of many who would have liked more pocket money than they have had this year. Who will be the first to try one of the above occupations?

A FAIR EXHIBIT—A handsome "cod-fishing boat" has been built at Port Hawkesbury, C. B., by order of the Marine and Fisheries Department at Ottawa, for exhibition at Chicago. The craft is 23 feet keel, 8 feet 4 inches beam and 4 feet deep, is beautifully finished and is valued at \$500.

ON INTEREST TO WATER COLORISTS—Many of our Canadian artists we trust will take part in the competition now thrown open in the pages of the Cosmopolitan. Four prizes have been offered to the artists who send the best four water color paintings of scenes from the life of Christ. The idea is to secure four suitable designs for stained glass windows. As the competition will not close until December, 1893, there is ample time for elaborate and careful work to be done, and the prizes, in value from \$100 to \$1000, should tempt many of our best workmen and women into the contest.

GOOD AND CHEAP—More attention is being given each year to the proper preparation of food for family consumption. Almost every week some new self raising or ready prepared food is placed upon the market, thereby lightening the labors of the house-keeper. But the most complicated problem is not the proper feeding of the middle and upper classes, but the providing of food for the great mass of poor in every city. In the case of the very poor, the ready prepared foods are found to be too expensive, and the time requisite to prepare proper food from raw material cannot be afforded. A rich Boston woman, with the aid of some scientific assistants, has solved the problem for Boston at least by establishing a "New England kitchen" in the heart of that city. The kitchen is a commodious shop with store rooms and all thrown into one large room. It is provided with gas stoves and numberless quart kettles and dishes in which the cooked food may be carried away. A master and a small staff of assistants manage the entire business of cooking and selling. A regular bill of fare for each day in the week is prepared, every dish being made of cheap but good material and prepared according to scientific methods. Many families, laborers, factory hands, etc., find that the nourishing food—the soups, stews, chowders, which are prepared are both better and cheaper than any food hitherto supplied. Strong beef tea is constantly on hand for invalids, heated breads, simple puddings and wheat porridges are constantly served to customers. As the project is not intended to be money making, the kitchen, outside the philanthropic attempt to supply good foods to the earners of small wages, being to clear the necessary expenses, the success of the undertaking has been great. The New England kitchen has probably come to stay, and will in future be a marked feature of many American cities.

TO SECURE IDENTIFICATION—In this age of new ideas it behooves us to speak respectfully at least of any novel scheme which will tend to improve the condition of mankind. The most unpromising schemes have turned out well, while some of the most plausible have been found utterly impracticable. A few gentlemen in St. John have formed a Dominion Identification Company, through the working of which they hope to protect travelers or residents in foreign countries by establishing their identity swiftly and surely, should need arise, and to establish the identity of persons who are injured in the streets and thereby rendered unconscious. More than this the scheme provides for the after identification of those who perish in burning buildings or otherwise meet an untimely end. The idea is that each person who desires the protection which the Company may give him shall invest a dollar in procuring an identification badge made of a metal which can be affected by neither fire nor water. One side of the metal is marked "This badge will identify me." The other contains the identification number with instructions to telegraph to the Identification Co. It is certain that the wearers of these badges might be easily identified so long as the Company continued to exist, and it is equally true that a speedy method of identification would be beneficial to most of us or to our relatives after our death. We all know the difficulty of establishing sufficient identity to cash a check in a city in which we are little known, many of us have known what it is to be sick in a strange city, and can remember the haunting possibilities of the result of the illness which tormented us. Some have been unable to demonstrate to the satisfaction of insurance companies the deaths of relatives in foreign countries, although we may have had, morally speaking, proof positive on the subject. There are of course some objections to be raised to the new scheme. The badge will be but a gruesome thing at the best, and there will be a superstitious fear on the part of many against its adoption. And again there is the chance of an exchange of badges purposely or otherwise, which might lead to some Gilbert and Sullivan consequences. On the whole we recommend the scheme to our readers as a possible solution of an often troublesome question.

THE HEAD IN CHINA.—The Emperor of China is the supreme head of his subjects, and is supposed to receive his instructions as to the management of the vast territory committed to his charge by decrees from Heaven. He is considered by his subjects as being second only to Almighty God, and to be the connecting link between themselves and the Almighty.

NO MORE MEAT.—The Vegetarian Society of London have undertaken to popularize their vegetable foods in a most practical way. An cfler has been made to all schools, clubs or mission rooms in the great city to serve a savory half-penny meal to each child or person free of charge. The idea is that if the new soups, grain and vegetable preparations are thus introduced the public will speedily become familiar with them. Whole-meal bread has already been introduced with great success in many of the metropolitan bakeries.

TO PROTECT THE BEES.—A law to prevent the spraying of the blossoms of fruit trees has recently been enacted in the Province of Ontario. It has been found that the blossoms sprayed with Paris green or other poison have been most destructive to the honey-gathering bees, aside from the fact that the presence of the poison in the blossom may result in the presence of poison in the honeycomb. A second serious objection to the prevalent custom is that the poison has been known to present an obstacle to the complete fertilization of fruit.

WHAT THEY DO IN SWEDEN.—A strange political movement is now under way in Sweden, where the question of the extension of suffrage is being hotly discussed. Universal suffrage would be most popular in Sweden, and in order to impress this idea deeply on the regular Riksdag, or parliament, an assembly called the Folke Riksdag has been called. This assembly is most irregular in its make up and has no official recognition, yet its views and decisions will have weight in the regular parliament. It is perhaps the first time in history that a pressure of this kind has been brought to bear upon a tardy or negligent nation-governing body.

PROGRESSIVE BELGIUM.—For many years it has been a grievance of the Belgians that but two per cent of the little population were allowed to vote. The three political parties of the kingdom—the Socialists, the Liberals and the Clerics—have had many drawn battles on the subject, the first named parties combining against the influential Clerical party. A fortnight ago, owing to the persistent demand of the Liberals, the question of manhood suffrage was submitted to the people, each man for the nonce being allowed the privilege of voting. The result of this referendum was an overwhelming majority of votes on the side of the reformers. It remains to be seen whether the spoken will of the people will result in the desired extension.

PROFANITY AT A DISCOUNT!—The press of Great Britain have for some time been urging that the Government should enact some measure for the suppression of profanity. The moral tone of many English towns has been greatly lowered of late years, and cursing and swearing in public places have been openly allowed. The Englishman having enjoyed the privilege of cursing and drinking at pleasure was not at all anxious to limit his freedom, and was not overjoyed when some student unearthed a statute of George II.'s time, in which an oath tariff is insisted on, the scale being one shilling for a laborer's oath, up to five shillings for a gentleman's oath. An offender recently tried under the old statute was fined a shilling for each of the four wicked words he had uttered in public, but his language on learning the decision of the court is not reported.

A CONCURRENCE OF OPINION.—Long ago Shakespeare made his Julius Caesar avow his hatred of thin men, men who were troubled with isomnia, men who were lean and hungry in their looks. President Cleveland seems to be of the same mind, and in selecting the men who are to surround him in his Cabinet he has chosen men whose appearance would have been approved by the great Bard of Avon. The weightiest member of that august body is Mr. Bissell, who boasts a good 325 pounds avoirdupois. Mr. Hoke Smith claims 225 pounds of solid matter, and Mr. Cleveland strikes a moderate medium between the two at 270 pounds. Considering the discomfort which the average fat man is compelled to endure, we think there is little reason for jealousy on the part of the "lean kine" that Cleveland has chosen to recognize, and in a manner reward men who are unmistakably in the same box with himself.

PLEASANT FOR SAN DOMINGO.—Since our American friends are beginning to fear that their efforts to secure the Hawaiian Islands have been futile they have turned covetous eyes on the little island of San Domingo. The prospects for the annexation of that island are particularly bright, although it is not even alleged that annexation is desired by the native inhabitants. American influence has been greatly on the increase in the island of late years. The American Santo Domingo Improvement Co. have acquired valuable rights which affect both the exterior and the interior of the island. This company have the right to appoint all the custom officials and to receive all customs receipts, and last year the official receipt was stated to be \$1,200,000. A firm of Amsterdam merchants who had obtained many concessions from the Island Government sold out their rights to the American Co., thus giving it an almost unlimited power. When the American railroads and telegraph services are completed it is thought that means may be found to induce the natives to consent to annexation.

NOT JUST YET.—Senator Morgan, of the United States, is bemoaning the faint-heartedness of his predecessors, which prevented them from assuming a protectorate over the Pacific Ocean at the same time that "with France at their backs," they struck out for independence. He regrets that they did not acquire "Newfoundland, the Bahamas, the Windward Islands, Jamaica and all to Yucatan," and he calls stridently for a national movement to complete the chain of possessions along the Pacific Coast from Vancouver to Hong Kong, and to assert supremacy on all "real estate" in the Pacific Ocean. This is by all odds the finest bit of writing we have struck as yet upon the claims of the United States to exterior countries. We will await further notification on the subject, however, before we cede our coast to the ambitious politicians. Great Britain can afford to smile at the humble-beeing of the lesser nation.

ON HEALTH REFORM.—An excellent movement has been inaugurated in Great Britain by Sir James Paget, who has noted carefully the decreasing value which has been awarded mere health by the masses of the people. He calls for enthusiasm in all hygienic teaching, for more widely disseminated knowledge of the structure and needs of the body. Pride in health is a national safe-guard—it entails physical courage—it results in the adoption of moral lives. The youth who is carefully instructed beware of the temptation to sow wild oats or to become addicted to the alcohol habit. The well taught girl will not pinch her body in stiff corsets and tight clothing, and the coming generation will profit by the normal lines of its progenitors. The natural trend now-a-days is to a more rational hygiene, manly strength and robust womanhood are beginning to be more fully appreciated, and the time seems ripe for the success of a thorough going health-reform movement.

RUSSIAN JUSTICE.—A study of the methods by which justice is meted out within the realms of the Czar should have a tranquilizing effect on those who are always storming at the mal-administration or the unintelligence of the mandates of our Canadian Statutes. Innocent men or women may be denounced by enemies and imprisoned for a year or so before a trial, which is apt to go against them, for the simple reason that the prosecutors are responsible to the Minister of Justice to make a report which will lead to their disgrace and dismissal if over 20 per cent. are acquitted in one session. Detectives both male and female abound, and witnesses can be bought for a rouble or two by the prosecutor. There is a Court of Appeal which is seldom resorted to, as it never redresses any wrong done in the lower court. A prisoner is allowed no counsel and is not privileged to summon witnesses on his own behalf, and it not unfrequently happens that his judge is also his prosecutor. While we admit that human justice in any country cannot be free from error we cannot but compare, greatly to the advantage of our own constitution, the Canadian with the Russian Judiciary.

A CONVERT TO THEOSOPHY.—Mr. Stead, the brilliant though somewhat erratic editor of a well-known British paper, has avowed himself a firm believer in Theosophy. For the past year he has upheld the workings of the Society for Psychical Research, and has searched far and near for satisfactory spiritual manifestations. He now claims that he is being used as a medium by an acquaintance who died within the last few months, and that through her direction he is insensibly caused to write messages from her. These messages have taken the form of warnings or simple statements of opinion. It is mere folly to aver that Mr. Stead is not sincere in his conviction, for he is known to be a trustworthy man, who would not wilfully aid in giving credence to a lie, and we have the authority of holy writ in stating that there are more things in Heaven and earth than are dreamed of in our philosophy. We are not, however, in a position to state that Mr. Stead's conclusions regarding his telepathic friend are correct. Mesmerism and hypnotism are still little understood by most of us, and it is quite within the bounds of reason that the whole occult phenomena has been but the action of the mind of a living person on Mr. Stead's unconscious brain.

HE THINKS ONE WOULD DO.—The Sultan of Turkey, it is said, is one of these tryingly situated persons who is not permitted by national custom to do what his conscience details as right and proper. It is alleged that though he is possessed of 304 spouses of one sort and another, that he is steadfastly opposed to all polygamous marriages. The possession of four wives is obligatory on the incumbent of his position, as are also the 300 temporary spouses, who rank rather lower than do these permanent ladies. Twenty-one new wives are presented to the Sultan each year with great pomp and ceremony, and as each dame has to be supplied by the Sultan with an establishment of ten servants, horses and carriages, he finds the gift oftentimes a doubtful blessing. In order to balance this costly service the Sultan marries off his brides to officials as rapidly as possible, dowering the bride handsomely in order to make up for any missing attractions. As both those who provide the buckles and those who afterwards marry them are amply repaid for their trouble, and as it gives the highest distinction to a Turkish maiden to be able to claim graduation from his royal highness' harem, there is little wonder that the custom of the Sultan's polygamy is so well established. The vested interests of the nation prevent any measures being enacted to bring about a more civilized mode of procedure.

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CHIT CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

THE IMPOSSIBLE.

Wait, oh, wait till coal is cheap;
 Wait till love is true;
 Till promises are made to keep
 And notes are paid when due;
 Wait till the sun grows leaden cold;
 Wait till your ship comes in;
 Wait till unwed maids grow old
 And virtue conquers sin;
 Wait till life is a happy dream
 And men are deceivers never;
 Wait till things are what they seem—
 Wait—and you'll wait forever.

Women are not cruel to dumb animals. No woman will wilfully step on a mouse.

"Let's see, Henpeck: what is it we call a man who marries two wives—a bigamist?"

"Some call him that. I call him an idiot."

The janitor of one of the Portland schools, coming into the class-room one day recently, saw on the blackboard this sentence. "Find the greatest common divisor." "Hullo," said he, "is that durned thing lost again?"

"Why do you always make such a noise when you shut the front door?" asked mamma.

"So that you will know that I haven't left it open," explained Freddy.

ACCOUNTED FOR.—"Why do you sign your name J. John B. B. B. Bronson?" asked Hawkins.

"Because it is my name," said Bronson. "I was christened by a minister who stuttered."

A MARTYR TO PRINCIPLE.—Mrs. Strongmind—"Why don't you go to work?"

Tramp—"Please, mum, I made a solemn vow twenty years ago that I'd never do another stroke of work until women was paid the same wages as men."

TIME TO STOP.—"You are working too hard," said a policeman to a man who was drilling a hole in a safe at two o'clock in the morning.

"What's that?" asked the burglar in a discontented tone as he looked into the muzzle of the policeman's revolver.

"I say you need arrest."

CAREFUL FOR THE PASSENGER.—Attomus Ward remarked while a railway conductor was punching his ticket, "does this railway company allow passengers to give it advice, if they do so in a respectful manner?" The conductor replied in gruff tones that he guessed so. "Well," Attomus went on, "it occurred to me it would be well to detach the cow-catcher from in front of the engine, and hitch it in the rear of the train. For, you see, we are not liable to overtake a cow, but what's to prevent a cow from strolling into this car and biting a passenger?"

INTRODUCTION.

O'er the ice reverberating
 We were indolently skating.
 Past each other oft we glided:
 She felt shy, and I think I did.
 And I fondly wished I knew her,
 When I got a knock down to her.
 Suddenly—no words were spoken
 But I'm sure the ice was broken.

MAY BE A LADY AS WELL AS A PRINCESS.—The Princess of Wales and her three daughters, when the latter were quite children, were staying at a quiet watering place.

On returning from a short sail, the princess having just stepped on shore, the little princesses were preparing to follow. One of the little girls was on the plank, and an old sailor instinctively said to her, "Take care, little lady." The child drew herself up haughtily and said, "I'm not a little lady; I'm a princess."

The Princess of Wales, overhearing the kindly injunction and the answer, said with sweetness:

"Tell the good old sailor you are not a little lady yet, but you hope to be one day."

THE JOKE THAT FAILED.—I—Bagley—Peavick, what's the matter with your fire, it don't seem to burn?

Peavick—I rather think the wood is too green to burn well.

Bagley—Well, now, I think building a fire with green wood is a damp fuelish proceeding, oh?

Dadely—Haw, haw! Doooid good that, 'pon my soul, don't you know? By Jove, I must tell that at the club. Best joke I've heard in a long time.

II.—Dadely (at the club)—Talking about jokes, don't you know, I heard an awful good one yesterday. Was at Peavick's rooms along with Bagley. Fish wasn't burning well, don't you know, and Bagley asked what was the matter. Peavick said the wood was green. Then Bagley said, "what a doocid stupid think to build a fire with green wood." Haw, haw! Best joke I ever heard in me life, don't ye know. (Solemn silence.)

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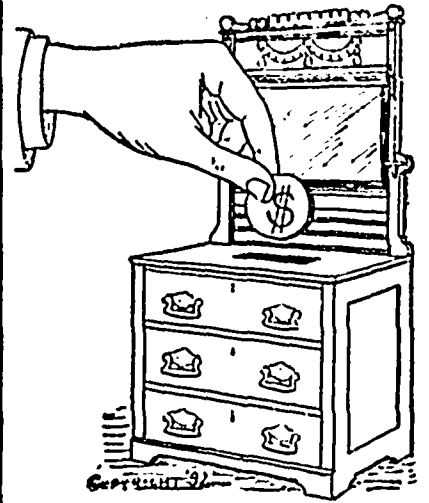
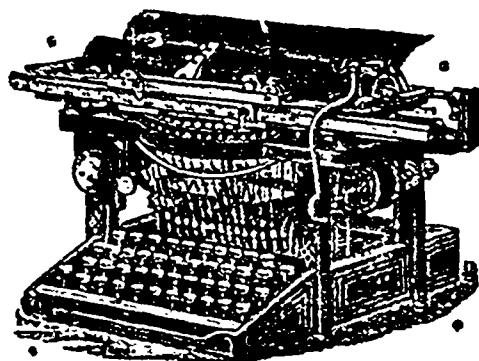
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MAIL CONTRACTS.

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 21st April, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails six times per week each way, between ENFIELD and OLDHAM; and once between EAST CHEZZETCOOK and HEAD of CHEZZETCOOK, under proposed contracts for four years from the 1st July next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the terminal Post Offices of each route and at this office.

CHARLES J. McDONALD,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Halifax, 3rd March, 1893.

Old Chum

(CUT PLUG.)

OLD CHUM (PLUG.)

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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.

A DRILL HALL AT SPRINGHILL.—A petition is being circulated in Springhill to be presented to the Dominion Government asking a grant for a drill hall to be erected in the near future. The volunteers of Springhill feel that this hall is much needed, and will be disappointed if the government decline to give the asked-for aid.

A NEW CALENDAR.—One of the handsomest calendars received for '93 has just come from The Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company of Toronto, Ltd. for which thanks are herewith tendered. The card is in the form of a Maltese cross, and the colors, dark red and silver, are prettily blended, forming a useful ornament for office or home.

MONEY IN HONEY.—Those who are familiar with the growth of the bee industry in the counties of Hants and Kings, will be glad to learn that the hivers have formed an association, that they are prepared to furnish information to all interested in bee culture, and that they fully appreciate that there is money to be made by the business end of the bee.

\$1000 reward offered by I. S. Johnson & Co Boston. Pamphlet with full particulars free.

SYDNEY DRIVING PARK.—A company has been formed in Sydney, C. B., to purchase a property near the town for the purpose of having a driving park. It is proposed to spend about \$4000 in preparing a track, erecting stands, fences, etc., and the promoters are sanguine of financial success in their venture. They hope to have the Park opened in September next.

THE ICEMEN IN LUCK.—This winter has given the ice dealers a great harvest. Blocks of ice over twenty-two inches in depth are being taken from William's Lake, and the Dartmouth lakes also have yielded a fine crop. Next summer the public may hope to reap the benefit of this bountiful store. Perhaps their hopes will not be realized, but it is wise to look on the bright-side.

A BIG ADVERTISING SHEET.—Mr. Peter Hubley, local agent, has laid upon our table a copy of *The Morning Record*, a paper published at Lowell, Mass., in the interests of Hood's Sarsaparilla, a medicine which has been highly recommended, and which has hundreds of reliable testimonials to its merits. Mr. Hubley has our thanks for exceedingly pretty "Hood's Sarsaparilla calendars" for '93.

FREEDOM OR LIBERTY.—To-day, the 10th, is the date fixed upon for the decision in the case of C. B. Walton and Dr. Randall, whether they will enjoy the liberty accorded to the partner of their misdeeds, Rev. Sydney Welton, or spend the next five years at Dorchester. As these gentlemen have been kept in suspense as jail prisoners all winter, no doubt a decision either way will prove a relief.

THEY ALL WANT IT.—The Mayoralty chair in Halifax appears to be in demand. The present occupant, Mayor Keefe, will unquestionably offer for re-election, and if reports be true there are at least two or three other candidates who aspire to be chief magistrate of the city. There will probably simmer down as the contest approaches to one candidate in opposition to Mayor Keefe. Just now the question is who are to take back seats.

Hood's PILLS act especially upon the liver, rousing it from torpidity to its natural duties cure constipation and assist digestion.

A SCANDINAVIAN NEWSPAPER.—The first number of the *Danebrag*, a Scandinavian newspaper published at Ottawa, Ont., is at hand. No doubt this journal will be eagerly perused by those to whom the language is familiar. The steady yearly increase of the Scandinavian element in the city of Ottawa and surrounding districts, and the always increasing number of inquiries from the mother countries respecting Canada as a field for immigration, led to the establishment of the paper.

PROVED A BAD INVESTMENT.—The liquidators of the Pictou Bank have recently made a report which makes very sad reading for the shareholders interested. The original par value of the shares was \$40, which was fully paid up, and out of the wreck the shareholders will probably receive in all \$8 per share, or say 20 per cent. of the principal invested. This is a sorry showing, for it is understood that many of the shareholders can ill afford the loss. 80 per cent. of the capital has practically been wiped out.

HOME, SWEET HOME.—At a meeting of the provincialists held in Cambridge, Mass., recently, says an exchange, for the purpose of reorganizing a company on the co-operative plan for securing property in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and to return to their native land as soon as possible, there were present about 200 persons, who took a deep interest in the project, and some able speeches were made in favor of immediate active work. Many subscribed liberally on the spot, and the work promises to prosper.

MEN! WHY ARE YOU WEAK? HAVE YOU TRIED DRUGS AND FAILED TO FIND A CURE?

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT, AND SUSPENSORY FOR WEAK MEN

WHO ARE DEBILITATED AND SUFFERING FROM NERVOUS DEBILITY, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, LOSS OF VIGOR, IMPOTENCY OR LOST MANHOOD, RHEUMATISM, LAME BACK, KIDNEY TROUBLES, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, POOR MEMORY & GENERAL ILL HEALTH

A NEVER FAILING CURE FOR ALL WEAKNESS OF MEN

such sufferers do but a trial to compare your strength with that of your system the electric belt will restore you to your original vigor. Our 200 page book, mailed to you, will tell you how to obtain relief from hundreds of cases throughout the State, who would gladly testify, and from many of whom we have strong letters bearing testimony to their recovery after using our Belt.

WE HAVE CURED THESE—WE CAN CURE YOU!

CLAREMONT, P. O., Ontario, October 10th, 1892.
DR. A. T. SANDEN, Dear Sir:—Kindly accept my hearty thanks for advice to try your electric belt. It gave me a wonderful relief. I was suffering from heart trouble, indigestion, nervousness, and inactive circulation of the blood. Had doctors for over two years, during which time I had several operations, but they did not do me any good. I was almost blind and at the time I received your belt I was unable to sit up all day. Had not worn it two days when I began to improve, and now I feel like a different person altogether. I will take \$200 for your belt if I could not purchase another. There are electric belts made in this State, Ontario, but I do not know of any that will give the same current of electricity as your belt. If you will be so kind to send me a copy of your book, I will be glad to write to you and to help persons in Canada I will gladly do so free of charge. As we Canadian people a testimonial from a Canadian worth more than an American testimonial, I will be glad to send this letter to some afflicted Canadian. You may also put this testimonial in your list of testimonials if you feel disposed to do so. I remain, very respectfully,
 G. BRASLIE, P. O., Hamilton Co., Ontario, Canada.

THE DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT is a complete galvanic battery, made into a belt so as to be easily worn during work or at rest, and it gives a strong, or longed currents with it is a testimony felt throughout all weak parts, or we forfeit \$5,000. It has an Improved Electric Suspensory, the greatest benefit ever given weak men, and will cure all the ailments of the aged, and enlarged stricken limbs, or parts, or Money Refunded. They never died in strength to meet all stages of weakness in young, middle-aged or old men, and will cure the worst cases in two or three months. Address for full information.

SANDEN ELECTRIC CO., 319 Broadway, New York.
CUSTOMS DUTIES—Arrangements have been made with the Canadian Government whereby all Customs Duties will be prepaid on our goods in New York.

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 29, 1892.
DR. A. T. SANDEN, Dear Sir:—I can report to you that the belt has entirely cured me of rheumatism from which I suffered for fourteen years almost continually. I am a letter carrier, and the long daily trips necessary in my rounds, up to the time of getting the belt, were painfully gone through with, but thanks to your wonderful invention, I can now walk as well as I ever did, and will recommend your treatment to all afflicted. The current has also brought back my vigor in other ways as you said it would.
 JAMES MADD, 21 Ferry St.
GENERAL DEBILITY, &c.
OFFICE OF SERGEANT & SON,
 275 CORNHILL, BOSTON, MASS., Feb. 27, 1892.
DR. A. T. SANDEN, Dear Sir:—I am glad to add my testimony to the many you have of the great value of your belt. My health has improved wonderfully, and I have regained twelve pounds of flesh, and now sleep well, and have an excellent appetite. Your splendid electric belt "with your rules of Health" has been a very valuable benefit to me, and I take pleasure in recommending your belt.
 Yours respectfully,
 W. GEO. SARGENT.

Windsor Foundry and Machine Co.

WINDSOR, N. S.
 MANUFACTURERS OF THE...
NISSEN BATTERY
 ...AND ALL KINDS OF...
Gold - Mining - Machinery.
 PROVIDENCE PATENT WINDLASSES and CAPSTANS,
 SHIP CASTINGS of all kinds, STOVES, Etc.

JUSTICE HAS SPURS—Nearly a score of Halifax sports are feeling pretty cheap over the unenviable notoriety they have recently gained as cock-fighters. Most of them have quietly planked down their ten dollars fine and gone about their business, wiser if sadder men; but a few of their dupes have faced the Griffin in his lair, in the hope that mercy might temper justice. The whole affair is a disgrace to all concerned, but the prompt manner with which these petty sports have been handled should prove a wholesome lesson.

DON'T PAY JUST NOW.—A writer in the *Truro News* contributes an interesting article entitled "Paper in our forests." After describing the process of manufacturing paper from wood he expresses great surprise that some of our local capitalists have not looked into the matter with a view to making money out of the enterprise. If the writer of the article in question had as much money in pulp mills as have some of our more enterprising Halifax men, he would know as they know to their cost that with our present markets there is no money in the business. Give us free trade with the United States, and then the paper in our forests would have a money value.

FOUND—the reason for the great popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla—simply this: Hood's CURES. Be sure to get HOOD'S.

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.—A two-million dollar railway, fifty-three miles in length, has just been completed between Jerusalem and Jaffa, and Jew and Gentile visiting the Holy Land can now take the journey through Palestine by rail. A French company has put up the money, a French engineer superintended the work, and the labor upon the railway has been performed by Italians, Egyptians, Turks and Arabs. Could old King Solomon look out of the city gate and see the Yankee locomotive running on Belgian rails over a French railway built by Italians and others he might change his mind as to his assertion as to there being nothing new under the sun.

MCDONALD SHOULD HAVE HAD IT.—The loose methods of doing business adopted by our city fathers have been pretty well shown up of late, but the facts which have recently been made public with respect to the system of dealing with tenders are enough to put contractors out of all patience and to call for immediate reform. Contractor J. W. McDonald tendered among others for the construction of a road along Chain Lake, his being the second lowest tender. The contract was awarded to the lowest tenderer, but he having failed to comply with the conditions, McDonald should have had it. Instead of this, contrary to all business precedent, new tenders have been called for. Who is responsible for this act of injustice? This is the question which Halifaxians would like to hear answered.

Middle aged people, when you were babies, Johnson's Anodyne Lintment was then very old.

AN ACCEPTABLE PRESENT.—THE CRITIC has been the fortunate recipient of a fine assortment of garden seeds with compliments of Messrs. D. M. Ferry & Co., of Windsor, Ont., for which this firm will kindly accept thanks. Messrs. Ferry & Co. have for many years been the leading seed house of this country, and as their reliability is unquestioned, the pruners and gardeners who complain that they have not had "good luck" with their seeds, are recommended to send for Ferry's annual, and from that make their selections. Buying seeds is an important factor in farming and should receive the careful judgment and consideration of the farmer. It is almost always impossible to distinguish the good from the bad in seeds by sight, and the only infallible guide for the planter is the reliability of the seedman.

THE DRINKERS PAY IT.—The Halifax City Council has under consideration a new liquor license law, in which a tariff of fees applicable to hotels, shops, saloons and the wholesale trade is being drawn up. Hotels big or little are to be charged \$300 per annum, saloons and shops \$200 per annum, or when combined \$300 per annum. The wholesale license is to cost \$250 per annum, a license to sell beer \$50, while ginger pop is let off easy, the license to sell being but \$2 per annum. The new license act provides the usual penalties and fines for selling to minors or to those who imbibe too freely, and from a financial point of view the act should be popular, as it will net the city about \$15,000 to \$20,000 per annum, being equivalent in its results to a drink tax of 50 cents per head on our population.

Mr. James Shand, the well-known Auctioneer, says: "Had considerable expectation and disagreeable cough. Physician recommended *Pattin's Emulsion*. Took six bottles—cough vanished. Am convinced your preparation brought about my speedy convalescence."

FUNDY'S WEALTH.—William B. Fawcett of Sackville N. B. through the columns of the *Moncton Transcript* preaches an eloquent sermon to young Bluecoats. His text is "Bay of Fundy marsh mud" and in a few short paragraphs he proves beyond question that his text is full of richness. Mr. Fawcett says:—"We do not know its chemical composition or in what particular elements it is lacking, but we have observed that whenever it is treated with a thorough application of steel spader, elbow grease and common sense it never fails to pay all expenses and yield a handsome dividend to the proprietor. Marsh mud made our forefathers prosperous and filled their barns with plenty. It long since made these two counties famous for their butter and cheese, for herds and haystacks. It has given those farmers who are lucky enough to own a few acres of such soil a material advantage over all others of that calling in these provinces who lived beyond its reach." And not alone has Bay of Fundy marsh mud proved a blessing to the people of Westmorland and Cumberland Counties. The farmers of Colchester, Hants, Kings, Annapolis, Digby and Yarmouth on this side of the Bay, and Albert, St. John and Charlotte Counties upon its opposite shore have for years enriched themselves by the use of Bay of Fundy marsh mud; and yet it may be truly said that not one third of the benefits to be derived from this

great source of agricultural wealth has yet been secured. Mr. Fawcett's sermon might easily be enlarged and published as a text for use in the public schools.

COTTOLENE

What is it?



It is the new shortening taking the place of lard or cooking butter, or both. Costs less, goes farther, and is easily digested by anyone.

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AT ALL GROCERS.
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Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
Wellington and Ann Sts.,
MONTREAL.

GILLETT'S

PURE
POWDERED 100%

LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For melting for Softening Water, Disinfectant, or in household use. A can equals 2 pounds of Soda.

Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.
W. W. GILBERT, 250 St. John St.

GIVEN AWAY FREE, A BEAUTIFUL WATCH. To any person who will distribute for us one thousand circulars in their own town. We will present FREE of any charge whatever, a handsome, beautifully embossed Gold Plated Case Watch, American Lever Movement, and warranted for one year, a perfect time keeper. This is a bona fide offer made to introduce our goods. Don't miss it. Write at once. Send 1c stamp for particulars. Address **BISSELL, PLATT & CO.,** 170 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Corner Granville & Sackville Sts.

NOVA SCOTIA
Steam Machine Paper Bag Manufactory.
THE CHEAPEST in the MARKET.

—ALSO—
BOOK BINDING
In all its various branches.
G. & T. PHILLIPS.

100's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best Tasted to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
Sec. E. T. HAZELTON, Warren, Pa.

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



STEPHEN H. WARREN.
FROM THE ISLES OF THE SEA.
Liver & Kidney Trouble
COMBINED WITH
PALPITATION OF THE HEART
CURED!

STEPHEN H. WARREN OF ISLESBORO, N.B., IS WELL-KNOWN IN HIS NATIVE TOWN, AND THE GREATEST CHILDREN CAN BE GIVEN TO HIS STATEMENT. TO A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SKODA DISCOVERY CO. HE RECENTLY SAID:

"For more than two years I have suffered great misery from what Physicians called **Liver and Kidney Trouble.** Nearly all the time I would have severe pains in my back and sides, with a constant dull pain in the region of my liver. My bowels were constipated. Food **THAN** distressed me badly. My heart would palpitate greatly at times, in fact I was well broken up.

For two months I have been taking SKODA'S DISCOVERY and SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS, and I AM A NEW MAN. Appetite good. Bowels in good condition. Heart palpitation all gone. **COLD** no trouble with liver or kidneys now. I AM WELL. You certainly have a wonderful remedy in SKODA'S DISCOVERY as I have taken many of the Sarsaparillas, and have been treated by different Physicians without getting permanent benefit."

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

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CHAMBER'S ENCYCLOPEDIA.
.....NEW EDITION.
Fully Illustrated. Beautiful New Maps.

Prepared under the supervision of most competent editors, situated in Edinburgh, G. B., and Philadelphia, U. S. A., assisted by special writers in all parts of the world; including many of the most eminent authorities on Philology, Science, Art, Literature, &c. **THE NEWEST REFERENCE CYCLOPEDIA** in the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, endorsed for superior practical usefulness by prominent editors, jurists, clergymen, educators and business men in all parts of the world by whom it is in daily use. **AN EDUCATING POWER** in EVERY HOME and SCHOOL. **SOLD** upon EASY TERMS of PAYMENT. The whole set delivered at once and monthly payments received. Write for more detailed information.

T. C. ALLEN & CO. Agents,
124 & 126 GRANVILLE ST., LANS. E. &

CHILD FANCIES.

Two wide blue eyes evaded sleep, to-night,
Two lids that will not fall, disclose the light
Of merry thoughts. A busy little brain
Is troubled, and there comes a rain
Of eager questions.

The light's turned off—I raise the blind. The sky
Is rich with million diamond lights, and high
The harvest moon is hung. The fields are bare,
We laugh and say "Dance Earth has cut her hair,"
Wee maid and I.

But clouds are scolding off the moon to bed
In surly haste. There droops a drowsy head
As all the glad sky-glorious appear;
"Its dark," the wee maid cries in sudden fear,
"Has God turned off the stars?"

-M. M. M.

THE PEOPLE IN MARS.

There are people living in Mars, they say,
Enjoying the lease of a longer year,
And a starrier night and a sunnier day,
And steadier climates than we have here.
Are their winters blighted by want and woe—
Their summers by pestilence, plague and thunder?
Do they suffer there as we do below,
I wonder?

Do they plant and water their rosy fields,
And struggle with sorrow, and fight with fears,
While the thorns and thistles their red earth yields
Are choking the seed that they sowed in tears?
Do they trust in idols of stone and wood,
And trample the meek and lowly under?
Do they love the evil and leave the good,
I wonder?

Or a happier world may it be than this,
Where sin has not entered, nor death by sin—
Which is blushing still from Creation's kiss,
While never a serpent has slidden in?
And if we may wander among the stars
When body and spirit are riven asunder,
May we live life over again in Mars,
I wonder?

Shall we find what here we have sought in vain
Fulfilling ideals where once we failed?
With the crooked made straight and the rough made plain,
Will difficult mountains at last be scaled?
Shall we cleanse our ways and redeem our worth,
Repair the old wastes and retrieve each blunder?
Shall we meet in Mars all we missed on Earth,
I wonder?

[FOR THE CRITIC]
IN THE LOBBY.

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

-Critic's Court.

The Montreal Herald has been pleased to indulge in editorial pleasantry over my remarks in your issue of the 24th ultimo about Sir John Thompson's moral fitness to have been a knight of the Round Table had he lived in the days of King Arthur. Now we can readily conceive why that galvanized cadaver in the ranks of journalism is averse to ascribing probity to anyone when we call to mind that the only honorable thing it has ever been connected with is the "Honorable Peter." Perchance that merry gentleman knows somewhat about "Knights of the Round Table," but I strongly suspect that the article he is acquainted with should be spelled *minus* the initial "K!" But even Peter's moral *prestige* is lost to the Herald now.

Ministerialists, 126; opposition, 72—majority in favor of the policy of the government as expounded in the Budget of 1893, 54! Not a bad backing to come out with when the woods were full of choppers anxious to get a hack at the "mouldering branches" of the N. P. Sir John had a joyful countenance as he stopped along the street to-day, and no wonder. From the troubled waters of independence and mugwumpism he has emerged in a highly satisfactory manner, and has shown his opponents that they are still a good way off from their long prayed for goal.

The scene in the House last night was an interesting one. It was generally known that the Budget debate would be brought to a conclusion before the adjournment, and the galleries were well filled right up to the ringing of the division bell at three o'clock this morning. Precisely at twenty minutes past eight, Laurier rose to speak, and was loudly cheered by his followers. His speech was not at all equal in rhetorical finish to his previous great efforts that I have listened to, but one can discount a good deal when the leader of the Opposition has the floor and yet listen to a splendid address. There was nothing particularly new in his arraignment of the government's policy, but nevertheless he scored several telling points at the expense of the government. One of his best points was when he said:—"The country was now in the hands of statisticians. The statisticians had tried to show that the national wealth had increased \$92,000,000 in the last 10 years, but they had not attempted to show the amount of water there was in those stocks."

The Finance Minister replied to Mr. Laurier's speech, and it was by all odds the best address to which that ready debater has ever treated the House. Never was his manner so fearless, his style more epigrammatic, or his resources in argument so complete. I never thought Sir John's "lean and hungry Cassius" had so much pluck in him, but the way in which he danced around the parliamentary arena last night and knocked the stuffing

out of the orators of the Opposition was a caution. He was particularly severe on Mr. Charlton for the assertion that gentleman had made in the course of a speech a day or two ago, that the government had wilfully deceived the people in the elections of 1891 with the statement that they were absolutely certain of effecting a reciprocity treaty with the United States if they then received a new mandate from the electorate. This is the way he landed with his left and right on Mr. Charlton's devoted nose:—

"The people will not support such a government as we are. Some one will say, 'Why do you come to that conclusion?' Why? Because honest John Charlton says so. (Derisive cheers.) Because Mr. Charlton is a Christian man—(cries of oh, oh)—because he is an elder of the Presbyterian church—(cries of oh, oh)—because he is a stickler for the Sabbath—(cries of oh, oh)—because he is a man who pretends great goodness and is truly good—(cries of oh, oh, and laughter)—because John Charlton would not say this unless it were so. (Cries of 'Oh, oh!') I frame my political action on what he says, because I believe in his honesty. (Loud laughter.)"

Continuing Mr. Foster said he was not now speaking as between parties; he was speaking as between the man and the people, who read and heard what that man had said. Mr. Charlton was very much against the captain of a tug taking hold of a little string and allowing the shrill whistle of his tug to rend the solemn stillness of the Sabbath morning. He (Mr. Foster) would rather he would rend the solemn stillness of the Sabbath morning by allowing the tug to blow her horn ten thousand times, than he would rend the pact upon which society alone could stand, the truth. (Loud cheers.) If the captain of that tug told a lie to his mate the minimum of wrong would be done. He would only have imperilled the confidence of his neighbor, but these two would be the only ones concerned. What was to be said of a public man who would make those utterances, and make them without a shadow of foundation, and when given a chance to take them back or set himself right, not to do it, and spread them as a propaganda broad and wide throughout the country. (Hear, hear and cheers.)

Dalton McCarthy did the "unexpected" again and voted with the Government.

The Government has been advised that the British members of the Boring's Sea Arbitration Committee have returned from Paris to London and are now completing the line of argument to be followed in the case. The Canadian case is said to be regarded as impregnable. The court re-assembles on March 23rd. Sir John Thompson was in hope of reaching prorogation before the sitting of the Court in London, but he has abandoned that anticipation now, and Hon. Mr. Foster will be left in charge of the Government when he takes his departure in a week or so for England.

The Senate has been obliged to turn itself into a Divorce court again this session, and listen *ad nauseam* to tales of sin and infelicity that prove the truth of Churchill's lines to the effect that some people are—

"Man and wife
Coupled together for the sake of strife."

On the 28th ultimo, the application of James Balfour, architect, of Hamilton, Ont., for divorce from his wife was reported by the Divorce Committee to the Senate in favor of its being granted. The unsavory details involve infidelity on the part of the wife with a stableman in the employ of the petitioner. This and the Howard divorce case make two bills of divorce passed so far in the upper house this session.

The evidence in the case of Hedden, of Montreal, whose wife ran away with J. S. Allan, is now being taken.

A debate took place in the senate a day or two ago on the question of the threatened invasion of cholera during the coming summer. It was started by Dr. Ferguson who called attention to renewed outbreaks in Europe of late. He said a very grave responsibility rested upon the government to protect the Dominion from a visitation of the dread scourge. Dr. Sullivan, of Kingston, urged the necessity of adopting the most approved methods in establishing a national quarantine under the direction of a cabinet board of health at Ottawa, having its authority from the Dominion Government. The Minister of Agriculture expressed a fear that the very general discussion on the subject throughout the country latterly might create a panic. The government, he said, would give its best attention to the whole subject. I am very much afraid that the government has been guilty of very serious delay already in the matter. The quarantine station at Grosse Isle in the St. Lawrence is the key to the whole situation so far as the interests of inland Canada is concerned, and it is notoriously defective in its equipment for the purpose of coping with such a disease of cholera. This fact was known to the Government last autumn through the reports of medical men sent to examine it, but very little if anything has been done to improve its efficiency, and with the opening of navigation commences the siege to which it will be subjected. If the disease reaches Montreal it will play signal havoc within the crowded quarters of that big city. Toronto, too, is in a very insanitary condition, its potable water supply being simply execrable. I am told that Ottawa is in the best condition of any city in Canada to wrestle with the grim visitor if it comes this summer. Our sewerage is in a very satisfactory state, and our drinking water, taken from the Ottawa above the Chaudiere Falls, is as pure as it can be had.

Hon. Mr. Tupper has got at loggerheads with the members from British Columbia over the inefficiency of certain quarantine and marine matters in that Province. The Premier, in the absence of Mr. Tupper, has had to assuage the perturbed feelings of Colonel Prior, brought about by recently published strictures of the Minister of Marine upon the conduct of the B. C.

representatives in relation to these matters. The doughty Colonel waxed very warm over what he seemed to regard as unprovoked and unwarrantable criticism, but he became docile under the suasion of his leader.

The Montreal Star has been gradually drifting from its independent moorings ever since Sir John Abbott's leadership of the Government, and may now fairly be classed as an Opposition journal. In its issue of the 1st instant it indulges in a strong criticism of the personnel of the cabinet, and recognizes very little statesmanship in Sir John Thompson or much that is worthy in his colleagues. Evidently the management see a chance to make it profitable to espouse the Liberal cause in the metropolis.

Sir John Thompson leaves Ottawa for New York on Thursday the 9th instant, to take the following Saturday's steamer for England. Lady Thompson accompanies him. It is expected the Liberals will make a great onslaught on Foster, who will lead the Government in his absence, during the remainder of the session. The session, however, cannot last a very great while longer, as most of the business is now well advanced.

OTTAWA.

BY-STANDER.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

COFFEE, COCOA AND TEA.—The Truro Condensed Milk and Canning Co. (Ltd), manufacturers of the well known "Raindeer Brand" condensed milk, are adding new machinery by which they hope, without increasing the cost, to further improve the quality of their already excellent products, condensed coffee, condensed cocoa and condensed tea. These delicious articles have won favorable comments far and near, and the sales of the company have been very satisfactory.

ANOTHER NEW INDUSTRY.—Mr. Avarad Woodman of Wolfville some time ago conceived the idea of opening a nursery in that town, and accordingly last autumn erected suitable buildings for the purpose and is now fully equipped for business, and having laid in a large and varied stock of shrubs and potted plants is prepared to supply the people far and near with anything they may desire in his line. Mr. Woodman has high hopes of success in his venture and is making ready for large sales.

AN EXTENSIVE BUSINESS.—The Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Co. of Toronto, Ltd., are doing a large business. Their manufactures consist of rubber belting, hose of all descriptions, tubing, rubber clothing, mackintoshes, moulded goods, etc., etc. Their goods are highly spoken of by dealers who have given this firm their orders, mill owners who have tried their belting, firemen, engineers and others who have tested their hose, men and women who have worn their clothing and all who have had experience with any line of their manufactures.

CLOTHES PINS AND OTHER THINGS.—The Ohio Woodenware Factory, situated near the station of that name on the Western Counties Railway about seven miles from Yarmouth, is a comparatively young industry, having been in existence but fifteen months. Mr. Geo. Crosby, who owns and operates the factory, employs from twelve to fifteen hands, and with Mr. J. H. Parry, formerly foreman of the Roundhill factory, as manager, is turning out good work. The factory is run by steam power and is thoroughly fitted with the latest improved machinery for the manufacture of hayrakes, clothes pins, washboards, broom handles, children's sleds and wagons and of sheathing, flooring and other building materials. The building is 75ft. x 48 ft. and is two stories.

BOOK GOSSIP.

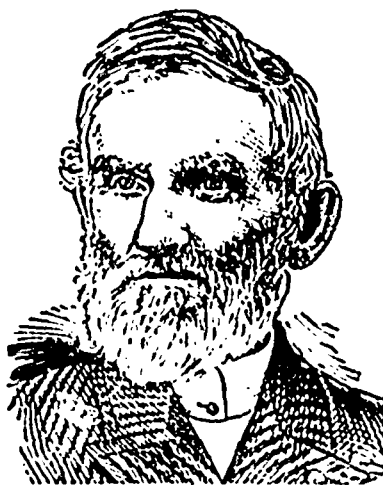
The spring number of *Toilettes* is out and is bound to please the fair ones. This is really an excellent fashion magazine; the illustrations are strikingly good and the explanations clear, the styles are new and the whole make-up of the journal good. Published at 126 West 23rd St., New York. Price \$1.50 per year.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.—Hard to suit, indeed, would be the reader who could not find among the host of interesting articles in the March issue of this magazine material for many a reading hour. For ourselves we confess that the article of "The Decrease of Rural Population" fascinated us, chiefly because it treated of a problem which puzzles the Government of our own Province. But a variety of tastes have been consulted, as the articles "White Slaves on the Plantations," "The Story of a Colony for Epileptics" and "East Central African Customs" will abundantly testify. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. Single number 50c.

The *St. Nicholas* for March will suit the most fastidious of young readers. Interest in the two continued stories, "Polly Oliver's Problem" and "The White Cave," is well kept up. "Philadelphia—A City of Homes," is a most interesting and instructive paper on the architecture of that Quaker city. Two old-time tales, "My Aunt Aurora's Reticule" and "The Garret at Grandfather's," will charm both old and young story lovers, and the rhymes and jingles of "The Versatile Violin" and "Just for Fun," will be found most mirth-provoking. In all there are seventy-seven pages crammed full of amusement and instruction. Published by the Century Co. N. Y. Subscription price \$3.00 per year.

HOOD'S CURES.

In saying that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures, its purveyors make no idle or extravagant claim. Statements from thousands of reliable people of what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for them, conclusively prove the fact—HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES.



Mr. Geo. W. Cook
Of St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Like a Waterfall
Great Suffering
After the Grip

Tremendous Roaring in the Head
—Pain in the Stomach.

"To C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:
"Two years ago I had a severe attack of the Grip, which left me in a terribly weak and debilitated condition. Last winter I had another attack and was again very badly off, my health nearly wrecked. My appetite was all gone, I had no strength, felt tired all the time, had disagreeable roaring noises in my head, like a waterfall. I also had severe headaches and

Severe Sinking Pains
in my stomach. I took medicines without benefit, until, having heard so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I concluded to try it, and the result is very gratifying. All the disagreeable effects of the Grip are gone, I am free from pains and aches, and believe

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is surely curing my catarrh. I recommend it to all." GEO. W. COOK, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Nausea, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

SCOTT'S

DANIEL KELHER

Says that one bottle of SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM entirely cured him of a severe attack of RHEUMATISM in the back. He says: I had such a pain across my back I could

CURE

not stoop, and had to stop work; but as soon as I applied the SCOTT'S CURE I got instant relief. I would recommend anyone who suffered as I did, to try it.

Carleton, May 1, 1890.

FOR RHEUMATISM.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

We are making
A SPECIALTY
Of Extra Fine
CHOCOLATES.

Operas, Hazeline, Plum
Nougatines, Filberta,
Burnt-Almond, Assd.
Nougats, Belmonts
&co., &co., &co.

MOIR, SON & CO.

Argyle St., Corner of Duke.

GROW THIN
by using Dr. E. C. ...
Famous Pills and Balm
and Obesity Fruit Salt.
It will reduce your weight
without dieting; is perfectly harmless and
the cost is but slight. Send for our
column article on Obesity, sent free. Our
goals from our stores by mail or express.
Price of Balm, \$1.50 and up. Pills \$1.00 per
bottle, and Fruit Salt \$1.00 per bottle. All
drugs Loring & Co. Stores at Dept. 33, No.
117 State Street, Chicago, Ill. Dept. 33, No.
14 West 2nd Street, New York City, or
Dept. 33, No. 2 Hamilton Place, Boston, Mass.

MATERIALS

USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF

WOODILL'S { German
Baking
Powder

—ARE—
PURE, WHOLESOME,

WELL-PROPORTIONED!
George Lawson,

Ph. D., LL. D., F. I. C. G. B. and Ireland

BOSTON DRUG

THE CURE FOR
Drunkenness.

BOSTON DRUG will make a man sober
in two hours. If you have "sworn off"
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 B. LAURANCE'S GENUINE AXIS-CURE FOR
BLEB SCALES AND EYE GLASSES.

NEW GOODS.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.
SAND GRAINED DRAWING PAPER,
WHATMAN'S
CARTRIDGE " "
TRACING PAPER.
PROCESS PAPER.
TRACING LINEN.
DRAWING PENS
and a General Assortment of ARTISTS'
MATERIALS.

A. & W. MACKINLAY,
137 Granville Street.

LYONS' HOTEL,
KENTVILLE, N. S.

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION.
EXTENSIVE improvements having been com-
pleted in this house it now possesses 32 Bed
Rooms, 1 Ladies and 2 Gentlemen's Parlors,
Sample Rooms, Billiard Rooms, Hot and Cold
Baths. This house is conducted on first class prin-
ciples, and it will be found, outside of the Queen or
Halifax Hotels, equal, if not superior, to any in
the province. Livery Stable in connection.

D. McLEOD, Prop.
KENTVILLE, N.S.

London Rubber Stamp Mfg Co.

Rubber and Metal Stamps,
Notarial Seals.
Photograph Copying Pads,
Stoneoil Cutters, &c.
322 HOLLIS ST., Halifax.

STAY ON THE FARM.

The following views are from a Pennsylvania paper and are worthy of consideration by all:—

The farmer's life is mixed with toil and pleasure. There is always work to be done on the farm—a gate to mend, a fence to reset, an ox in the ditch, a broken door to repair, a garden to plow, a tank to build, a crop to plant, a crop to cultivate, a crop to gather, and a thousand things to keep the active brain and willing hands and feet employed; yet if the farmer wishes a little recreation, he can leave his tools and labor and spend a day or two in the woods with his gun, or a day with his fishing rod on the lakes and streams.

It is not so with the business man in the city. His business must go on. He cannot shut his door and walk out. If he takes a day off, he necessarily has to put some one in his place. Farm-life is a real enjoyable life, if well planned; but it may be full of misery if not managed with a view of making and mixing pleasure with business. Farmers do more hard work than business men, and usually live longer and harder. Farm-life is made more tolerable by the joy and happiness we get out of it. The business man has his bills to meet every month, and is often puzzled to know how to make ends meet. He loses hours of precious, sweet sleep over embarrassments that stalk in his pathway, while the contented farmer without the fear of being closed up by the sheriff, takes his rest. Farmers have bills to meet, it is true, but they do not come like rifle balls from a gun every week or two. The writer has also tried business in the commercial world, where no allowances are made for dry weather, wet weather, short crops or low prices. The commercial world has no sympathy with a business man. The day his bills fall due he is expected to meet them; if he is unable his paper is liable to go to protest and his business to pieces. Those who are doing well in agricultural pursuits should let well enough alone. The cities are over-crowded with population and poverty. The most independent class of people in the world is that class that have a good home on a farm, and make their own living.

CLEAR HAVANA "CIGARS"

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

COMMERCIAL.

General trade throughout the Dominion has been moderate in volume since our last report. The weather has been cold and changeable, and this operates unfavorably on business. No very material improvement can be expected until the weather becomes milder and the spring is further advanced. Still, signs are not wanting of an awakening in commercial circles from the lethargy of winter, and though no particular activity can be noted in the wholesale trade, there is, with the exception of one or two lines, a general feeling of confidence in the future.

A new Reciprocity Treaty has been made between Canada and France, and under its provisions our canned lobsters will be admitted into that country free during the coming season. France is one of our best customers for lobsters, and the prospect of the larger trade which the removal of the duty will tend to stimulate, is naturally a source of satisfaction to canners. At present she is our third largest customer for canned lobsters. Last year she took 776,520 pounds, valued at \$134,944. The figures for the previous year were 328,126 and \$59,946 respectively. Great Britain is our largest with 4,994,695 pounds, valued at \$807,814, and the United States comes next with 4,253,016 pounds valued at \$680,477. Germany stands fourth, but she only took 113,160 pounds, valued at \$17,915. The total lobster export to all countries for the year ending June 30, 1892, was 10,219,868 pounds, valued at \$1,655,062. Compared with the totals of the previous year this is a decrease of 1,780,868 pounds and \$296,688 in value, but this is more than accounted for by the falling off in the exports to the United States, that country having taken from us over 2,600,000 pounds less. Great Britain, on the other hand, took nearly half-a-million pounds more, and France, as already noted, increased her purchases very appreciably. With a freer market in France and a growing trade with Great Britain the prospects for the Canadian lobster canner are brighter than they have ever been. Of this improving and increasing trade, which will, of course, be confined to the Maritime Provinces, Nova Scotia must obtain a very large, if not the largest, share. The expected increased demand will prevent any depreciation in figures, and the new treaty as regards this branch of business may be considered as one of the boons that Nova Scotia has reaped under the Act of Confederation.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS AND CO., NEW YORK, March 4, 1893. "Affairs in Wall Street are in an entirely abnormal condition. The value of investments is in only a secondary sense regulated by intrinsic conditions. Outside influences of an extraordinary character are the controlling factors; and as those influences are of a fitful, uncertain and even serious character, they are producing considerable demoralization and afford unusual opportunities for the attacks of 'bear' speculators.

The virtual disruption of the Reading combination and the placing of that Company again in the hands of receivers has been a serious addition to the demoralization arising from the external influences above referred to. To a certain extent, it has been a shock to confidence in railroad securities; for it shows that, in spite of the unquestionable improvement in railroad administration within late years, there is still a danger of large companies being plunged into embarrassment through the unbalanced ambition of managers to undertake extensions and responsibilities for which their resources are inadequate. The downfall of Reading has injuriously affected a wide range of properties which have become in one way or another involved

in Mr. McLeod's schemes of annexation, and this fact magnifies the effects of the adverse influences with which the market is having to contend.

The sensitive state of feeling thus produced very naturally spreads to other kinds of securities which do not enjoy the full confidence of the market. A large proportion of "industrial" script must be ranked in that exposed class. The value of those issues is as yet very violently fluctuating. The "industrials" are, at the moment, the really weak point in the market. But for this factor and the apprehension of more active money, the feeling would be much more buoyant than it is; for, in respect to the general run of legitimate investments, there is a general concurrence of opinion that, intrinsically, they are in a healthy condition.

The monetary arrangements, to which the present unhealthy state of the market is mainly attributable, show little or no improvement. The official statement of the country's imports for the month of January has occasioned some surprise. Contrary to common expectation, the imports of merchandise were \$21,000,000 in excess of those of last year, while the exports show a decrease of \$33,000,000; the net result being that the first month of 1893 exhibits an excess of \$16,000,000 of imports over exports, while last year the exports exceeded the imports by \$37,400,000. These facts show that the large exports of gold since January 1st are much less due to the special demand for gold from France and Austria than has been generally supposed; that in fact the loss of gold is more due to causes connected with commerce than to the wide spread monetary arrangements that are inducing foreign banks to replenish their stocks of gold. This is not an entirely unwelcome conclusion, for irregularities in commercial movements are usually followed by corresponding reactions; and it may quite possibly turn out that the prospective exports of gold ordinarily incident to the spring months will be diminished by the excessive outflow of the last two months.

The depleted condition of the Treasury gold balance still hangs threateningly over Wall Street. The strange thing is that the banks should be so backward in coming to the relief of the Government. In reality, the trouble seems a simple one as to its cause and by no means a difficult one as to its remedy. The situation has arisen from the fact that, in the ordinary course of business as between the Treasury and the banks, the Treasury has come to hold less than its usual amount of 'free gold,' while the banks have correspondingly increased their holdings of that metal. Since this accident in an entirely normal drift of exchanges has brought the Treasury close to an infringement upon a pledged reserve of gold which would injuriously affect the public credit, what real objection could the banks present to exchanging say \$25,000,000 of their extraordinary stock of gold for an equal amount of United States Notes held by the Treasury? The transaction would involve no really objectionable reduction of the specie portion of their reserves—which is now abundant—whilst it would place beyond doubt the legal tenders which are threatened by the low condition of the Treasury 'free gold.'

The legal tenders received by the banks in this exchange would answer all this purpose just as well as the gold with which they parted; the Treasury would be put in a strong position, and all the talk and needless alarm about the Government being in danger of suspending gold payments would vanish. It is passing strange why the banks should hesitate to take this simple remedy and prefer to compel the Government to issue a loan, which after all would have to be taken by gold drawn out of the banks. The banks of the seaboard cities are unwisely incurring a serious responsibility by needlessly prolonging a needless agony through an ungenerous dog-in-the-manger policy."

Our Goods continue to lead all other departments of trade, both as regards the volume of new business and the profitable basis upon which it is being done. Cottons hold very firm with a continued upward tendency in prices. Some of the cotton mills have during the past two weeks, it is understood, refused to quote on certain lines, as they are sold up close, and in some cases ahead. The trade in woollen goods is quiet but steady under a fair enquiry at the mills, and prices are well maintained. All classes of spring goods have been in strong demand. Consumers, however, do not want to invest heavily in winter wear now that the season is so far advanced, and are not inclined to purchase lighter fabrics until the approach of spring necessitates a change from winter garments. Stocks appear to be well assorted and in good condition both in wholesale and retail hands. Remittances were rather slow during the past month, but this is usual in February. The volume of the city retail trade continues to show some improvement, but collections are as yet slow. An improvement in this respect is confidently looked for.

BREADSTUFFS.—A fair local demand is reported for flour, but this demand is still confined to a small jobbing and consumptive movement and, in the absence of any business of importance, quotations are unchanged. All feeding stuffs are scarce and the demand is considerably in excess of the supply. The market is, consequently, very firm. In Chicago wheat developed a firmer undertone, but corn ruled weak under heavy New York and local "long" selling. In England wheat and corn have been quiet but steady. The French country markets have been very quiet.

PROVISIONS.—Smoked meats and lard are in moderate local demand. Pork is quiet. All lines of hog products are strong in tone. Dressed hogs are steady with slow enquiry. Hudders of pork are very firm in their views and are not making any concessions. In Chicago provisions have been easier under larger receipts of hogs and prices receded about 10c. to 15c. The cattle market there was slow and that for sheep dull. There has been no change in the Liverpool markets, which are very dull.

CATTLE.—While there are plenty of cattle in the country ready for market, the highways are so blocked by the recent heavy snow-falls that it is difficult to take them to shipping points. Consequently this market is

For sun-burn, tan or rough hands, bathe with Johnson's Anodyne Liniment at night wonderful.

only fairly supplied, and about 100 head that were brought to town on Wednesday were snapped up by local butchers. Prices ruled at \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt. live and \$7 to \$8 dressed weight.

BUTTER.—We see no reason to alter our quotations, which are steady under a fair local demand. The Louton demand has been good, and a large quantity of butter has gone into consumption. Still, there is enough left for all current needs, and we expect prices to rule steady for the balance of the season. New fresh-made butter may be expected in the course of three or four weeks, but present holders have no apprehension about any deterioration in the value of their property, for it is generally admitted that the surplus, if any, of the old stock remaining at the opening of the new season will be very small and will be wanted. The comparative scarcity of medium to low grade stock is an interesting feature in this connection, for the demand from Newfoundland, which usually expands just before the advent of new butter, runs mostly to these grades. Locally, the movement is good in a jobbing way, both on city account and to the surrounding towns. Choice creamery in good-sized lots would realize about 26c., but holders prefer to peddle it out in a small way at an advance on this. A report from London says that Australia has captured that market completely. The supplies from all other sources are insignificant compared with here. In London only 450 pkgs. were landed in the last week February from Germany, France and Holland combined against 1747 from Australia, which were then put upon the market, and 18,000 which were about to be landed, and would be ready for the next week's trade. This paucity of supplies from other sources has moved the market slightly, and a turn has come in favor of Antipodean, which is worth two or three shillings more than it was the previous week, but is still low, 8s. less than last February. There is no Canadian in London and little elsewhere in Britain. In Bristol Canadian creameries commanded 108s. and 110s.; American—70s. to 80s.—is lower than it is in the States. Australian would probably go right into New York or Halifax, but for the duty that virtually bars it out.

CHEESE continues in fairly good local demand at firm prices, but there is considerable difference in values. Stocks held here are very light. There is nothing new in advices from abroad, the public cable remaining steady at 56s. The market in England has not exhibited the firmness that was so confidently expected, owing probably to the Australian imports and the bad state of trade in the cotton districts, caused by strikes and other causes, where great distress prevails among the working classes. We note that a Brockville, Ont., factory has already commenced making new fodder cheese.

Eggs are in freer receipt in this market, and prices have declined 2c. to 3c. The quality of fresh eggs received this season is very fine. The cause of the decline noted is that southern eggs are beginning to be received in New York, Boston, Chicago and even in Montreal. These cut off the demand for Canadian eggs, which must be kept for home consumption, having no convenient outlet abroad. In England eggs have been a curious market lately, and famine has actually been in sight. Hull reports a bare market, Glasgow and Liverpool nearly so and London quite. Prices are 5s. to 7s. above current this time last year for some selections, and, though a drop must come with the advent of mild weather abroad, sellers have made quite a little pile up to latest advices. Canadian are run out. A large firm in London writes:—"We are not doing anything in Canadian, and have not seen any for a long time, nor do we know of any on this market. We should be very glad of some, as the market is completely bare of goods."

DRIED FRUIT.—The past week has been a very quiet one for dried fruits, but holders of Valencia raisins are exceedingly firm, as stocks of good are very low and offerings of common are not pressed upon the market. In the absence of wholesale transactions prices remain nominally as last quoted. Currants are very dull.

SUGAR.—A moderate business only is being done and the situation appears to be as sharp as ever. Refiners will not contract for one day ahead. Regarding raw sugar refiners appear to be in no hurry to buy, as they have ample stock to last them till fall and, consequently, they have no cost and freight business to report. The New York market was easier, but is firmer again, as cases of Centrifugal, 96 test, having been made at 3½, but 3 13-32c. is now asked. The speculative market there has been active under heavy buying and selling with wide fluctuations. Advices from the Philippines state that stocks are completely exhausted, Hong Kong and Australian refiners having been heavy buyers. A shortage is also reported in Cuba.

TEAS.—The local demand continues fairly active at firm prices. The situation has not materially changed during the week. The retail trade is buying more largely of low grade Japans, Assams and Ceylons than for some time. A few of the better grades of Ceylons are offering from England, but medium grades are very scarce. The market seems to be in better shape than for five years past, and, with the consumption increasing and stocks low, it looks as if further advances are probable. Advices state that blacks are very firm in England, and importers have experienced great difficulty in securing goods on which offers have been made.

COFFEES.—Coffee is in good demand. Supplies are scarce, and prices have an upward tendency.

FISH.—We have nothing new to note in regard to the local fish trade. Herring are believed to be plentiful along our shores, but the weather has been too boisterous to permit our fishermen to put out their seines. Active preparations are, however, making for beginning operations about the end of the month or after the equinoctial gales are over. Old fishermen declare with confidence that the "signs" are favorable for a good season's work in this line. It is much needed, for the last two seasons were practically failures, at least as regards the taking of herring and mackerel. If prices only remain steady the fisherman will be rewarded for their long patience and their disappointment in the past. In Montreal the fish market is in a very satisfactory condition. The demand has continued good and better

than usual, notwithstanding that prices have been higher, and all stocks have been pretty well cleaned up. The market there is almost bare of sea herring, and the few that there are to be had are selling at \$2.85 to \$3 per bbl. Quotations are—Haddock 5c. to 5½c; market cod 4c. to 4½c.; stock cod 7c.; Labrador herring \$5 to \$5.50 per bbl; 11c. to 11½c. for Digby herring; No. 2 mackerel \$13; C B and N. S. herring \$1.75 to \$2; fresh herring \$3 to \$2.20 per hundred; haddock 7½c. to 8c.; frozen mackerel 8½c. to 9c. In Boston the market for dry and pickled fish has been very firm, with the demand good. This is particularly true of mackerel. The supply is small and in few hands, and prices are held firmly. There are no mackerel smaller than large 3's offering, notwithstanding there is a demand for fish that will count out more to the barrel. Quotations are very firm with large 3's at \$14 to \$14.50 per barrel; medium 2's \$18; extra 2's \$20 to \$21; Norway bladders \$37 to \$38. So good is the demand for small mackerel that it will prove an inducement for vessels to start as early as possible for the southern mackerel grounds. In fact several vessels are already fitting out and will sail before the middle of this month. It will be remembered that the law prohibiting the taking of mackerel before the 1st of June expired last year, and it will be lawful to take them this year as early as the fishermen can find them. They will start early and go as far south as they deem to be of any use, and if they find mackerel early, as they hope to find them, the market in small mackerel will be a good deal relieved. The very firm condition of medium codfish is continued. The market in pickled fish is also steady. Large dry bank \$7 to \$7.25; medium \$4.25 to \$5.

A CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Dyspepsia is a prolific cause of such diseases as bad blood, constipation, headache and liver complaint. Burdock Blood Bitters is guaranteed to cure or relieve dyspepsia if used according to directions. Thousands have tested it with best results.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Loaf	6
Granulated	4½
Circle A	4½
White Extra C	4½
Standard	4
Extra Yellow C	3½ to 3¾
Yellow C	3½
TEA.	
Congou Common	17 to 19
" Fair	20 to 23
" Good	25 to 29
" Choice	31 to 33
" Extra Choice	35 to 36
Oolong Choice	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbados	30
Demerara	35 to 38
Diamond N	47
Porto Rico	30 to 35
Cienfuegos	none
Trinidad	28
Antigua	28
Tobacco, Black	45 to 47
" Bright	47 to 55
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread	5.00
Boston and Thin Family	6½
Soda	6½
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case	7½
Fancy	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS

There seems to be a little more movement in business circles since March came in. Trade is, however, dull, even for the season of the year. Prices of almost everything remain firm or advancing slightly excepting flour which is barely steady.

Good patents can be sold at equal \$3.70 to \$3.75 Halifax freights. We make no change in quotations excepting in oats, which may be quoted at 42½ on cars Halifax. Jobbing lots worth 44 to 45 cts. Middlings and bran are still further advancing. Bran \$22.00 per ton including sacks.

FLOUR.	
Manitoba Highest Grade Patents	5.00 to 5.10
High Grade Patents	4.15 to 4.25
Good 90 per cent. Patents	4.10 to 4.20
Straight Grade	3.90 to 4.00
Good Seconds	3.30 to 3.40
Graham Flour	3.90 to 4.00
Oatmeal	4.75 to 4.80
" Rolled	4.25 to 4.41
Kiln Dried Cornmeal	2.50 to 2.55
" In Bond	2.50 to 2.55
Roll'd Wheat	4.00 to 4.25
Wheat Bran, per ton including bags	19.00 to 20.00
Middlings	21.00 to 22.00
Shorts	19.00 to 20.00
Cracked Corn	23.50 to 25.00
Ground Oil Cake per ton	30.00 to 31.00
Molise	22.00 to 24.00
Split Peas	4.10
White Beans, per bushel	1.75 to 1.90
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, Bris., New	6.00 to 6.50
Lemons, per case	3.50 to 4.00
Cocoa, new per 100	5.00
Onions crib	2½ to 3
per lb., Canadian	5 to 6
Dates boxes, new	5 to 6
Raisins, Valencia, new	10 to 11
Figs, Klene, 5 lb boxes per lb., new	9 to 10
small boxes	9 to 10
Prunes Stewing, boxes	9
Bananas	2.00 to 2.50

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

FISH.

MACKEREL.	
Extras	Ex Vesse. Ex Store
No. 1	
" 2 large	
" 2	
" 3 large, Reamed	
" 3, Reamed	
" 3 large, Plain	
" 3 Plain	
HERRING.	
No. 1 C. B. July	4.50
" 1 Fall Split	3.25
" 1 Fall Round	3.00
" 1 Labrador	6.00
" 1 Georges Bay	2.00
" 1 Bay of Islands	3.00
Small	5.50
SALMON.	
No. 1, ¾ brl	12.00
No. 2, ¾ brl	16.00
No. 3, ¾ brl	14.00
Small	
CODFISH.	
Hard C. B.	4.25
Western Shore	4.00
Bank	4.00
Bay	3.25
Newfoundland	4.20
Haddock	3.00
Bank & Western	3.75
Hake	2.50
Pollock	2.25
Hake Sounds, per lb.	35c.
cod Oil per gal	

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	23.00
" 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	13 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	18 to 20
" Store Packed & over salted	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, ¾ bhd.,	1.50
Capis	none
Turks Island	1.50
Lisbon	1.50
Coarse W. I.	1.50
Trapan	1.50

NEXT-DOOR NEIGHBORS.

(Continued.)

Yet his own heart grew sore as it was chafed by the word, which could not be forgotten.

The expression and the tone in which it was uttered came to him unbidden in his dreams and roused him from needed rest—came to him as he read the morning paper while dashing by rail to the city—came to him as he added columns of figures at his desk, and caused him to make some terrible blunders. "Gang!" Although he was a mild-mannered man, and a member of the church besides, he came to regard this next-door neighbor, woman and handsome though she was, with deadly hatred. So intense did his dislike become, that he sat in his window, one sultry moonlight night, and gleefully beheld a stray cow enter the Maytham garden and do more damage than any florist could undo at that season. "Gang," indeed!

In fact it was more with joy than sorrow that, one day, Zenas learned from a chance acquaintance on the train that there were special reasons why Mr. Maytham would be away from home for some time, for the man was a defaulter, and fleeing from justice. The Bortleys agreed that it was providential that the families had not become acquainted; for although Zenas, like a good man, tried to pity sinners while he hated sin, told his wife that a mere entry clerk, with a family dependent upon him, could not afford to be known as an acquaintance of a defaulter's family. Everybody seemed "down on" the Maythams; people said it was only because the house was in the wife's name that Mrs. Maytham had a roof over her head—that the couple had not lived there long, and never had become acquainted in the village, anyway.

Though he was still full of bitterness, Zenas began to be interested anew in his handsome neighbor, for he never before had seen the wife of a criminal—one of Mrs. Maytham's class. Crimes had been committed at Grass-hopper Falls, and wives of thieves and rowdies were too numerous, as occasional subscriptions for their relief showed, but they were a shabby, forlorn, characterless set, just like their husbands, while here, in the very next house to Zenas, was a criminal's wife who was handsome, self-contained, proud, apparently rich, and even scornful of the honest. "Gang!"

Zenas thought of Mrs. Maytham until he became almost fascinated by her. His eyes sought her each day as he left home and returned. Finally, when he got his customary summer vacation of a fortnight, he spent hours of each day in a hammock under the trees, looking slyly for Mrs. Maytham, and following her with his eyes whenever she sauntered through her finely kept grounds. He was sorry for her; he could understand why she did not care to make new acquaintances; he could not see anything in her face that indicated complicity in her husband's crime; he so pitied her in her loneliness and probable gloom that he prayed earnestly for her—but do what he would he could not forget the tone in which she had called his adorable family a "gang."

As the dog-days dragged on Zenas's hammock under the trees became more and more attractive as a lounging-place, until finally the little man, who had often slept out of doors in the woods when he was a country boy, ventured to be young again and spend an occasional night in his hammock. The first effort was quite successful, but during the second night he was roused by an awful dream of an anaconda gliding through the grass near him, and causing a rustle such as any meandering anaconda could be depended upon to make. Starting up in a fright beneath his low-hanging covert of boughs he saw what at first seemed really a huge serpent about to cross the fence and enter the Maytham estate; through well-rubbed eyes, however, the monster resolved itself into a ladder, evidently brought from a house in course of building not far away. Of course the ladder was not moving of its own volition; a man was under it.

Zenas was at once as wide awake as if no such condition as sleep had ever existed; he also was an object of terror, and conscious of the outbreak of cold sweat of which he had often heard but never before experienced. What should he do? What could he do? Pshaw! Perhaps the man was a carpenter, who had been after a bit of his own property, to have it ready for use somewhere else. But no, the clock of one of the village churches struck two just then; it was impossible that any honest mechanic could be going to work at that time of night, brightly though the moon shone. Maybe the fellow was a fruit-tree plunderer—Zenas had been warned to gather his own early pears if he did not wish the trees to be denuded some moonlight night by unbidden gatherers. Well, if this man was bent on stealing fruit from the Maytham place, let him steal, it was a shame that such things should be, but Zenas was not one of the three policeman, and he would rather have his own single pear trees stripped than attack a midnight prowler, he could not be expected to protect his neighbor's property—the property of a neighbor who called his family a "gang."

But horrors! The man was no fruit thief, for he had taken the ladder toward the Maytham house—placed it in the shadow cast by the moon and stood motionless a moment as if to rest. Evidently he was a burglar and knew his business, for it was down town talk that the Maytham house was expensively furnished and contained much solid silverware, besides a great deal of bric-a-brac worth its weight in gold. Probably the windows inside the blinds were wide open—all country windows were during dog-days. Let that ladder once be raised, and the thief at its top, and Zenas was sure that the frail blinds would prove no obstacle to the fellow's wicked designs.

1892, "THE CREAM OF THE HAVANA CROP"

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But what could the unsuspected observer do? He could not move toward his own house without being seen and heard; even were he with his doors he had no firearms, no telephone, no burglar alarm. He might slip out through the shadows to his gate and thence to the local police station, nearly a mile away, but before an officer could come, the robbery would be accomplished. Worse, still, the fellow, flushed by success, might move the ladder across the fence and enter the Bortley home. True, Zenas owned no valuables except his wife and children, but the thought of a ruffian prowling about his sanctuary was not to be endured for an instant. Could he scare the fellow away by making a noise? Perhaps—but he had heard of burglars who ran right at a noise instead of away from it. Should this burglar attack him there would be no hang to do but to give up the ghost at once, for his heart was already in his throat, and he felt unable to move hand or foot. And his life was insured for only a thousand dollars.

Terror and excitement had made him so wild that exhaustion speedily followed, with its constant apathy. Even his conscience followed the lead of his will and became utterly demoralized. It was too bad, on general principles, that a house should be robbed, but that particular house, probably furnished with the wages of Maytham's crime—well, the little man recalled, without a bit of shame, and to his great satisfaction, the infamous old saying that "the second thief is the best owner." And really—this as his conscience attempted to rally—might not spoilation be a judgment upon the woman who had been so blind, insensate and brutal as to call the Bortley family—the larger and better part of it—a gang?

But why all this worry and terror? Probably the man was after all only a common fruit thief. Only a few feet from where the ladder had been dropped was a great tree of "strawberry" apples, which the Bortley children had been eyeing wistfully for a fortnight, as the blush of the fruit had deepened to crimson. Such apples commanded a high price, as Bortley had learned to his sorrow. Well, if the trees were robbed, the children would be delivered from further temptation; such trees were not safe when he was a boy. He recalled, with a wicked chuckle, which was almost audible, how he once had braved bulldog and shotgun to despoil such a tree. Perhaps a tree of apples might not seem worth much to that proud woman.

Just then the man began to raise the ladder, not to the apple tree, but against the side of the house. At the same instant Bortley's heart and head began to throb as if they would burst. He feared heart disease and apoplexy. He closed his eyes and tried to think of something else. What was in his mind a moment before? Oh, yes—that proud woman—woman—woman—

In an instant the little fellow slipped out of the hammock, and with jaws tightly set and nerves and muscles like bundles of steel wires, had bounded across the fence and toward his neighbor's house.

Short though the distance was, he had time, as he ran, to realize that his wits had never before been so clear since the night he had proposed to the angelic girl who afterward became his wife. The ladder had touched the wall, making considerable noise, but the burglar did not seem to mind this, for he already had a foot on the lowest round when Zenas, springing in front of him, gave the ladder a push and shake that threw him backward. The unknown man sprang off quickly, but in an instant Zenas had him by the throat, and bearing him backward, got him upon the ground. For a moment or two there was a fierce struggle: then the man appeared to yield, turned on his side. Zenas, fearing he had killed the fellow, relaxed his grasp, but in an instant he saw a hand drawing a pistol from a jacket pocket. Quickly the weapon was wrested away and thrown aside, and the struggle by natural arms began again. Zenas recalled, as if by magic, all the long-forgotten fistic lore of the school yard and village green; but his antagonist was larger than he, so the little fellow devoted himself to dodging, and even some skill at this art did not entirely save him. First he became conscious that he could not breathe through his nose; then he lost the sight of one eye, and his chest ached dreadfully, but he availed himself of another youthful trick, practiced by small boys who were attacked by bullies—he got behind his antagonist and secured a tight collar-grip with both hands, brought up his knee sharply against the burglar's back, and quickly had the fellow securely pinned to the ground.

While the struggle had been going on Zenas heard window blinds open, and a startled exclamation in a voice he remembered well—the voice that had uttered the word "gang." Now, as he tried to breathe, he heard a soft rustle, and looking up, saw clad all in white, and with hair dishevelled, his handsome neighbor.

"Madam, this—this burglar—tried to get into—your house. I saw him—he tried to shoot me. His pistol is somewhere—in the grass. Find it, please—fire it—fast—make an alarm—bring help."

But the woman, instead of looking for the weapon, fell upon her knees, looked at as much of the man's face as was visible and moaned:

"Oh, Arthur!"

Then she sprang to her feet and hissed rapidly:

"He's no burglar, man. Let him go—do you hear me? He's no burglar, I say. He's my husband."

"Your husband!" gasped Zenas, relaxing his hold—a movement of which the prosaic man endeavored to take advantage.

"Yes—yes! Hasn't a man a right to enter his own house any way he chooses, when he's not expected—has no key? Let him go. Don't you hear me say he is my husband?"

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"Yes, madam, and sorry I am to hear it, for I've heard of your husband's"—

"Agnes," moaned the captive, "find my pistol—quick—and shoot the fellow. Put it close to his arm and fire, then break the other in the same way—that will make the devil loose his hold. I hear men running—they are coming this way."

"Help! Murder! Help!" roared Zenas, who also heard quick footsteps on a sidewalk not far away. Then he said, quickly: "Madam, before you can find that pistol I can kill this man with my hands at his throat. I've had to fight savage animals with my hands."

"God have mercy!" exclaimed the woman, again dropping on her knees beside the two men. "Listen to me, man! As God lives, my husband is innocent of the charges against him—I know he is—I know all the facts. He's the victim of a conspiracy that must be exposed before long. He has risked everything to-night for the sake of seeing his wife—his wife, do you hear me? Imagine yourself in his place—for your wife's sake—for the one person alive who trusts you"

"It's no use, Agnes," groaned the man. "The fellow's a brute. Those men are almost here. I'm too weak to run far if I try—I'm gone."

"Oh, God!" the woman moaned. "Has Heaven no mercy for the innocent!"

Zenas looked into the face before him—a woman's upturned face, full of agony, the moon shining so full upon it that it's every line was visible. Then he said, softly and quickly:

"Yes, madam, Heaven has mercy, as man will show you." He relaxed his hold and thrust a hand into his pocket, continuing to talk fast—

"Mr. Maytham, you say you're too weak to run far, you won't be safe in your own house—hurry into mine—here's the key to the back door—go upstairs as softly and as far as you can—there's nobody on the top floor, and there's light enough in the halls for you to see your way. Don't make a noise, or you'll rouse my family. Now's your chance—knock me aside and hurry across the fence—quick. Go softly—on your toes—keep in the shadow."

Away sped Maytham, and Zenas continued, as two men came hurrying into the garden:

"Remember, madam—'twas a burglar—he ran across my backyard—he hurt me badly—you're trying to restore me—make them help you—don't let them take me into my house till I'm restored"

Then, for the men were almost upon them, the good little man played hypocrite with consummate ability. He begged the men not to leave him, bade them see how terribly injured he was, sent Mrs. Maytham into the house for water and stimulants, and told the story of the attempted burglary at great length, until one of them said:

"Well, I s'pose 'taint no use to try to find the feller now. He's got too much start. It's only by chance we followed him, anyway. I thort I heard a ladder bein' taken from a house next me. 'Thieves,' says I to myself. I peeked out of winders one side an' another; then I woke brother Jim, an' him an' me went out kinder keerful like. We could see in the moonlight where the ladder had been dragged along in the dust of the road. Comin' round a bend we thort we heard it hit somethin'—ladders allus makes a noise, an' it's a kind o' noise you can hear a good way in a still night like this. We began to run then, an' when we heard the hollerin' we know'd where to come."

"So good of you," whispered Mrs. Maytham.

"Ever so much obliged," said Zenas. Then, realizing for the first time that Mrs. Maytham was not in daylight attire, he whispered something to the men, who abruptly turned and said "Good-night" and went away.

"Mr. Bortley," said the woman, seizing her neighbor's hands, "you are a noble man."

"Madam," said the little man, who, in spite of a broken nose and closed eye, now felt himself the equal of any one alive, "you are a true woman. Try to feel easy about your husband. He will be safer in my house than in his own until we see how the authorities regard the burglar story. They can't suspect me—with this face."

Then he turned quickly and entered his house. Softly he went up the stairs and searched the top floor, light in hand, until he found the fugitive, to whom he whispered:

"Take the room with the bed in it. Turn the key, so none of my children happen in on you in the morning. I'll arrange for your wife to come in—I'll get my wife and the youngsters off home after breakfast, and we haven't any servants to poke around. Good-night."

Then the little man proceeded to bury himself in his own reflections and a wet towel with a lump of ice in it. With a clearer head than he ever had taken to his desk in the city he nevertheless had many conflicting emotions. Within a single hour—a mere quarter of an hour, indeed—he had been guilty of cowardice, suspicion, heartlessness and several other unpardonable sins; he also had indulged in violence, dissimulation and a threat to commit murder, or at least manslaughter. He had imagined himself dying of fright; he had fought a larger man without the slightest sensation of fear. He, a member of the church, was even now hiding a fugitive from justice; he, a married man, had stood some moments in the presence of another man's wife who was in light evening attire before he was conscious of the delicacy of the situation. He had sprung to the rescue because the intended victim—as he supposed, was a woman; yet that very same woman had called his incomparable family a "gang."

(To be continued.)

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

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

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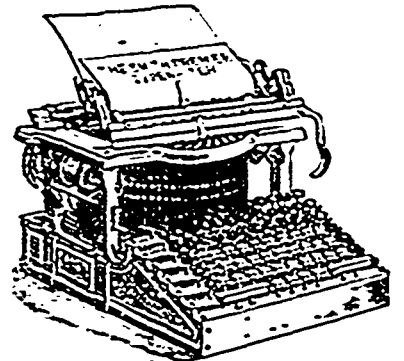
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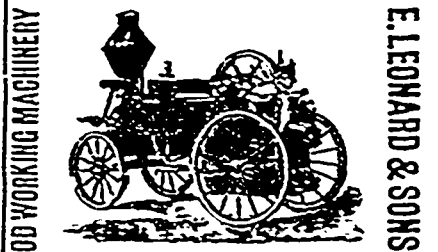
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WAVERLEY.—On Thursday week we visited the Waverley gold district and had a look at the gold-bearing quartz now being mined by Mr. B. C. Wilson and his associates, under the name of the East Waverley Tunnel Company. As stated in previous issues of the Critic, the tunnel driven under Laidlaw's Hill from the level of the lake, cut the lodes of barrel quartz after having been driven over 600 feet. The quartz is now being taken down and shows gold freely. Mr. Wilson has cemented a number of pieces together and enclosed them in an appropriate frame, the whole forming the richest picture we ever gazed upon. Large pieces of quartz were studded with coarse gold and very heavily charged with galena and mica, one sample in particular being of unusual weight, in fact a solid lump of mineral. When worked from the surface these lodes proved enormously rich and, now that they have been cut from below, leaving over one hundred feet of the lodes above the level of the tunnel, the mining may be cheaply conducted on a large scale, the tunnel doing away with the necessity of hoisting and pumping, at least for a long time to come. It was a bold enterprise and we have to congratulate the company on its assured success. We had a chat with Capt Geo Macduff, who had just returned from the Montreal meeting of the mining societies, and found him, as usual, full of his favorite subject, the Crawford Gold Mill. That he will succeed in introducing the mill in Nova Scotia we firmly believe, as they are of acknowledged merit, but it will take time, patience and much hard work, and all these the Captain is now bestowing to the task. The Waverley Hotel still lives up to its high reputation and we gladly note that its genial host, Thomas Beech, is fast regaining his strength after his very serious illness.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE CANADIAN NICKLE MINES.—The secretary of the United States navy has awarded contracts amounting to \$3,600,000 for nickle steel armor, bids for the manufacture of which were opened at the navy department a few days ago. All of this armor is intended for the battle ships *Indiana*, *Massachusetts* and *Oregon*. The Bethlehem Iron Co. and Carnegie, Phipps & Co. were the successful bidders. The former company secured the larger share of the award, amounting in all to about 3,500 tons, valued at \$2,010,179. This includes the heavier armor, which is to be of 12 and 13 inches thickness. The average cost a ton of this armor will be \$575. The award made to Carnegie, Phipps & Co includes about 3,000 tons of nickle-steel armor, valued at \$1,636,195. This armor will be eight and 12 inches in thickness, and is intended for the three battleships and the armored cruiser *Brooklyn*. Under the terms of both contracts, about 5500 tons of the armor is to be treated by super-carbonization, or the Harvey process, and when so treated an extra allowance, varying from 4½ to 2½ cents a pound according to the thickness of the plates, is provided for.

MONTAGE.—The work of dismantling the ten stamp mill at St Margaret's Bay and putting it up on the Symon-Kaye property is being pushed ahead. The machinery has now been all hauled to Montserrat, the excavations for the foundations have been dug and in a very few weeks the mill will be up and running. Manager Boyd is rushing things and can't get ahead fast enough to suit that most energetic of men, Mr. Alfred Woodhouse, F. G. S., the Managing Director. The work is all being thoroughly done with an eye to future extensions and the mine is developing fine pay quartz. Mr. Woodhouse may now be found at his office, 128 Hollis street, prepared to advise on all that pertains to mining.

SYDNEY AND LOUISBURG.—The line which is being sought by the civil engineers on the Sydney and Louisburg railway survey is one which, by maintaining an approximately level grade, will so increase the hauling capacity of the motive power, as compared with other first-class roads, as to reduce the cost of freighting to a minimum. With this object in view a grade of twenty-five feet rise in a mile has been established as the minimum. Messrs. Odell and Naismith, C. E.'s, ran a trial line from Bridgeport to Schooner Pond junction last week, and this week Mr. Naismith is on what is known as the shore route, starting from Bridgeport, while Messrs. Odell and Hendry are on the same route working from the summit of Glace Bay brook back towards Bridgeport to meet Mr. Naismith. A son of Judge Weatherbe is acting as assistant to Mr. Naismith. All work is under the direct personal supervision of H. F. Donkin, late chief engineer of the Cape Breton railway.—North Sydney Herald.

TRANSFERS RATIFIED.—The transfers of the International Coal Company and the Black Diamond Steamship Company to the Dominion Coal Mining Company have been ratified at a meeting in Montreal by the shareholders of the above companies. The shareholders ratified the transfers last week, and the syndicate takes over the properties at once. The mines of the International Coal Company are near Sydney, Cape Breton and they have an annual output of about 150,000 tons per year. The directors of the company were Messrs. Hugh McLellan, Sir Donald A. Smith, Gilman Cheney, John McLellan, T. B. Brown, J. S. McLennan and Abner Kingman. The Black Diamond Steamship Company was to a great extent in the same hands. Its directors were Messrs. Hugh McLellan, Gilman Cheney, G. M. Kinghorn, and B. F. Babcock, of Liverpool, all shareholders of the Dominion Coal Company. The line had five boats running regularly in the coal trade.

LEASES TO BE FORFEITED.—Notices have been issued from the mines department to the parties named below, that, it having been brought to the knowledge of the department that areas held by them under lease were not sufficiently or continuously worked and the terms of the lease not complied with, they are to appear before the commissioner on April 6th to show cause why the leases should not be forfeited. The lease holders are:

F. B. Vado, areas in Gold River district; J. H. Anderson, areas in Gold River district; W. J. No'son, areas in Gold River district; J. McGuiro et al areas in Gold River district; G. D. Ferguson, areas in Sherbrooke district; C. W. Anderson, areas in Lake Catcha district; A. C. Cogswell et al, areas in Lake Catcha district; G. B. McDonnell et al, areas in Lake Catcha district; S. Ogilvie et al, areas in Lake Catcha district; R. McNaughton, areas in Wino Harbor district; R. McLeod, areas in Oldham district.

COAL MINING NOTES.—The Sydney Advertiser understands that the East Bay Coal mines company is about to commence active operations. The agent of the company, Mr. Young, is expected from New York in a few days. The company has purchased new pumping gear.

Messrs Burchell, late owners of the Gardiner mines are about acquiring the new Campbellton mines, Big Bras d'Or. This property was formerly owned by Hon. Chas. J. Campbell, Baddeck, but was closed down several years ago owing to the depression in the coal trade.

The International Coal Mining Co.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the International Coal Mining Company, limited, took place at Montreal on Wednesday. The sales of coal and coke for the year amounted to 187,593 tons. The following were elected directors of the company for the ensuing year: Messrs James P. Cleghorn, Henry A. Budden, Peter Redpath, H. S. McDougall, W. M. Ramsay, R. B. Angus, Alex. Gunn, Thomas Wilson and E. G. Penny. At a subsequent meeting of the board Messrs James P. Cleghorn and Henry A. Budden were re-elected president and vice-president respectively, and Mr. W. J. Nelson reappointed secretary-treasurer of the company.

It is reported that Mr. Kennolly is to leave Cape Breton, that Charles Archibald is to become agent of the syndicate in Montreal, that Mr. Hudson is to manage Caledonia and Mr. Rigby the Glace Bay mines.

The Coxheath copper mines company, through Col. Granger have purchased the Grantmyro farm at North West Arm, and will erect smelting works there for the smelting of their ore. A railroad is to be built from the mine to the works this summer.

The old Sydney mines and Victoria mines are to be worked this year at least independent of the Whitney syndicate. These mines are bonded to the syndicate, but it is not quite certain that they will be taken over by the company. This year they will be managed and operated as formerly. One of the conditions of the transfer to the syndicate imposed by the old Sydney mines shareholders is that the old officials will continue to manage the mines for three years after the transfer. The people of Cape Breton would much prefer that these mines should always remain as they are at present—in the hands of the old company.

CANBRO.—Geo. W. Stuart, Manager of the Truro Gold Mining Company, was in the city for a few days, but had nothing particular to report.

When the Parker Douglas Company ceased to work the mining properties in Whiteburn, Queens county, a large part of it was transferred to one Brown, who allowed the lease to lapse. A part with merchant then took the property up and has now sold out to American capitalists for \$3,500. He just about multiplied his money by twenty. Not a bad spec he thinks.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY.—The following extract from the "coal trade review" in the last *Engineering and Mining Journal* of New York, does not indicate that the Dominion Coal Company is likely to form a combination with the Coal Barons of the United States. It is spoken of as a rival, and we believe in the end it will be found a much more formidable one than the *Journal* is at present willing to admit.

"The usual amount of speculation as to the purposes of the Dominion Coal Company is to be heard in certain quarters. This is the American syndicate that recently secured control of the Cape Breton coal mines, and the officers are: President, H. M. Whitney, Boston; Treasurer, John S. McLennan, Montreal; chief engineer, F. S. Pearson, Boston; resident manager, D. McKeen, Glace Bay, Cape Breton.

Certain estimates are given as to the cost of delivering the Cape Breton coal on vessels at Louisburg, and \$1 is taken as the basis. The company seems to be proceeding on the assumption that the duty of 75 cents per ton will be taken off, so that this coal can be laid down at Boston for \$1.75 or \$2 per ton. Without expressing any opinion as to the removal of the duty we venture to say that the Cape Breton coal may be laid down at Boston for \$2 a ton, but that this rate will not be made.

There are several considerations that affect the successful rivalry of the Dominion Coal Company with American companies. In the first place there is the present duty of 75 cents per ton, which, we beg our friends to notice, has not yet been removed or reduced. If it remains at 75 cents, the opportunity for capturing the New Eng and trade will be slim enough; if it is taken off there will still remain the great obstacle of inferior quality to overcome. While there will a ways be a considerable number of people who will buy coal just because it is cheap, the trade best worth having is more particular. A cargo of Cape Breton coal will not compare with a cargo of Georgia's Creek or any other good Cumberland coal as to quality, and while it may be delivered at Boston for 50 cents or \$1 a ton less, it will not be able to run its rival clear off the field or secure the best of the market."

NISSEN STAMP MILL—In another column will be found the advertisement of the Windsor Foundry Company, who are now prepared to contract for and speedily deliver the Nissen stamp mill.

The revenues received at the Mines Office during January and February for licenses to search for minerals other than gold amounted to \$7500, while for the whole of last year they were but \$3000.

MOOSELANDS.—Mr. H. G. Stenshorn, Manager of the Mooselands Mining Company, Ltd., was in the city on Tuesday, but had nothing new to report.

ISAAC'S HARBOR.—Last week Mr. C. F. Andrews, manager of the Richardson Gold Mine at Isaac's Harbor, brought to Halifax a gold brick weighing 180 ozs. and worth about \$3,300. This is the result of the first clean-up of the new mill and represents a month's work, during which time 360 tons of quartz were crushed. The Richardson company is purely a local one, although Mr. Frank Andrews owns a large interest. George A. Pyko is president of the company, and other shareholders are A. N. Whitman, J. W. Creighton, Thomas Spry, H. H. Bell of Halifax, and Capt. S. Griffin and Mr. Hewitt of Isaac's Harbor. The mine is thoroughly equipped with modern machinery and makes a splendid showing at the start.

ELECTRICITY AND COMPRESSED AIR IN MINING.

Mr. David J. Lloyd, manager of the Edinburgh (Ill.) Coal Company, read a very interesting paper on this topic before the last meeting of the Illinois Mining Institute. He had used both forces in driving mining machines, and he is most decidedly in favor of the latter, from its efficiency, cheapness and its greater utility. The following are the concluding paragraphs of his paper on the subject:—

"I want to say that our compressed air plant is giving the best of satisfaction, and I doubt whether electricity can be maintained with as little expense. Since installing our air plant we have used 9 rubber buffers at a cost of 75 cents each, 4 leather buffers at 62½ cents each, and have broken two extensions which cost \$10 each. Our pipe line was laid upon the ground, excepting right at the receiver at the bottom of the pit, and we have never experienced any trouble from the breaking of the joints excepting at the receiver once, and at another time when the line passed over the track of a cross entry overhead. I venture to say that the cost of laying the pipe will not in our case exceed the cost of hanging a wire. I will also say that laying pipe and wire of equal capacity for transmitting power the pipe will prove the cheaper. For it should be borne in mind that the transmission of electricity to coal cutters requires two wires, and not merely one, as in electric haulage; one to, and one from, the point where it is applied. If the entries are in good condition and uniformly timbered, it is but a simple matter to fasten the brackets and suspend the wires; but with entries like ours and many others, where the top is irregular and the timber sometimes entirely omitted, it will be necessary to put up timber, or drill holes in the ribs expressly to carry the wires. Then when falls of the roof occur, if they do not break the wires, they will usually bring them to the floor, and frequently cut the insulation, and thus allow the current to be dissipated to the ground. With the compressed air pipes laid firmly on the ground, it is almost impossible to break or displace them, even by an extensive fall.

Compressed air is not only perfectly harmless, but it is highly beneficial from a sanitary standpoint. You can operate compressed air machines in hoisting, or crosscuts owing to the constant supply of fresh air derived from the exhaust, where it would be almost impossible to work by hand or with electric machines.

In the presence of fire-damp electricity may become very dangerous, and it is the judgment of some authorities that there are mines in this state in which it would be impossible to operate electric haulage because of the flashing sparks on the wires and rails, and the certainty of igniting the gas which might accumulate near them.

My main point, however, is that what the operator wants is power from a source which will give the highest degree of efficiency. So far as my observation and experience goes, this is not, as yet, electricity. That it may become so, I am quite prepared to admit; but at present, and for practical purposes, compressed air is the agency which in my judgment offers the best results, both in the matter of safety and economy."

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

KOOTENAI COUNTY.

The Kennedy-Wagner group of mines in the new Lardo-Slocan country is to be transferred to a Spokane company. Assays of the ore of these claims show from \$10 to \$30 in gold and from 115 to 550 oz. silver.

SLOCAN.

This region has been recently visited by Mr. Wm. Newton, an interview with whom was published in the Spokane Chronicle.

"I visited most of the principal mines in the Slocan," said Mr. Newton, "and am well pleased with the showing made by them. The Bluebird, Freddie Leo Washington and Dandelles are all busy shipping ore. The Lucky Jim is working five men, but would employ more if the buildings were large enough to accommodate them. This mine now shows a 42-inch ledge with 11 in. of ore that will carry 65 per cent. lead and 72 oz. of silver per ton. I believe the bond on this property will be taken up as soon as it matures.

"I also visited the Grady mine, owned by Mike Grady, an old-time prospector. This shows a 42-in vein, 8 in. being gray copper, worth \$800 a

ton, and the remainder concentrating ore. Ore is now being shipped from this mine to Nakusp. A company has bonded Joe Bushway's claim on St. Mary's River for \$40,000, and I am informed bonds have also been secured on adjoining claims. This ledge is 22 ft. wide, and can be traced 180 ft. on the surface of the ground. The ore carries 52 oz. of the surface of the ground. Machinery has been shipped in and work has already commenced on this mine.

"William McCullough is developing his property on the same river and has struck a ledge of concentrating ore 65 ft. wide. It yields 16 oz. of silver to the ton and concentrates in the ratio of 7 to 1. The ledge can be traced 600 ft. on the surface.

"In the upper country another good discovery has been made. John Lodge has found a 9 in. vein of gray copper ore at the head of the Duncan River that runs \$800 to the ton. This property is located 45 miles from the head of Arrow Lake. I am going to the Lardo before the snow disappears, and as I was there seven years ago I know there are valuable properties there that have not yet been located."

CHESS.

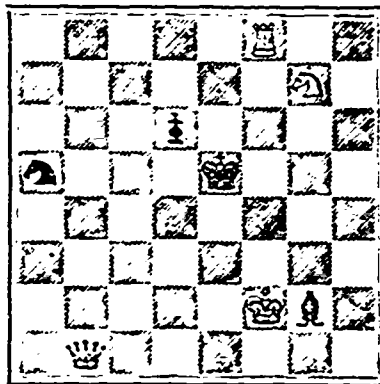
Solution to Problem 152.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| White. | Black. |
| 1 P-QK4 (dia. ch.) | R-QK7 (ch) |
| 2 Q-KK2 | P, Q or K moves |
| 3 K or Q mates accordingly. | |
| 1 | B-QK7 |
| 2 Q-KRq | B x B |
| 3 R x R, mate | If 2R x R |
| 3 Q x R, mate | |

Solved by Captain Geddes.

PROBLEM 154.

By Herr Trichmann of London.
Black 4 pieces.



White 4 pieces.
White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME No. 156.

Being one of Lasker's Havana skirmishes which required all his skill to bring to a favorable issue.

(Sicilian Defence.)

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| O-talaz. | Lasker. |
| 1 P-K4 | 1 P-QB4 |
| 2 K-KB3 | 2 Kt-QB3 |
| 3 P-Q4 | 3 P-tks P |
| 4 Kt:ks P | 4 P-KKt3 |
| 5 B-K2 a | 5 B-Kt2 |
| 6 B-K3 | 6 Kt-B3 |
| 7 Kt-QB3 | 7 P-Q3 |
| 8 P-KKt4 b | 8 P-KR4 |
| 9 P-tks P | 9 Kt-tks P |
| 10 Q-Q2 | 10 B-Q2 |
| 11 Castles QR | 11 R-QBsq |
| 12 P-B4 | 12 Kt-tks P c |
| 13 B-Kt5 d | 13 Kt-KR4 |
| 14 K-RKtsq | 14 Kt-K4 |
| 15 Q-RBq | 15 B-tks B |
| 16 KKt-tks B | 16 Q-R4 |
| 17 Q-Q5 | 17 Castles |
| 18 KR-tks P e | 18 Kt-tks R |
| 19 Q-tks Kt | 16 P-R3 |
| 20 R-B3 f | 20 P-tks Kt |
| 21 R-R3 | 21 K-RQsq |
| 22 Q-N7ch | 22 K-Bsq |
| 23 R-B3 | 23 Kt-K4 |
| 24 R-Kt3 | 24 Kt-Kt3 |
| 25 R-B3 | 25 B-B3 |
| 26 B-Q2 | 26 P-Kt5 |
| 27 Kt-Q5 | 27 Q-tks P |
| 28 B-R6:h | 28 K-Ksq |
| 29 R-tks B g | 29 R-tks Pch |
| 30 K-tks R | 30 R-Bsq ch |
| 31 K-Q2 | 31 Q-tks Pch |

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 32 K-Qq | 32 Q-Kt8:ch |
| 33 K-K2 | 33 Q-tks Pch |
| 34 K-Bq | 34 Q-R8ch |
| 35 K-K2 | 35 R-B7ch |
| 36 Resigns. | |

- a Unquestionably the best development of the bishop in this opening.
- b A novel way of assuming the attack, though hardly recommendable. Q-Q2 was proper here.
- c Fully availing himself of the opportunity offered.
- d Of course Kt-tks Kt would be met with Kt-tks Bch. Taking the K Kt at once would leave white's own K Kt unprotected.
- e White now institutes a spirited attack, which, though it ultimately fails, makes matters decidedly interesting.
- f White presumably failed to take into consideration that he could not retreat the knight without losing the queen.
- g White's game is past redemption. Black now finishes in fine style.

NOTES.

Lasker has left Havana, expressing himself displeased with the treatment he experienced during his stay. An exchange notes the fact that Mr. Lasker is the first of the lumber of prominent chess players who have been the guests of the Havana Chess Club, to make any complaint. He is now in New Orleans.

The prizes in the forthcoming Masters Tournament to be held in New York will be \$1000 for the winner, \$750 for second place, \$500 for third, while the fourth man will be consoled with \$250.

In the Masters Tournament now in progress in London, England, J. H. Blackburne is leading with a score of 2½ points. The result is yet in doubt.

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"Best Liver Pill Made."

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will be found to be exceptionally fine, and we respectfully suggest that smokers give this brand a trial, when our statement will be fully verified as to quality.

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HALIFAX, N. S.

MINING.

A BRIEF GOLDEN DREAM.

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

Following the discovery of silver in Nevada, and the grand excitement incident to the opening and development of the mines of the Comstock, were numerous minor excitements, as the Reese River, White Pine, Pioche and other mining "rushes." In all these interior camps of Nevada, however, good mines were opened, and for many years large amounts of gold and silver were annually extracted; therefore, the people who were attracted to them, found and enjoyed for a number of years a good degree of prosperity, if not the large fortunes they had anticipated. The most disastrous mining excitement ever participated in by the people of the Comstock was that of Meadow Lake, in 1865. The mines of Meadow Lake were discovered by a Virginia City man named Hartley. They were situated in the high Sierras, in Nevada County, Cal., where in winter the snow falls to a depth of from 10 to 20 ft. on the level. The mines being discovered by a Comstocker, men of the Comstock had the first information in regard to their richness, and began the rush, soon to be followed by the people of a number of California mining camps.

The mines of Meadow Lake district were of such a nature as to excite in the hearts of all the highest hopes of good fortune, and then dash from their lips the cup of happiness just when it seemed most firmly in their grasp. The veins of the district were all largely composed of iron. In the croppings, and to a considerable depth below the surface, the iron in the quartz had oxidized and decomposed, leaving the contained gold free. From the veins at the very surface, and even above the surface in places, one was able to pan out of the red oxidized material big prospects of free and glittering gold. In places men made eight and ten dollars a day with rockers, carrying the dirt they washed a considerable distance in sacks. Gold seemed abundant everywhere. There were hundred of quartz veins, great and small, and in all gold was found in the decomposed material at the surface, while in places there were only rich pockets. As far as the veins were opened by means of cuts, inclines and shafts the favorable prospects continued.

Feeling secure as regarded the value of the mines, the people turned their attention to the building of dwellings and other structures, necessary to a comfortable residence in that snowy region in the winter. The mines were all right; nobody could doubt that; the main thing was to be comfortably housed before the big snows came.

Only a few remained in the camp the first winter. The next spring and summer—the good prospects continuing in the mines—the boom began in earnest. There was a grand rush from both Nevada and California. As if by magic a town of some 5,000 inhabitants appeared on the shore of the beautiful lake. There were stores and shops of all kinds, a theatre, stock exchange, daily newspaper and hotels, lodging houses, restaurants and saloons, almost without number. On the lake was a fleet of twenty sail boats; a brass band played nightly on the lake as the plaza; quartz mills were being erected and in the town new buildings were going up on all sides; everybody seemed on the high road to fortune. The summer weather in that elevated region was like early spring in the valleys. The air was fresh and green in all the dells, and everywhere beautiful mountain flowers were blooming. Almost daily there were picnic parties or excursions upon the lake, while of nights there were music and dancing in a score of places about the town. Nowhere in the mountains was there to be found a more beautiful place than the Meadow Lake, or a happier people than those who made the town their home.

But their happiness was brief. Rain soon stared hundreds in the face. The decomposed surface material of the veins was soon worked out—almost as soon as the first mills were started—and below was found the solid, bright, unchanged iron. This iron held the gold in its grasp and could not be made to yield it up by any process of working that could be invented, though scores were tried. Down went the shares of all mines; down went the prices of buildings in the town and all property—down went everything far and near in that grandly beautiful mountain region.

At first houses and property could be sold for something, but soon people were obliged to desert the place, leaving behind homes upon which they had spent their last dollar. In one or two winters the roofs of the deserted buildings were crushed in by snow, and soon the whole town became a ruin. Only one man remained in the place, and that was Hartley, the discoverer of the mines. He is there to this day, and is now known as "Hermit Hartley." He has faith in the mines he found so many years ago, and manages in some way to dig a good deal of gold out of the iron-bound veins of the district. Hartley even winters alone in a house which is still standing in the old town. This is a strong, steep-roofed two-story building, and in winters so deep is the snow that he uses one of the windows of the upper story as a door. All his excursions abroad are made on Norwegian snow shoes.

Every year we hear of some man who has a process by means of which the ores of Meadow Lake can be made to yield up their gold, but we hear of no man's process proving a success. Some day a way of working the ore will be hit upon; then, perhaps, there will be seen on the shores of the lake a new town that will far surpass that which the old-time pioneers left behind them when the "iron entered their souls" and they fled the country.

"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE,"

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

A LINCOLN COUNTY MIRACLE

THE TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE OF A WELL-TO-DO FARMER.

Mr. Ezra Merritt Suffers Untold Agony—Told by a Physician That Only Death Could End His Sufferings—How He Secured His Release From Pain—

Anxious That Others Should Benefit By His Experience.

Grimsby Independent.

How often we hear the expression "Hills are green far afar" as a term of disparagement. So it may be with many of our readers when they hear of anything occurring at a distance from home bordering on the wonderful. They may place little confidence in it, and even if they do believe it, allow the matter to pass from their minds without leaving any permanent impression. Not so with local affairs. When anything starting occurs in our midst, affecting people whom we all know well, every one is interested, and all are anxious and even eager for the most minute details. For some months past there have been published in the columns of the Independent from time to time, accounts of remarkable cures made by that now justly famous medicine—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Possibly some of our readers have looked upon some of these accounts as describing cures highly improbable, if not impossible. And yet this should not be the case, for they are all vouched for by respectable newspapers, who could have no object in stating other than the facts, and who would be discredited by their own readers were they to do so. However, seeing is believing, and Mr. Ezra Merritt, of South Grimsby, stands forth to-day as living testimony to the wonderful curative powers of this not at all over-estimated medicine—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Having heard that a most remarkable cure had been effected in the case of Mr. Merritt, the editor of the Independent, with that desire possessed by most newspaper men for verifying things coming under their notice, resolved to investigate the case and satisfy himself as to the truth of the story. Some days ago he drove over to Smithville, and at once called upon Mr. D. W. Eastman, druggist, a straightforward business man whose word is as good as his bond with all who know him. Mr. Eastman stated that he knew of the case of Mr. Merritt, and considered it a most remarkable one. Mr. Palmer Merritt had come to him one day and asked him if he could give him anything that would help his brother, Ezra Merritt, who was suffering untold agony with pains in all his joints, his back and his head. Mr. Merritt stated that his brother had tried everything, and could find nothing to help him and that the doctors could give him no ease. One doctor from the United States had told him positively that there was no help for him, and that death only could set him free from his agony. Mr. Merritt further told Mr. Eastman that his brother wished to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and asked him if he thought it would be any use. Mr. Eastman advised him to try them, as wonderful cures had been worked by their use. Mr. Merritt acted on his advice and continued the use of Pink Pills until he is now a well man and sound as ever.

The editor then drove over to see

Mr. Merritt, and found that gentlemen sound and hearty, looking over his cattle in his farmyard. Mr. Ezra Merritt is a well-to-do farmer owning two fine farms about 3½ miles west of Smithville, in the township of South Grimsby. When the newspaperman told the object of his visit Mr. Merritt expressed his willingness to give him the fullest particulars of his case, and we cannot do better than give it in his own words: "The first time I was troubled," said Mr. Merritt, "was on July first, 1891. We commenced haying on that day and I felt sore and stiff in all my joints. I now believe the trouble originated through my washing some sheep in cold water the preceding April, when I went into the water and stayed so long that when I came out my legs were numb, but I did not feel any bad results until July as I have said. I gradually grew worse until I could scarcely do anything. I kept on trying to work, but it was a terrible struggle, and the way I suffered was something awful. Every joint in my body was stiff and intensely painful. As time passed on I gradually grew worse, the pains went into my back and at times my agony was almost unbearable. I had tried all home-made remedies but without avail. I then consulted a doctor, but his medicine had no effect. At the time of the Smithville fair a doctor was over here from the States and I consulted him. He said my case was hopeless, and I need not expect anything but death to release me from my pain. As winter came on the pain got into my head and my sufferings were something terrible. About dark the pain would start about my ear and work up until it reached the crown of my head. As morning came on the pain in my head would subside, but the pains in the rest of my body never left me, and at last I grew so bad that when I would lie on my back I could not get up to save my life without assistance. Although I had not lost my appetite I became weak, so bad that though I could walk around I could not stoop to lift a pound. I became so weak in this way that I got discouraged and lost all hope of ever getting better. It was about this time that I heard of the wonderful cures by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and Mr. Eastman, of Smithville, advised that they be given a trial. My brother got me a box and I took them but felt no good results. I took still another box and still no perceptible benefit, and I felt so weak and discouraged that I decided not to take any more. At that time a lady from Hamilton came to visit at our place, and she strongly advised me to continue using the Pink Pills. She had known Mr. Marshall at that city and knew that his case was bona fide. I thought it useless to continue, but at the earnest solicitations of my friends did so, and by the time I was through with the third box I began to feel a benefit from them. This gave me hope which did not again waver, as I found myself steadily growing better, and continued the use of the Pink Pills until now I am as well as ever I was in my life. I know that it was Pink Pills that saved me when all else had failed, and I have no objections whatever to having the story of my cure being published, as it may be the means of helping some other sufferer back to health and strength and gladness." Mr. Merritt further said that he had now no fear of a hard day's work, and has not had

the slightest return of the pains or the stiffness in the joints.

Returning to Smithville the editor again called upon Mr. Eastman and was informed by that gentleman that his sales of Pink Pills were something enormous, Mr. Merritt's cure having something to do with the increase in sales lately. There are other cases also in this vicinity little less than marvellous of which we may speak later on.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling therefrom, the after effects of grippe, influenza and severe colds, diseases depending on numors in the blood such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female

system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2 50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you, and should be avoided.

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.

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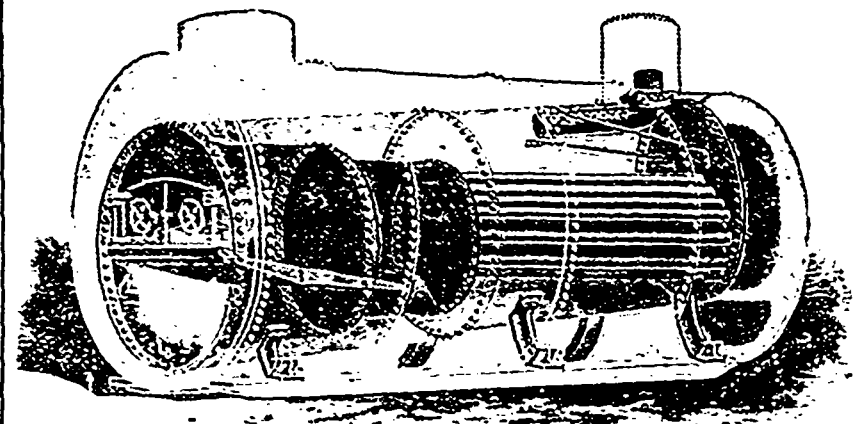
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Loss Heavy, but Health and Pluck left yet.

ESTABLISHED 1848. AMHERST, N. S.

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

CITY CHIMES.

Social affairs are unquestionably becoming a little more lively, much to the delight of those who have found Halifax to have been almost unbearably dull for the past month. There have been quite a few entertainments of different kinds since last week, and the outlook is bright.

HALIFAX CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—The recital at the Halifax Conservatory of Music on Friday evening last was one of the most successful of the season, which is not mild praise, be it understood. The clever young musicians who perform the programmes at the Conservatory recitals never fail to give pleasure by their selections and to merit commendations for the efficient performance thereof. Several of the students give evidence of rapid improvement in their musical studies, and the development of talent is very marked. The programme last week was long, but was so well carried out that it would have been indeed an unappreciative listener who experienced any sense of weariness. The young people of Halifax are particularly favored in the opportunities for musical culture afforded them.

AN ENJOYABLE AFFAIR.—The Y. M. C. A. President's reception on Monday evening was well attended. Mr. and Mrs. Burgoyne received the guests, and, ably assisted by the members of the ladies' auxiliary, most successfully entertained all who partook of their hospitality. A good musical and literary programme was rendered, and refreshments, ever welcome, were bountifully provided. Altogether, the committee upon whose shoulders rested the management of the reception may feel that they did well their part, and that their efforts met with abundant success.

As our Baptist friends are not behind in the work that is being done in the institutions situated in the pretty little town of Wolfville, they have determined to keep up with the times and with their brethren of other denominations in other lines, and have this week made a good move in that direction. The graduates of Acadia College now residing in Halifax, met on Monday evening in the vestry of the First Baptist Church to "consider the propriety of forming, and if thought advisable, to organise a 'Halifax Acadia Club.'" So read the invitations which called together the alumni. The subject was very fully discussed, and opinion in favor of organizing such a society was unanimous. The general object of the society will be to further the interests of Acadia, a work dear to the heart of every man or woman who spent some part of their youth within her walls.

A COMING ATTRACTION.—The Native African Choir have left England, and have sent word to Manager Clarke that they will be ready to sing to the people of Halifax on the 20th inst. Accordingly the Academy stage will be occupied by them on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of week after next, and the house will no doubt be well filled on these occasions.

THE FISKE JUBILEE SINGERS.—I note that these fine musicians are again in the Maritime Provinces. I have not seen announced any performance to be given by them in our city, but I feel I voice the sentiment of our musical people when I express the hope that we will be favored by one or more Fiske concerts.

OF INTEREST TO CONCERT-GOERS.—The principal attraction for next week is the Beethoven concert of the Doering-Brauer Conservatory, to be given in the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening. The programme has been carefully arranged, and promises to be delightful. A chorus of some one hundred and fifty voices, composed of several pupils of Fraulein Buedinger, members of Dalhousie Glee Club and others, is one of the attractions, and Fraulein Buedinger's singing and Herr Doering's cello performances are features in which all genuine lovers of music who attend the coming entertainment must find pleasure. Herr and Frau Doering have expended much time and attention in the preparation for their concert, and the people of Halifax should not fail to give them a crowded house.

ST. MATTHEW'S GUILD THIS EVENING.—This evening Professor MacMechan of Dalhousie College, delivers a lecture under the auspices of St. Matthew's Guild in the basement of St. Matthew's Church, taking for his subject "an Elizabethan Parson's Account of Shakespeare's England." Professor MacMechan will no doubt give an interesting evening to all who attend.

THE WEARERS OF THE SHAMROCK.—Next Friday is St. Patrick's Day, and the Irish Societies have decided to celebrate it by a parade. It is to be hoped, for the sake of the paraders, that the walking will be a little less disagreeable than at present.

THE DARTMOUTH CARNIVAL.—The Dartmouthians had a fancy dress carnival in their rink last night. The ice was good, and as everything to ensure success had been done, no doubt skaters and spectators spent an enjoyable evening.

IN THE TIME TO COME.—Several dances and other amusements are being planned by our young people to take place after Easter, and Society promises to be quite gay. Of course the ladies meanwhile are deeply interested in spring fashions, and the latest fashion magazines are much in demand. Masculine minds as well as feminine seem to be agitated over the much-talked-of and dreaded innovation of crinoline. One economically inclined lord of creation was recently heard to enquire if it would not take "much more stuff to make a dress." "Yes, sir!" was the emphatic reply from his group of daughters who had just announced that "skirts were

undeniably wider." It seems to me a very queer state of affairs that when not one woman in a hundred has any desire to wear crinoline or hoop-skirts there should be any such thing as fear in the minds of the nine-y-nine. If they don't want to wear them, why who is going to force them to do so. What is the matter with the generally accepted rule in re the will of woman that—"When she will, she will, and you may depend on't, and when she wout, she wout, and there's an end on't." In Minnesota a bill has been introduced in the Legislature, which, if passed, will make it unlawful to manufacture, sell, or to permit the manufacture, sale or use of the hoop-skirt, or anything like thereunto, within the limits of the state. In England the Anti Crinoline League, with Mrs. Stannard, the novelist, at its head, is flourishing. Now are our Halifax ladies going to wear the abomination or not; that is the question. My answer would be that if it becomes the "style," and hence the proper thing to do, they will do it, for they have never yet been behindhand in following the unwritten laws dictated by the mighty tyrant Fashion. CURS.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

By the courtesy of the Checker Editor of the *Workman*, we are afforded the pleasure of placing before our readers a portrait of a Maritime Province man, who has won distinction in the checker world, and who is champion of Rhode Island, having won that honor in a match against E. R. Kelso about three weeks ago.



WILLIAM LEWIS.

He was born in St. John, N. B., and is now 33 years of age. In 1876 he went to Boston, where he became interested in checkers, and took his first lessons in the game under the tuition of that great player, William R. Barker. He has won games when pitted against such well-known players as C. H. Freeman and Charles F. Barker. For the four years last past he has been, and now is, checker editor of the *Providence Journal*. He is a printer by trade, and is employed as linotype machine operator on the *Providence Journal*. Mr. Lewis' father, Capt. David T. Lewis, resided with his family in Halifax between 1886 and 1889, and many of our merchants will doubtless remember him.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CHECKER EDITOR "JOURNAL," Providence, R. I.—Shall be most happy to exchange with you. We mail our first X to you to-day.

MARTIN AND BRUNSFELD, Springhill, Cumberland Co.—Your end game is received, and we regard it as so excellent a position, that we reproduce it below. Meanwhile would be much pleased to receive your method of solving it.

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 320—The position was: Black men 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 22, kings 30, 32; white men 14, 17, 19, 21, 23, 26, 31, king 15; white to move and win. 23 18 32—23 14 9 23—14 30—16 15 10 5—14 3 26 31 27 6—15 17 3 w. wins

GAME 207.—"NOVA SCOTIAN." Played recently between Samuel Granville and our checker editor, the former playing black:—

9-14	16-20	c 11-15	14-18
a 24	19 31	27 d 16	11 15 11
11-15	7-10	7-16	18-23
28 24	24 19	25 22	9 6
12-16	4- 8	15-19	22-26
19 12	29 25	22 18	6 1
15-18	2- 7	19-26	26-31
22 15	18 15	30 23	1 6
10-28	9-13	13-17	31-26
25 22	15 6	18 9	21 17
8-11	b- 1-10	17-22	e 23-27
22 18	22 18	23 19	32 23
6- 9	8-11	16-23	26-19
26 22	18 9	27 13	11 7
11-16	5-14	10-14	3-10
27 24	19-16	18 15	drawn.

a As restrictions are the order of the day this game was played on that plan, the first two moves being agreed upon before play commenced. As the opening is quite new, we take the liberty to dub it "The Nova Scotian" and hope the name will meet with favor.

b Here we began to realize that Mr. Granville had built up a very strong game.

c Here we think Mr. Granville had already placed the game to his credit.

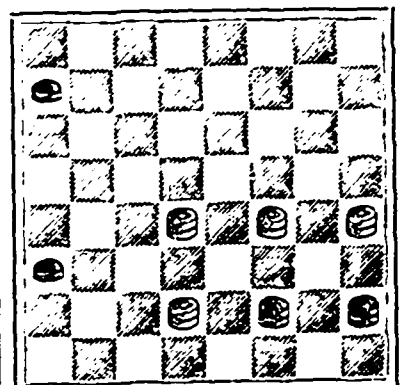
d This sacrifice again put us on an equal footing.

e Forcing the game to a finish. We would be pleased to receive criticisms on this game.

PROBLEM No. 322

An end game between Messrs Martin (black) and Brunsfeld (white) of Springhill, Cumberland.

Black men 5, 21 kings 27, 28.



White Kings 18, 19, 20, 26. Black to play and white to win. We invite the attention of our readers to this problem. In play we think it would require one of the big guns to win it.

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