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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., JANUARY 13, 1893

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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.

Windsor now has on the shipping register 191 vessels, which tot up in all 128,906 tons. This is a decrease as compared with last year. The palmy days of the wooden ship—oh, where are they!

A lively plaster trade has been carried on in Windsor and its vicinity during the past year. No less than 424,396 tons were exported. Windsor has the reeks and the Yankees know their value.

New Glasgow is fast growing in population and importance. Before the century closes it will have reached the dignity of a city. It is said to be one of the best lighted towns in Canada and its Town Council has the reputation of being wide awake and enterprising.

Carmichael's shipyard New Glasgow from which so many fine vessels have been launched will soon resound with the clang of the shipbuilder's hammer. I. Matheson & Co. are to commence the building of an iron steamer, which will be the pioneer ship of this class constructed in Nova Scotia.

The launch of the American warship *Cincinnati* has called forth the usual amount of glorification in the volatile press of that country. This occurrence will doubtless tend to allay the anxiety lately expressed by the leading newspapers of our neighbors over the dread "Canadian Navy." It will also probably tranquillize them with regard to the "fortification of Halifax N. S." etc. The ceremony of naming the cruiser was, by the way, characteristic. The young lady—daughter of a Senator, if we mistake not—standing at the bow with a bottle of "Ohio wine," said "in a low but distinct voice: 'In the name of the United States of America, the greatest nation on the face of the globe, I christen thee Cincinnati!'"

The transfer of the two great Inman liners "City of Paris" and "City of New York" from the English to the American flag is an event which is attracting considerable comment on both sides of the Atlantic. It takes place in February and March next. The acquirement of two such vessels as these will be a great benefit to the American navy, and the Lords of the Admiralty have been severely criticised by the English press for allowing these big ships—which were undoubtedly the finest "subsidized cruisers" afloat—to pass out of their hands. However, there is little doubt that the sister Cunarders, which are now rapidly nearing completion, will not only win back the Atlantic record to their own line, but take the first place as

auxiliary cruisers to the Royal Navy. A change in the port of call will be made on the transfer of the Inman boats. Instead of starting from Liverpool and touching at Queenstown, they will go direct from Southampton to New York, while the Cunarders will continue on the old route. The Inman line hopes thus to gain a few hours on their rivals.

Lieut Peary still sighs for fish ice worlds to conquer. He has applied to the Secretary of the United States Navy for leave of absence, and has asked the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, under whose auspices he set out before, to grant him the patronage of its name. The plucky explorer will spend his first winter in part as heretofore, and in the first summer will push on to the extreme north of Greenland. He will spend his second winter there, and the following summer will be devoted to exploration. He will then return as quickly as possible. It is not yet decided whether his wife will again accompany him. However it is safe to predict that she will not shrink from encountering the hardships which she so successfully braved with her husband on the former voyage.

THE DISPENSARY REPORT.—There is probably no institution in the city of Halifax more widely popular among all classes than the Halifax Dispensary. It is a practical working concern, with a liberal, yet economical, management, and is of great service to the poorer people both in this city and in Dartmouth. The past year has been an active one for the officers of the Dispensary. Nearly 5,000 professional visits have been made to the homes of the poor, over 5,000 consultations have been given, and some 12,000 prescriptions made up, while over 600 dental operations have been performed. The financial report is not quite so good, and it lies with our good people to make up the amount necessary for the welfare of this most deserving work. By the bye we wonder if the response to the call for voluntary collections in our churches would not be very much larger if it were made immediately after the yearly report is published, instead of at the present early date. It seems to us that it is best to utilize the public interest which the report always creates for the benefit of the financial welfare of the institution.

THE HORRORS OF HALIFAX.—If we are to judge from the publication of a false telegram recently printed in the *Pall Mall Gazette* we are indeed living in a most remarkable country. Not only, according to this high-handed authority, has some convulsion of nature transferred the Spring Hill coleries to our city but also our methods in dealing with the supposed miners are severely criticized. We learn with interest that convicts are employed in working the mineral railways, and that 1300 of the free laborers, resenting the presence of these infringers of the law, organized a gigantic strike, and poisoned or otherwise injured some dozen of the convict-laborers. As a natural consequence Her Majesty's forces are said to have been called out, and we presume they are terribly afraid of the doughty striker gang. It is much to be deplored that such harmful trash should be allowed to appear in a reputable journal, for the geography of our Province is not yet well enough known among British readers to stamp the lie on the bit of scurrilous writing. The few facts on which the startling news was based must have been the amicably arranged strike at Spring Hill, and possibly the rather large number of out-of-workers in Halifax. For the rest someone's imagination has indeed worked wonders.

ALMOST A MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE.—Many of our readers have followed with growing interest the daily-paper accounts of the trial of Miss Reynolds, on the charge of forging orders for goods. The young lady, who was a stranger in the city, was endeavoring to earn an honest livelihood as a seamstress, when suddenly she became the victim of a train of circumstantial evidence nearly strong enough to land her in Rockhead. The chief witness against her on the trial was a young woman who seems to be familiar to the public by the names either of Murphy or Sloane. She boarded for a few days with the prisoner, and testified that Miss Reynolds had forged the orders and received the goods, while the various dealers to whom the orders had been presented thought they had no difficulty in identifying the prisoner as the would-be purchaser. The state of Miss Reynolds at this stage of the proceedings may be imagined. Without funds, credit or friends, unable to obtain the bond for appearance, which was fixed at \$20—a stranger in the city, housed within the jail, with no prospect of her innocence being proven. On her next appearance in court the case took a sudden turn and the stigma of the authorship of the forgeries was removed from her, while the real character of the chief witness was suddenly disclosed by the prisoner's counsel, who had successfully unravelled the mysteries of a most intricate blackmailing case. The young and innocent girl is now at liberty, and if she now lacks for either work or friends she will have reason to consider us a most inhospitable and indifferent people.

A recent decision in an English assize court will be comforting to some of our hot-tempered friends. The prisoner had struck the plaintiff a blow in the face because the plaintiff had called him a liar. The jury was charged to the effect that retaliation under the circumstances was justifiable, although, as the judge added naively: "I may be giving you new law based on common sense." The jury were of one mind in discharging the prisoner.

A railroad journey on the Panama line seems to be not an unmitigated delight. The conductor, with a pistol in his belt, demands a fare of \$24.00 for the trip of 44 miles. The scenery along the road consists of alligator swamps, forests, from which screaming vultures arise, and occasional settlements of Chinese and negro huts. There are no stations along the line, but the adventurous traveller may be literally "dropped off" if he so desires. A proverb has grown up about the ill-fated isthmus that is distressfully suggestive—"Open your eyes but pinch your nostrils." An investigation as to the nature of the country shows that fevers, agues and malarial diseases abound, the death rate in the hospital being 76 per cent, and it is well known that the sleepers laid down in building the railway meant the death of a corresponding number of workmen. After all, the ocean trip around South America would seem to be far preferable.

It appears that Canada has not been the only retreat of swindling and absconding citizens of the United States. Those who reach us are chiefly of the bank clerk or professional sharper varieties, and sooner or later they find their level. Mexico has of late years been the refuge of criminals escaping justice—murderers, lynchings, and the like have crossed the border line and remained in the little Republic, to the great discomfort of the more correct living citizens. A formal complaint has now been made by President Diaz to the American Government, asking that the disgraceful immigration shall be checked by the proper authorities. The Secretary of War for the United States has ordered more troops along the Rio Grande, in order to protect the most travelled portions of the border, but it is practically impossible to keep out the objectionable class in this way. It is hoped that a diplomatic settlement of the question will be arrived at.

Dr. Douglas, the veteran Methodist leader, is making an appeal to the Canadian people to obtain better laws for the protection of the young girls of our Dominion. At the present time every girl is protected until she reaches the age of sixteen, and if she be a heiress there is further legislation to prevent any interference with her person or property until she has attained her twenty-first year, while for girls over sixteen not prospectively possessed of property, there is no Government guardianship. Dr. Douglas claims justly that this is a "shameless discrimination" between the rich and poor of the land, and that the poor girl being, as a rule, less protected by her natural guardian should be doubly protected by the Government. He asks, however, only that the legislation which protects the heiress shall be so worded as to include the poorer class of girls. Although many of us disapprove of Dr. Douglas' hot-headed protests against the policy of Sir John Thompson or against Roman Catholics generally, yet we cannot but thoroughly sympathize with him in his effort to secure a needed protection for a most worthy class of young people.

Apropos of the Missing Word Competition prosecution, which has been interesting the British public, an old doctrine of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes is quoted. He says that "the turning point in a boy's career is often the moment when he finds himself face to face with the possibility of getting a dollar in any other way than by squarely earning it." The doctrine is a sound one, and is well worthy of consideration by our citizens, who, if they peruse the advertisements in the backs of magazines, and indulge in the guessing competitions which have been the plague of Xmas shoppers, will realize the temptations which are omnipresent for the less experienced members of the community—not to make money, but to hope that they may make money by risking a trifle. The Missing Word Competitions will soon arrive in Canada, since they have been driven out of England, and we feel it to be our duty to warn our young friends to have nothing to do with them. The suggestive request to enclose stamps for packing, "as fees," should be the warning signal to our young people, unless they are inclined to scatter their pennies to the winds.

The short-sighted and barbarous policy of the Russian Government with regard to the persecution of the Jews is being pushed to an extreme limit. More severe edicts against that unhappy people have seldom been enacted even in the darkest pages of history. Every effort is made to compel them to give up their cherished faith, and the 20,000 who have recanted have been, by order of the Government, removed to a little village five miles from Moscow. They are most vigorously governed in civil as well as ecclesiastical matters by the priests of the Russian Orthodox Church, and are severely punished for any delinquencies. Over 100,000 Jews, who have been driven from Moscow, are established at Lodz in Poland, where they have built up a prosperous manufacturing town, while trade in Moscow has been demoralized by the sudden loss of the most industrious and skillful citizens. No Jews, except those born in Russia, are allowed to remain in the towns, but are driven to barren portions of the vast empire, although the town officials are privileged to accept bribes from those who are most unwilling to move. There are many kinds of work which Jewish laborers are not allowed to do, and stringent laws prevent the assembly of the persecuted people in any but authorized synagogues. It is indeed deplorable that such a state of affairs should exist in this nineteenth century.

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

Hundreds of young men flock to California each year, tempted by the glowing pictures which are painted of the prosperous state, but with few exceptions they find that there is no opening for them unless they are well supplied with capital and can engage in manufacturing. A number of energetic young fellows who recently travelled thither, have now journeyed southward to Guatemala, where they mean to establish a colony for the purpose of coffee cultivation. They hope to attract to their settlement many young men who are seeking for openings in life. It is indeed curious that in a Republic of such vast size and resources home openings should not be found; and should the new colony prosper, it may lead to many similar colonies being established, and to the desertion of their country by many of the young and most promising citizens. We trust that the young men of Canada will find fitting openings without straying beyond the bounds of the Dominion.

Fresh complications are continually arising in the affairs of the unfortunate Panama Company. The public have been convinced that the Baron de Reinach did not meet his death by means of poison, although the suspicions of foul play have by no means been lulled. Two officers of the Panama Company died very suddenly during the last week, reminding one not a little of the theatrical custom of ridding the stage of all unnecessary or inconvenient characters before the curtain falls. It is thought that an enquiry into the cause of the two later deaths will shortly be made. Amiel, a celebrated detective, declared before his death that he was offered a large sum of money to murder Dr. Cornelius Herz, and correspondence has been found which justifies belief in the story. The *Fiji* states that a letter-book of the Canal Company has been found which will compromise the characters of many leading men. The letters in question relate to the sale of votes in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and in almost every case Dr. Herz is found to be the "go-between," and not a blackmailer, as the directors of the company would fain have the public believe. It is, however, extremely doubtful if the real inwardness of the financial methods of the company is ever known to the public.

General Booth's many detractors are now silenced by the report of the committee appointed to investigate the financial management of his scheme for reclaiming the degraded and poor of darkest England. The General has by no means been appropriating the money given for charitable work to his private purse, but has kept an accurate account of every penny expended. The expert accountants appointed to examine the books state that the accounts are absolutely correct, and that the money received has been expended in the most economical way. General Booth, being hampered by lack of means, has not yet carried out all the projected branches of his great work, but the food depots and shelters have been established, his match factories are at work, the labor registration and intelligence offices are much used by the cut-of-works, improved lodging houses have been built, and the slum sisters have devoted themselves to improving the condition of the worst parts of London. A brigade has been formed to assist discharged prisoners by providing employment and temporary shelter; a travelling hospital has been organized, and the household salvage company is in successful operation. The farm colony at Hadleigh, with its 1600 acres, gives employment to some three hundred laborers, but the over-sea colony which was to relieve the farm colony has not yet been formed. It is hoped that during the coming year the salvation ship may be floated, the inebriates home erected, the training school for domestic servants opened, industrial schools and refuges provided for the street children, and a poor man's bank opened. When we consider the good which the doughty General has already accomplished, the doubts and cavils which he has outlived, we cannot but have faith in the man and his work, and we trust that the year of 1893 will be one in which his philanthropic work will be greatly aided.

If it be true that "there is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune," then there is a strong probability that the Republic of France may be overthrown if a popular claimant will but make his appearance at the present crisis. The young Prince of the old régime, who laid down his life fighting for England in the Zulu war, might have regained his hereditary titles and restored to his mother, the beautiful ex-Empress Eugenie, the honors of State which she so gloried in, had he been alive at the present state of affairs. The living representative of the once powerful Bonaparte family is Prince Victor, eldest son of Jerome Bonaparte. Although still a young man, and for the most part a stranger to the people of his nation, yet he maintains a certain popularity. Only last September he issued a most interesting manifesto to the Bonapartist faction, in which he charged his followers to take the side of the humble, the unfortunate and the afflicted, to aid in all schemes for social amelioration, and to respect the spirit of the Great Napoleon, whose institutions are still extant in France, although his form of government has vanished. A picturesque achievement or a witty bon-mot may at any time sweep the exiled Prince into popular favor. Meanwhile, the Monarchist party is strong in numbers. The Comte de Paris has united the powerful factions of the Orleanists and Legitimists, and has transferred his claims to the handsome and popular Duc d'Orleans. The ancient Royal House has always had a large following, and the Comte de Paris and his wife are greatly beloved. During their recent visit to the Republic hundreds flocked to the cities favored by the semi-Royal presence to kiss the hand of the gracious Comtesse. The party, politically speaking, is well organized and thoroughly united. So, after all, La Belle France is not so badly off, since she has two legal heirs to a throne which does not at present exist.

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

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

THE MISTLETOE.

Oh, dainty odor of the mistletoe,
Sending my fancy off to long ago!
All this small room with faint perfume beset,
A modest mimicry of violet.

Those ancient days when linen robes of priest
Caught the green bough to deck some furious feast,
Breaking those brittle stems with knives of gold—
Those days were not so fine as some less old.

As jovial days, when jolly Christmastide
Filled all the earth with mirth, dear love beside,
Sweet was it then. Beneath the mistletoe,
To catch a pretty maid and kiss her—so!

Oh, dear was yesterday beneath the bough,
And dear the kisses given there, I trow;
Full sweet the days we never can forget,
But, ah, to-morrows will be sweeter yet.

Mrs. McGlone says she can never trust her husband out of her sight unless she is with him.

A correspondent writes to know what he ought to get for "kicking cows." We should say about a year if he does it habitually.

Old Goldstein—"I cannot advance you any more money Herr Baron; but I can tell you one way of getting on your legs again—sell your carriage and horses."

"I never shot a bird in my life," said a friend to a Irishman, who replied: "I never shot anything in the shape of a bird but a squirrel, which I killed with a stone that fell into the river and got drowned."

Mother—"Willie, don't you know it's wrong to play with your soldiers on Sunday?"

Willie—"But, mamma, this is the Salvation Army."

When a man leaves our side and goes to the other side he is a traitor, and we always felt there was a subtle something wrong about him. But when a man leaves the other side and comes over to us, then he is a man of great moral courage, and we always felt that he had sterling stuff in him.

Some one remarked to Charles Lamb that he considered Shakespeare greatly overrated. "There is," said he, "an immensity of trick in all he wrote, and people are taken by it. Now if I had a mind I could write exactly like Shakespeare." "So you see," proceeded Lamb quietly, "it is only the mind that is wanting!"

Owing to defective punctuation the following absurd passage appeared in the German paper: "Next to him Prince Bismarck walked in on his head, the well-known military cap on his feet, large but well polished top-boots on his forehead, a dark cloud in his hand, the inevitable walking stick in his eye, a menacing glance in gloomy silence."

AND THE GIRLS WERE LEFT.

The Baronet rich was adored,
While his cousin poor was abhorred,
But the rich man died
And the girls all cried,
For the cousin became the rich lord.

NICE FOR A DONKEY.—He thought, and always had thought, that he was born a humorist.

"What quantities of dry grasses you have collected, Miss Jones! Nice room for a donkey to get into."

"Make yourself at home," she said, sweetly.

The anarchist orator (opening the meeting)—"Fellow citizens, I have just been insulted by one of the conscienceless plutocracy. The oppressor met me on the street and I muttered, 'Beware! I am an anarchist.' Then the insulting monopolist turned upon me and said, 'Are you? Well here's a quarter; go get yourself a drink.' What shall we say of such vile"—The meeting (unanimously rising)—"Which way did he go?"

THE DIFFERENCE.—"Ah, well!" sighed Meeker, as his wife again handed him that piece of baby-blue ribbon, and told him to try some of the other stores, "you've changed greatly since we first married."

"Changed?" said Mrs. Meeker. "How?"

"Then you used to love me; now you love to use me," said Meeker, as he started slowly down the steps.

NO USE FOR HIM.—He—Don't you think I would make a good husband? I have such good taste in woman's dress that I could help you select all your gowns.

She—But there is one objection to that.

He—What, pray?

She—If I married you I would have to get them all beforehand.

WHY GO THE OLD SLOW WAY.

When there is a short quick one—Improved methods, thorough work in half the usual time and cost. Board \$2 to \$3 a week.

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

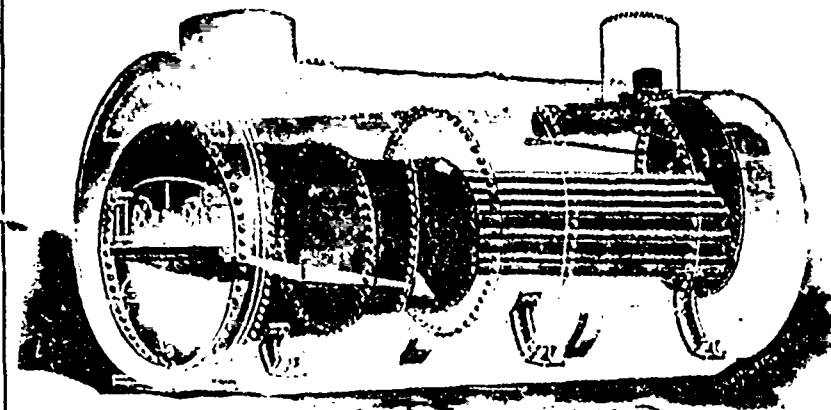
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Loss Heavy, but Health and Pluck left yet.

ESTABLISHED 1848. AMHERST, N. S.

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

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ARE SHOWING AN IMMENSE LINE OF

HOLIDAY GOODS. SHAVING SETS for \$1.

Others at Prices Ranging to \$5.

COLLAR BOXES from 25c. to \$3.

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

EVERYTHING MARKED TO SELL.

CHARACTERISTIC.

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

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

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

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

W. H. JOHNSON,

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

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The Halifax Sugar Refinery has declared a dividend of six per cent.

The various municipal councils throughout the Province are meeting this week.

The lumber shipped from Parrboro during 1892 amounted to 31,815,627 superficial feet.

All the extra clerks employed in the post-office department at Ottawa have been discharged.

There are now seventy vessels registered in Annapolis County with a total tonnage of 9118 tons.

The legislature is called to meet on the 19th of this month for the despatch of "special business."

Wm. Owen, the man who last week accidentally shot himself in a hotel in Lunenburg, is recovering.

Sergeant James, R. A., well known in Halifax, is reported to have committed suicide at Jamaica.

Over two million feet of lumber were shipped by T. G. McMullen from Shubenacadie station last summer.

The Yarmouth people are luxuriating in the possession of comfortably heated electric street cars this winter.

Truro is preparing for the curling bonspiel to be held there on the 17th inst. Rinks from Halifax will take part.

Some twenty men left Halifax on Wednesday for British Columbia, where they go to engage in the sealing business.

The lumber business at Lansdowne, Pictou Co., is reported to be large this winter, and work is being vigorously pushed.

The semi-centenary of the Mount Allison institutions will be celebrated at Sackville, N. B., on the 18th and 19th of this month.

A number of Truro hotel-keepers have been summoned before the stipendiary magistrate of the town charged with violating the liquor law.

The Y. M. C. Associations of Springhill and Moncton are this winter having courses of lectures on medical subjects given by local physicians.

A steel boiler, to be used in the milk factory at Truro for the manufacture of condensed coffee, is being built by the Truro Foundry & Machine Company.

Boss and Matthew Brown, of Rodney, captured a silver fox and four red ones on Dec. 22nd. The silver fox is considered to be very valuable owing to its being captured at this season of the year.

Calendars—useful calendars—have been received from the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., through their Halifax agents, W. L. Lowell & Co., and from the Montreal Paper Mills Company.

The new steam saw mill in Shelburne, owned by John T. Ryer & Son, was totally destroyed by fire on Friday last. Loss about \$8,000, partially insured. It is thought to have been the work of incendiaries.

The turn-table at the I. C. R. roundhouse, Truro, broke down last week under the weight of a very large engine. To get the engines out of the building it was necessary to separate the tenders from them.

Messrs. Hattie & Mylius, the popular Halifax druggists, are presenting their friends with a neatly gotten up book, entitled "The Art of Cooking Made Easy," and containing a large collection of family receipts.

The exports of the port of St. John, N. B., for 1892, were valued at \$3,922,484, of which \$2,488,788 is product and \$1,433,696 non-produce, that is Aroostock lumber. The value of imports was \$3,403,054.

The Wolfville Fruit Land Improvement Co. are completing arrangements for the erection of ten buildings on their property to be completed by the end of May. The company has already disposed of \$5,000 worth of lots.

The prisoner Brent, arrested on suspicion of burglarizing a house at Granville Ferry, and tried under the Speedy Trials Act, was sentenced at Annapolis by Judge Savary on Monday to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The works of the Fredericton Soap Company at St. Mary's, N. B., are to be started in the early spring. John Murch, late manager, who is now in Sioux City learning all the mysteries of soap making, buying and running the plant.

Mr. J. E. Rafuse, of Lunenburg, has recently completed a model of a steamship, which has been pronounced by all who have seen it a fine specimen of miniature steamship architecture. The model is five feet long and is complete in every detail.

We are in receipt of a neat pamphlet sent out by Michael Brown, public accountant, auditor and assignee of this city. The contents of the pamphlet are made up of comments, original and selected, on the art of book-keeping, in which Mr. Brown is well known to be efficient.

The Cumberland Coal and Railway Co. are preparing to ship their coal to St. John by water. Their plan is to use specially constructed barges for the work, to be towed down the bay by tugs. One of the tugs will be built this winter at St. John and will cost \$10,000.

CATARRH IN THE HEAD

Is undoubtedly a disease of the blood, and as such only a reliable blood purifier can effect a perfect cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood-purifier, and it has cured many very severe cases of catarrh. It gives an appetite and builds up the whole system.

The Maritime Provinces are well represented at Harvard this term. Officers and student from Canada number thirty-six, of which number fifteen are from Nova Scotia, eight from New Brunswick, eight from Prince Edward Island, three from Quebec and two from Ontario.

The company which recently purchased the Royal hotel property at Wolfville for the purpose of erecting a new building suitable for the accommodation of the summer tourist travel, is making all necessary arrangements for beginning building operations in the early spring.

The U. P. C. had their annual sleigh drive on Tuesday last, in spite of the fact that the rain poured in torrents before the sleighs were fairly started on their trip. The members and their guests were entertained at Wilson's hotel, Bedford, where the dull day was made bright by music, story-telling, games, etc.

The shipping of the port of North Sydney, Cape Breton, for 1892, shows an increase over previous years. The total arrivals, including vessels for orders, were 2,400 as compared with 1,534 for 1891. Sydney Mines had a busy year; their coal shipments reached 163,000, being 16,000 larger than in the previous year.

Reports from the interior department at Ottawa, state that the coming season will show the biggest influx on record of British and Scandinavian immigrants to Canada. Not much emigration is expected from Germany, Russia or Poland owing to the action of the North Atlantic steamers in declining to carry this class.

The city Board of Works met on Monday afternoon, and had a long discussion on the subject of providing employment for the workmen at present idle in Halifax. It was finally decided to build two sewers, and the engineer was instructed to prepare plans and advertise for tenders for the construction of the same.

The shipment of produce from Prince Edward Island this season has been extensive, a very large quantity of potatoes having gone to the United States and large quantities of oats to the neighboring provinces, Newfoundland and the West Indies, with a few cargoes to England, where, however, the prices have been very low.

A large deputation of steamship men, representing the Allan, Beaver and Dominion lines, waited upon the Dominion Government on Tuesday to consult about the class of immigrants to be admitted next season in view of the cholera epidemic. The ministers have promised to adopt regulations for the guidance of steamship companies.

Every bruise, every sore muscle, should be freely bathed in Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

A number of residents of Wolfville, N. S., a few days ago petitioned Sheriff Belcher to hold an election in the town on the question of incorporation under the provisions of "The Towns Incorporation Act." In compliance with this request the sheriff has given notice that an election on incorporation will be held on the 23rd inst.

I. C. R. Detective Skelington has captured in Hartford, Conn., a man who is believed to be the perpetrator of the daring assault and robbery of the freight agent at Port Lewis, on the 17th of November. His name is not given, but he is a former resident of New Brunswick. A legal firm in Halifax has charge of the case for the I. C. R.

Ezra Henderson, a Pictou boy, now located at Cairns, North Queensland, Australia, in writing to the Moncton Times says: "Don't put 'Ezq.' to my name. It cost me two shillings nine pence for a letter received lately with that on. I had a letter from Londonderry with the same fine; so be careful, as the third offence is heavy."

The Daniels Specialty Company opened at the Lyceum on Monday evening, and were greeted by an audience which filled the house, while many were turned away, unable to obtain even standing room. The programme is varied and good, and each specialist does well the part taken by him or her. The company has had full houses every evening.

A dynamite explosion at Acadia Mines on Tuesday morning seriously injured seven workmen. It was the old story of thawing the dynamite on a stove, and in this case it is almost miraculous that the men who were in the shanty while the thawing process was going on were not blown to atoms. As it is they are all frightfully injured, some being almost unrecognizable.

Application has been made under the Nova Scotia Joint Stock Companies Act for letters patent incorporating the Grand Hotel Company (limited) for building and carrying on a hotel in Yarmouth. The capital is \$40,000 in \$100 shares. The incorporators are L. E. Baker, W. D. Lovitt, R. C. C. Wm. Law, A. W. Eakins, John Lovitt, H. D. Cann, S. A. Crowell, and E. K. Splinney.

During 1892 148 vessels of 25,500 tons were added to the registry in Nova Scotia, and 184 vessels of 62,033 tons struck off, leaving on the registry on Dec. 31st, 2,737 vessels of 426,467 tons, a net decrease of 36 vessels, of 33,893 tons. In New Brunswick and P. E. I. there was a decrease of 23 vessels, of 11,797 tons. The net decrease in the Maritime Provinces was 68 vessels, of 45,692 tons.

The municipal council for the County of Halifax met on Tuesday. J. E. Shatford was re-elected warden by acclamation, and G. H. Madill was unanimously elected deputy-warden. W. J. Wiswell was reappointed clerk and treasurer. Warden Shatford in his address made the statement that the County of Halifax is now in a better financial position than it has ever been. Since the inauguration of the municipal council all lawsuits have been settled, and there is a sufficient sum in the treasury to meet all present liabilities. This is surely an encouraging state of affairs.

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

The wood working factory at Londonderry Station, after being shut down, has again resumed operation.

Notice is soon to be given that application will be made to the Local Legislature for an Act to be called the Annapolis and Granville Bridge and Harbor Improvement Company (L'd.) Hon. T. R. Jones, of St. John, is one of the promoters, and it is hoped that in time it will come to pass that Granville Ferry and Annapolis will be connected by a bridge.

On Monday morning a deputation of citizens of Halifax presented a petition to Mayor Keefe, praying that work be found for the men who were unemployed, and therefore unable to provide for themselves and their families. His Worship after carefully perusing the petition, which had been signed by a large number of men, stated that he would do all he could to ward providing work for the unemployed.

The *Halifax Journal* tells of a remarkably fine crop raised in the season of 1892 on the farm of Mr. Wm. Fish, Belmont. Mr. Fish had 48 1/2 acres of land under cultivation; of these 8 acres of dyke and 20 acres of upland were in grass, the product being 45 tons of hay; 13 acres were devoted to grain, from which were harvested 270 bushels of oats, 80 of wheat, 45 of barley, and 40 of buckwheat; 800 bushels of potatoes was the product of 3 acres of land, and the remaining 2 1/2 acres yielded 800 bushels of mangles, 300 of carrots, 300 of turnips, besides a quantity of beans, peas, etc.

A cane, which is said to have been made from the wood of a house in which Columbus resided in the Madeira Islands, has been presented to President Harrison.

New York health officers are said to be making preparations for the protection of their borders against the dreaded invasion of cholera, which is threatened when the spring opens.

General Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, died at Washington on Wednesday, aged seventy four years. He caught a heavy cold on Tuesday, which brought on pneumonia and ended in heart failure.

New postage stamps, bearing the portrait of Columbus, or scenes in his life, have been issued for use in the United States during the year 1893. The Post-Master-General has ordered two billion of these stamps. The two cent stamps, which are most familiar to Halifaxians, show a picture of the landing of the navigator and his companions.

Boston had a big fire on Tuesday morning. The blaze started in a building on Federal St., occupied by Hecht Bros., from, it is stated, the explosion of a boiler. Eight of the ten buildings along Federal street to Summer street were badly damaged and several others completely burned out. The total loss is estimated at \$1,500,000.

The Pacific coast has been flooded with counterfeit money. From southern California to the interior of British Columbia a bold gang of counterfeiters has been circulating spurious coins. For a month past Puget Sound has been their headquarters. Secret service detectives are after the gang. The counterfeits are imitations of the \$5 and \$10 gold pieces, and nickel five cent pieces of the series of 1886 and 1888.

What is claimed to be the largest freight car ever built was turned out at Altoona, Pa., a few days ago. It is to carry the 124 ton cannon Krupp is making for exhibition at Chicago from Baltimore to Chicago. The car is practically two cars, with eight pairs of wheels each, jointed together and made into one by an iron bridge. Another car of almost equal size is building to transport two sixty-five ton guns and a big piece of armour plate over the same route.

Lizzie Borden, the young woman charged with the murder of her father and step-mother at Fall River, Mass., in whose case much interest is taken, is still confined in jail. The Attorney-General of the State now intimates that he will be unable to attend to her trial for several months to come, during which time she will have to remain in prison where she has already spent months. If she be innocent or guilty it would seem to be nothing more or less than fair play to decide the matter at the earliest possible date.

William Watson, the English poet, who recently became insane, is reported to have fully recovered his sanity.

The Czar of Russia has given orders that relief works be started in the distressed districts forthwith for the benefit of those suffering from the effects of the famine.

The total number of vessels laid up at English and Scotch ports is 479 and the total tonnage is 858,500. Besides these there are laid up in continental ports 98 steamers. As the result of the serious depression in the shipping industry of England and the Continent 500,000 men are idle.

Harper's Bazaar is responsible for the following in re Queen Victoria's poetical aspirations. Her Majesty at one time wrote a book of poetry which she sent to a publisher under a *nom de plume*. It was promptly "returned with thanks." Many poets in humbler circumstances will sympathise with the feelings experienced by the Royal lady, if this story be true.

It is stated, apparently upon authority, that the National Cordage Company of America, encouraged by reports of confidential agents, have resolved to invade the British market without delay. British ropemakers are in a condition verging on terror at the prospect of vigorous American competition. They have long been aware that the manilla rope which they make cannot compare in quality with that manufactured in the United States, but they made no efforts to improve their goods, being confident that low prices would continue to keep out the Americans.

Dr. J. Weir, Dorchester, says: "Have prescribed Puttner's Emulsion with good results in pulmonary, scrofulous and wasting diseases. Especially applicable to children, being so easily taken."

Best Remedy for Catarrh of the Bladder, Uterus, etc., and Cheapest

CATARRH

Sold by Druggists of every town.

50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

1893.

To Smokers.

We beg to tender our thanks to smokers for the kindly appreciation of our efforts in the past to furnish them with the Highest Grade Goods consistent with prices charged, and to assure them that no effort will be spared to continue to enter with only the choicest the market of the world affords. Our brands this year will be found even better than ever. Our name is a guarantee of the best value at lowest prices.

We buy no cheap tobacco. Quality at any price is our motto, not quantity at the least prices. We do not manufacture cheap cigars. Our goods are High Grade. Cost no more to the consumer than Cigars of greatly inferior quality that are persistently foisted upon the public by some dealers for the sake of additional gain.

When you ask for our brands "Cable Extra," "Kicker," "Mungo," "Madre E Hijos," "La Padre," "La Corona," and "La Flora," Clear Havana Cigars, the cream of the Havana crops, you secure yourself against inferior value.

Those dealers who state they are "just out," or don't handle them, or have better value, etc., are the ones who are not satisfied with a reasonable profit.

By insisting upon having our brands you protect yourself.

With best wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

We beg to remain,
Very gratefully yours,
S. DAVIS & SONS.

LYCEUM * THEATRE.
SECOND WEEK, COMMENCING
MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1893.
DANIELS'
Grand Specialty Company.



Read the Names -
MARLOW & PLUNKETT, Barrioists & Comedians
HARRY J. DANIELS, Ventriloquist
MISS EMILINE STEISS, Sourette
JOHN F. FENTON, Ckg and Reel Dancer.
CHARLES LADEN DORSET, Music & Ckg Artist
BILLY MALONE, Irish Comedian & Dancer.
N. G. LEE, Musical Artist.
CHARLEY KROUSE, Dutch Comedian.
FRED MIALO, Clown Juggler
Nothing to offend the most fastidious person.
- ADMISSION -
10c. Reserved Seats **10c.** extra. **10c.**
Doors open at 7. Performance at 8 p.m.

A conversion syndicate has been formed at Vienna for the purpose of procuring gold for Hungary in anticipation of the currency reform. It consists of the Rothschild firms of Vienna and Frankfort, the Austrian Credit Foncier, the Hungarian Credit Bank, Blicheroder of Berlin, and the Darmstadt Disantagelleschaft. The opposition will not begin before next fall and will last three years. Austria is negotiating with the same syndicate for the same purpose.

IT'S A DOSE
THE GREAT
THE BEST
COUGH CURE
125-50-8-11-2

SHILOH'S CURE.

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

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

SKODA'S DISCOVERY contains MORE CELERY than any CELERY COMPOUND made.



CHARLES EMMET.

"I AM CURED!"
Physicians, Pile Remedies and the Knife
UTTERLY FAILED!
Yet there was Help!

GENTS - I wish to inform you that the treatment consisting of SKODA'S PILE CURE, sent me for PILES, has, as stated in your letter accompanied, cured me, actually cured me.

Why, gentlemen, I can hardly realize it. When I stop to think of the long years of suffering I have endured, of the Physicians employed, of the two surgical operations performed (having had the Pile Tumors removed twice with the knife) and all I could get was temporary relief. But now after taking seven bottles of **THAN SKODA'S DISCOVERY**, Three Boxes, LITTLE TABLETS, and using Five Boxes of SKODA'S PILE CURE, I am cured.

I can now go to work every day, and halt rest for a few days to work out the matter.

You freely gave me the medicine but I **COLD** want to partially pay you for what you have done. Enclosed find \$20, which is about what I paid for one operation that did me really no good at all.

Gratefully yours,
Bangor, Me. **CHAS. EMMET.**

Guarantee Contract with Every Bottle.
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 cartons 50 cts.

Christmas Presents
For Gentlemen.
FREEMAN ELLIOT, HOLLIS ST.

Now showing
Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns
And Smoking Jackets;
Gloves and Mitts, all makes.
Silk & Reliable Cloth Umbrellas,
Neck Ties and Scarfs,
Pocket Hds, Mufflers.
Large Stock to Select From.
Opposite Halifax Club.

E. Maxwell & Son

TAILORS.

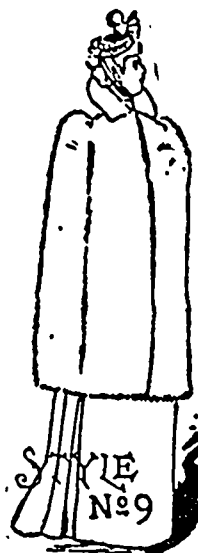
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SEALLETTE SACQUES

TO ORDER.

68 GRANVILLE ST

TELEPHONE 800.



FURS!

FINEST

FURS!

CHEAPEST

FURS!

Useful Xmas Presents.

Ladies' Seal & Persian Jackets

ALSO

Storm Collars,

Capes, Muffs,

Gauntlets, &c.

In all the Fashionable Furs.

Fur-lined Russian Circulars

VERY CHEAP, AT

COLEMAN'S,

143 GRANVILLE ST.

Old Chum

(CUT PLUG.)

OLD CHUM
(PLUG.)

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

Oldest Cut Tobacco manufac-
turers in Canada.

D. Ritchie & Co.

MONTREAL.

Cut Plug, 10c. 1/2 lb Plug, 10c.
1/4 lb Plug, 20c.

SCOTT'S

MR. J. A. CARROL,
ST. STEPHEN N. E.

Says, I have had Rheumatism very
bad and could not find anything to

CURE

help me, I purchased three bottles of
SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMA-
TISM and it entirely cured me.

FOR RHEUMATISM.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

London Rubber Stamp Mfg Co.

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

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

SIR ADAMS ARCHIBALD.

Broken the chain,—dropt, the last shining link
That held us to our country's glorious past,
Hare we our brows to look upon the mound
Where so much honor lies; for with no blush,
Unhesitant may Fame repeat his name,
Last of a memorable company,
Do this his praise, he loved Acadia well,
And well he served her. Then his sunset clear,
That purely rode in the mid heaven of life,
And with the forecast of eternal rest,—
That blessed rest which waits on duty done.

We walk 'mid changes manifold, and see
The rising of the new from out the old;
The fathers are but shadows, while their heads
Do gather haloes; yet serenely sure—
As stars o'erlooking the autumnal leaves
That drop or whirl away, their works remain,
And from their silent urns they rule us still.

But in Acadia's annals,—many-leaved
At last, with increment of years to be,—
How'er the pages may be written o'er
With words symbolic of man's love and praise,
And high achievement, handed on to Fame,
No names are dearer to the common heart
Than those once writ with Archibald and Howe.

Dec. 29th, 1892.

PASTOR FELIX.

A SINGLE STITCH.

One stitch dropped as the weaver drove
His nimble shuttle to and fro,
In and out, beneath, above,
'Till the pattern seemed to bud and grow
As if the fairies had helping been—
One small stitch which could scarce be seen;
But the one stitch dropped pulled the next stitch out,
And a weak spot grew in the fabric stout:
And the perfect pattern was marred for aye
By the one small stitch that was dropped that day.

One small life in God's great plan,
How futile it seems as the ages roll,
Do what it may, or strive how it can,
To alter the sweep of the infinite whole!
A single stitch in an endless web,
A drop in the ocean's flow and ebb!
But the pattern is rent where the stitch is lost,
Or marred where the tangled threads have crossed:
And each life that falls of its true intent
Mars the perfect plan that its Master meant.

SUSAN COOLIDGE.

EVERYDAY TRAGEDIES.

"The tragic and the metaphysical are in reality inseparable. Let us take a familiar illustration," writes Walter Blackburn Harto in the *New England Magazine*, "The tragedy of a Balclava charge is not in the roar of artillery, the confused mass of wildly galloping horses, thundering madly along, unbridled or riderless, the cries and clash of arms, the forms upright or swaying in the saddle, the blare and din, sooty clouds and the fire and smell of gunpowder. All this makes a fine picture; but the tragedy lies in the mind of each individual rider, who has risked his divinity in this hideous insanity of war. Too many writers seem to think that tragedy consists solely of murders, accidents, suicide, flood, fire, slaughter, and the rattle of musketry. These things may be either the accompaniments, or the causes of tragedy, it is true; but the tragedy itself is invariably in the minds of the actors or onlookers. And there are the tragedies of quiet, ordinary life. There is the tragedy of noble purposes defeated. Tragedies are taking place every day between actors who do not move out of their chairs. Every doctor's office, every lawyer's sanctum, every court of law,—every house in a large city has been at some time the scene of a tragedy. 'All houses wherein men have lived and died are haunted houses.' A man may live a life filled with tragedy and never go to the wars or get shipwrecked; indeed, he may never leave his study, his house or his garden. All this is, of course, obvious; but one would not imagine it to be so from a constant reading of the criticisms on the fiction which goes behind actions and discovers souls."

ODD BOOKS.

In some countries, leaves of trees are still used for books. In Ceylon, the leaves of the talipot, a tree common on that island, are used for a similar purpose. The talipot-tree belongs to the Palm family. It grows to about a hundred feet high, is straight, and has no real branches. When very old the tree blossoms, and dies after ripening its fruit. The trees never bloom but once. The leaves used for books are cut by the natives before they spread open, and are of a pale brownish-yellow, a color they retain for ages. The characters are impressed upon the leaf, and are rubbed over with charcoal to make them show more plainly. The leaves are then strung together between covers of board, or of some less common material.

Early writers made use of linen or cotton fabrics, of skins, and even of scales of fish, for writing. For a long period papyrus was used, the books being made in rolls, being about one and a half feet wide and sometimes fifty feet long. Papyrus was a flag, or bulrush, growing eight or ten feet high, found in the marshes of Egypt; from its inner pith the form of paper called papyrus was made. A most extraordinary papyrus was discovered at Memphis, supposed to be more than 3000 years old. It measured 100 feet in length. It is a "funeral roll," and is preserved in the British Museum,

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

Papyrus sheets were neatly joined, attached to a stick, and rolled upon it (whence we have our word "volume," from the Latin *volvere*, to roll). The titles were written on tags attached to the sticks, or inscribed on the outside of the rolls. The rolls were kept in round wooden boxes resembling the old-fashioned handboxes, and could easily be carried about.

When the literary jealousy of the Egyptians caused them to stop the supply of papyrus, the king of Pergame, a city in Asia Minor, introduced the use of skins in a form called from the place of its invention, *pergamona*, whence our word "parchment" is believed to be derived. Vellum, a finer article made from calfskin, was also used. Many of the books done on vellum in the middle ages were transcribed by monks, and often it took years to complete a single copy.

Books consisting of two or three leaves of lead, thinly covered with wax, on which they wrote with an iron pen or stylus, the leaves being joined by iron rings or by ribbons, were also used by the ancients.

Books remained very scarce and expensive until after the introduction of paper made from linen and the invention of printing.

When the first libraries were established in England books were so rare and valuable that they were usually attached to the shelves by iron chains to prevent their being stolen.

A fashion of expensive bindings prevailed for a long time, and great skill was exhibited in bindings ornamented by embroidery and various styles of needlework, as well as in bindings studded with precious stones. Queen Elizabeth used to carry about with her, suspended by a golden chain a book called "The Golden Manual of Prayer," bound in solid gold. On one side was a representation of "The Judgment of Solomon;" on the other the brazen serpent with the wounded Israelites looking at it. In the Jewel House of the Tower of London is a book bound in gold and enamel, clasped with a ruby; on one side is a cross of diamonds, with other diamonds around it; on the other a flower-de-luce in diamonds, and the arms of England. The book is enriched with small rubies and emeralds.

BEFORE THE DAYS OF POSTAGE-STAMPS.

Before the use of postage-stamps various sums were paid for the delivery of letters. The amounts were regulated by the distance, and were collected on the delivery of the letter.

In the early part of this century the postage on a single sheet of paper was eight cents, and over forty miles the rate was increased; so that over five hundred miles a single sheet was twenty-five cents. But after a time these rates were gradually reduced, until in 1845 a letter weighing not over half an ounce was five cents under three hundred miles, and over that distance, ten cents.

Sir Rowland Hill, who was at the head of the Post-office Department of England at this time, introduced the use of postage-stamps in 1840, and also lessened the charges for postage. In 1847 the United States adopted the use of the postage-stamp, the low-priced one being five cents.

But railways and steamboats had now taken the place of the old-fashioned mail-coaches and postboys; and with the more rapid sending of the mails, the cheaper rates of postage, and the growing population of the country, gradual changes and improvements took place in the post-office system. And here we are, in 1892, receiving our letters from the Pacific coast in six days—also from England in the same time; and a few days or hours will place us in direct communication with our friends and correspondents in almost every part of the country.—*December St. Nicholas.*

CLOCKLESS COUNTRIES.

Liberia, in Africa, has neither clock nor timepiece of any sort, the reckoning of time is made entirely by the movement and position of the sun, which rises at 6 a. m. and sets at 6 p. m., almost to the minute, the year round, and at noon it is vertically over head. The islanders of the South Pacific have no clocks, but make a curious time marker of their own. They take the kernels from the nuts of the candle tree and wash and string them on the rib of a palm leaf. The first or top kernel is then lighted. All of the kernels are of the same size and substance, and each will burn a certain number of minutes and then set fire to the next one below. The natives tie pieces of bark cloth at regular intervals along the string to make the divisions of time.

Among the natives of Singar, in the Malay Archipelago, another peculiar device is used. Two bottles are placed neck to neck, and sand is placed in one of them, which pours itself into the other every half hour, when the bottles are reversed. There is a line near by also, on which are hung twelve rods marked with notches from one to twelve. A regularly appointed keeper attends to the bottles and rods and sounds the hours upon a gong.

THE WAGES OF SKILL.

When one finds an opening, and leaves the operative class for the managing class, the value of his service shows for itself in some way that commands recognition. Thus, in the early days of agriculture, farmers send their produce to market by a man who makes a business of marketing for others. He can handle the product of ten farms, say, and hence twenty farmers give a living to two middlemen. After a time a man turns up that is smart enough to sell the product of twenty farms, and obtain better prices for the producers by taking off a little from the commissions, and soon he gets all the business, and his two rivals are obliged to retire from the field.

When they are out the profits which were divided by two are taken by one, less the small discount that he made to the farmers to secure their custom. Now, doing the work of two, he saves the time and expenses on the road of one, and so, while they just made a living, he rapidly accumulates, and makes money faster than the farmers who raise the produce which he only sells. In a few years he is the richest man in town, and the farmers, looking only at the result, are dissatisfied, and though he has done the selling for them for less than they could possibly have done it themselves, and also for less than any other man had ever done it for that community, they complain of him as an extortioner, or robber of the poor men who have done all the hard work. To state it mildly, he is a non-producer who has eaten up the farmers of the town.

And what has happened to the farmers has happened to all others. The competent manufacturer has come in, and by doing a much larger business has retired several incompetents to the ranks; the competent trader has done the same, the banker has done it, the expressman has done it, and all others have where there was a chance.—*From Are Business Profits Too Large? by J. B. Mann, in The Popular Science Monthly for November.*

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

In the manufacture of matches the Eddy Company controls the trade of the Dominion. Their match factory, situated at Hull, in the province of Quebec, employs 475 hands and turns out daily about 27,000,000 matches, 6,000 cords of wood and 100 tons of sulphur are annually turned into matches by the Eddy Company. This fact shows the enormous trade which can be developed by a manufacturer who keeps up his reputation for making a first-class article for universal use. In a fire proof room in the factory are four machines for making the little paper boxes which hold the matches. A strip of paper, about three inches wide, is fed into each machine from a spool. This machine prints, cuts, pastes and forms up the little box so that it drops down into the receiver complete, already for filling with matches. Each of these machines is made up of 3,700 pieces, and all were manufactured on the premises from designs made by the mechanical superintendent of the company. It takes three years to build one machine, hence the great precautions against fire by having them in fire proof quarters.

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The finest, completest and latest line of Electrical appliances in the world. They have never failed to cure. We are so positive of it that we will back our belief and send you any Electrical Appliance now in the market and you can try it for Three Months Largest list of testimonials on earth. Send for book and journal free
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Mr. Geo. W. Turner

Simply Awful

Worst Case of Scrofula the Doctors Ever Saw

Completely Cured by HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

"When I was 4 or 5 years old I had a scrofulous sore on the middle finger of my left hand, which got so bad that the doctors cut the finger off, and later took off more than half my hand. Then the sore broke out on my arm, came out on my neck and face on both sides, nearly destroying the sight of one eye, also on my right arm. Doctors said it was the

Worst Case of Scrofula

they ever saw. It was simply awful! Five years ago I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Gradually I found that the sores were beginning to heal. I kept on till I had taken ten bottles, ten dollars' worth of what a return I got for that investment? A thousand per cent! Yes, many thousands. For the past 4 years I have had no more.

Work all the Time.

Before I could do no work. I know not what to say strong enough to express my gratitude to Hood's Sarsaparilla for my perfect cure. GEORGE W. TURNER, Farmer, Galway, Saratoga county, N. Y.

HOOD'S PILLS do not weaken, but aid digestion and tone the stomach. Try them. 25c.

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

J. A. LEAMAN & CO.

Wholesale & Retail Victuallers.

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

CANNED GOODS, BOLOGNAS, & C.

6 to 10 Bedford Row,

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DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.
SAND GRAINED DRAWING PAPER
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TRACING PAPER.
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TRACING LINEN.
DRAWING PENS
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A. & W. MACKINLAY,
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TERRIO'S
FRENCH BLUEING,
The Best in the World, will not
Streak the Clothes.

RED STAR
AMMONIA,
FULL PINTS Fifteen Cents per bottle.

Prepared by
THE JOHN D. WAINMAN MFG. CO.,
37 & 38 India St., Boston, Mass.

COMMERCIAL.

Quietness has been the distinctive feature of not only the wholesale but of all trade during the past week. This being customary immediately after the holidays excites no comment, and probably merchants will have to permit some little time longer to lapse in patience before they can expect general business to revive to any great extent. Most business men, very naturally, take a bright view of the coming year's trade from the standpoint of New Year's week, and hence, with few exceptions, our leading merchants are buoyant with glowing prospects of trade in the future. There are, however, a few who incline to be reticent regarding prospects in the future, and who shake their heads, implying that they think the present is a time for tsking in rather than for spreading sail. On the whole, however, after taking stock and balancing the accounts of 1892, the majority of men in business have commenced the New Year with the greatest confidence in the coming season's trade.

The *Canadian Grocer* says:—"The power conferred on the Governor-in-Council by certain clauses in various amendments to our Tariff Act, authorising him to suspend the duty on sugar and molasses indirectly imported, has been exercised. The last issue of the *Canada Gazette* contains the proclamation of the Governor-General declaring the tariff on indirect importations of sugar and molasses suspended. We can now bring in from the United States on the same footing as from the country of production either sugar or molasses that has been imported into that country. Formerly the duty on indirect imports of this kind deburred such trade. The addition of one cent per gallon to the price of molasses imported into this country at second hand of course discriminated in favor of direct importation from the country of production. The same effect resulted from the levying of five per cent. additional upon the price of sugar indirectly imported. This duty is suspended for two years. It is supposed that this step is taken by the government to remove any cause of irritation that may arise from it on the other side of the border, where a good deal of ill-nature has recently been expressed—notably in President Harrison's message—on account of duties that appeared to be imposed for the purpose of securing our carrying trade for our railway and vessel companies. United States importers of sugar and molasses are, therefore, as free to sell in our markets as the producer in the West Indies. This will not affect the price of sugar or molasses to the consumer. It will increase the convenience of our own refiners and wheelers, and remove a cause of ill-feeling between Canada and the United States."

The demand of the people for the enactment of a general bankruptcy law for the whole Dominion is, we are pleased to note, becoming more urgent and universal. Under the present lack of system solvent concerns are more or less at the mercy of a large class of traders—a class that, unfortunately, is increasing—who simply fail whenever it suits their convenience, because they know that, as a rule, they can dictate pretty well their own terms of settlement. Creditors also know that, under existing laws, if they oppose a settlement for ever such good cause, it is only throwing good money after bad, for, if the insolvent pays nothing, he can snap his fingers in the faces of his creditors and go on again as if he had paid every one one hundred cents on the dollar. In the great majority of failures the advantages are all on the side of the insolvents, and the creditors have merely to accept whatever dividend the former choose to offer. Now it is self-evident that the law of any country that will thus permit debtors to laugh at their creditors needs radical and drastic reform. The great desideratum of the present day is a bankruptcy law that will deal directly with insolvents and relieve creditors of the annoyance, trouble and expense which now fall upon them, but which should devolve upon the law, as is the case in Great Britain.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & Co., NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—"The new year has opened with a more settled feeling in the financial markets than was generally expected. The funds called in from loan last week, to be available for the payment of dividends and interest, have this week been disbursed for those purposes, while currency has flowed in freely from the interior; and thus the banks have been enabled to better supply the wants of borrowers. At the same time, the recent exports of gold—largely due to remittances to pay January interest on our obligations held abroad—are about coming to a close; which will soon help to restore confidence in the market, the disturbance of which has been a principal cause of late in unsettling stock exchange values.

The annual balancing of accounts of individuals and corporations appears to have been generally unusually satisfactory as to results. Though the business of 1892 was of an undemonstrative character and exceptionally free from speculative excitement, yet the year's aggregates show its volume to have been extraordinary and its net results probably unprecedentedly profitable. The fact that the year's records of business failures in the United States show the amount of liabilities to have been but little over one-half those of either 1891 or 1890, speaks volumes for the conservative and profitable character of the year's trade. This gratifying result has been principally due to the abundant harvest of 1891 and the fairly average crops of 1892. The proceeds of that period of extraordinary production have been employed in the liquidation of a large amount of deferred indebtedness, which has infused new life and confidence into every branch of business and imparted a healthier tone to credit operations. The creditors whose claims have thus been settled have had to seek new investments, and their purchases have been one principal cause of the stability of securities and of the ease with which we have taken up such an immense amount of investments returned from abroad.

It is this same general consciousness of financial strength and soundness that has caused the startling results of the presidential election to be received with such unexpected calmness. It is also to this cause that we must attribute the absence of uneasiness in the near prospect of a pronounced change

in the industrial and commercial policy of the nation. The seeming small account that Wall street attaches to this impending legislation is not due to any want of comprehension of its importance or of the interruptions to trade that it will occasion, but to the conviction that the country is well prepared to endure the trial of its strength. Wall street enters the New Year with this very important fact in its favor,—that while, as already intimated, a permanent investment has already been found for the securities returned from Europe, the issues of new obligations by railroads have been in 1892 (as also for the two previous years) exceptionally light. It is true that considerable amounts of stock have been put out in connection with the incorporation of private firms; but these are not new creations, but the mere changing of the form of already existing enterprises.

It is therefore to be presumed that the new creations of corporate capital have, for the last two or three years, fallen below the normal demand for investments, and that therefore the floating market supply of securities must now be of strictly moderate dimensions. This consideration has contributed towards sustaining the market through the trying conditions of late months, and may reasonably be trusted to afford like support during 1893.

With so many really substantial factors in favor of confidence, it is unfortunate that anything should occur to weaken their legitimate effect upon Wall street interests. It is unnecessary to inquire what truth there may have been in the rumors of a concerted plan for helping the market and the banks by a large transient issue of United States bonds, for the mere public mention of the matter has quashed the suggestion. The incident, however, has been a misfortune; for both at home and abroad it will be construed as implying a condition of things calling for extraordinary precautions; and such a suspicion does injustice to the intrinsic strength of the existing situation and suggests danger where it does not really exist."

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

	Week Previous Weeks corresponding to				
	Jan. 7, 1893	1892	1892	1891	1890
United States	313	190	339	391	384
Canada	27	20	40	46	46

Dry Goods.—During the past two weeks trade has been slow with the wholesale houses in general, but in spite of this the movement in repeats for woollens and other heavy winter goods has been sufficient to lighten stocks very considerably. Heavy suits, gloves, underwear, hosiery, overcoatings of all kinds and heavy suitings and dress goods have all moved out well. Commercial agents are again getting out upon the road with full lines of spring samples, and soon shipments of these will be resumed. Travelers are returning from England by every steamer, and those who have arrived report that the English dry goods trade is in a very deplorable condition—thousands of cotton operatives in Liverpool, Manchester and other centres being out of work, and many of them in an almost starving condition. They also report the Australian dry goods trade in a bad way, so much so that some of the best English houses are refusing credit in that quarter. Remittances are slow and city collections are disappointing.

BREADSTUFFS.—A fair local demand is reported for flour at unchanged prices, but the volume of business continues small. A small movement is reported in oats, but the demand is purely local in its character. In Chicago and other grain centres wheat and corn have been nominally steady, but the general tone of the markets has been decidedly weaker, and as the "visible supply" continues to increase a break appears to be imminent. English and Continental cables are weaker and no disposition to forestall possible future wants by purchases is evinced.

PROVISIONS.—A small movement is reported in pork, Prince Edward Island product coming in for a good share of attention, prices holding firm. In Chicago pork rules very strong and shows a marked upward tendency. Hogs have been in active demand and offerings are promptly taken at firm figures. The cattle market has been steady to strong but the sheep market was slow.

BUTTER.—No radical change is furnished in butter, the local market ruling quiet on the whole. With regard to dairy the demand is restricted to a small jobbing call for local consumptive purposes. Really choice lots of best stock are not plentiful, and command good prices from home buyers. Such may be quoted at 24c. to 25c. A Montreal report is:—"The market rules quiet but steady, with a falling off in the export demand. Sales of choice creamery have been made in a jobbing way at 23c. to 24c., but 22½c. is the utmost limit that would be paid for a round lot for shipment. In Western there have been a few transactions at 17c. to 19c. as to quantity and quality. Late advices from England are less satisfactory, and some believe that the English trade is about over for the season." A London correspondent writes:—"The bad state of trade has its effect on the demand for butter, accentuated by the muggy weather and heavy arrivals, positive and prospective, of Colonials. The winter of discontent has already set in strongly for our Australian shippers, who must feel very sore at the rapid climb down of rates to such low levels as have had to be accepted to clear. The landing of 3,294 packages from New Zealand this week marks the finish of consignments thence until the New Year, and next week agents may be a little more fortunate, but this week 116c. to 118c. has been accepted for ordinary best, offerings being as low as 98c. American and Canadian are slow of sale, creameries up to 112c. in Liverpool."

CHEESE.—There is nothing to note regarding the local cheese market except that prices continue to be very firm in sympathy with those elsewhere, but the stock here is ample to meet all present enquiry, so that holders are unable to force figures upward. From Montreal it is reported:—"There is no break in the strength of the market, further sales of finest Western being reported at 11c. to 11½c. with business in under grades at 10½c. to 10¾c. Late advices from England are very firm, with actual sales of finest in Liverpool at 58s. 6d. to 56s. Stocks here are not over 50,000 boxes, but from present appearances it looks as if they would all be wanted if there were

double the above quantity here, as there can now be no doubt that the shortage in the English market is a more important factor in the situation than most people had any idea of. A letter from London says:—"Cheese is on a holiday tack, and will probably be quiet for a week or so. The lowest point is generally felt to be ruling, and holders are sanguine of realizing hopping prices before long. The only activity in the whole trade is in Canadian Septembers, which are going steadily into consumption; and as each transaction closes, holders feel more confidence in the future. There are some holders who persist in the notion that Canadian cheese is going much higher yet, and in Glasgow there is said to be very little in hand except what is in the possession of confirmed bulls. Their patience and belief should be rewarded. Prices have gone up at the Northern ports quite 1s. to 2s., and not much to be got at that of late makes, while earlier parcels are getting scarce every day, and consequently appreciating."

Eggs.—The supply of eggs coming to this market continues to be small, and under a slightly better consumptive demand receivers have been able to push prices up a notch or two. Reserves in this Province are now reduced to a minimum, and prices are sure to advance steadily for the next three months. Of course, if extra fancy prices are received many will forego the indulgence in eggs, but there will be many who will have eggs at any price, and these will bolster the market and keep it firm. A Montreal report says:—"The improvement noted last week has continued, and prices are a little higher, single cases of Montreal lined selling at 18c., and round lots at 16c. to 17c. Held fresh are steady at 19c. to 20c. Any lots suitable for boiling are quoted at 24c. to 25c. There is still a good demand for English account, but the stock is not here to ship. Very favorable returns have just been received from Liverpool." In London eggs are very quiet, confectioners having supplied their Christmas wants a little while back, and the rise expected this week, consequent on shortness of supplies, has not been realized. In Glasgow, Canadians, fresh, are quoted up to 10s. per long hundred, and there is a fair inquiry for pickles. In Liverpool, old rates rule.

APPLES.—There is nothing new to remark as to this fruit in our market. A few small lots have been offered at auction during the week and sold mostly at quite low figures. A London letter says:—"Heavy sales of apples have been put through this week, and very much better prices have been realized; but there would appear to be too many of them on the market, and competition for them is nothing like what their fine quality would lead one to expect would be the case, the later arrivals unbarrelling in much better condition than was a few weeks back the case."

DRIED FRUIT.—The enquiry for dried fruit has been almost nil during the past fortnight, full supplies having been laid in before the holidays. No holder of stock feels any anxiety as to prices, the bulk being general that when the dull period is over the supply will be easily absorbed at current prices. The position of the New York market bears out this view. There Valencia raisins continue to be good property and are firmly held at unchanged prices. In Toronto they remain on a basis of 5 1/2c., but, as before, there is off-stalk fruit offering at 4 1/2c., but it has little to recommend it to buyers. Layers are quoted from 7c. There is no change in Saltanas, which range from 6 1/2c. to 12 1/2c. Malaga raisins are easy at following prices; London layers \$2.20 to \$2.50, Blackbaskets in boxes \$1, in quarter flats \$1.30, blue baskets in boxes \$4.75, connoisseur clusters in boxes \$4, in quarter flats \$1.25, superior Dehesa layers in boxes \$5, in quarter flats \$1.75, Royal Buckingham \$6, Imperial cabinets \$2.20 to \$2.75, finest Vega \$7. Prunes are quiet at from 7 1/2c. Currants show an easier tendency in New York, where coming receipts are expected to further depress prices.

SUGAR.—As anticipated the price of refined sugar has advanced 1/2c. to 3/4c. per lb. Granulated is now up to 4 1/2c. at the refineries, and yellows are quoted at 3 1/2c. for lowest to 4 1/2c. for brightest. There have been enquiries at former figures, but it is too late, as the advance must be paid before the goods are obtainable and at the moment the chances are all in favor of higher prices. The raw market remains very firm, cables from London quoting cane at steady, and beet firm at 14s. 4 1/2d. Jan. and 14s. 6 1/2d. Feb. There is said to be a tremendous amount of speculative buying in Java and Philippine Island sugar for next June and July shipment, in expectation of an advance in prices, based on a short supply of the cane product. The New York market for refined is firm under a good demand at 4 1/2c. to 4 3/4c. for granulated. The Commercial Bulletin of New York says:—"The statement is made that refiners have taken some 50,000 tons on the European markets, in anticipation of backward receipts from the West Indies, but there is a belief that before these sugars can become available, considerable stock will be required for current meltings, and on the parcels coming to hand a full limit of valuation is sustained. The only business made public to-day was a steamer lot of 48 hhds. muscovado at 3s. for 89 test, but there was no abatement in expressions of confidence over the situation."

TEA.—Although the last two or three weeks have been broken, there have been some further transactions, and buyers are evidently beginning to understand that holding off for lower prices is not going to bring them about. There is considerable enquiry for cheap teas, the prices of which are moving upwards.

COFFEES.—There has been more enquiry for coffees, which continue to be scarce, and prices are, if anything, firmer. The play of the market outside does not change the position of affairs materially, any easier feeling being but transient and always followed by firmness. The stocks or spot in this market are light, and are low in the finer grades. The trade at the moment does not, however, call for large supplies, and wholesale buyers are availing themselves of the slack spell to gain time in the placing of their orders for further supplies.

FISH.—The local market has developed new features since our last report, but holders profess great confidence in the future course of trade in this line. Our outside advices are as follows:—Toronto, Jan. 11.—The sales of fish are still light, under a quiet demand. Stocks are likely to be

none too full for Lent, as there is a limited stock in the frozen state. Sea herring as for. Steak cod is 6 1/2c. to 7c. Market cod is 4 1/2c. Codfish, skinned and boned, sells at 6 1/2c., and is in fair request. Labrad or herring is \$6, Shore herring \$5 to \$5.50, and Digby 11c. to 12 1/2c. per lb.; boneless from 4c.; bones cod 7c. to 8c. Montreal, Jan. 11.—Enquiries are already being made for Lent, green cod being asked for, and not obtainable under \$5.50, with large held firmly at \$6.25 to \$6.50 per bbl. Holders' ideas have considerably changed, strengthened by the loss of a large cargo recently. Dry cod is steady at \$1.50 per quintal. Herring continues quiet but firm at \$5 to \$5.25 for Labrador and Capre, and Cape Breton, August and September catch, was \$1.50 to \$1.75. Yarmouth blisters \$1.25 per box of 60; smoked herring 12 1/2c. per box; boneless codfish 6 1/2c. to 7c., and fish 3 1/2c. to 4 1/2c. Gloucester, Mass., Jan. 11.—Two frozen herring arrivals have been reported the past week, the first of the season, but the reports from Newfoundland are conflicting and results are uncertain. Other fish have been in very light receipts, but the year opens with small stocks brought over and a favorable outlook for a successful season. We quote latest foreign prices as follows:—Last sales Bank halibut 14c. and 10c. per lb. for white and gray. Georges cod from vessel \$4.50 and \$4.37 for large, \$2.62 and \$2.76 for small. Bank \$3.75 and \$2.25. Mackerel jobbing at \$25 to \$38 per bbl. for No. 1's and extras, \$16 to \$20 for 2's, and \$13 to \$16 for 3's. New Georges codfish \$7 per q. for large, and small \$5; Bank \$5.50 to \$6 for large and \$3.50 to \$3.75 for small; Shore \$6.50 and \$4.50 for large and small; dry Bank \$7, medium \$5. Cured cod \$5 per q.; hake \$2.25; haddock \$3.00; heavy salted pollock \$2.75; Newfoundland herring \$4 per bbl.; pickled codfish \$4; haddock \$3.75; alicives \$3.20; Halifax salmon \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16."

"The doctor said my faith in Johnson's Anodyne Liniment was correct," writes a lady friend.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

Table with columns for GROCERIES and BREADSTUFFS. Includes items like Cut loaf, White Extra C, Standard, Extra Yellow C, Yellow C, Congo Common, Fair, Good, Choice, Extra Choice, Oolong Choice, Harbadoes, Demerara, Diamond N., Porto Rico, Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Antigua, Tobacco, Black, Bright, Biscuits, Pilot Bread, Boston and Thin Family, Soda, do in 1 lb. boxes, 50 to case, Fancy, Flour, Manitoba Highest Grade Patents, High Grade Patents, Good 90 per cent. Patents, Straight Grade, Good Seconds, Graham Flour, Oatmeal, Rolled, Kiln Dried Cornmeal, In Bond, Rolled Wheat, Wheat Bran, per ton including bags, Middlings, Shorts, Cracked Corn, Ground Oil Cake per ton, Moulie, Split Peas, White Beans, per bushel, Pot Barley, per barrel, Canadian Oats, choice quality, P. E. Island Oats, Hay.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table listing various fruits and their prices: Apples per bbl., No. 1, 2.00 to 2.75; Oranges, Jamaica, brils. New, 6.00 to 6.50; Lemons, per case, 4.00 to 5.00; Cocoa, new per 100, 5.00; Onions, cribs, 2 to 2 1/2; Dates, boxes, new, 5 to 5 1/2; Raisins, Valencia, new, 5 1/2 to 6; Figs, Kieme, 5 lb boxes per lb., new, 10 to 11; small boxes, 9 to 10; Prunes, Stewing, boxes, 8; Bananas, 2.00 to 2.50; C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.

FISH.

Table listing fish prices: MACKEREL—Extras, 13.00; No. 1, 14.00; 2 large, 11.50; 2 medium, 8.00; 3 large, Reamed, 7.00; 3, Reamed, 7.00; 3 large, Plain, 6.75; 3 Plain, 7.00.

Table listing fish prices: HERRING—No. 1 C. B. July, 5.00; 1 Fall Split, 2.00; 1 Fall Round, 2.00; 1 Labrador, 0.00; 1 Georges Bay, 0.00; 1 Bay of Islands, 0.00. ALKOVINS, No 1, 4.00. SALMON—No. 1, 18.00; No. 2, 14.00; 3, 12.00. Small, 4.25. CODFISH—Hard C. B., 4.50; Western Shore, 3.65; Bank, 3.00; Bay, 3.10; Newfoundland, 2.75; Haddock, 2.80; Bank & Western, 0.00; HAKE—No. 1, 1.75; No. 2, 1.75; POLLOCK—No. 1, 1.75; HAKE SOUNDS, per lb., 1 1/2; GPO Oil per gal., 28.

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

PROVISIONS.

Table listing provisions prices: Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid, 12.50 to 13.00; Am. Plate, 13.00 to 13.50; Kz. Plate, 13.50 to 14.00; Pork, Mess, American, 8.50 to 10.00; American, clear, 20.00 to 21.00; P. E. I. Mess, 18.00 to 19.00; P. E. I. Thin Mess, 18.00 to 18.50; Prime Mess, 16.00 to 17.00; Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island, 12 to 14; American, 12 to 14; Hams, P. E. I., green, 11; Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to be changed daily.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Table listing butter and cheese prices: Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints, 25; In Small Tubs, 22 to 24; Good, large tubs, new, 18 to 20; Store Packed & oversalted, 14; Canadian Township, 22 to 24; Western, 18 to 20; Cheese, Canadian, 10 1/2; Antigonish, 11.

SALT.

Table listing salt prices: Factory Filled, \$1.50; Fine Liverpool, bag, from store, 60; Liverpool, 4 hhd., 60; Capiz, none; Turks Island, 1.45; Lisbon, 1.40; Coarse W. I., 1.50; Trapan, none.

MATT.

A TALE OF A CARAVAN.

Monk, of Monkshurst, was not brought to trial for his iniquities, but he was sorely enough punished by the loss of his ill-gotten estates. Before the claim of the foundling was fully proved he left England never to return. Whether he is alive or dead I cannot tell.

William Jones, too, escaped legal punishment. A severer retribution came upon him in the seizure and dispersal of the hoards in the great cave. So sorely did he take his loss to heart that he crept to his bed and had an attack of brain fever. When he reappeared on the scene of his old plunderings his intellect was weakened, and he showed curious evidences of imbecility. But the ruling passion remained strong within him. I saw him only last summer, rambling on the seashore, talking incoherently to himself and watching the sea in search of wreckage as of old.

And Matt?

Well, her title to Monkshurst and the property was fully proved. For a long time she did not realize her good fortune, but gradually the pleasant truth dawned upon her in a sunrise of nice dresses, jewelry and plenty of money. Chancery stepped in like a severe foster-parent and sent her to school. There she remained for several years; but Charles Brinkley, who had first taken in hand the vindication of her claims, and who never ceased to be interested in her, saw her from time to time and took particular note of her improvement in her grammar and in the gentle art of speech.

"Matt," he said, when they met last Christmas in London, and when he saw before him, instead of a towzy girl, as bright and buxom a young lady as ever wore purple raiment and fine linen, "Matt, you are 'grewed-up' at last."

Matt blushed and hung her head, with a touch of the old manner.

"Yes, I am grown, as you say, I wonder what William Jones would think if he saw me now."

"And if he noticed these pretty boots Matt, and heard you play the piano and prattle a little in French. Upon my word it's a transformation! You always were a nice girl though."

"Do you really think so?" asked Matt, shyly. "Did you always think so?"

"Certainly."

"Even when I told you I liked you so much, and you told me 'it wouldn't do'?"

It was Brinkley's turn to blush now. It was clear that Matt, despite other changes, still retained her indomitable frankness.

"Even then," he replied laughing. "But I say you were a precocious youngster. You proposed to me, you know!"

"I know I did," said Matt, "and it wasn't leap year then."

She added still more shyly:

"But it's leap year now!"

Their eyes met. Both blushed more and more.

"Matt, don't! It won't do, you know! Yes, I say so still. You're a rich woman and I'm only a poor devil of a painter. You must marry some great swell."

But Matt replied:

"I shall never marry any one but you!"

"You won't? Do you mean it?"

"Of course I do."

He caught her in his arms.

"My darling Matt—yes, I shall call you by that dear name to the end of the chapter. You love me, then? I can't believe it!"

"I have loved you," she answered, laughing, "ever since I first came 'to be took'!"

And she rested her head on his shoulder just as she had done in the old days when she was an unsophisticated child of Nature.

"So there's to be a wedding after all," he said, kissing her. "Matt, I've an idea!"

"Yes!"

"When we marry suppose we arrange to spend the honeymoon in—a caravan!"

THE END.

LIFE'S CHANGES.

BY SARAH ROCKE.

CHAPTER I.

"Hi, dar! What esly bizness ye got helpin' yo'self to Miss Mabel's apples? Just you go right along," and Aunt Chloe drew her portly figure up, as she tried to look fierce at the forlorn-looking figure, travel worn and dusty, who had climbed on the topmost rail of the fence enclosing the old apple orchard, and was helping himself eagerly to the red-checked apples hanging so temptingly near.

He looked up with a startled air, and Aunt Chloe saw a young, sad-looking face, with a tired, hungry expression that touched her motherly heart, and she called out:

OUTRIVALS ALL OTHERS.

In curing coughs, colds, hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis, sore throat, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, there is no remedy which is unequalled by any other. We refer to Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup which has effected many remarkable cures this season.

"Don't be skeered, honey; ef yo' is starved, come in and I'll give you sumpin' nuff site bettah for yo' hongry insides dan dem nasty green apples, what aint mor'n half ripe, no way," and the boy climbed down and came slowly toward the house.

She gave him a seat on the porch, shaded by trailing sprays of fragrant jasmine, which had climbed to its low roof, and went into the spotless kitchen on her charitable errand.

He gave a little sigh of relief as he rested his head against the railing, for he was very weary. Many long miles he had trudged since morning, and many more were to be passed over before he reached his contemplated home. He was alone in the world, with no loving mother-hand to minister to his needs, no tender mother-heart to feel for his disappointments or to cheer him in his efforts to make his way through the world.

He had watched with bitter tears while kindly hands had made her a last resting place under the willows in the quiet church-yard near their old home, and when all was over, had gone forth to seek a distant relative, whom he hoped would be willing to aid him in his efforts to complete his education, in return for the help he could render.

As all their little means had been exhausted in ministering to the needs of that loved mother in her long illness, nothing was left after their indebtedness had been paid. So Ray Ventnor was fain to go out into the world with empty pockets and nothing but the small bundle containing his few carefully-kept articles of clothing. Nothing had passed his lips since morning, and the rosy apples looked so tempting hanging low by the fence he could not resist helping himself to one, till startled by Aunt Chloe's warning call.

Soon she emerged from the kitchen, a huge sandwich of ham and biscuit in one hand and a bowl of milk in the other, and placed them on a bench by his side.

"There, he'p yo'self, honey. Reckon yo' needs it bad nuff," which he did, gladly, as he thanked her for the generous gift.

Seating herself on the broad steps, she managed to make herself pretty well acquainted with the most of his short history.

"Just you wait till Miss Mabel dun come home. Reckon she wants a boy 'bout yo' size to he'p de ole man tend de gardin' an' tings. He's gittin' mighty ole and stiff and can't git around spry like he ust to, no more 'tall. She's jist gone to de village ov an arrant, and'll be comin' back 'fore long, now. Why, dar she is, shua nuff," and as the gate clicked a girlish figure came slowly up the walk.

Fair and cool she looked in the white muslin dress, a wide-brimmed hat shading the fair, oval face, whose rounded cheeks had stolen the tints of the wild rose, and whose sunny hair clung in dark, tendril-like curls around the white brow. She raised her eyes with a look of inquiry as she came up to the porch, and Aunt Chloe said, as she rose to go in:

"He's jist stoppin' fur to rest awhile, and I tole 'im to wait till you cumed, and mebbe you'd find sumpin' for him to do. He might help yer Uncle Jim a right smart bit, and he's gittin' so ole and stiff, 'pears like he aint good for nuffin, no mo' no way," and Aunt Chloe disappeared in the pursuit of some neglected duty, having had her say, which she considered as her due privilege, being she had been Miss Mabel's mainstay and adviser so long.

Ever since the delicate mother, who could not bear the rude transplanting of herself and household idols from the sunny southern home which had been hers to this bleak northern country, had faded silently away, leaving her little Mabel to the protecting care of Aunt Chloe and Uncle Jim, tried and true had been these faithful friends. As slaves they had served her mother's family, and when Missa Avis married, were her portion, and when the proclamation went forth giving them their freedom, they refused to leave her, and in her changed fortunes, shattered by war's desolating power, came with her to the North, and with what was left, succeeded in making a comfortable home for her and the little Mabel. Uncle Jim was sole manager of the small farm which was all that remained of their once ample fortune, and he managed to make a comfortable living with the help of Aunt Chloe, but he was getting old and lame, and felt the need of younger help.

Mabel seated herself in the hammock strung across the farther end of the veranda, and taking off her hat, fanned herself with its broad brim, as she drew from Ray his story, and tears of pity filled her eyes at its sad tenor. As she talked to him she was pleased to see his face brighten into new beauty, and noted the refined, intelligent expression which shone forth in his dark eyes.

"How old are you, Ray?" she asked.

"I am past eighteen, Miss Mabel."

"Indeed! I did not think you could be so old. Well, I'll tell you: If you think you could be content to stay with us for a while, I think, perhaps, we could manage it. Of course, Aunt Chloe pretends to defer to me, but I am sure she has set led in her own mind that you will stay and give Uncle Jim a little assistance, which she insists he must have, and I suppose he is getting too old to have all the steps to take, even though our domain is not very widespread. You were intending to go to school, you said, I think, but perhaps you can get some time to study, odd hours and evenings through the summer and fall, and when the term of school opens at the village we might arrange it so you could attend. I think, perhaps, I can find time to help you in your studies, if you need help. As I profess to be a schoolmarm, perhaps, I will be competent to do so. How does the plan suit you?"

"I shall be very glad to stay, Miss Mabel, if you think I can manage to do enough to pay you for the trouble," he said. "I dread so to go to

CLEARWATER "CIGARS"

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

Uncle Jared's, for I'm afraid, from what little I heard mother say of him that he's a hard man to get along with, but I didn't know where else to go."

"Well, then, it's settled. Come in, it's getting sunny out here," and, rising, she went into the cool parlor, and sitting down at the piano ran her fingers over the white keys. "Shall I sing for you, or don't you care for music?"

"Oh, yes, indeed, if you please?"

Seeing an old favorite on the music-rack, she sang in a sweet voice to a plaintive accompaniment:

Some day I'll wander back again,
To where the old home stands,
Beneath the old tree down the lane,
Afar in other lands.

Its humble cot shall shelter me
From every care and pain,
And life be sweet as sweet can be,
When I am home again.

I'll wander back, yes, back again,
Where childhood's home may be,
For memory, in sweet refrain,
Still sings its praise to me.

Pausing, he saw Ray's head was bowed on his hand, as the memory of the home which was his no more came over him, and, chiding herself for thoughtlessly bringing his sorrow up afresh, struck into the lively air of "Twickenham Ferry," whose merry notes soon banished the sadness from his eye. After a few more gay selections, she rose, and, taking her hat, said, as she passed out the door:

"Come and get acquainted with your new home."

Putting on his hat, he followed her down the path through the primly-kept garden to the fragrant orchard, where they succeeded in finding apples large, yellow and juicy, and more to Ray's liking than those with which he had endeavored to satisfy his appetite earlier in the day. From there they passed to the barn and outbuildings, Uncle Jim's especial domain, where Ray was introduced to that worthy, who eyed him with evident suspicion, as some "poo' white trash, who'd dun tuk in Miss Mabel, shua. Oae more mouf to find vittals fer," he muttered to Aunt Chloe, on his return to the house, which she answered with a vigorous, "Sho, now; guess he'll ain 'em all, ef you's gwine to boss him 'roun'."

And so, Ray Ventnor finds a home, and as the days pass away, seems to be perfectly content and happy.

He spends the days helping around the farm, and by his diligence and faithfulness wins golden opinions from Uncle Jim, who thinks him invaluable, and Aunt Chloe declares she "couldn't git along 'thout him, no way."

His evenings are all spent in study, and so diligent is he that Mabel says he will soon be beyond her help, which praise is music to his heart, coming from her. Her "well done" is a greater incentive to him to excel than anything else could be, and he would go to any trouble to win a sweet smile from the one being on earth whom he regards as a guardian angel.

And so swiftly sped away the happy days of three short years. During the months of winter and spring, Ray attends the village academy, where he wins the approbation of both teachers and schoolmates, and makes rapid strides forward in his favorite studies.

Mabel still retains her position as teacher in the country school near her home, as their income 's by no means colossal, though, since Ray has added his assistance and suggestions, it has become visibly increased rather than diminished, as Uncle Jim had so persistently prophesied on his early coming.

To Mabel, Ray seems to fill the place of a brother, and as such she regards him.

One afternoon Mabel had dismissed her school earlier than usual, and coming home an hour or so in advance of the usual time, heard the sound of her piano as she came up the walk. "Who can be here?" she thought, as she stopped in the porch to listen a moment. The keys were touched by no unskillful hand, and a tenor voice of peculiar richness sang the sweet ballad of "Kathleen Aroon."

She listened, charmed, to the end, and stepping to the door, beheld Ray, who, hearing her step, looked around, and seeing her, rose quickly, while the rich blood colored his cheek.

"You bad boy," she said, "to be here all this time and not let me know you had such a delicious voice. Why, Ray, your voice is superb. It may make your fortune some day. Where did you ever learn to accompany it in that manner?"

"All my knowledge of instrumental music I owe to our old organist in the little church, but it is not much," he said.

"It is a considerable, and I shall expect you to do your share of making the music hereafter, sir. You throw all my poor efforts quite in the shade."

His heart beat rapidly. The words of praise were so sweet, coming from her, that it was all he could do to retain himself from expressing the love which filled his whole being. She would think it mere boyish admiration, perhaps, but it had in it the elements of endurance which would keep it intact through many long years of the future—years of sorrow for both.

(To be continued.)

ALTOGETHER DISAPPEARED.

DEAR SIRS,—About three months ago I was nearly wild with headaches. I started taking B. B. B. and took two bottles and my headaches have disappeared altogether now. I think it a grand medicine.

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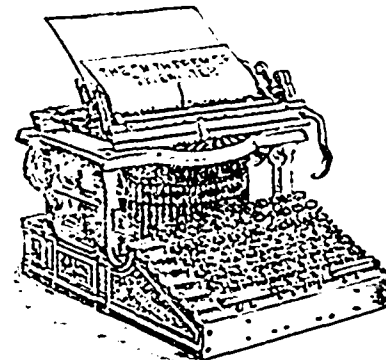
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By proclamation the General Assembly of this Province is summoned to meet for the despatch of business on Thursday, the nineteenth day of January next. All interested in gold mining should unite in having section 10 of the act of 1892 amended by substituting magnetic for true meridian. The true meridian idea, as pointed out in the Critic of Dec. 30th last, is unworkable in practice. It does not apply to old districts, and so far the department have taken advantage of the direction given them in an amendment, and have continued to lay out gold mining areas in the old way. If litigation, however, is to be avoided, the act should be amended at once.

It is now an old, old story, but there is nothing like continued agitation to gain a point and so we again call attention to the advisability of the establishment of a government assay office. The mining men of the Province are united in their advocacy of the measure, and their wishes should be regarded by the government.

INVERNESS COAL AREA.—The Broad Cove coal areas, in Inverness Co., as yet undeveloped, are said to be extensive, and those who have visited the district have no doubt on this point. The coal is claimed to be the best for coking purposes in Canada. A reason for the rich fields remaining idle is lack of transportation facilities. Another reason may be that the areas already opened are sufficient to meet present demands. It is expected, however, that the areas will be developed in the near future. Those of the areas formerly held by the Inverness Coal & Ry. Co., now held by one of the banks, have been bonded by an American company. The bank wants \$60,000 for the leases, which the Americans think a trifle high, as the property has not been fully tested or prospected. There are, of course, other areas than those held by the bank, of probably more value too, though the holders would be willing to be more moderate in their demands. These coal fields will soon be in connection with the outer world. A reason why they have not been connected sooner, perhaps, lies in the fact that there are two factions in the county, one in favor of one route for a railway, and the other in favor of a different route. It is now said the opposing interests have become reconciled and that the railway will soon be started.—*The Coal Trade Journal.*

WHITEBURN ITEMS.—The Queens Co. Mine, under the superintendence of Mr. R. R. McLeod, is moving along quietly. The different leads are being carefully and thoroughly tested, and the results so far indicate that this mine, under the careful and economical treatment of Mr. M., and his manager Mr. Anthony, will yet show that it is still a valuable mine.

Tributors are still working the Dunbrack lead, on the American Mine, and getting pay ore.

The Rossignol Mine is being worked with fair results by tributors.

The age of reckless extravagance and mismanagement has passed away, and there is no doubt that Whiteburn will again come to the front as one of the leading mining camps of the Province.—*Gold Hunter.*

The shipments from the Springhill collieries for 1892 were 362,000 tons, against 406,000 for 1891; a decrease of 44,000 tons. Extensive improvements were made at the collieries during the year.

CARIBOO.—We are indebted to Mr. Geo. W. Stuart, Superintendent of the Truro Gold Mining Co., for a copy of the prospectus of the company. Its contents are so well summarised in *The Bankers Journal and Financial Review* that we quote as follows: "The entire property of the Cariboo, N. S., gold mine, consisting of 101 areas and 300 acres of real estate, with buildings, machinery, etc., is to be transferred to a joint stock company. The capital is \$300,000, divided into shares of one dollar each. A novel feature is that the company guarantees a 6 per cent. dividend for three years on the face value of the first issue of 130,000 shares of preferred stock, which is offered at 50 cents on the dollar. Recent quartz is rich in gold. The first crushing was 28 tons, and yielded over 103 ounces of gold. At a greater depth the next lot showed a most encouraging increase, the yield being 272 ounces from 22 tons of quartz, which shows a value by the official mint return of \$5,091, the total expense of mining and milling not exceeding \$700. Ore worth over \$1,000 per ton is coming out and more is being uncovered. This is not a pocket or nugget mine, as the strike gradually increases in richness and thickness and shows every indication of continuing to great depths. Many other leads are known by their croppings to intersect the mining areas, but their richness is yet undetermined, being totally undeveloped."

The shipments of coal from Little Glace Bay for 1892 were 94,000 tons (\$900 of this slack) against 110,000 (2000 slack included) for 1891, or a decrease last year as compared with 1891 of 16,000 tons. Nearly 50,000 tons of the total shipments went up the St. Lawrence.

The Joggins sold last year 63,000 tons against 53,872 tons for 1891, an increase of 10,000 tons.

The face of the tunnel, where the fire had been at the Drummond Colliery, has been reached and the damage done by the fire and water is very trifling.—*The Stellarton Journal.*

HUNICK'S PROCESS FOR SMELTING SILVER LEAD ORES CONTAINING ZINC.—The problem of finding an economical process for smelting zinc-bearing

silver lead ores in which the galena and zinc blends are intimately mixed, is attracting a good deal of attention among metallurgists at the present time. The process recently devised by Mr. H. A. Hunicke will, therefore, be of considerable interest to our readers, although time has not yet been allowed for proving its final commercial value. The process consists in heating up separately the roasted ore and the coke to a point the temperature at which zinc oxide is reduced to metallic zinc by carbonic oxide, and then charging thin layers of each alternately into a cupola furnace. The lead is reduced to the metallic state and runs together with the silver, to the bottom of the furnace. The zinc is reduced to the metallic state and volatilized, and after escaping from the heated mass, is rapidly oxidized again by the gases. The vapor thus formed is led to a condensing chamber, where it is deposited as a zinc oxide powder. The reduction of the lead and zinc are effected almost immediately after the introduction of the ore into the cupola furnace, owing to the smallness of each charge, and also to the fact that the ores have been previously heated to the temperature at which the zinc ore is reduced by carbonic oxide. Thus the zinc vapors have no opportunity to clog up the coke and prevent further combustion. This process differs from the usual one in the previous heating of the ore and fuel, and in the smallness of each charge. Apart from more ready freeing of the zinc and prevention of clogging, the chemical process is the same all through, and the chemical losses of lead and silver are practically the same. There will, however, be more heat expended in heating the two separately and charging them hot, and more labor will be necessary in charging them often and in small quantities. If the ores are brought to the cupola furnace direct from the roasting furnace, some expenditure of heat would be saved, but there would be considerable difficulty in making the output of the two furnaces correspond. The condensation of the zinc oxide can be carried out to as great a stage of perfection as is commercially profitable. Mr. Hunicke estimates that it is quite feasible to obtain 60 per cent of the metallic zinc when ores containing 1 per cent are worked with.

An objection which may be urged against the process is that it requires a constant uniformity in the chemical composition of the ores. So far no such difficulty has arisen in actual practice, as all ores can be treated satisfactorily. On whatever ores Mr. Hunicke has worked good results have been obtained, and an extra \$5 or \$10 per ton of ore has been realized by the recovered zinc oxide. No doubt the process will have to be adapted to each separate ore on which it is employed, but there is little doubt of its applicability, for it attains an end hitherto unattained—the separation of zinc without fouling the coke.—*Engineering and Mining Journal.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The fortnightly shipments of gold on the 17th of November amounted to 5,263 oz., valued at \$93,977. The total output for the year up to date is 110,136 oz., valued at \$1,980,914.

From the following interview with Mr. Fielding, which appears in the *Chronicle*, it will be seen that the General Assembly is called together thus early in the year to act on special business that the Government has to lay before it. It relates to the acquisition of a majority of the Cape Breton Coal Mines by an American Syndicate, and proves that that scheme must be well advanced. In this case the Government are showing commendable zeal in acting promptly in a matter affecting the mining industry. It is a pity that last session they did not display the same spirit in legislating on the coal royalties. Then in defiance of the rights and wishes of lessees of coal areas the royalties on coal even under existing leases was increased. It was an act of gross injustice, directly affecting our largest coal mining companies, and was fought step by step by leading men in the business, but the Government turned a deaf ear to their remonstrances and passed the Act. The end is not yet, as by petition the Governor-General is requested to disallow the Act, and the grounds set out are so strong that there is every probability that it will be.

We now hope that the Government has convened the session of the Assembly thus early, not only to legislate on matters affecting the sale of the Cape Breton mines to the American syndicate, but also to undo the mistaken work of last session, by restoring the royalty on coal under existing leases to the old rate.

"A *Royal Gazette* extraordinary, issued last evening, contains a proclamation from His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, summoning the Provincial Parliament to meet 'for the despatch of business' on Thursday, January 19th. The date, being much earlier than usual, would seem to indicate some business of unusual character. A *Chronicle* reporter interviewed Premier Fielding at his office last night, seeking information as to the cause of the early session.

'Is not the date of meeting unusually early?' asked the reporter.

'Yes,' said Mr. Fielding. 'The usual time for opening the session is the latter part of February. The business year of the Government corresponds with the calendar year which has just closed. To get together the information respecting the year's affairs, put it in proper shape, and have it printed to submit to the House, requires at least a couple of months. In the larger arena at Ottawa Parliament is to meet on the 26th inst., but the year with which the Government there have to deal closed in June last.'

'Do you expect then to have the Government business ready for the meeting on the 19th?'

'No. That would be impossible. But we have one matter of considerable importance which we think should be laid before the Legislature at once. Hence the early meeting. Our expectation is that this matter will be dealt with, and that then an adjournment will be agreed to until the usual time at which the sessional business is taken up.'

'Will this adjournment be arranged in advance?'

'Nobody can arrange it definitely. The members of this Legislature will be notified that this will probably be the order of business. But how

far it shall be carried out must depend on Parliament itself. If the special business which the Government have to submit is quickly disposed of the adjournment will be necessary. But if protracted discussion arises it is possible the time will be filled without adjournment.'

'And what is this special business?'

'Ah,' said Mr. Fielding, 'you are asking too much. I am not in a position to give you any particulars at present. I can only tell you that it relates to some plans that our Government have had in view for about a year, for the purpose of securing a more vigorous prosecution of our coal mining industry. We think that business is capable of much larger development, which will mean more work for the miners, more business for those who deal with them, and more revenue for the provincial treasury.'

'This then,' said the reporter, 'is probably connected with the American syndicate about which something has been said in the papers.'

'I fancy,' replied the premier, 'that you are right, subject to this qualification, however—that the authors of the newspaper statements are not well informed. Many of the statements made are quite incorrect.'

MOOSELAND.—The annual meeting of the Mooseland Gold Mining Company Limited, will be held at the Halifax Hotel, Halifax, on Wednesday the first day of February A D 1893. This mine continues its steady gold yield, and the directors should have some pleasant information to lay before the shareholders at the coming meeting. Mr. Alfred Hare, of the Mooseland District, is at present in the city.

TANGIER.—Messrs. Murphy and Barton have tested the ore from the new lead found by them at Tangier, and it proved good for an ounce per ton.

MOOSE RIVER.—Mr. D. Touquoy has opened up a slate belt carrying low grade ore, and is crushing it at a good profit in his fifteen stamp water power mill. There is practically an unlimited quantity of this low grade material, which combined with the very high grade ore from the quartz leads, makes this mine one of the most certain producers in the Province. Mr. Andrew McGregor of the Montreal Company continues his prospecting, and it is reported that he has struck very good pay quartz.

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Mr. J. Godfrey Smith has pleasure in submitting to the public the following testimonial from our highly esteemed fellow-citizen, Peter Lynch, Esq., which proves conclusively what a pair of good Spectacles when properly adapted to the sight, is capable of doing

HALIFAX, Oct. 27th, 1892.

In July, 1892, I purchased of Mr. B. Laurance, on his first visit to Halifax, the pair of Spectacles I am wearing at the present time. I have not incurred any extra expense in their repair during the time mentioned, and the Lenses suit me to-day as well as when purchased thirty years ago.

(Signed) PETER LYNCH.

The agency for B. Laurance's Genuine Axis-cut Pebble Spectacles and Eye Glasses is at the London Drug Store, 147 Hollis Street, Halifax.

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Of Extra Fine
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&c., &c., &c.

MOIR, SON & CO.
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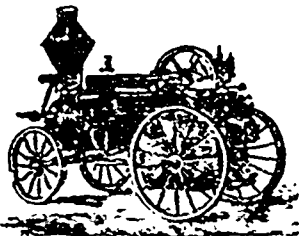
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PURE, WHOLESOME,

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George LAWSON,

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

MINING.

THE CHEMISTRY OF GOSSAN.

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

The heat produced is that corresponding to 3 molecules of ferrous sulphate, viz..... $3 \times 93,200$ 279,600
The heat absorbed is:

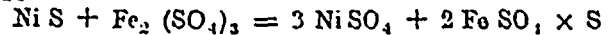
1 Molecule of ferrous sulphide.....	23,780
1 Molecule of ferric sulphate.....	224,970
	248,751
Gain.....	30,850

We see that the ferric sulphate becomes reduced to ferrous sulphate again. This latter absorbs a fresh quantity of oxygen from the air and charges to ferric sulphate which, in its turn, attacks additional ferrous sulphide, and this process goes on until all the marcasite is dissolved away from the vein. Next comes the turn of the pyrite, which, by precisely similar actions and reactions, is dissolved. The pyrrhotite follows in like manner.

We now arrive at the chalcopyrite. The mineral when analyzed shows a composition corresponding to $Cu_2 Fe_2 S_4$. What may be the precise arrangement of these molecules none as yet know; but it is customary and convenient, and, for the purpose of this discussion, not misleading, to consider the structure as a combination of one molecule of cuprous sulphide (chalcocite) with one of ferric sulphide, thus, $Cu_2 S Fe_2 S_2$. Here, then, part of the mineral consists of an iron sulphide, which, of course, is attacked and dissolved by the ferric sulphate left from the destruction of the sulphides previously dissolved.

The bornite ($3 Cu_2 S Fe_2 S_2$) and folgerite ($Ni Fe S$) are then robbed of their contained iron sulphides; and the ore in the vein is reduced to an aggregation of millerite, chalcocite, galena and blende. These minerals, we have already seen, are subject to attack by the atmosphere in the order here given; and we must now enquire whether they can also be attacked by ferric sulphate; and, if so, whether in the same or any other order.

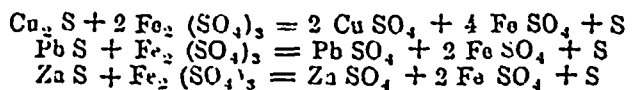
In the case of millerite the equation of attack, if attack be possible, will evidently be



the heat balance sheet of which is:

Cr. 1 molecule of nickel sulphate	86,950
2 molecule of ferrous sulphate	186,400
	273,350
Dr. 1 molecule of nickel sulphide	19,400
2 molecule of ferric sulphate	224,970
	244,370
Gain	28,980

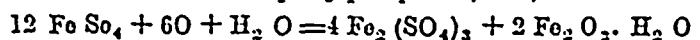
from which we see that one molecule of ferric sulphate will dissolve one of nickel sulphide producing one molecule of nickel sulphate, two of ferrous sulphate and one of sulphur. In like manner, the reaction with chalcocite, galena and blende are as follows:



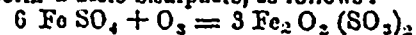
while the respective gains of heat are: chalcocite, 14,510; galena, 14,800; blende, 25,940.

The conclusion we arrive at is, therefore, that ferric sulphate will attack all the remaining ores in the following order: 1. Millerite; 2. Blende; 3. Galena; 4. Chalcocite; and as the reaction is of the same character as in the case of the iron sulphides, it is evident that in the course of time the whole of the ores will be dissolved away and the gangue of the vein will alone remain.

But gossan consists of ferric hydrate in addition to gangue, while the reactions above set forth do not show any separation of that substance. Some further explanation is therefore needed. In the first place, it must be remembered that after the disappearance of the ore a certain quantity of ferrous sulphate will remain. This will absorb oxygen from the air but will have no further supply of free sulphuric acid or free sulphur capable of being converted thereinto. Accordingly, part of the ferric oxide produced will be unable to find enough sulphuric acid for the production of normal ferric sulphate. It will therefore be partly precipitated, thus,



and it will partly form a basic bisulphate, as follows:



This bisulphate forms an insoluble yellow substance, and is precipitated with the ferric hydrate. It is found, together with coquimbite (a solidified form of normal ferric sulphate), in considerable quantities in the province of Coquimbo, Chili, and is regarded as having been produced by the weathering of iron pyrites.

(To be continued.)

1892. "THE CREAM OF THE HAVANA CROP."

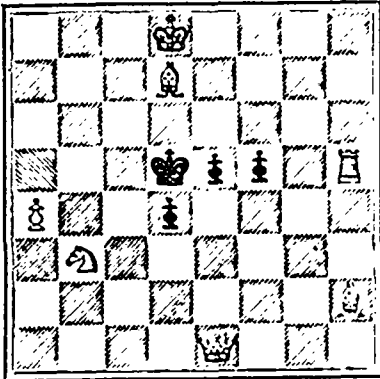
"La Cadena" and "La Flora" brands of cigars are undoubtedly superior in quality and considerably lower in price than any brand imported. Prejudiced smokers will not admit this to be the case. The connoisseur knows it. S. Davis & Sons, Montreal.

CHESS.

Solution of Problem 144: B to Kt3.
Solved by C. W. L.

PROBLEM 146.

Sheffield and Rotherham Independent.
Black 4 pieces.



White 7 pieces.
White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME No. 148

The second game played between
Messrs. Lasker and Showalter, at
Logansport, Ky.

RUY LOPEZ.

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| Showalter. | Lasker. |
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1 P to K4 | P to K4 |
| 2 Kt to KB3 | Kt to QB3 |
| 3 B to Kt5 | Kt to B3 |
| 4 Castles | P to Q3 a |
| 5 P to Q4 | B to Q2 |
| 6 Kt to B3 | B to K2 b |
| 7 B takes Kt | B takes B |
| 8 Q to K2 | P takes P |
| 9 Kt takes P | B to Q2 |
| 10 P to QKt3 | Castles |
| 11 B to Kt2 | R to Ksq |
| 12 QR to Qsq | B to KBsq |
| 13 Q to Q3 | K to Rsq c |
| 14 P to B4 | P to B3 |
| 15 Kt to B3 | B to K5 |
| 16 R to Q2 | Q to B2 |
| 17 P to KR3 | B takes Kt |
| 18 Q takes B | QR to Qsq |
| 19 P to Kk14 | K to Ktsq |
| 20 P to Kt5 | Kt to Q2 |
| 21 Kt to K2 | P to Q4 |
| 22 P to K5 d | Q to R4 e |
| 23 B to B3 | B to Kt5 f |
| 24 B takes B | Q takes B |
| 25 P to B3 | Q to K3ch |
| 26 K to R3 | Kt to B4 |
| 27 Kt to Kt3 | R to Q2 g |
| 28 Kt to R5 h | Kt to K5 |
| 29 R to Kk12 | K to Rsq |
| 30 Kt to B6 | P takes Kt |
| 31 KtP takes P | QR to Qsq |
| 32 R to Kt7 | Resigns i |

a A better defence is Kt takes P.
b P takes P would have been preferable.
c Loss of time at least. P to QB3 should have been played here.
d Much better than P takes P.
e A bad move, as will be seen.
f But this is worse. The Bishop was most important for defensive purposes.
g Bad again. He ought to have broken the adverse attack by Kt to K5.
h A beautiful move, which forces a speedy win.
i Black cannot guard against the threatened R takes Pch, which would lead to mate in a few more moves.
Notes by E. Lasker in New York Sun.

IMPORTANT to FLESHY PEOPLE.

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

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PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious.

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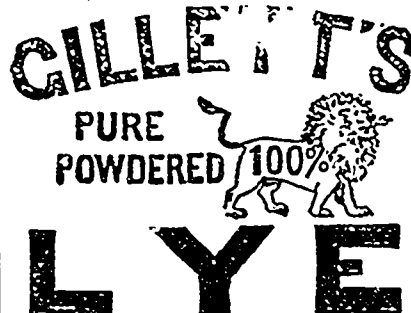
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will be found to be exceptionally fine, and we respectfully suggest that smokers give this brand a trial, when our statement will be fully verified as to quality.

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PRICE 25 CENTS.
For sale by all Drug Gists, or sent on receipt of price, by **HATTIE A. MYLIUS, HALIFAX, CANADA**

Printed by Halifax Printing Co.,
161 Hollis St.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

Hoping to engage increased interest on the part of our checkerists, the majority of whom have more leisure to devote to the charms of the game in the winter months than at any other season of the year, we propose a checker match or tournament between Maritime Provinces players to be carried on by correspondence. We shall, therefore, be glad if all who are willing to engage in such a match, will intimate so to us per postal card and, if enough offer to compete, we will arrange and publish the details as well as, subsequently, the results.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 311.—The position was: black men 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 15, 19, 20, 21, king 25; white men 13, 16, 18, 22, 23, 26, 28, 31; king 32; white to play and win.

- | | | | | | |
|-------|----|-------|-------|----|-------|
| 22 | 17 | 19-26 | 28 | 24 | 29-25 |
| 15-22 | 16 | 7 | 20-27 | 23 | 26 |
| 3 | 9 | 2-11 | 32 | 16 | 25-21 |
| 5-14 | 31 | 22 | 21-25 | 26 | 22 |
| 17 | 10 | 25-18 | 16 | 19 | white |
| 7-14 | 10 | 7 | 25-29 | | wins. |
| 26 | 10 | 3-10 | 1 | 23 | |

Mr. W. W. Bond, of Spring Hill Mines, sent us the above solution, which is correct.

GAME 199—"SINGLE CORNER."

Recently played between Messrs. J. B. Peyton and A. J. Grant, both of this city.

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 11-15 | 4-8 | 18-23 | 3-7 |
| 22 | 18 | 26 | 22 |
| 15-22 | 2-6 | 8-11 | 23-26 |
| 25 | 18 | 23 | 19 |
| 8-11 | 15-18 | 6-29 | 26-22 |
| 29 | 25 | 22 | 15 |
| 10-15 | 11-18 | 29-25 | 12-16 |
| 26 | 22 | 31 | 26 |
| 6-10 | 7-11 | 16-19 | 22-24 |
| 30 | 26 | a-19 | 15 |
| a-19 | 14 | 10-19 | 25-30 |
| 18 | 9 | b 24 | 15 |
| 5-14 | 11-16 | 30-23 | |
| 22 | 17 | 17 | 10 |

a Mr. Grant thought of playing 24 at this point, but dropped the idea, as he perceived that it would have allowed a black win by 10-15 and also a white win if black had played 11-15.

b 17 10, 6-15, 27 23 would only draw.

HARD COAL.

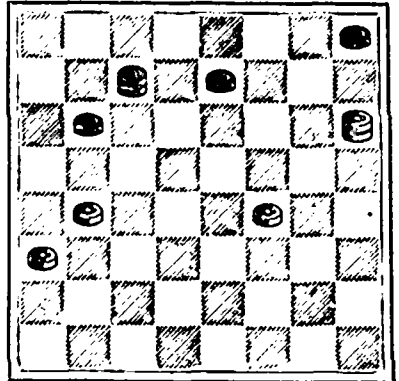
CHESTNUT, STOVE, EGG, BROKEN.

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

S. CUNARD & CO.

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

PROBLEM No. 313.
By Mr. Smith, Motherwell, Scotland, in the Glasgow "Herald."
Black men 4, 7, 9, king 6.



White men 17, 19, 21, king 12
Black to play and win.

We believe that this end game will be interesting and instructive to most of our readers, though some of our best players don't less recognise an old gem in a new setting.

PARSONS



PILLS

Make New Rich Blood
"Best Liver Pill Made."

They positively cure SICK HEADACHE and MILIOUSNESS, all Liver and Bowel Complaints. In Glass Vials Thirty in a bottle, one a dose. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find great benefit from using them. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for \$2.00, in stamps. Five bottles \$10.00. Full particulars free. L. S. JONES, N. & CO., 22 South House St., Boston, Mass.

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'Cable Extra'

CIGAR?

A FRONTENAC MIRACLE.

RELIEF COMES WHEN HOPE HAS
ALMOST FLED.

*An Ex-Councillor of Oso Township
Tells of His Release From Suffering
—His Neighbors Verify His
Statements—A Marvellous
Cure That is Now a
Household Word.*

Kingston Whig.

The readers of the Whig will remember that our reporter at Sharbot Lake, on two or three occasions last winter, wrote of the serious illness of Edward Botting, a well-known and respected resident of the township of Oso. Mr. Botting was so low that his friends had no hope of his recovery, and although of an energetic disposition and not the kind of man to give up easily, he even felt himself that life was slipping from him. Later we learned that Mr. Botting's recovery was due entirely to the use of that remedy which has achieved so many marvellous cures that its name is now a household word throughout the land—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Our reporter visited Mr. Botting at his home on the picturesque shore of Succor Lake. Mr. Botting is a very intelligent and agreeable gentleman, some seventy-five years of age, but looking and acting as smartly as a man twenty years younger. He is probably one of the best known men in this section. He was postmaster at Fermoy for fourteen years, and a councillor of the united townships of Bedford, Oso, Oiden and Palmerston for ten years. He gave the Whig representative a cordial greeting, remarking that it was his favorite paper and that he had been a constant subscriber for forty-nine years. Mr. Botting readily consented to give his experience in the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, saying that he believed it was a duty he owed to humanity to let the public know what they had done for him. "It was about two years ago," said Mr. Botting, "that I first began to feel that I was not my old self. Up to that time I had been exceptionally strong and rugged. My illness first came in the form of kidney trouble, which seemed to carry with it general debility of the whole system, and none of the medicines that I took seemed to do me any good. I am not of a disposition to give up easily, and I tried to fight off the trouble and continued to go about when many another would have been in bed. Things went on in this way until about a year ago when I had a bad attack of la grippe, and the after effects of that malignant trouble brought me so low that my friends despaired of my recovery. I did not give up myself, for that is not my disposition, but when I found that the remedies I tried did me no good, I must admit I was discouraged. I was troubled with severe and constant pains in the back, sensations of extreme dizziness, weakness, and was in fact in a generally used up condition. I had read frequently in the Whig of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and at last the conviction forced itself upon me that they must have some special virtue, else they could not obtain such strong endorsements in all parts of the country. The upshot was that I determined to try them and I bless the day I came to that conclusion. Before the first box was finished I felt

benefited, and I continued their use until I was as strong as ever. I have lately worked hard and find no ill effects therefrom. I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the best medicine sold, and you may say I would not be without them in the house if they cost \$5 a box. All my neighbors know what Pink Pills have done for me," said Mr. Botting, "and I would just like you to ask some of them."

Your reporter acted upon the hint, and first saw Mrs. L. Kish, a daughter of Mr. Botting. Mrs. Kish said "What my father has told you is quite true. It was Pink Pills that cured him and we are very, very thankful. Father is now as smart as he was twenty years ago."

Charles Knapp, a prominent farmer, said: "I consider Mr. Botting's cure a most wonderful one and I believe he owes his life to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." Your reporter called at John W. Knapp's but found that gentleman away from home. His wife, an estimable and intelligent lady, said, "we are aware that Mr. Botting was very sick for a long time and considering his age thought it unlikely that he would recover, but he is now as smart as he was ten years ago and he ascribes it all to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Mr. Avery Rose, of the Township of Oso, and Warden of the county of Frontenac, merchant, told your reporter that he has a large and constantly increasing sale for Pink Pills, and from all quarters has good reports of their curative qualities.

H. W. Hunt, a commissioner and school teacher, said he had known Mr. Botting for a number of years and considered him a well read and intelligent gentleman, who, if he said Pink Pills had cured him, could be depended upon, as he is a very conscientious man who would not make a statement that was not accurate.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling therefrom, the after effects of la grippe, diseases depending on humors in the blood such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and allow complexion, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature.

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

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

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be

had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The other remedies or medical treatment price at which these pills are sold ment.

CITY CHIMES.

The meeting of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, which was postponed from Tuesday evening on account of the inclemency of the weather, will be held this evening in the Church of England Institute. The subject of Mr. W. H. Hill's paper, "Rambles among the leaves of my scrap-book," promises an interesting evening for those who attend.

An association of the former students and friends of Mount Allison Colleges and Academy now resident in this city and Dartmouth, has been formed, the aim being to keep in touch with and when possible to advance the educational work that is being carried on at Sackville.

The private afternoon rink party is busily preparing for the carnival which is to be held on Monday, the 23rd inst. We have had skating carnivals in Halifax until one wonders that both skaters and non-skaters are not thoroughly weary of the amusements which characterize these events, and yet on each occasion the building is filled with eager spectators. The number of skaters at the carnival has greatly decreased during the past few years, and new and original costumes are indeed few, but nevertheless the people go to look upon the scene, yes and enjoy it too. It has been announced that new features are to be introduced at the coming carnival, and no doubt the usual immense throng of people will gather to promenade the galleries, meet friends, enjoy the band music and take in any fun that may be going.

The snow which fell on Friday last made good sleighing in the city and the bells merrily jingling on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, attested the fact that many were taking advantage of the opportunity afforded them and that the livermen were reaping their harvest. But alas! on Tuesday, "the scene was changed," and a heavy rain accompanied by a high wind, caused the snow to vanish, and nipped the plans of the sanguine young people who had arranged for tobogganing and sleighing parties for days to come. "Twas ever thus from childhood's hour" and probably thus 'till ever be. At time of writing the sun is shining and the temperature is not low, but the weather prophet hath spoken in chilling tones, foretelling a cold snap, and warning householders to look out for their water pipes.

The Orpheus Club's second concert on Tuesday evening next is for musical citizens the principal attraction of the coming week. The club, orchestra and auxiliary have each and all put forth every effort to provide an enjoyable programme for their patrons, whose anticipations of a pleasant evening will no doubt be more than realized.

The directors of the Association for the relief of the poor met on Monday evening. The treasurer's report showed the subscriptions to date to be over one hundred dollars less than at this time last year. This is certainly an undesirable state of affairs and it is to be hoped that the charitably disposed citizens who have enough and to spare will feel it to be a pleasure as well as a duty to help along the work of this association. That within the limits of our city there are not a few who are without the absolute necessities of life is a thought not calculated to bring peace to the minds of any man or woman who has it in his or her power to help their poor and suffering fellow creatures, and who possess a that oftentimes troublesome adjunct to one's make-up, a conscience. I know there are some who would willingly give if they could, but there are also some who could well contribute of their abundance who do not, because, as they claim to believe, it encourages idleness. It is only too true that there are a large number of men in our city, fathers of families, who are out of work and who are not putting forth any efforts to support those dependent upon them, who assuredly do not deserve other aid than employment given them, but are not the long-suffering wives and helpless little ones entitled to our sympathy and help? Surely the hardworking women and the innocent children suffer enough in their cheerless, sorrowful lives for the sins of husbands and fathers without being left to endure the pangs of hunger and cold. In addition to contributions of money I understand that the Association will be glad to receive at their rooms any gifts of clothing etc. which may be offered.

The ladies' auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. in this city has issued invitations for a reception to be held this evening, and the members and their friends are anticipating a pleasant gathering. A programme of music, readings, etc. will be an important feature of the evening's entertainment.

Not quite five weeks remain until Lent begins and festivities for forty days are suspended. With the exception of a few small dances, teas and like functions and an occasional concert there has not been much going on for the gratification of the tongues of an amusement seekers. The rink is just now the centre of attraction for a large number of our young people, and has been well attended since its opening. The 66th band is giving full satisfaction to the skaters, and on band night the rink presents a pretty and animated scene.

A public meeting is to be held in the academy of music on the 25th of this month to celebrate the jubilee of the Mount Allison Institutions at Sackville.