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A Maritime Provincial Journal,

DEVOTED TO

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THE CRITIC,

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A POINTER.—We have this week devoted a large space to the question which has arisen with respect to the Provincial ownership of our mines. It has been claimed that according to the act of 1849 the Provincial rights in these mines will cease within eighteen months after the death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. The opinions we have gathered upon this question will be of great interest to readers of THE CRITIC, and we think will show pretty conclusively that the tenure of the Whitney coal leases is beyond question, and that lease holders have nothing to fear with respect to their titles.

WAKE UP, YOUNG PEOPLE.—We trust that the public school children of Nova Scotia will not be behind the pupils of the N. B. and the P. E. I. schools in the essay contest which has recently been opened. Mr. Haslam, the C. P. R. agent at Moncton, has offered prizes amounting in all to \$150, to be awarded to the pupils forwarding before June 10th the best written papers on the resources, the history, geography etc. of our Canadian North West. The age of the competitors is not to exceed fifteen, but we feel sure that there are numbers of bright-brained boys and girls in our schools who can prepare a creditable paper on so interesting a subject.

THE WHITNEY BILL.—The Whitney Coal Bill has been ratified by the House of Assembly, and it has now become law. The vote upon the question stood 24 to 9, being upon strict party lines. The question of the Whitney lease has evoked one of the liveliest debates that has been heard in the House of Assembly for years. The government had from the first a strong case, and the arguments offered by the opposition were for the most part based on unsound premises. We believe that the government has made a remarkably good bargain for the Province of Nova Scotia, and while the syndicate will undoubtedly make money out of the franchises it has obtained, the province and the people will have no reason to bemoan this fact.

BOARD IN CHICAGO.—The managers of the World's Fair seem to be making every effort to render the stay of visitors in Chicago both enjoyable and inexpensive. Accommodations for 160,000 people have a ready been secured by the management in a comfortable part of the city. The scale of prices in these private boarding houses is by no means exorbitant, for accommodation may be had for lodging one person in a single room with single bed from \$1.00 a day upwards. An excellent system of restaurant stands where lodgers may obtain meals, will be found on the Fair grounds, and parlors, resting rooms, bath rooms, etc., will be erected at short intervals. Many incoming visitors, with an eye to future ease, have already engaged their rooms by paying twenty-five per cent. of the amount of rental.

THE U. S. BANK BILL.—Much inconvenience has been experienced during the past year by the circulation of American paper money throughout our provinces. In many country places there are more American than Canadian bank bills in circulation, and the buyers and sellers are forced to accept the foreign paper in lump sums, or as change for Canadian bills of larger denominations. The bills have been forced into circulation at their face value, although they are subject to a discount when presented at the banks. It is but very recently that legislation legalizing the acceptance at par of the notes of chartered banks of Canada in all localities throughout Canada has been demanded. A similar solution of the present trouble will, however, only benefit the American banks, and will by no means lessen the annoyance and inconvenience of our merchants. The exclusion of the American bank-note from Canada, although an extreme measure, seems to be the only possibly remedy for the trouble.

A SCHOOL FOR MATRIMONY.—A very sweet lady well-known in Halifax is devoting much of her time and thought to a novel kind of mission work at her home in Trinidad. She watched for some years the gradual undoing of the young native students at the college and schools which her husband superintends, by their intermarriage with uneducated and uncivilized native girls. At last, seeing her way to solve the difficulty, she took into her home a dozen promising girls, all under the marriageable age of twelve years. These she trained in the ways of cleanliness, which is so near akin to godliness, in housekeeping, in the proper care of children, at the same time giving them a rudimentary education in reading and writing. Naturally these well-trained girls, whom we trust absorb some of the gentle spirit of their benefactor, are greatly in demand in matrimonial circles and many young ministers, teachers and tradesmen apply to this lady for suitable wives. The girls who are fitted to be actual help-meets to their husbands, are in constant demand, and the bright-brained lady is ever busy with her self-imposed task. A more practical and helpful work could scarcely have been undertaken.

REPOPULATE FRANCE.—Many schemes have been suggested for preventing the diminution of the population of France. Learned statesmen have advocated a tax on bachelorhood as a remedial measure, while others held that special privileges, bounties, and exemption from taxes should be awarded to the fathers of large families. A shrewd politician, however, has recently struck a novel idea and he proposes to build up the decreasing population by means of a wholesale borrowing from nations whose people have an emigrative tendency. The rigid Naturalization Laws of the Republic have discouraged many would-be emigrants who when thwarted in their first endeavor, embark for America where they have in the past been received willingly enough. The German peasants are of course bound for America, and because of race prejudice are not to be desired in France even in her present necessity, but the inhabitants of Turkey in Asia flock each year to the French sea port towns for passage to America. They are a promising lot for settlement in French territory at least. The majority of them speak the French language and belong to the Roman Catholic Communion. The young men of Greece who are determined to move might also settle in France. It is probable that if the naturalization laws of the Republic were remedied, and if a stable and just government were assured, the scheme for re-populating would work admirably.

SENSATIONAL, BUT NOT JUDICIOUS.—During the recent debate in the House the leader of the Opposition has certainly not shown that good judgment with which we have been wont to credit him. In criticizing and in endeavoring to amend the bill for encouraging coal mining, he was discharging his duty to his party and to the country, but in calling in question the right of the Government to lease the coal mines for an extended term of years, and in advancing the claim that all the mining properties of the Province would revert to her successor within eighteen months of the demise of Her Majesty the Queen, he was dealing a blow at the mining interest of Nova Scotia, the far-reaching consequences of which are simply beyond estimate. Everyone knows that property of any kind to which a clear title cannot be shown is of very little value, and if this is true of real estate, it is doubly true of mining properties, be they coal, gold, iron, or what not. Surely the leader of the Opposition, if he thought his claim to be true, might, for the sake of his country, have dropped party out of sight, and have quietly urged the Government to take such measures as would prevent there being any question as to the permanency of the Province's ownership in the mines. Instead of this a question as to the duration of this ownership has been raised, and, unless it is speedily and emphatically settled once and for all, the mining interests of Nova Scotia will suffer from the impolitic, injudicious and altogether untenable stand taken by Mr. Cahan.

A LONG TRAIN.—All the locomotives in the United States would, if coupled together, make a train 300 miles long, and if all the cars of every variety in the country were coupled behind the engines, the result would be a train just about 7,000 miles long.

BEFOREHAND.—Some of our most successful farmers have already begun to manure their fields with a view to the early planting of the spring crops. Several advantages may be mentioned in connection with this early work, which may commend the plan to others who have not tried it. To begin with the barn is kept free from bad odors, and the stock consequently enjoy better health. The manure is carted to the field at an off season, when there is comparatively little work to be done, and the ground being either frozen or snow-covered is not cut up by the passage of the heavy load. The work of manuring, which would otherwise have to be done in the busy days of spring, being already done an early crop may be planted, except where the fields are on very sloping ground so that the manure runs away with the snow water during a thaw. The plan is found to be an excellent one.

THE TROUBLE IN EGYPT.—There seems to be trouble in Egypt, where the young Khedive has become restive under British domination, and has shown himself to be an untrustworthy servant. Fortunately for Great Britain, Lord Cromer (formerly Sir Evelyn Baring), is quite equal to the situation, and is prepared to maintain his authority even if the present disaffection should develop into a small revolution. Emissaries from Paris and from Constantinople have succeeded in making the Khedive dissatisfied with his present condition, with the simple object of finally overturning the British administration, and establishing one more subservient to the interests of France and Turkey. The Khedive is but nineteen years of age, and is very inexperienced in worldly matters, so that it is not to be wondered at that he has allowed himself to become the dupe of the confederate powers. Lord Cromer is however a far-sighted man, he has metamorphosed Egypt into a civilized and prosperous country, and there is no need to doubt that he will rise to the present necessity.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN LANDLORD.—A scheme for building cheap houses has recently been unfolded in Boston, which promises to solve the home problem which beset young housekeepers, and which may do much to encourage home-making among the boarding or flat-residing portion of the population. Several eminent philanthropists have taken up the matter, and they consider that the scheme for providing a good class of houses at cheap rates is perfectly feasible. The idea is to build numbers of small houses in the suburban districts, and to sell them on the instalment plan. The houses are to cost from \$700 to \$1,500 each, and the weekly rent paid by each tenant of from \$2.25 upwards, is to cover rates, insurance, repairs, and within ten years is to purchase the home. The figures for building and rent seem almost ridiculously low, but the object of the builders is not purely a money-making one, and an organized building association would be able to buy materials in quantity at cheap rates. The scheme is an excellent one, and if successfully carried out may be copied in our own city, where cheap and convenient small houses are proverbially hard to find.

THE TRAMP ABROAD AND AT HOME.—Statesmen are noting with interest that the type of mankind known as the tramp is becoming extinct. In other words the generation of tramps is fast dying out. A short history of the genus may not be uninteresting. The great army of the tramps began their career during the hard times of 1873, when thousands of men were suddenly thrown out of employment by reason of the failures of the concerns in which they were employed. The number of tramps steadily increased until 1880, when as times began to mend large numbers were reclaimed to honest labor. Since then few men have deliberately chosen the rough and ready life, and the majority of the tramps of to-day are found to date back to the period of trade depression. More than this the tramps of that generation are aging fast, the average age of the vagrant class being between 37 and 40 years. The life of the tramp is not a long one, and the ranks of the army of 1873 are rapidly thinning. After all, these men who have been so troublesome to communities, so useless to themselves, seem to have been the creatures of circumstance, and not as we too often have deemed them, deliberate wrong-doers.

MORE FUN FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE.—One of the greatest objections which our young people have against life in farming communities of the Province is that the winters are both monotonous and lonely. The charges are grave ones, and should not be set aside as "young folks' whims," unworthy of attention from their seniors, who are, after all, responsible for the tone of the community in which they live. There are many amusements which even the most strait-laced among us will not condemn, which would greatly brighten the lives of the young people whom we wish to retain for the future welfare of the Province. A course of lectures that will interest the whole community can easily be arranged in any country town, and home talent which is too often neglected may be made to supply the platform. Singing schools and the old-fashioned spelling schools will be found as attractive to this generation as they were to the last; the societies specially adapted to the needs of young people, the Christian Endeavor, the Epworth League, or the Kings Daughters, will keep up the interest in religious matters, and give them a most educational interest in the philanthropic work of the world. It is certainly the best policy for us to offset city attractions by country pleasures which, though differing in kind, will be found even more satisfactory in their results.

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

FOR POULTRY.—Many of our farm hen houses are most unsightly during the winter months. The droppings of the fowls are allowed to accumulate during the whole season, and no proper cleaning is made until the warmth of spring is felt. The idea of the poultry raiser seems to be that, as the droppings will rapidly harden if left alone, it is unnecessary to remove them, the result being that during each thaw the hens are compelled to wade through a mass of putrifying matter in a most uncomfortable and uncleanly manner. A properly kept hen-house is well strewn with coal-ashes, saw dust or chaff, and is swept and resprinkled at short intervals. A little salt sprinkled on the floor will be found to be possessed of great thawing virtues. By means of salt, chaff, ashes or sawdust used as cleansing agents, the poultry raiser will find the condition of his hens and the consequent profit greatly improved.

BOO-WOW.—Many of our Canadian dog owners will be interested to know that their pets are to be as well represented at the World's Fair as they usually are at every large dog show held in the United States. The Dominion Kennel Club is making an attempt to obtain the highest types of the canine species for the coming fair, and, to that end, is arranging a dog exhibit to be held shortly in Toronto, where an experienced committee of judges will award the prizes. The Dominion Commission has agreed to help on this work by offering to pay the express charges to Chicago of the prize dogs of the Canadian Show, to pay the entry fees of \$1.50 per head, which will entitle the dogs to suitable and regular food during the week of the exhibit, and to further contribute the sum of \$300 to partially defray the expense of the Kennel Club in holding the preliminary fair. Considering all the trouble taken by the Kennel Club in the matter, and the financial aid of the Commission, we shall be much disappointed if our Canadian dogs do not rank evenly at least with the exhibits from other countries.

BLAINE OF MAINE.—The last few weeks have been sadly marked in the United States by the deaths of many prominent and able men. The famous "Ben" Butler, ex-President Hayes, Phillips Brooks, and the latest name to be enrolled on the list is that of the disappointed Statesman, the Hon. James G. Blaine. Mr. Blaine has been in public life since his election in 1857 to the Maine Legislature, and has served in Washington in the House of Representatives and in the Senate Chamber. For the past sixteen years he has been by all odds the ablest man in the Republican Party, and until Harrison succeeded in obtaining the nomination of the Republican National Convention, his power was greatly felt. Ben Butler wished to be a State Governor, and his aim not being too lofty was gratified, but Mr. Blaine could not be content out of the presidential chair, and even the sharp defeat which he experienced in the Presidential Election of 1884 did not alter his steadfast purpose. During the last few years of his life he has been saddened by many family sorrows. His fast failing health and his deathless ambition for worldly power have been ill-matched, and have aroused both the interest and sympathy of those who differed with him on political grounds.

BLACK AND WHITE.—In the home of the free, the Republic where all men are declared equal, and where class prejudices are reputed to be of no account, the Southern negro is by no means pleasantly situated. He is an outcast from society, he is restricted by a hundred invisible barriers from taking a prominent part in public life, his efforts to secure better education for his children than he was privileged to enjoy, are a matter of merit to his white brethren. The condition of those who have even a slight admixture of negro blood in their veins is far from satisfactory. Mr. Miller of the House of Representatives is learning that the 1-64 of colored blood which flows in his veins, along with 63-64 of unmixed white blood, may cost him dearly. Not only have he and his family been tabooed from Washington society on that account, but the prejudice raised against him during the late election in South Carolina may yet cost him his seat in the House of Representatives. Even the friends of the successful contestant for the office admit that the race-question decided the issue of the election, although it is still possible that Mr. Miller may be declared elected. Canadians will agree in thinking that the method of Mr. Miller's opponents in securing votes was most contemptible.

CANADIAN VS. AMERICAN SCHOOLS.—A school teacher, who has taught most successfully both in Canada and in the United States, inclines to the belief that the American child is better educated than the Canadian child, or, as she says pithily "what the American child knows, he knows, what the Canadian child knows he often does not know whether he knows or not." The value of definite teaching has seldom been so well put forward. Our children are bright and well informed, but they are too much hampered by the dread of exceptions to rules. The information which they glean from their text-books is interlarded with small print notes indicated by both figures and letters, in which unimportant details are urged upon the scholar with the same force with which the more salient points are insisted on. The result is a lack of perspective values in the pupil, who is required to grasp one large and several less ideas at the same moment. The young American is familiar perhaps with but the large ideas—the details have not been imparted to him, although he may have acquired them from some other source, but the main idea is in his possession indelibly. The Canadian system has the advantage in quantity, but we agree with the school teacher that the system which advocates more definite text-books is signally better.

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CHIT CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

SUCCESS AT LAST.

A gray-haired, broken-down old man,
With sunken eye and cheek,
Climbed up the steps one winter's day,
With humble mein and meek.

He rang the bell, and a woman came
And stood in the open door,
And a smile spread over his wrinkled face
As he saw his wife once more.

And the old glad light shone in his eyes,
And his husky voice grew clear,
As he said, "It almost knocked me out,
But I matched that ribbon, dear."

IN A VASSAR HISTORY CLASS.—Professor—"What people have done most towards perpetuating the fame of Columbus?"
Miss Bright—"The maker of souvenir spoons."

SWEET REVENGE.—"I'm putting up a prescription for your wife's milliner," said the drug clerk to his employer. "What shall I charge her?"
"What is the usual price for what she is getting?"
"Fifty cents."
"Charge her \$2.75."

REAL MEAN.—An old old man was called by a woman up to the top of a tenement. After he had climbed the stairs and was puffing away, she turned to a whimpering infant and said: "Now, if you don't keep quiet, the ragman will take you. I haven't anything to sell to-day; I merely wanted to frighten the child."

A country minister, who in addition to his clerical duties followed the profession of a photographer, was called upon to perform the marriage ceremony. "Now, then, young man," he said to the groom, who was nervous and excited, as all grooms ought to be, "just keep your eye on that crack in the wall and try and look pleasant."

A HARD WINTER.—Wife—I don't see what we are going to do.
Husband—What's wrong?
"The ice man won't stop leaving ice until his bill is paid, and the coal man won't bring any coal unless he has the money in advance."
"Um—well, I still have credit at the drug store: Get some phosphorous and put it on the ice."

A SAD AFFAIR.—Teacher—What makes you look so sad?
Boy—A teamster called a man a bad nar...
"Mercy! I don't wonder you were shocked."
"Yes'm; an' the man was a good deal bigger than the teamster, an' cud a-knocked him sky-high; but the man was deaf an' didn't hear, an' there wasn't any fun after all."

An intelligent foreigner is said to have expressed himself after the following fashion on the absurdities of the English language: "When I discovered that if I was quick I was fast, if I stood firm I was fast, if I spent too freely I was fast, and that not to eat was to fast, I was discouraged; but when I came across the sentence 'The first one won one one-dollar prize,' I was tempted to give up English and learn some other language."

POINTS OF THE FOOTBALL PLAYER.—Boggs—"Don't you think I ought to make a great football player?"
Simmons—"No; you haven't the physique."
Boggs—"That's very true; but I have a great stock of hair to hang over my eyes as I emerge from the melee in front of the grand stand. And think how it would show up in the photograph of the team!"

FRUGALITY.—The Lady in the Restaurant—"How much is the charge for roast beef with potatoes?"
Waiter—"Twenty five cents."
The Lady—"And for bread and butter and pickles?"
Waiter—"They're thrown in."
The Lady—"Well, let me have some bread and butter and pickles."

A WISE GIRL.—She was a girl of wisdom. He said to her:
"Do you not love to wander in the moonlight?"
"Yes," she answered.
"Why?"
"Because it saves gas."
Then he did some mental arithmetic, thought it over and said:
"Will you be mine?"

NOT AN UNCOMMON CASE.—Gawker—I know a resident seventy-five years old who never voted.
Dimling—An alien who was never naturalized?
"No; born in this country."
"Conscientious scruples about voting?"
"No; anxious to vote."
"Then what's the difficulty with him?"
"It isn't a him. It's a her."

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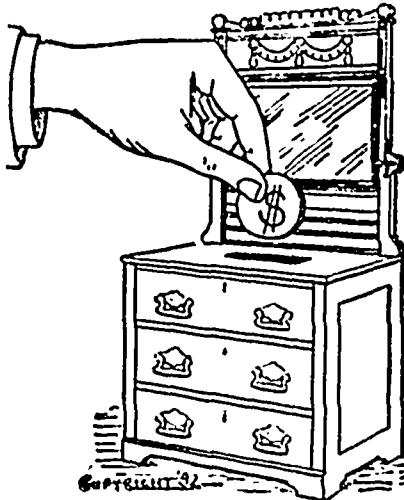
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Of putting money in poor material and poor workmanship. This never pays. Of course there are different prices for good Furniture—according to style and finish. If you wish the best in every way, we have it. If you wish it well made, strong and good, but at a moderate price, it is here too. This is not our busiest season and in order to make our sales keep up to the average we will make close prices in every line. If you have any idea of buying furniture just come in and see what we can do for you.

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CONSUMPTION

OUR WEEKLY SUMMARY.

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

CALENDAR.—A very neat calendar for '93 has been received from The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, with the secretary's compliments. Many thanks.

MORE LIGHT.—Springhill is now electrically lighted from sunset to sunrise. Electricity has vorily turned darkness into light in many of our provincial centres.

STEEL RAILS.—The Western Counties Railway is to be re-laid with first-class steel rails. This is a move in the right direction, and will make the journey to Yarmouth by rail more popular than ever.

A NEW PAPER.—The first number of "Forward," the official organ of the Sons of Temperance of Nova Scotia, has been received. It gives promise of being a wide-awake journal devoted to the interests of the prohibitionists.

ADJOURNED.—The house of assembly adjourned on Wednesday to meet on March 16th. The Whitney Coal Bill with some ten other bills, having been assented to by the Lieut. Governor, have become law, and the members will now have a six weeks respite from parliamentary duties.

W. & A. TIME-TABLE.—Time-tables for the season have been issued by the Windsor & Annapolis Railway in card form. The size is convenient and the general style of the time-table creditable, but the picture of Halifax which adorns one of the covers does not, to say the least, do justice to "Halifax from the citadel."

A GRINDING BUSINESS.—The proverbial boarding house diet is now being manufactured in wholesale quantities by an enterprising resident of Souris, P. E. I. The product is boxed, and marketed in Ontario and the West Indies. Island potatoes are well known in this market, but Island hash has not yet been offered for sale here.

AN EIGHTY FOOT STREAM.—Stellarton has tested her new water system and is delighted with the result. A stream was sent over the steeple of St. John's Church, a height of eighty feet, and the pressure is first class. The council and water commissioners are to be congratulated upon this fresh evidence of Stellarton's keeping abreast of the times.

It may be old, but Johnson's Anodyne Liniment retains the vigor of youth. Long may it live.

HOME AGAIN.—Look over our steamship lists of arrivals from Boston and you will see many familiar Nova Scotian names. These are the names of men of skill, hardihood and pluck who are seeking work in their native land, preferring work at home to starvation in Boston. This little exodus has not attracted the attention of our friends in the *Chronicle* office, where, as a rule, a deep interest is taken in exodians.

IT COSTS MONEY.—An enterprising citizen of Truro has carefully estimated the liquor bill of that town, and places the amount at upwards of \$50,000 annually. Truro will have to mind its p's and q's, for if it continues to swallow up money at this rate it cannot hope to float any more successful enterprises such as the milk factory, etc. Ten dollars per head for man, woman and child is a pretty steep liquor bill.

CAPITAL FOR ANN. POLIS.—Annapolis is throwing up its hat in consequence of the rumor that it is to have direct steamship communication with Boston. Yarmouth and Halifax have put their hands in their pockets and established direct lines of steamers with the New England hub, and if Annapolis sees millions in it, its citizens had better put on a first-class steamer, make a bid for the summer tourist travel, and put up a town pump with the profits.

ARE OUR MINES OUR OWN?—Those who have been agitated over the startling proposition of the leader of the opposition, that the Province would cease to hold ownership in the Nova Scotian Mines within eighteen months after the death of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, will find in this week's *CRITIC* much consolation. The opinions published cannot fail to be of intense interest to the people of Nova Scotia, and will serve to quiet the fears of hundreds of lease holders, and of those interested in the development of our great mineral resources.

A NOTORIOUS M. D.—The trial of the now notorious Dr. Buchanan, charged with the murder of his wife in New York, will come up in that city on the 13th of this month. Chemical analysis of the stomach of the late Mrs. Buchanan has been made by Professor Witthans, who is prepared to testify to the presence of poison in the intestines which he examined. The case against the lively doctor, who is well-known in Halifax, looks very strong, and unless some unforeseen evidence in his favor is produced there seems little doubt as to the outcome of the trial.

EXTREME MEET.—Judging by the New Glasgow papers the citizens of that town are just at present not altogether amicably disposed toward each other. The same old fight, which has been experienced in Truro, Amherst, Windsor and elsewhere, between the liquor sellers and the advocates of temperance is being fought out to the bitter end. Reason and courtesy have been thrown aside, and vilification and abuse are doing duty in their stead. As a consequence the great mass of the community are disgusted with the methods employed on both sides, and prefer to keep clear of the controversy.

FOR COLDS AND SORE THROAT.

SIRS.—We use Hayward's Yellow Oil in our family for colds and sore throat, and it is excellent. My sister had asthma since childhood, but on trying Yellow Oil for it she soon was cured.

Miss LIZZIE CHAPPELLE, Baldwin, Ont.

AN EYE TO WINDWARD.—The C. P. R. Company have a wideawake agent in Moncton, by name Mr. J. Hebert Haslam, who thoroughly understands his business. Mr. Haslam has offered \$150 in prizes to the school children of the Maritime Provinces for the best essay on the Canadian Northwest, its resources, history, etc. Our Provincial authorities should offer prizes to the same young people for similar information about our own country.

WHAT IS COMING.—The precarious position of an island population may have its advantages, but judging from the press of Prince Edward Island, the people of that fertile country do not appreciate the annoying delays and stoppages of mails, which during the winter season they are obliged to submit to. Winter communication amidst iceflows, storms and currents can never have much clockwork about it. The tunnel is the only solution of the difficulty, and this will come sooner or later.

SAD BUT TRUE.—The law and order league in the United States will have to look alive, otherwise the increase of crime in that country will soon get beyond control. About seven thousand persons were murdered in the United States during the past year, the number being twice as great as that of three years ago. Lynching is also increasing in alarming proportions, and the confidence of the people in the courts of the country is far from strong. In our Dominion murders are comparatively rare, and there has not been a single case of lynching known to take place for the past twenty-five years.

THE FRUIT GROWERS GROWING.—The Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association is showing every evidence of life and extended usefulness. A large number of new members have been added to the roll, among them many persons well-known in business circles in Halifax. The papers submitted at the last meeting were practical in their character and well calculated to arouse a strong interest in fruit culture. W. C. Archibald, the celebrated plummist of Wolfville, strongly advocated the establishment of an experimental fruit station, and backed up his advocacy by a contribution of five golden eagles, just as a starter. Mr. Archibald has pluck and perseverance, and his suggestions are well thought out.

Scrofula, whether hereditary or acquired, is thoroughly expelled from the blood by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

AMHERST REFORMING.—The wave of reform has struck Amherst, and the members of her town council are now pledged to elevate the standard of citizenship and make the town a veritable haven on earth. Rum and mud are to be abolished, taxes lowered, and sewerage, sidewalks and Sunday observances are to receive prompt attention. Nothing has yet been said about the general adoption of the divided skirt or anything of that sort, but Amherst never does anything by halves, and now that she is reforming sweeping changes for the better may be expected. Perhaps it will end in travellers being able to get a really comfortable meal for a moderate price at the railway restaurant.

A WARNING TO COASTERS.—A sad accident happened in this city on Wednesday evening. A lad named James Drysdale, aged fifteen years, was coasting at the foot of Quinpool Road early in the evening, when his sleigh came into collision with a passing team. The boy was thrown under the horse's feet, and when picked up was found to have been badly tramped upon, and died about half an hour later. There have been warnings without number in regard to coasting on public thoroughfares of the city, which have been wholly unheeded by the sun-loving children, but it is to be hoped that this very sad affair will put a stop to the practice, which involves too much risk to be allowable.

A NEW TRADING ASSOCIATION.—We have before us the prospectus of the Canadian West India Trading Association, (Limited) in which it is proposed that a trading association to encourage the development of business between Canada and the West Indies should be formed. The statements as to the probable trade and prospective profits are very inviting, and deserve to be fully considered by our importers and producers. The matter is one of special interest to Halifax, and it should be discussed by our Board of Trade, many of the members of which are experienced and far-sighted business men. If the members of the board approve of this undertaking there will be no doubt that the capital (\$100,000) will be quickly subscribed. Co-operation is the fundamental idea which the association proposes to carry out.

HOWE, IS IT?—The following item appeared a few weeks ago in the *Fredericton Reporter*:—"It will be remembered that about two years ago the province was excited over a melancholy shooting affray on the Tobique river, by which Mrs. Howe was shot and killed while floating down the river in a canoe with her husband, Major Howe, both of whom came from their United States home to enjoy a season of fishing. Two men were arrested on the charge and are now in the penitentiary. On Saturday it was reported on the streets that Major Howe, who subsequently married another woman, was arrested for causing her death and placed in prison. That he since died, and previous to his death confessed that he shot his wife in the canoe, and that the men convicted were innocent." Major Howe in the flesh is now after that reporter of the *Reporter*, and a lively libel suit is on the tapis.

Clergymen, students and over taxed business men will find a wonderful recuperative agent in *Little's Emulsion*, which contains Phosphorus (brain food) in the most assimilable form.

THE HOME FOR SEAMEN.—The statement of the finances of the Seamen's Friend Society, which was submitted at the annual meeting held on Monday, showed the balance at the end of the year to be but sixty-six dollars. The report of the manager and secretary testifies to the extended usefulness of the Institution, and proves clearly that the work that is being done by the society is in every respect deserving of the assistance of all who would promote the good of the seafaring men. It is to be deeply regretted that the yearly deficit continues, and it is hoped that increased support will be received during the coming year.

MARINE HOSPITALS.—The total expenditure on account of sick seamen in Nova Scotia during 1892 amounted to \$13,202.67. Marine hospitals are maintained at Yarmouth, Pictou, Lunenburg, Sydney and Point Tupper. In Halifax, sick seamen are provided for at the Victoria General Hospital, in which institution 279 were cared for last year at a total cost of \$4,938.40.

RATES READJUSTED.—The pow-wow over the season tickets on the Intercolonial railway has resulted in their again being offered for sale, the rates having been readjusted so as to bear some proportion to the distance travelled. This bears somewhat heavily upon the users of tickets from Truro and thereabouts, but it is manifestly more fair to the residents of Rockingham and Bedford.

COLUMBUS CALUMNIATED.—The new one-cent American stamp shows a barefaced Columbus, while the new two-cent stamp represents Columbus mustached and bearded. Most voyagers come on shore Esau-like, and quickly submit themselves to the barber, but according to American Art as shown by the new postage stamps Columbus came on shore cleanly shaved and developed a moustache and beard immediately his foot touched terra firma.

EXCITEMENT IN MONCTON.—The town of Moncton seems to have more than its share of so-called sensations of late. Just now the citizens are much agitated over the mysterious death of a young girl, an adopted child of H. T. Stevens of the Moncton Times. The girl died very suddenly, and suspicion pointed to unkind treatment as the cause of death. The body was exhumed on Friday last, and the inquest which is being held this week is causing much excitement.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.—Sackville, N. B., has the honor of being selected as the site for the seventh session of the Summer School of Science, which is to be held during the first two weeks of July. The buildings of Mount Allison University have been placed at the disposal of the school, and will afford every facility for class room work. The various features of the session will, as usual, be very interesting, and it is greatly to be desired that as many teachers as can possibly do so will make arrangements to visit Sackville during the session.

In this climate use Johnson's Anodyne Linctant for colds, coughs, bronchitis, and catarrh.

IN THE INTERESTS OF THE CHURCH.—Rev. S. Rogers, Secretary of the Church of England Synod of Manitoba has been sent to the East by the Metropolitan to raise six thousand dollars for missionary work in Manitoba. Owing to emigration a large number of men missions are forming. Last year seventeen additional missionaries were placed in this field, and nine or ten new missions are asking for service. The work is important and our provincial people who have the interests of the missions in the west at heart will no doubt give Mr. Rogers all the assistance in their power.

WORTH CONSIDERING.—Almost every county in the province now has its asylum or house for the poor and needy. Some of these homes are extensive farms, in the buildings of which the inmates are comfortably housed, and upon the lands of which they find profitable employment. An establishment such as one of the above is designated a poor farm, a name by no means attractive. Why should they not bear the name of the municipality in which they are located, without particularly designating the unfortunates for whom provision is made. The west Haats farm or the Halifax farm would be euphonious and would not convey the idea of misery and sterile barrenness which is indicated by their present name.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS BOATS AT THE FAIR.—Orders have been issued by the United States Naval Department to Rear Admiral Dunham, commanding the European squadron, to the effect that the flagship Newark and the gunboat Bennington will convey the Columbian caravels Nina and Pinta from Spain to the United States by way of the West Indies. The Newark is to go to Naples for the vatican exhibits, Marseilles for French Columbian relics, and then to Cadiz, where she will assist in fitting out the caravels for their voyage across the Atlantic in the original course taken by Columbus. The Santa Elaria, representing the great discoverer's flagship, will be sent over separately by the Spanish government, and will join the others at Havana. All the ships will leave Cadiz not later than February 15th, so as to ensure their participation in the Columbian naval review to be held in Hampton Roads in May following.

For a general family cathartic we recommend Hood's Pills.

A BUSINESS-LIKE PARSON.—The Chatham World tells a good story of how the money was obtained for a new church recently erected in New Brunswick. Father Richard, the energetic pastor of Rogersville, Northumberland, wanted a new parish church, and there was little prospect of raising the money to build it. His flock is numerous, but ready cash is not plenty, and his efforts to collect for other purposes were not successful enough to warrant him in engaging in church building. But he solved the problem. He secured bridge contracts to the amount of \$4,000, and then called upon the people to get out the timber and stone and build the bridges without compensation, so that the contract price of the structure could go to the credit of the church fund. He divided the men of his flock into six divisions, and they did the work required of them. This money, together with the fund realized at picnics and contributed voluntarily, has built the church. It is one of the finest in the province, perhaps the finest country church in New Brunswick, and will seat 1,200 persons. The building has cost about \$8,000, and there is enough due from the Government on bridge contracts to pay all the claims against it.

MARITIME DELEGATES REPORT.—The report of the delegates from the Maritime Provinces who visited the Northwest of the Dominion last summer has been issued, and is decidedly interesting. The information given is valuable, because thoroughly reliable, and the opinions expressed are those of men who know whereof they speak. Their advice to the people of the

Maritime Provinces as to leaving home is as follows: To those who have good farms at home, and particularly such as are advanced in years, we would say remain where you are; but in view of the fact that it is impossible for parents to keep their families around them, and that good farming lands are not now available for homesteading in the Maritime Provinces, many of our young people must either go to our West or to New England, to take the places of the young people there who are continually moving West. To such we would say unhesitatingly, go to Manitoba, or to the Northwest Territories. There you will soon acquire prosperity and take your place as a part of an independent farming population, instead of becoming, if you go to the States, mere operatives, getting, it may be, fair wages for the present, but making little, if any, provision for the future.

NOW IS THE TIME.

In this the season of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis and other throat and lung complaints, it is well to be provided with a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, which effectually cures all such diseases, and that very promptly and pleasantly. Price 25 and 50c. Sold by all druggists.

DEATH OF ONE BORN IN SLAVERY IN NOVA SCOTIA.—There died at Tusket, Yarmouth Co., on the 29th ult., a woman named Hester McKinnon, aged 106 years, whose history is not uninteresting. The Yarmouth Times speaks of her as follows:—"Hester was the daughter of William and Dinah Berry, from whom sprang the entire race of Berrys at present residing on the back road leading to Hebron. William Berry, Hester's father, was a slave belonging to James Lent, Sr., who was one of the first settlers of Tusket village, and was also known as Judge Lent, as he administered the rights of justice in those olden times. Mr. Lent was one of the Loyalists who came here or to Shelburne in the last century, and brought with him William Berry his slave. William became discontented and induced Mr. Lent to buy him a wife, which he did. Her name was Dinah, and he paid £100 for her. Dinah married William Berry and Hester McKinnon was their daughter. She was born at Tusket, in a small log cabin attached to the log house in which Judge Lent lived. Although the Berrys were slaves they were always kindly treated. Hester was a true type of her race; she was kind-hearted and lived as she died, a true, honest christian woman."

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



B. T. ELWELL. Perfectly Well at 79 Years of Age! AT SKODA'S COMMAND! "Time Rolls Back In Its Flight!" ENLARGEMENT OF PROSTATE GLAND! EXTREME CONSTIPATION AND CHRONIC INDIGESTION CURED BY THREE BOTTLES! MR. B. T. ELWELL, FORMERLY OF PATTER, ARDSTOCK COUNTY, ME., BUT FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS LIVING AT ROCKLAND, ME., NO. 5 BUNKER ST., WHITES: GENTS—I am now 79 years of age. Have been troubled for twenty years with inflammation at neck of bladder and enlargement of Prostate Gland. For six years, have been afflicted with irregular action of the bowels, alternating between Diarrhoea and extreme Constipation. For two years the Constipation has been so great, that for five or six days would have no action of the bowels at all. This is a great sufferer from indigestion with no appetite. Within fifteen minutes after eating food into the stomach, it would become strongly acid with extreme burning sensation, and no action of the stomach whatever. Prescribed by taking SKODA'S DISCOVERY and SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS. I had taken many remedies, but all the same, upon the market today with not the least benefit. I had been taking your Discovery but a few days before I had decided change. I have now taken your full course (three bottles) and have a fine appetite; not the least distress or souring after eating, bowels regular in action every day, and food tastes as good to me as when a boy; my bladder trouble has entirely disappeared. I feel as if I had gained a new lease of life. I feel that I owe my life to the wonderful effects of your medicine. Very truly yours, B. T. ELWELL. SKODA'S DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N.S. SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS, Mild, Safe, Efficient. Far superior to any pill. For Headache and Liver Complaint nothing can equal these Tablets. With the DISCOVERY they cure Rheumatism. 50 in a box only 85 cts.

GILLETT'S PURE POWDERED LYE. PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists. E. W. GILLETT, Toronto.

LYONS' HOTEL, KENTVILLE, N. S. DIRECTLY OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION. EXTENSIVE improvements having been completed in this house it now possesses 32 Bed Rooms, 1 Ladies' and 2 Gentlemen's Parlors, Sample Rooms, Billiard Rooms, Hot and Cold Baths. This house is conducted on first class principles, and it will be found, outside of the Queen of Halifax Hotels, equal, if not superior, to any in the province. D. McLEOD, Prop. KENTVILLE, N. S. EUROPE AND HOLY LAND.—Excursion leaves March 11th and May 13th, etc. Send for "Tourist Gazette." Ocean tickets by all lines. H. Gaze & Sons, 113 Broadway, New York.

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THE CURE FOR

Drunkennes.

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

We are making

A SPECIALTY Of Extra Fine CHOCOLATES.

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

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Old Chum

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OLD CHUM (PLUG.)

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

Oldest Cut Tobacco manufacturers in Canada.

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

SCOTT'S

ANOTHER MAN CURED.

This is to certify that I have had RHEUMATISM in my back and shoulders, I used only one bottle of

CURE

SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM, and it has cured me. I recommend it to any one.

J. S. BENSON, Steamer Cumberland.

September 26, 1889.

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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

London Rubber Stamp Mfg Co.

Rubber and Metal Stamps, Notarial Seals.

Photograph Copying Pads, Stencil Cutters, &c.

322 HOLLIS ST., Halifax.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

APATHY.

I do not care to look upon the snow, Too white it glitters in the sun—I know Such thoughts are wrong, and yet they seem to stay Altho' the world's so beautiful to-day, But I am tired.

I wonder if 'twere easier in the rain And at arm to still this restless, weary pain; Since all the cold white glory makes me sad— And yet, the wind's fierce shriek would drive me mad, I am so tired.

Oh there, you little child! If I were you I'd lay my troubles down, as children do On mother-shoulders, dear. How best of all I think, 't must seem to be so young and small When one is tired.

Since then fond arms will lift you up, and fold You soft from winds that blow too cold, And gentle voice will soothe away all fear While eyes will look an added blessing, dear, Because you're tired.

But, being small, you cannot understand How, one day, you may long, too, for a hand To guide as mother's did, nor dream of how Hearts drift, in doubt, as mine is drifting now When I'm so tired.

So tired I do not work, or ever heed The hours as they go by— where is the need? I cannot think, or cry, or even pray— 'Twere best to sleep—but it must last always Since I'm so tired.

Jan. 8th, '93.

MIGNON.

IN THE LOBBY.

(From our own correspondent.)

Master, Master! nows, old nows and such nows As you never heard of.

—Taming of the Shrew.

The big guns on Nepean Point have again spilt the wolkin with a royal salute, the little bald-headed Usher of the Black Rod has once more made his three silly bows to mock Sovereignty, the 'Oi polloi' have had another opportunity to gird at the markedness of the dames de qualite, and the Right Honorable Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston, etc., etc., has delivered his last alleged 'Speech from the Throne' at the opening of the Dominion Parliament.

And what is there in the "speech,"—a deliverance which is so often termed a "bill of fare," but which ought rather to be regarded as an "apple of discord," over which the Premier, Mr. Laurier, and Mr. McCarthy will vex themselves much as Minerva, Venus and Juno did over the golden apple in classic legend? (I might explain that the position of the names here is purely accidental, and is not intended to express my belief that these statesmen respectively possess the characteristics of the deities in the order given.) I repeat, what is there in the "speech" of moment to the country? *Imprimis*, His Excellency says:—"The increase in trade, as illustrated by the exports and imports during the period for which the official returns have been prepared, has been most gratifying, and that increase has continued down to the present time." And then he is made to prophecy, poor man, "That the volume of trade during the current year will exceed that of any year in the history of the Dominion." Whether this augury is founded upon any justifiable basis is no more known to me than to Lord Stanley, but if the pious Mr. Foster has knowingly caused those in authority over him to sin the punishment will be his. In the next place the country is congratulated upon the fact that the operation of the government railways has become less burdensome. There is no doubt about this being the case, and, notwithstanding the unpleasant feature in the achievement of this satisfactory state of things,—the necessary dismissal of employees whose services it was possible to dispense with,—Canadians ought to feel grateful to Mr. Haggart, who has had the ability and the courage to effect the change. Perennial deficits in the management of the Intercolonial were damping the zeal of even the most ardent well-wisher of the road, and if the service is maintained effectively under the new conditions every one must recognize their expediency. We are also told that there has been an encouraging increase in immigration so far as Manitoba and the territories are concerned, and I am personally aware that such is the case to a very marked degree. During the past summer I visited several farming districts in the Northwest where settlers, most of them Germans, had come in from the United States. They had originally settled in the Dakotas or Nebraska, and, not being satisfied with the country there, came over to see the great Canadian Northwest and were conquered by its abundant promise and immediately moved their families there. Some of them even came from Kansas, and were most enthusiastic about their prospects in their new homes.

To return to the "speech." Nothing at all hopeful is announced in the way of bringing about a mitigation of the present unsatisfactory trade relations existing between this country and the United States. We are told, on the contrary, that "With regard to reciprocity in wrecking and towing, a correspondence has taken place which indicates that privileges are demanded for United States vessels in Canadian canals, which were not anticipated;" and, although it is predicted that "a satisfactory conclusion of the discussion may yet be reached," yet, looking at the announcement in another part of the speech that the government have caused efforts to be made to hasten the completion of the Canadian canal works, which will afford to the

RATINERS IS THE BEST TAKE NO OTHER EMULSION

commerce of the Dominion a highway within our own country, one may plainly read between the lines a very grave apprehension on the part of our government that Brother Jonathan intends to tighten the screws on us rather than relax them.

With regard to now legislation very little is promised. That cumbersome, costly and much-belabored and belinkered old parliamentary pariah—the Franchise Act—is promised another carthartic to see if its system cannot be purged of some more of its iniquity. The Civil Service Act is going to be amended, presumably with the intention of cutting down the already inadequate pay of the subordinate and increasing the fat salaries of the chiefs and deputies. That, with the exception of some remedial legislation for the North-west territories, about constitutes the amount of work that the 215 worthy burgesses of the Canadian House of Commons, and their 80 sleeping partners in the senate propose to grapple with this session.

And a lively session is anticipated. With mugwumpism rampant in Toronto, Dalton McCarthy, an avowed Independent, and prepared to fight to a finish on the Manitoba school question, and tariff reduction, and J. Israel Tarte after Caron with a tarred stick, the new premier will have a hard row to hoe for the next three months. No one doubts his ability to fill the position,—his intellectual equipment is of the best, his personal character is stainless, his fearlessness is admitted by all. It only remains to be seen if these qualities can withstand the combined onslaught of religious bigotry, the tireless seige of an able opposition, and the duplicity to be alas! naturally expected of some on his own side of the house in the hour of trial. Verily, the fight will be a very pretty one! It will have an Homeric flavor about it.

Ottawa.

BY-STANDER.

BOOK GOSSIP.

The Ladies' Home Journal is attired in the dainties of Valentino covers in shades of buff and brown, and its contents are as usual extremely good. J. Macdonald Oxley fills the place of honour with a capital story of Canadian life, "Mademoiselle Angélique." A clear-sighted article on American Girls and Titles is contributed by Vera Bernardine, and many subjects pertaining to the welfare or the beautifying of the home are well discussed. A short paper on "The Art of Being Entertained" is especially worthy of note. Published by the Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia. Single copy, ten cents.

Scientists and young people who have just begun to cultivate a scientific taste will be alike delighted with the February issue of *The Popular Science Monthly*. Among the most absorbing articles we would give special preference to "Science as a Factor in Agriculture," and *The Discovery of Sexuality in Plants*.

The third number of "Childhood," that for February, will convince its readers that the new magazine has come to stay. A wide field for observation and reflection has been opened, and many leading doctors and teachers are putting some of their best work into its pages. "The Life of the Unborn Child" and the bright paper on "The Realities of Childhood" are full of interest to all who care for the little ones. Every mother and teacher will derive both comfort and instruction from its pages. Published by A. L. Chatterton & Co., 78 Maiden Lane, New York.

Parents who are anxious to put good reading matter in the hands of their children should subscribe to *St. Nicholas*. The bright and helpful serial story of "Polly Oliver's Problem" will awaken a keen interest in life in the hearts of many impressible girls, while the lads will sit for hours enthralled by the stirring stories of adventure. A clever poem in the February number will interest many younger readers, who will smile over the comic pictures and quaint rhymes of *The Vrow that Lives by Harlem Lake*.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

PICTOU FOUNDRY COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Pictou Foundry Co. was held recently, and the old directors were re-elected. Patriotic Nova Scotians who rejoice in the prosperity of our home industries will be pleased to hear that last year's business was very satisfactory. The earnings were the best yet, and would have enabled the company to pay its shareholders a handsome dividend. It was thought better, however, to leave the money in the business this year. A couple of thousand dollars will be spent this year to increase the facilities of the boiler and machine shops.

SMOKERS TAKE NOTE.—Mr. L. J. Roy has commenced operations in the new cigar factory at Yarmouth, and those who have tested the production of Yarmouth's latest industry pronounce the "L. J. R." cigar to be of exceedingly fine flavor.

YARMOUTH TRUNKS.—E. D. Maulton and Fred Utley having entered into partnership are about to establish a trunk factory in Yarmouth.

AN AMHERST INDUSTRY.—The Robb Engineering Company, Ltd., of Amherst, N. S. inform us that some of their mills are this winter sawing thirty two thousand feet of lumber daily. This firm now have all their departments running full blast and are prepared to fill orders for all kinds of machinery, in the manufacture of which they have excelled.

NOVA SCOTIA CREAMERIES.—The farmers of Nappan and surrounding country at a meeting recently held, unanimously decided to erect a combined creamery and cheese factory at Nappan, guaranteeing the milk of 300 cows.

The building of the creamery and cheese factory will be commenced as soon as the spring opens, and will be in operation about the first of June. At Belmont, in Colchester county, a creamery building is already under construction, and the milk from 300 cows promised by the farmers of that district. The farmers of Minudie are also unanimous in establishing a creamery at that place. The farmers of Crapaud, P. E. I., are also talking of starting a creamery in their district. Dairy Commissioner Robertson, who has returned from England, says that butter and cheese from the Maritime Provinces, sold on account of farmers who furnished milk and cream, have realized good profits.

N. B. LUMBER.—The *Sussex Record* furnishes the following notes from some of the lumber camps of New Brunswick:—The firm of C. & S. Goggin of Egin, intend cutting about four million in their three stream mills. This enterprising firm is giving employment to a large number of men and horses. A correspondent writes from Queens county, that the prospects for the lumber business there are very bright. The big flat about three miles northwest of Summertield presents a busy scene this winter. In a space of half a mile square there are no less than four lumber camps owned respectively by Abram Goggin, Warren Folkins, Alfred Taylor and Messrs. Schofield and Patton. All the hard wood got in the flat will go to Byron's mill. The soft wood will be driven down Millstream. James Byron has purchased a portable steam saw mill in Ontario which he will put in operation here this winter. The mill will be placed on the grounds of Edward Goggin, close to the Millstream road, which will render the shipment of lumber very easy. Statements received from some of the larger lumber firms in Albert county indicate that the cut this winter throughout the county will considerably exceed that of last year, and of many previous years. Alexander L. Wright & Co., up the river, will get out between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000, being 1,000,000 in excess of last year's output. James W. Smith, of Albert Mines, has contracted to get out nearly 1,000,000, about the same as last year, the increase if any being in hardwood. The Albert Manufacturing Co. of Hill-boro, in addition to their immense plaster and general business, will cut a quarter of a million of spruce. Turner & M. Loan, of River-side, have several crews in the woods and will get out over 1,000,000, and J. W. Carnwath of the same place, who has a steam mill in Caladonia, will cut half a million. C. & J. Pr-scott's output on the Crooked Creek will be 2,500,000, and Geo. J. Vaughn at Point Wolf will get out 4,000,000. Mr. Vaughn operates on 50,000 acres of territory. Kinney & Co. at Hopewell Hill expect to cut half a million, and a score of small mills in this vicinity will put through from 100,000 to 500,000. The Alma L. & S. company will probably get out several millions on the Salmon river. Albert Wood on Turtle Creek, Erastus Steeves of Shenstone and Nelson Smith in Coverdale will each get out a large amount. The hauling is good outside, but in the woods more snow is desirable.



Clifford Blackman

A Boston Boy's Eyesight Saved—Perhaps His Life

By Hood's Sarsaparilla—Blood Poisoned by Canker.

Read the following from a grateful mother: "My little boy had Scarlet Fever when 4 years old. It left him very weak and with blood poisoned with canker. His eyes became so inflamed that his sufferings were intense, and for seven weeks he

Could Not Open His Eyes.

I took him twice during that time to the Eye and Ear Infirmary on Charles Street, but their remedies failed to do him the faintest shadow of good. I commenced giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and it soon cured him. I have never doubted that it saved his sight. It is not his very life. You may use this testimonial in any way you please. I am always ready to sound the praise of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

because of the wonderful good it did my son. ANNE F. BLACKMAN, 2888 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are perfect in composition, proportion and appearance.

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

J. A. LEAMAN & CO. Wholesale & Retail Victuallers.

AND MANUFACTURERS OF CANNED GOODS, BOLOGNAS, &c. 6 to 10 Bedford Row, ESTABLISHED 1864 HALIFAX, N. S.

NEW GOODS.

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

A. & W. MACKINLAY, 137 Granville Street.

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. WAYNE MFG. CO., 87 & 88 India St. Boston, Mass.

COMMERCIAL.

During the past week the wholesale trade has been, on the whole, healthy. A marked improvement is shown indeed in several of the staple lines, and the prospects for a good spring business continue to be assuring. Remittances during the week have been barely fair, and were not up to the mark that was expected. Too many renewals on too long time have been requested. Still it may be safely said that the general transactions of the past week have been satisfactory.

The coal bill has been vigorously pushed through in the Provincial Parliament, and will, doubtless, have become law ere this. While opinions differ as to the details of the agreement the general impression appears to be that the Government has taken a step in the right direction, and one that will greatly benefit the commercial interests of Nova Scotia. The investment of seven and a half millions of dollars in a Nova Scotian industry, even if the scene of operations is "confined to Cape Breton County," cannot fail to give an impetus to trade generally and to incite to enlarged enterprise everywhere within the wide scope of its influence.

The Dominion Parliament is again in session. THE CRITIC notes with deep regret that the Speech from the Throne entirely ignores the one question that now especially presses for attention—the enactment of a uniform bankruptcy law for the whole of Canada. Under the theory that at present obtains, that the trade of Canada should be confined within itself as far as regards national products and manufactures, it is absolutely and indisputably requisite that the Government should put itself in a position, if not to absolutely guarantee the *bona fides* of mercantile transactions to at least give creditors a reasonable assurance that their claims will be safely guarded against the machinations of fraudulent debtors.

As THE CRITIC has remarked before, this question is of the most vital importance, and bids fair to transcend all others presented to the people of this country. It is not a matter that affects any party lines as they are now drawn, but it is one that concerns the whole people. It is an issue that is practically far more important than tariff reform or any other upon which party lines are now drawn. Supposedly influential delegations from most of the Boards of Trade in Canada have waited upon the ministry, urging, indeed demanding, that legislation be given in this direction, and they have been dismissed with vague promises that due consideration would be accorded to the necessities of the business community. Were these promises but specious subterfuges to get rid of the subject and of those who were so vitally interested as to leave their homes and their business to dance attendance upon a ministry that has no intention of meeting the equitable wishes of the business community? We sincerely trust that this is not the case, but the indifference of the Ottawa government so far is very reprehensible, inasmuch as it strengthens the general feeling of discontent and uneasiness that pervades business circles from Halifax to Vancouver. If the government will not wake up to the gravity of the situation it will become necessary for men of all parties to unite upon this sole issue and carry it to a satisfactory conclusion no matter what machine politicians may do or neglect to do.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—"The general tone of business in Wall Street continues hopeful. Occasional accidents afford the 'bears' an opportunity for transient raids, and the rising confidence of the 'bulls' has hardly reached the point for a general aggressive movement; still, the feeling in favor of activity and improving prices steadily gains ground, and is becoming so general that another early upward spurt seems almost inevitable. The large passenger traffic on the trunk and Grand lines to be forthcoming during the period of the World's Fair is beginning to have an anticipatory effect, and is destined to sooner or later give an important stimulus to the market. London is becoming an important factor in stock transactions. For the time being, our securities are found especially eligible there both for speculation and investment, and a large volume of 'trading' is done with that market, with a net result of London buying more than it sells. The large influx of currency from the interior has also a tendency to encourage buying, as it leaves no question of any insufficiency of funds to conduct speculative operations.

The renewal of exports of gold in considerable amounts has fallen as a wet blanket on Wall Street. One explanation of the outflow seems to be that the silver situation is creating a disposition among European banks to keep and to increase their stocks of gold, and another, a special one, that, in view of the political dangers that now so closely threaten France, the Bank of France deems it prudent to fortify its position by augmenting its reserve of gold. So long as gold is less protected at New York than at any other great financial centre, all such demands naturally fall at first principally upon us. But, so far as the drain is a special or artificial one, it is not likely to continue long without a reactionary compensation.

If France (or any other country) thinks proper to buy from us gold in the same way as she would buy cotton or wheat, those purchases correspondingly augment France's indebtedness to the United States, and to the same extent increase the liability of France to remit gold to this country at some later stage. There can be little doubt that a very considerable portion of the extraordinary gold exports of the last two years has been shipped from temporary reasons and outside of ordinary trade movements; and somewhere those funds are held for transient purpose, from which the metal will be released to return hither, so soon as normal financial relations between this country and Europe are restored. It would be a serious case for this country—with its gold diminishing and its silver increasing—if this expectation were not reasonably admissible. It has always been the course of our gold movement to run into alternate periods of excess of imports over exports. From 1862 to 1877, the exports uniformly exceeded the imports by an average of \$36,000,000; during the next six years, there was an average excess

of imports of \$31,200,000; and, for the next following eight years, the exports averaged \$10,000,000 in excess of the imports. From these comparisons, it will be seen that the gold movement of the last two years has deviated from the preponderant rule only in the sense that the outflow has been larger in volume than usual. The late trade movement has not been such as to occasion any large export of gold. Although, for the last two months of 1892, there was no such excess of merchandise exports as occurred in the same months of 1891 (which was an altogether unprecedented period for exportations), yet the two months' movement shows an excess of exports of \$41,600,000, which should suffice to balance our current foreign indebtedness on accounts outside of purely trade operations. It therefore seems warrantable to conclude that the current gold shipments are largely due to special purely financial causes.

The now unfavorable prospect of the present Congress reopening the Sherman Silver Act has in a measure helped to check the improving tendency in prices that set in with the second week of this month. It is now evident that, while the House might be depended upon to give a large majority vote in favor of suspension of silver purchases, no decisive action is hoped for from the Senate. Republican Senators appear unwilling to assume any political responsibilities in the matter, and seem to think it good party policy to leave the question to be dealt with by their opponents at the next session; and, even were it otherwise, there is little doubt that some two or three Senators from the mining States could and would defeat any interference with the present law through obstructive tactics. Under these circumstances, the hope has been surrendered of changing the status of silver during the five remaining weeks of the expiring session. The question arises whether Mr. Cleveland may be expected, under these circumstances, to call a special session immediately after the adjournment of Congress. As yet, there has been no outgivings as to what may be the new President's disposition in this matter. There are, however, certain very obvious probabilities that he might take that course. It will devolve upon Mr. Cleveland's Administration to continue next Spring the negotiations begun last November with the European governments for an adjustment of the silver question; and it will put the United States at a disadvantage in the Conference, if we continue buying 4½ million ounces per month, after having through our delegates threatened the Conference that, in case of its accomplishing no satisfactory settlement, we should promptly discontinue our purchases and thereby throw upon Europe the whole burden of our product of that metal.

It would be a misfortune if the Conference should resume its deliberations next May under such circumstances; for it would so deprive this country of moral force and tactical power in the negotiations as to make it almost impossible to bring the European nations to accept the policy of international free-coinage,—the form of settlement most acceptable to this country. Mr. Cleveland will not go unreminded (if he needs to be told it) that both the financial and commercial interests are seriously anxious to see the earliest possible settlement of a question which is casting a dark shadow of doubt over every form of enterprise in every direction. It is also to be considered that the fiscal condition of the government is such as to demand immediate readjustment of income to expenditure, so as to avoid an impending important deficit. And, again, there is a feeling throughout the country, too strong to be disregarded, that the period of transition to the new tariff policy should be made as short as possible. The deferment of all steps in that direction until the opening of the new Congress at the usual date would certainly incur considerable public impatience; a special session called in March could not be expected to enter fully on that question, yet it might easily lay out a plan of preparatory work which would save much time in dealing with it in the regular session.

The foregoing considerations suggest a quite reasonable probability of a special session being called soon after the adjournment in March; and this probability has done much towards abating the disappointment felt on Wall Street at the discovery that no action on silver could be expected from the present session.

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

	Week Previous Weeks corresponding to				
	Jan. 26, week.	1893	1892	1891	1890
United States	302	301	249	271	286
Canada	48	39	41	59	50

BREADSTUFFS.—A fair local demand is reported for flour but, while quotations are nominally unchanged, holders are very stiff and in some cases ask 10c. to 15c. more per barrel. Though only a small trade is doing in oatmeal figures hold firm. There is a fair demand here for feed, considering the season of the year, but the business is far from being brisk. No important changes are reported in either United States or British grain markets.

DRY GOODS.—Continued cold weather has had the effect of nearly depleting the stocks of winter wear, and enquiries this week have elicited the fact that sorting orders have kept up remarkably well both for woolen and heavy goods. Heavy blankets, especially of the coarser kinds, have been in active demand, and some good-sized orders have been filled. Both travellers and country dealers are sending in orders. Those from the latter, coming directly, indicate that stocks are getting so low that they cannot wait till travellers call upon them. Spring orders are also coming in fairly well covering all the ordinary lines such as prints, serges, cottonades, ginghams, white and gray cottons, etc. The advance in grey cottons has been maintained and some dealers anticipate higher prices. There is some talk of a possible advance in certain lines of colored cottons and linings. English

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.

advice show another advance of 1d. per yard in colored cottons. Shot silks are in active demand both for dress trimmings and for evening wear.

PROVISIONS.—The local market for hog products all round is very strong, with apparently an upward tendency in prices. Lard has been firm, and figures are quoted higher than they were last week, though no actual transactions are reported under the advance.

BUTTER.—A fair business is doing in a jobbing way to supply local consumptive wants, but the demand is by no means large. Prices, however, are firm. Dealers say that, as the English demand has fallen off, it is difficult to move round lots.

CHEESE.—The market is very firm and prices are steadily hardening. The Liverpool public cable has moved up 6d. to 50s., and it looks as if it would get up to 10s. in time, as THE CURRIE predicted some time ago that it would.

EGGS.—The supply of eggs in this market continues to be, though small, quite sufficient to meet all consumptive demands. Good boiling stock is now held at 24c. to 26c. The English egg markets are strangely mixed.

APPLES.—The improvement in the English market and the advance of 3s. and 4s. per bbl. for choice qualities will increase the recently light shipment from this side, but it is to be hoped that shippers will not rush too many over at once.

DRIED FRUIT.—Scarcely anything has been done in the brands of Valencia raisins owing to the low prices at which common grades have been offered. It is now a question whether this common fruit will be taken and the good qualities ignored.

SUGAR.—The local market for refined sugar is firm at last week's prices. The strong and healthy position of raw sugar continues to be a marked feature, but whether it will be maintained when the great bulk of the sugar begins to move remains to be seen.

TEA.—A decided improvement in the demand for Japan teas has been experienced, and prices appear to be gradually hardening since buyers are beginning to realise the true position of affairs.

COFFEE.—Quite a fair amount of business has transpired during the past week in coffees—especially in Rio.

FISH.—Little or nothing is doing here in cured, dried or pickled fish during the past week, but considerable quantities of frozen herrings, halibut, haddock and cod, have been shipped to Montreal and Boston, where they are reported to have met with a satisfactory reception.

ON TRIAL FOR 90 DAYS.

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.

W. T. BAEK & Co., Windsor, Ont.

HARD COAL.

CHESTNUT, STOVE, EGG, BROKEN.

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

—FOR SALE BY—

S. CUNARD & CO.

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

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

Table with columns for GROCERIES, BREADSTUFFS, HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS, and PROVISIONS. Includes items like Sugars, Tea, Molasses, Flour, Apples, Oranges, Lemons, Onions, Dates, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Bananas, Mackerel, Herring, Salmon, Codfish, Butter, and Cheese.

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

PROVISIONS.

Table listing various provisions such as Beef, Pork, Mackerel, Herring, Salmon, and Cheese with their respective prices.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Table listing butter and cheese products like Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints, Good, in large tubs, Store Packed & oversalted, Canadian Township, Cheese, Canadian, and Antigonish.

SALT.

Table listing salt products like Factory Filled, Fine Liverpool, bag, from store, Liverpool, hhd., Capis, Turke Island, Lisbon, Coarse W. I., and Tregas.

THE BEAVER TRAP.

(Concluded)

Asa Parker's blood ran hotly through his veins; to his finger tips he burned with anger at this piece of treachery, which he would not have believed had he not seen it with his own eyes.

For many years the most friendly feeling had existed between the Indians and the white people in the Hop River Valley. Presents of corn and game, skins and fruit, were frequently exchanged; and it was no strange thing for sneaky young braves to spend a day or two at the log cabins of the "pale-faces." The cordial good-will and honorable dealing which had grown up between former generations in this neighborhood had never been violated until now, so far as anyone knew.

The white man watched the movements of the wily robber. He was thinking vigorously at the same time. What if he should let him depart with his booty? He knew only too well that such a course meant further thefts, more daring advance, and, in all probability, unreasonable demands upon the isolated unprotected family, not stopping short of murder of them all, if once blood began to flow.

What if he killed him? A dozen other redskins might be hiding within sound of his gun, ready to spring to the help of their comrade! That, too, meant the speedy destruction of himself and all who were dear to him.

He weighed the question carefully. He made up his mind. A moment later a bullet whistled through the air. With a yell of agony the Indian leaped from the ground, then fell heavily upon the snow and lay motionless. When the smoke had cleared away, Asa looked around with searching glance; his ears were keen to detect the slightest sound; his hastily reloaded gun was drawn up to his shoulder; not moving a muscle, he waited. But he saw nothing; he heard nothing. Minute after minute passed. Then still silently, trying to look in every direction at once, he ventured to slide down the rock; he made his way toward the prostrate Pequot. Bending above him he saw that his aim had been sure. The bullet had gone straight through his heart. He would steal no more beavers from a white man's trap.

And now arose another question of no small importance. What should be done with the body? Again Asa Parker considered. Again he made up his mind. His face was set and stern. The work of the next few hours would be no child's play. It was attended with no little danger, but he did not hesitate.

First of all, he set the trap. Then he turned to the Indian. As he did so, he heard quick steps approaching. He seized his gun and pointed it toward the dark object he could dimly see among the trees. But the next instant he lowered it. Phineas was running along the trail. His face was white but his eyes were blazing and he brandished his club.

"Oh, father," he cried, "I heard the gun, and I couldn't wait there!"

"Hush, boy!" said Asa sternly, pointing to the lifeless figure at his feet.

Phineas looked down, and his eyes grew round with astonishment. He had seen but few Indians, for he was seldom allowed to go far from home, and they were always objects of great curiosity, never of dread. But now he felt a strange thrill all through him as he gazed wonderingly at the large, brown features, gay with paint; the long, coarse plaits of hair; the feathers, the leggings, the moccasins, the blankets of this one lying there so quietly. He watched every movement of his father breathlessly, as he wrapped him securely and compactly from sight in his blanket. This done, Asa hid the beaver behind the rock, covering it with snow. He gave his powder-horn and gun to Phineas, saying briefly:

"Watch, and make no noise."

Then he lifted his uncanny burden upon his shoulder and started toward home. At each step he feared, indeed expected, to be surrounded by Indians in anything but a friendly frame of mind. Every moment of that silent march through the forest, with his father and his father's awful companion, his nerves at the highest tension of excitement, alert, vigilant, yet feeling brave enough with the gun to meet the whole tribe of revengeful Pequots, was remembered to his dying day by Phineas Parker. On and on they went, as swiftly as possible and noiselessly. At last, after what seemed to the boy a thousand years, they came within sight of their little cabin. Then, for the first time, Asa spoke to his little son:

"Put down the gun, Phineas," he said very softly. "Go tell your mother to take all the children up the loft with her and keep them there until I come. Say no more. And then come back to me."

Phineas flew to do the errand.

Esther Parker was a brave woman. Her cheek grew pale; but she, too, had learned to obey unhesitatingly. She gathered her six little ones and sent them up the ladder before her. She sang to them; she kept them amused and contented; but all the while her thoughts were with Asa and their boy. What were they doing? What did those strange, dull, continuous sounds, apparently beneath the house, mean? Would they never cease? Could they come from the small cellar which had been dug, at her special request, before their cabin was begun? How little she had dreamed that this very cellar was to furnish a grave for one of the bravest young chiefs of Hop River Valley.

But so it was. After long, hard labor on the part of the far-seeing, determined settler, the burial place was safely hidden from sight or sound of any of the tribe. It remained forever unknown to them; and the beaver-trap of Asa Parker was never again molested.

For days and weeks and even months, the father and mother and oldest son of this little family kept a strict watch for any signs of revenge on the part of possible spectators of the tragedy. But time passed on, and at

length they became convinced that, if, indeed, observed at all, it had taught a wholesome fear of the "speaking gun."

One hundred years later, the children of Phineas' children built a handsome residence upon the very site of the log-house. Before the foundations were laid, the cellar was deepened and enlarged. In the course of this work, the spades of the men rattled against some strange objects. One by one they were taken out and laid side by side upon the grass. Bones, and human bones! A shudder crept over the blue-eyed boy and the dark-haired, dimpled little Esthor who came from their play to see them. They turned to their father with eyes full of questions.

At first he did not see them. He was recalling the thrilling narrative he had so often heard from his grandfather's own lips. With careful hand he arranged the crumbling remains of the culprit for burial, and then he told his children the story of their great-grandfather's Indian.—*Elizabeth Olinis in the N. Y. Ledger.*

AN AWFUL TIME.

It was an awful time! In the first place it was in the middle of July, and we had to move. Old Mr. Townsend died, and every stick and stone that he owned in Dolliver was sold. His heirs, two sons (oh! how we hated their very names, knowing no more of them) had been abroad, had come home intending to divide their time between their New York residence and the old family estate at Chester Grove. But they didn't want to bother with a lot of rented houses in Dolliver, and these were peremptorily doomed to be sold.

Old Conway pounced upon ours at once. Of course he did! Mrs. Conway and her two homely daughters had been hankering for our home for years, for, though we did "only rent it," we had lived there for thirteen years, and, oh, the additions and improvements we had made to it! We had doubled its value, I am certain; we beautified it, inside and out; we lavished our artistic tastes upon the panels; we adorned the walls; we had the floors puttied, painted and polished, and Teddy had actually painted the most beautiful border and corner-pieces of oak-leaves and acorns round the entire sitting-room. And now, to give it all up! Oh! those hateful Townsends!

What added to the distress was the fact that the only house we could find in all Dolliver to suit was a little two-storied cottage, quite a distance from all the neighbors to whom we had become attached, and in a locality we detested.

However, there was no help for it, and as I said before, we had an awful time. It was bad enough to know the dear, old home was lost to us, and that the Couways were to enjoy all our labors of love on the walls and floors; it was sufficiently exasperating to be compelled to take up our abode at Jenk's Corner, a locality we abominated, but these were only the beginning of our tribulations.

The day we were to move was hot—oh, so hot! and the dear mother, having done the work of about three men the previous week, and weighing at her best times about ninety-four pounds, broke down with a blinding nervous headache. Martha, a treasure of a servant, had already laid herself up by spraining her wrist in moving a trunk, and so there were Teddy, and Jim and I to "do" the moving.

Teddy is my eldest sister Theodosia, and Jim is Jimina, my youngest sister; I am Thomasine, always called Tom in the bosom of my family. We are all young, we are all blondes, we are all small, and we are all pretty. We have incomes of our own of three hundred dollars a year, so we can live very nicely indeed in a place like Dolliver.

When mother patiently fainted away just as the first furniture van drove up to the door, Teddy and I detailed Jim for active duty in the hospital department, and promised to have mother's room made ready the first thing. In the meantime, she was made comfortable in Jim's room, and Martha undertook to superintend the loading of the vans, while Teddy and I scampered off to the new house to see to receiving the furniture.

It was clean as a new pin; that was one little ray of comfort, and we hung up our hats, and put on the biggest of aprons and Lady Washington caps and were ready for action.

Even in my misery I noticed how unusually pretty Teddy looked. Her hair is the purest gold color and makes hundreds of little rings round her face, and she has a color like a wild rose on each cheek. But on that day, the excitement, the hurry and the indignation combined had made her blue eyes blaze, her cheeks brilliant as caranations, and every little curl bristled defiance at the Townsends and our wrongs. But more was to come!

Up drove the first van with one man. Both Teddy and I were at the door, and exclaimed:

"Where is the other man?"

"Sure, marm, he was sent for by his old woman. One of the children scalded himself, and it's half over Dolliver I've been trying to find somebody to take the job, and niver a one is there doin' nothing at all!"

Here was a dilemma.

"Well," said Teddy, "those things have to be taken into the house. You and I can carry some of the light ones."

Neither Teddy nor I knew that we had an audience. Not until long afterwards were we aware of the wicked trick that was at that instant devised. From round the corner of the house appeared two men in flannel shirts, minus collars, neckties or hats; with hair in wild confusion and extremely dirty hands and faces. In the richest of brogues one of them respectfully addressed Teddy and requested work.

I really wonder now that we didn't embrace them. But we engaged

their services at once, and how they worked! They did a considerable amount of laughing whenever they were alone, and required the most minute directions for everything they undertook, but they put down carpets and put up pictures and carried in furniture and unpacked glass and china, in fact, they worked with might and main, leaving to the driver of the van only the task of going to and fro with the goods, which he managed to load with Martha's assistance.

At noon we unpacked a substantial lunch, and as Bill and John, our new help, showed no signs of going home, we spread out a meal on the kitchen-table and sent them to it. I never in my life heard men laugh so much over sandwiches, hard-boiled eggs and coffee.

In all this time, you may be sure Teddy and I were berating those horrid Townsends at every turn. We called them all sorts of names expressive of meanness and selfishness, hoped their own house would burn down and let them know how pleasant it was to be turned out of a home they loved. We were sure they were sour, grumpy old bachelors, and we hoped they would never marry unless it was to some old witch who would worry all the year round.

All this we said in confidence to each other, never heeding those quiet, modest, young men who were so meekly obeying all our orders.

The house was really in very nice order, and mother's room as home-like as we could make it, when at last the carriage drove up with our dear invalid, Jim and Martha. Mother was very pale and propped up by pillows, and I was worrying over the necessity of her walking upstairs, when out walked our two hired men, and without any orders whatever raised her tenderly and gently, pillows and all, in their arms, and carried her upstairs as carefully as her own sons, had she ever had any, could have done.

Jim stared, as well she might, and Martha muttered "Holy Moses!" as she made a dive for the kitchen.

Teddy paid the men; Jim and I did the last few things necessary before resting; and then we all gathered in mother's room.

Such a chattering as followed, the dear mother laughing and talking as merrily as any of us.

"But, oh, what guys you two are!" cried Jim. "Tom, you've torn yourself, as usual, wherever there was the smallest opening for a rent, and your cap is hanging half way down your back, while your hair defies description. Teddy always does keep nice, somehow; but now—even Teddy will bear an application of soap and water."

"Same to yourself," said Teddy. "I guess you sent all the mirrors away before you washed your face. You've got what Martha calls a 'smooch right across your nose.'"

"Don't be personal, young ladies," said mother, in extreme gentleness, "but perform your ablutions, and see if Martha can make out a tea."

In a fortnight we had settled down in our new house, but we did not occupy ourselves, as of old, in beautifying our home. We were advertising far and wide for a house such as we wished, and we hoped to purchase one. The price of the one we had left was beyond our reach, but we thought we could hear of one at a more reasonable rate.

During this time of waiting, feeling as if we really had no home, we had gone out but little. Mother was not well, and the heat was very oppressive, while Martha's large wrist threw considerable of the housework on our hands.

But one evening there came an irresistible invitation from mother's dear old friend, Mrs. Raymond, of Chester Grove, to a garden party and a dance.

"You will stay all night, of course, and I will send the carriage for you at two o'clock. Be sure you all come. I cannot spare one of you!"

But we did not all go. Mother was not equal to the eight-mile drive, and Jim stayed with her. We all wanted to stay, and finally drew lots, and it fell to Jim.

"I'm not really out, anyhow," said that young person, philosophically; "and, as you and Teddy seem awfully slow about leaving the family nest, perhaps it is just as well that I am not brought forward just now."

"The effect will be overwhelming when you are," said Teddy, laughing; but secretly we all thought Jim the beauty of the family, for, with the golden hair, she had soft brown eyes and dark eyelashes.

It was with the utmost serenity that Teddy and I accepted Mrs. Raymond's invitation to stroll about the grounds a little with her, and see some new neighbors only lately come to live at Chester Grove.

We were arrayed in the finest of linen lawns, white, with a small blue figure, with blue belts, and white muslin shade-hats with blue bows. Blue neckties, knots of blue in our curls, and blue-trimmed white gloves constituted our costumes; and I can answer for Teddy's being exceedingly becoming.

Strolling leisurely along, we met two gentlemen in white linen suits and straw hats; we heard Mrs. Raymond say:

"Allow me to introduce the Messrs. Townsends, lately returned from Europe. Mr. John Townsend, Miss Theodosia Brent; Mr. William Townsend, Miss Thomsine Brent."

I thought I was going to faint. I heard Teddy gasp. I saw Mrs. Raymond sail majestically away; and then I looked again.

Yes, it was "Bill"; and Teddy was blushing, with drooping eyes, before "John."

"Would you please forgive us?" said John presently. "We had just come over to Dolliver, and had heard for the first time that there was any personal feeling involved in the sale of our father's property, which we had regarded as a mere business transaction. We were coming up the street beside your house, when we saw your distress, and, having nothing to do, we took off our coats and vests and hats, and rubbed a little mud on our faces and hands and—"

"It was just for a lark, you know," pleaded Bill, as his brother paused; "and you did look just ready to cry, you know."

"It was very good of you," said Teddy, looking very much as Bill had just described her.

"Yes, we are very much obliged," I said, thinking of all they had heard us say about them, and wondering how much they remembered.

But, somehow, just then we all looked up, and in another second, the air was filled with laughter. It was irresistible. The whole affair was too funny.

After that, we were the best of friends. The Townsends came often to Jenk's Corner, and when Jim comes out regularly, next winter, she will have no sisterly compunctions about Teddy or me, because there will be a double wedding in about two weeks. Teddy and I are going to marry "those horrid Townsends"—Anna Shields.

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COAL LEGISLATION.—At this writing the coal bill has passed its third reading in the lower house, and has been sent to the Legislative Council. Mr. Cahan as leader of the opposition has had a disagreeable duty to perform in opposing the bill, as many of his own party are interested in its passage. As an outcome of his efforts the clauses in the bill relating to royalty have been placed beyond dispute by a declaratory clause, and a similar clause has been passed on the subject of municipal taxation. In safeguarding the interests of the people Mr. Cahan has been able, eloquent and fearless, and has done well in the two instances above quoted, but in raising the point and proclaiming it through the press, that all leases granted by the Province would terminate eighteen months after the demise of Queen Victoria, Mr. Cahan has done tremendous injury to our mining interests, and struck a blow at every owner of a mining lease in the Province. He has committed a crime against the public that proves him too rash to safely lead, and a wiser, if less eloquent, head should be called on to marshal the opposition forces. If there had been anything in Mr. Cahan's contention, it is a matter he should have approached almost with bated breath, and both parties should have united in speedily and quietly petitioning the Crown for such legislation as might be deemed necessary to place matters right, but as will be seen elsewhere he was entirely in the wrong, as leases granted by the province in the name and under the authority of the Queen, are irrevocable for the whole term, so long as their conditions are complied with the only possible point affected being the future disposition of the royalties.

LESSEES OF NOVA SCOTIA MINES NEED NOT BE ALARMED AT MR. CAHAN'S BUGABOO.

THE ACT OF 1849 DOES NOT AFFECT THEM IN ANY WAY.—OPINIONS OF EMINENT LAWYERS.

As the leader of the opposition, both in the house and through the columns of the *Herald* and *Mail*, persists in libelling the titles of mining leases in this province, by the contention that the province's rights in the mines and minerals of Nova Scotia will, under the Act of 1849, cease and expire eighteen months after the death of Her Majesty 'thus annulling all existing leases, we have determined to forever set this question at rest, and consequently have interviewed a number of leading barristers and other authorities on the question, and their opinions, which follow, prove beyond doubt that there is absolutely nothing in Mr. Cahan's contention.

It has, however, been wired abroad to the undoubted great injury of the mining interests of the province, and equal publicity should be promptly given to the complete refutation of his untenable position.

The poison is now doing its work, and the antidote should be administered at once.

In pursuance of our purpose we first proceeded to the office of Messrs. Ross, Sedgwick & McKay, and interviewed Mr. Wm. B. Ross, Q. C., of that firm, and one of the legal advisers of Messrs. Whitney and Kidder, Peabody & Co. Mr. Ross is a very busy man, and with a very few introductory words, he gave his opinion as follows:

OPINION OF W. B. ROSS, Q. C.

"To get at the bottom of this question we have to go to the Constitutional History of England, and it will be found on reference to Sir Erskine May, Book 1, Chap. 4, or Taswell Langmead, Chap. 17, that the sources of revenue in England in early times came under two general heads—Royal revenues—the most important being land, and from these royal revenues the kings of England defrayed the costs of government. When these fell short they summoned the Commons together and got subsidies voted. These taxes imposed by the Commons were the other source of revenue.

The revenues derived from all crown sources are now thrown into one fund, called the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom. The Queen, by Chap. 2 of the Imperial Acts of 1837, surrendered all her royal revenues to the parliament of Great Britain. Out of them she receives £387,060 for the support of the royal household, while parliament disposes of the balance for the purposes of the government. This surrender of the royal revenues began as early as the reign of Queen Anne, and has with certain modifications been made on the accession of every sovereign since. The whole of the crown revenues were not surrendered until the reign of George III., the assignment by Queen Anne, George I. and II. being only partial. Further, the surrender made by each sovereign has only been for his or her life.

The act by which Queen Victoria surrendered the royal revenues provides that it shall continue for six months after her death, and within that term her successor is required to elect what he will do.

This is what Taswell Langmead says on this subject:

"The surrender of the crown lands to be disposed of by parliament, like the other revenue of the state for the public service, begun by George III, and now "by a custom as strong as law"—repeated by each sovereign at the beginning of his reign—is one instance, among others, of the return in modern constitutional usage to the simpler principles of the older constitution."—*Taswell Langmead, Con. His. 1. 709 (2nd. Ed.)*

We will see then that in England, instead of the sovereign taking any part of the revenue and paying any of the expenses of the government, Parliament takes all the revenue, gives the sovereign an annual allowance, and pays all the expenses of the government.

It is an admitted principle of constitutional law, that where a colony is granted legislative powers, that the same relation exists between that legislature and the crown, as exists between the Imperial Legislature and the crown.

Prior to 1849, the royal revenues in Nova Scotia were not under the control or at the disposal of the Assembly, although the other revenues were, hence the struggle for what was called responsible government. Members of the Assembly claimed that the lands and minerals had never been reserved by the crown, and that the pretences made by the Governor to collect and dispose of revenues arising from those sources were acts of usurpation. But, on reference to lawyers in England, it was found that the contention was unfounded. The agitation ended in a contract made between the Queen and the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia, which is embodied in Chap. I of the acts of 1849.

By this act in substance, the Queen surrendered all the royal revenues in Nova Scotia into the control of the Legislative Assembly, in consideration of which the Legislature has ever since provided for the expenses of Government. This act is to remain in force eighteen months after her Majesty's death, and will no doubt be renewed on the accession of a new sovereign, just as it will be in England for the reason assigned by Taswell Langmead.

I might say that after the passing of Chap. I of the acts of 1849, it was found that the lease made to the Duke of York previous to 1849 covered the greater part of the coal mines of the Province, and a contest began between the Legislature, the Crown, the representatives of the Duke of York, and the General Mining Association, which was ended by the transactions of 1857 and 1858. In those years negotiations were begun and ended, under which the lease to the Duke of York, which had been excepted out of the surrender made by her Majesty to the Nova Scotia Legislature in 1847, was surrendered, and a new lease issued to the General Mining Association of a more limited area, and terminating in 1886.

Since this time (1858) the Legislature of Nova Scotia has passed acts which have been assented to by her Majesty for the management and disposal of the crown lands, mines and minerals of the province.

The leases given by the Government of Nova Scotia are made in the name of her Majesty as represented by the Commissioner of Works and Mines, and reserve a royalty payable to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors. The title to the mines is without controversy, either in the Queen or the Province of Nova Scotia or in both. Both being parties to the leases of mines, lessees have an undoubted title to the areas covered by their leases for the number of years mentioned therein. If Queen Victoria died tomorrow, this title would be untroubled. All that would be needed would be a statute passed with the assent of her successor, vesting the royalties received under the leases in the Legislature of Nova Scotia. For the reasons given above, the passage of such an act and the assent thereto would be a matter of course.

Lessees may therefore make their minds easy, for they cannot become in any way involved in the controversy."

"But" we asked "suppose the crown did not assent?"

"That" replied Mr. Ross "would mean that Howe's great achievement of responsible government would be lost to the province. It would mean anarchy both in England and in every one of her colonies. It is not possible to suppose the refusal of such assent."

"Then you hardly think that Howe and Young, and Johnston and Archibald bent their united energies to make a settlement which, according to Mr. Cahan, was liable to be defeated in twenty-four hours by the death of the Queen?"

"No—There is no doubt but that they regarded the settlement as permanent, and it is incredible that they should have had any other opinion as to the result of their great efforts on behalf of their native provinces."

"Is not this last attack on mining titles, although you have shown its absurdity, liable to damage the mining industry here?"

"It is my opinion that to translate the title of the province to the mines and minerals is to injure every dollar of stock in every existing mine and to handicap all further development of the mines."

These things are easily answered at home, but the fears of a foreign investor are not to be quieted with equal facility. It may be that Mr. Cahan's objection has already done irreparable harm. It is known now that it has done some damage, but to what extent time will have to tell."

Mr. Ross explained that he could furnish authorities for all the points enunciated, but refrained, as they would only encumber an interview intended for general readers. We quite agreed with him, and thanking him for his able and lucid statement of his opinion, which is right beyond cavil, we bid him good day and passed out.

OPINION OF HUGH McD. HENRY, Q. C.

After interviewing Mr. Ross we called on Hugh McD. Henry, Q. C., President of the Nova Scotia Bar Society, and found that he had but a moment to spare. On making known our object he stated that he had joined with Mr. Ross in the opinion that there was nothing whatever in the point raised by Mr. Cahan under the act of 1849. To go into all the reasons would hardly be politic, as numerous issues of a most important nature would have to be touched upon and explained. To support the views taken by the leader of the Opposition would simply mean an attack on the stability of the British Constitution, and to claim that all mining leases in Nova Scotia would be forfeited eighteen months after the death of the Queen—such a contention was simply absurd.

Calling on C. Sydney Harrington, Q. C., Vice President of the Bar Society and senior member of the firm of Harrington and Chisholm, we found that he had on other occasions considered the matter, and at the request of Tuz Garris, he prepared the following written opinion.

WRITTEN OPINION OF C. SYDNEY HARRINGTON, Q. C.

The Editor Halifax Critic.

Sir,—I beg herewith to forward you my opinion as to the effect upon mining leases in the Province of Nova Scotia, of the provision by which the act of 1849 is to cease eighteen months after the demise of Her Present Majesty. That act recites:—

"Whereas Her Majesty's Most Gracious pleasure has been signified, that upon provision made for the civil list of this province by the Legislature thereof, all her Majesty's casual and territorial revenues shall be placed under the control and management of this Legislature."

It then makes provision for payment out of Provincial funds of the charges upon the Civil List, and then provides by Sec. 17 that the whole act together with the surrender of minerals therein referred to, shall terminate 18 months after the death of Her Present Majesty.

This latter provision has been continued in our Revised Statutes from that date to the present, in the act providing for the Casual and Territorial Revenues of the province so transferred to the province by the act of 1849.

It must not be overlooked that the foregoing act merely carries out the terms of a compact which was the result of lengthy negotiation between this province and the advisers of Her Majesty, who, up to that time, owned all minerals in her own right, and not in trust for the people.

That compact was, that in consideration of the province assuming the civil list of the province, which formerly had been paid by the crown, the foregoing "revenues" were transferred to the province.

The circumstance that the act in question shall terminate eighteen months after Her Majesty's death does not, in my opinion, detract from the permanency of the leases made since it went into effect. The provision for determination at the death of the sovereign of any transfer of purely personal rights is not only usual but probably invariable in all dealings of British parliaments with the reigning sovereign. This is done, not because the sovereign lacks power to make a transfer of his personal prerogatives binding upon his successors, but because it has been thought better for each new sovereign by his own act to transfer them. For such a course there are numerous precedents.

If it had been intended that the rights of the province in the properties surrendered should continue only during the life of the present Queen, the act would have said so and would have made them to cease at her death.

Instead of that, however, eighteen months are given for the obvious purpose of providing ample time for the Provincial Legislature to renew the present acts, binding on the new sovereign, as this is on the present one, and such legislation would receive the royal assent as a matter of course.

In my opinion, therefore, the act in question terminates when it does as a mere matter of form, and in compliance with the custom adopted in England when dealing with any personal rights of a reigning sovereign, and that all leases will continue for their full term.

I also think that any other reading, though it might be consistent with the letter of the act, is not in accord with its spirit, is at variance with the compact under which the act was passed, with the custom which fixed its form, and (regarding the circumstances under which it was passed) involves a breach of faith on the part of the crown not to be thought of, together with a renewal of the conflict of fifty years ago, which resulted in the surrender to the Queen of the lease made to the Duke of York. This lease was surrendered, not in order to re-vest the minerals of Nova Scotia in the Queen, but as a final step towards placing them under the control of this province forever.

All leases are in a statutory form, having the Royal assent like the other parts of the Statute, and are made for a time certain, which would not have been the form if it had ever been intended they should cease at Her Majesty's death.

I do not think Sec. 109 of the British North American Act affects the question. First, because that section does not mention the Crown, which is therefore not bound by it (a principle applying to all Acts of Parliament.) And secondly, because I read in the section itself words sufficient to show that it was not intended to create any new rights or displace any old ones.

Yours, etc.,

C. S. HARRINGTON.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 1st, 1893.

OPINION OF INSPECTOR OF MINES.

Dr. Gilpin, the Inspector of Mines in Nova Scotia, has perhaps as much practical experience with mining titles as any man in the Province. We dropped in upon him and found that his views almost exactly corresponded with those expressed by Mr. Ross. His particular field is mining engineering and geology, and he disclaims all intention to pose as an authority on legal matters, but still he has carefully looked into the question of mining titles, and his opinion is undoubtedly of value.

OPINION OF LEWIS P. FAIRBANKS.

Meeting Lewis P. Fairbanks, Esq., of Dartmouth, in Wilson's store at 101 Hollis street, and knowing that he had first called Mr. Cahan's attention to the provisions of the Act of 1849, we decided to secure if possible his opinion on the question, and on broaching the subject to him, he with his usual courtesy gave the history of his connection with the matter and also his object in unearthing the Statute.

Perhaps no one outside of the legal profession and few in it are better posted in regard to land and mineral titles in Nova Scotia than Mr. Fairbanks. He purchased the rights in the Shubenacadie Canal, and ever since has been forced into numerous suits to protect his interests. He knows of every act, order in Council or other measure passed in relation to land and mineral titles in Nova Scotia, and has them all at his fingers' ends

when he wants them. We have space only to give a synopsis of Mr. Fairbank's remarks.

He acknowledged having called Mr. Cahan's attention to the Act, but stated that his object was not to question in any way the title to existing leases, which, having been made under acts duly assented to by Her Majesty through her duly appointed representatives, were as good as gold and not to be assailed on any grounds. He only desired to place in the hands of the leader of the Opposition an argument that might be used against the present coal bill and its long term of years, which Mr. Fairbanks honestly thought impolitic.

It was an argument that might be used to influence the Governor-General to disallow the Act, as Her Majesty might not care at her advanced age to deprive her successor of the right to intervene in the matter. Besides there was the possibility that Her Majesty might look on the present bill, with its fixed royalty for the long term, as the Act of a prodigal legislature bartering away its rights for present gain and taking no adequate thought of the morrow, and so be inclined to instruct her representative to disallow the Act. Mr. Cahan failed entirely to grasp Mr. Fairbanks' ideas, and, according to that gentleman, his contention was as absurd as was the Attorney-General's reply to it that the B. N. A. Act, which simply confirmed existing rights in the Province forever, settled in the Government of Nova Scotia the rights to the mines and minerals.

MR. B. F. PEARSON'S OPINION.

Mr. B. F. Pearson, Barrister, of Pearson, Forbes and Covert, has, as every one knows, been one of the moving spirits in the promotion of the sale of the Cape Breton coal mines to the Whitney syndicate.

Knowing that he would be thoroughly posted as to the effect of the act of 1849 on existing leases, we passed over to his office on the corner of Sackville and Granville streets, and were fortunate enough to find him in. At present Mr. Pearson is up to his eyes in business in connection with the coal legislation and the numerous enterprises in which he is engaged, and we contented ourselves with a brief interview.

Rapidly explaining the position taken by the other parties we had previously interviewed, we found that Mr. Pearson was in entire accord with them, and firmly of the opinion that there was nothing whatever in Mr. Cahan's contention. The act of 1849 had been called to his attention by Mr. Fairbanks over two months ago, had then been looked into by him, and passed over as not of sufficient importance for special attention.

He was convinced, however, that Mr. Cahan's utterances would find their way abroad and do great harm to the mining cause in Nova Scotia if not speedily contradicted, and he thought THE CRITIC was taking a most commendable course in at once making public the overwhelming evidence at hand proving that lessees were in no way injuriously affected by the provisions of the Act of 1849.

The Coal Bill passed its third reading in the Legislative Council, was assented to by the Lieutenant-Governor, when Parliament adjourned until March 16th next.

Mr. Alfred Woodhouse of the Nova Scotia Gold Mines, Limited, and the Symon-Kaye Syndicate, of Montagu, who has been in London on business connected with his companies, left Liverpool for New York Jan. 25th last and is now due in Halifax. He will be welcomed by his hosts of friends.

MONTAGU.—The Nissen stamp mill on the Salisbury Company's property is now running and treating some surface stuff with good results.

Some very rich quartz has been struck in the Skerry lead of the Symon-Kaye property. Manager McQuarrie had some fine samples with him on his last visit to the city.

The work on the Annand mine of the Nova Scotia Gold Mines, Ltd., is being pushed ahead under the very capable management of Capt. Thomas.

COUNTRY HARBOR.—"A miner" in the Herald states that the pay streak on the property of the Country Harbor Mining Company was struck by simply sinking the shaft begun by Mr. McNaughton twenty five feet further in depth. When Mr. McNaughton ceased work, the shaft was 130 feet deep. We gave what we distinctly stated were two rumors in regard to the discovery, and Mr. Stuart was in no way responsible for the rumored report that the discovery was made in a new shaft sunk where he directed.

WAVERLEY.—Capt Geo Macduff, agent of the Crawford Gold Amalgamator, has a mill now running at Waverley, and is treating numerous samples of ores. Parties desiring to purchase gold-reducing machinery should visit Waverley and examine into the merits of the Crawford mill before investing. It has points of superiority over every other gold mill, and these the captain is always ready to demonstrate.

LAWRENCETON.—There is considerable talk of this district, which is about to be thoroughly prospected by very competent miners.

INTERNATIONAL MINING CONVENTION.—This convention, which is to be held under the auspices of the General Mining Association of Quebec during the week commencing Tuesday, 21st February next, promises to be the most important meeting of this description ever held.

Some twenty-three papers are being prepared by noted mining men and will be read at the convention, and several very important resolutions will be moved and discussed.

There should be a large attendance of mining men from this Province.

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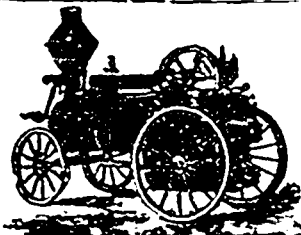
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MINING.**A CHINESE SYSTEM OF GOLD MINING.**

By HENRY LOUIS, A. R. S. M., etc., in the *Engineering and Mining Journal*.

The District of Tomoh, one of the Siamese-Malayan states, has been worked for gold by the Malaysians and Chinamen for 150 years. The methods pursued are, of course, exceedingly primitive, but a record of them will be useful in compiling a history of gold mining and gold mlling. In early times the Malaysians used to work the alluvial deposits for gold, but, after these deposits had been exhausted, they ceased regular operations, because they did not relish the continuous hard labor requisite in working the quartz reefs. Immigrant Chinamen afterward appeared on the scene and applied their energies with success. Every now and then the Malaysians would descend on the Chinamen's camp and exterminate it. This they did partly for recreation and partly to capture the proceeds of the Chinamen's hard work. Such disasters did not prevent other companies of immigrants from coming to the gold fields; and so, with a few breaks of this kind, the deposits have been worked continuously to the present day. Very few Europeans have ever been allowed to come near the workings; in fact, I believe that I was only the fourth foreigner that had ever been there.

This gold occurs in narrow veins and leaders of quartz intersecting and intercalated among irregularly upheaved and contorted highly metamorphosed micaceous and chloritic schists. The veins vary from three inches to three feet in thickness and are sometimes very rich. The extreme heat and moisture of the climate have in many places changed the rock to soft red, purple and yellow clays to great depths. In mining the gold a small water-furrow is first brought in at the highest possible level on a suitable hill side, and the stream is turned down the hill. By means of this stream and a heavy ironshod crowbar the earth and surface rock are broken and sluiced away. Any pieces of gold-bearing quartz that are seen in the tail race are picked out, but hardly any efforts are made to recover the loose gold. The surface of the shales which have been laid bare by the crowbars and water current are then searched for quartz veins. The quartz is dug out by rude picks and carried in baskets to the crushers. The excavations generally go in an upward direction into the side of the hill, but they cannot go far on account of the impossibility of preserving timbers in such a damp climate. The work of mining is done very slowly; a party of 27 miners, on my visit, considered half a ton of quartz as a very satisfactory day's output.

The quartz on being extracted is broken with hammers so as to pass a 1½ in. ring and is then carefully hand-picked to separate the apparently barren rock from pieces showing visible gold and sulphurets. I say "apparently" barren rock because on assaying many samples of this refuse I have found from three to ten pennyweights per ton in it. The crushing of the ore is effected by tilt hammers, worked either by foot power or by water power. The foot power hammer is the older type; and the water power mill, in batteries of from three to six hammers, was first introduced about 12 years ago. The foot power mill is made entirely of wood with the exception of the hammer head, which is of hard quartzite. The mortar is also cut out of a solid piece of quartzite. A man working eight hours will crush from 70 lbs. to 100 lbs. of stone to a size which will go through a width of mesh equal to 36 to 40 holes per square inch, the sieve being made of strips of rattan one-tenth inch thick. The hammers of the water mill are worked by long, straight cams, if such a term is permissible. The average number of drops for each head is 27 to 32 per minute; the height of drop is two ft., and the effective falling weight is 70 lbs. The crushing capacity of a six-hammer mill varies from 850 to 1,400 lbs. per 24 hours, according to the hardness of the rock. On each shift, day and night, two men look after and feed the mill, while a third does the sieving. Another man is usually employed in searching for boulders suitable for hammer loads. On examining the crushed ore, I found it varied very much in fineness, and that a great deal was crushed far too fine. The size of the hole used at the power hammer is the same as with the foot power hammer, viz., 0.05 in., and fully 80 per cent. will go through 0.024 in. holes, and 40 per cent. will go through 0.008 in. holes.

This crushed ore is periodically taken out in wooden pails to another Chinaman, who sits beside a reservoir of running water and works the "dulang." This washing implement is an obtusely conical wooden dish about 2 ft. in diameter, cut from the spurs of hard-wood trees. It resembles the South American "bates," though it has straight conical sides instead of curved conical ones. The conical point is carefully rounded off. The dulang is filled with 10 to 15 lbs. of crushed ore and is given the usual panning motion while held just under the surface of the water in the reservoir. The barren pieces of quartz escape over the edge. When nearly cleaned the gold and concentrates are transferred to a smaller, very carefully made and polished dulang about a foot in diameter. The final separation of the quartz is effected here, and the gold is separated from the sulphurets by a skillful jerk. The sulphurets are stored and sometimes, but not always, treated for the recovery of gold. The gold from the dulang is melted over a small forge provided with a box-shaped wooden blower of the usual Chinese type. Charcoal is used as fuel, and the crucibles employed contain only about a couple of ounces. The gold dust is melted with borax and nitre as fluxes, and the slag is lifted off with an iron rod. The gold is granulated by immersion in water. The principal impurities appear to be sulphur, arsenic, and traces of copper and lead.

During my stay a wash-up of 2,000 lbs. of crushed ore was made, with what was considered as good results. From this 2,000 lbs. there were obtained the following: Rough gold before melting, 3 oz. 11 dwts. 7 gr.; 5½ lbs. of sulphurets for retreatment, yielding 16 dwts. gold; 28½ lbs. of sulphurets supposed to be cleaned, yielding 6 dwts. of gold; total gold, 4 oz. 13 dwts. 7 gr. These two parcels of sulphurets gave by fire assay, per

2,240 lbs.; No. 1, gold, 273 oz. 9 dwts. 13 gr.; and silver 30 oz. 7 dwts. 3 gr.; No. 2, gold, 21 oz. 6 dwts. 8 gr., and silver 2 oz. 1 dwt. 16 gr. The tailings from this washing gave from fire assay, per ton of 2,240 lbs.: Gold, 15 dwts. 16 gr.; and silver 7 dwts. 12 gr. As a general rule about one-third of the gold is left in the tailings. A rich ore assayed by me gave, per ton of 2,240 lbs.; Gold, 6 oz. 12 dwts. 15 gr.; and silver 1 oz. 1 dwt. 9 gr. The tailings assayed: Gold, 2 oz. 16 dwts. 10 gr.; and silver 5 dwts. 6 gr. The Chinese consider that they obtain one-half of the gold in the ore.

CLEAR HAVANA "CIGARS"

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

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. T. PATTON, River John, Pictou Co. Your post card giving solution to Problem 313 is received. THE CRITIC is pleased to enroll you among its checker-loving correspondents, and hopes that you will continue to favor it in this line. The fourth move-14 9-is faulty, as white might have drawn or, possibly, won by 13 16, 10-17, 21 14.

THE SCOTTISH CHAMPIONSHIP.

In our last issue we gave the result of the first two rounds for the above championship, which left Bryden pitted against Scott and Jackson against Stewart. In the third round Jackson won one game, and the other five games were all draws. In Bryden vs. Scott eighteen games were played—all of which proved draws. Neither was willing to withdraw, and two ballots as to who should retire were put in a hat and shaken up. The result was favorable to Bryden who, accordingly, faced Jackson to play for first and second, and Scott and Stewart for third and fourth prizes. Bryden won two games, and the other three that were played resulted in draws. Bryden, therefore, is "Champion of Scotland" and won with it a gold medal and \$100. Jackson's prize was \$50; Stewart (third) \$30; and Scott (fourth) \$20. The score between the two latter was Stewart 1, Scott 0, draws 3, and Scott resigned.

SOLUTION.

Problem 314—The position was: Black men 1, 4, 11, 12, kings 10, 26, 31, 32; white men 6, 8, 20, 23, 24, 25, 28, kings 17, 19; white to play and win:

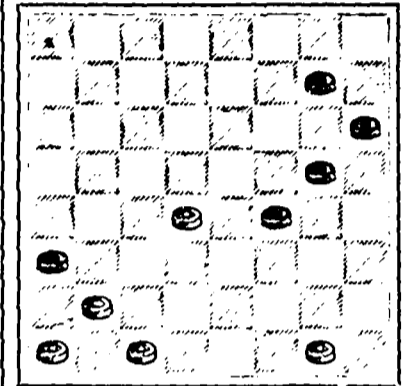
Table with 4 columns of numbers: 26 16 25 22 23 18 19 15; 11-27 26-17 31-26 12-19; 17 21 21 16 18 14 15 13; 4-11 1-10 10-17 w. wins.

GAME 202 "Dundee."

Table with 4 columns of numbers: 12-16 14-23 3-7 31-27; 22 18 27 18 8 4 12 8; 16-19 7-10 15-19 14-17; 24 15 21 17 4 8 8 3; 10-19 11-16 9-13 17-21; 23 16 26 23 17 14 3 7; 11-20 8-11 a-24-27 13-17; 28 24 23 19 31 15 7-10; 8-11 16-23 6-10 17-22; 25 22 18 14 15 6 10 14; 7-10 9-18 1-26 22-25; 24 19 22 8 8 3 14 17; 4-8 10-15 7-10 25-29; 19 16 25 23 3 7 17 22; 2-7 20-24 10-14 27-31; 29 25 8 4 7 11 15 19; 10-14 5-9 26-31 white; 16 12 4 8 11 15 wins.

a This nearly retrieved an almost recklessly played game.

PROBLEM No. 316. By T. Drummond Grangemouth, in West Lothian Courier. Black men 8, 12, 16, 19, 21.



White men 18, 25, 29, 30, 32. White to play and win. A neat though not difficult ending from "The Old Fourteenth."

Problem 317.—Black men 7, 15, 18, 20, king 19; white men 17, 28, 29, king 3, 25. By James Wyllie in the West Lothian Courier. An easy task for beginners.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

UNLIKE ANY OTHER. As much FOR INTERNAL AS EXTERNAL USE. In 1810. Originated by an Old Family Physician. Think Of It. In use for more than Eighty Years, and still leads. Every Traveller should have a bottle in his pocket. Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera, Numbness, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne relief and speedy cure. Should have Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in the house for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonchitis, Cuts, Bruises, Cramps, and Pains liable to occur in any family without fail. It is a life-saver. Believe all Summer months. Price, 25c. per bottle. Sold by J. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

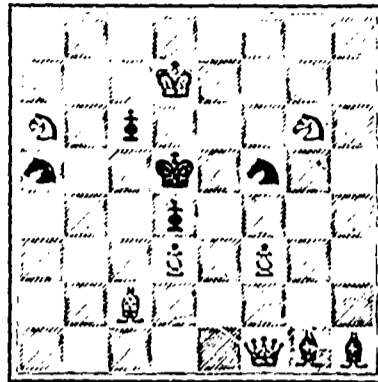
Advertisement for FOWELL'S PIMPLE PILLS. Act Like Magic. IN REMOVING ALL BLEMISHES FROM THE FACE. PRICE 25 CENTS. For sale by Hattie & Mylius, HALIFAX, CANADA.

CHESS.

Error in problem 147. Pawn at K4 should be Bishop.

PROBLEM 149.

Sporting and Dramatic News. Black 7 pieces.



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

GAME No. 151.

One of the six games simultaneously played last Saturday at the X L Cafe by Porterfield Rynd without sight of boards or men, against an equal number of strong amateurs.

WHITE. MR. RYND. 1 P to K4 2 P to KB4 3 B to B4 4 K to Bsq. BLACK. MR. W. LAWSON. P to K4 P takes P Q to R5ch B to B4?

Mr. Lawson, a most accomplished amateur, had never (strange to say) witnessed blindfold play, and, doubtless, this move was made to try his opponent.

5 P to Q4 B to K13 6 KKt to B3 Q to R3? A fatal mistake. 7 Kt to Kt5! P to Q4 8 B takes P B to K3 9 B takes K P Kt to Q2 10 Kt takes Kt R to Q sq 11 Kt takes B RP takes Kt 12 B to B6 ch B to Q2 13 B takes B R takes B 14 P to B3 Kt to B3 15 Q to B3 Kt to R4 16 P to KKt4! Kt to B3 17 B takes P Q to K3 18 P to KR3 Castles 19 Kt to Q2 R to Ksq 20 R to K sq QR to K2 21 B to K5 QR to K3 22 K to K12 P to R3 23 Q to B5 QR to K3 24 Q takes Q P takes Q 25 B takes Kt P takes B 26 KR to B sq K to Kt2 27 KR to B2 R to KBsq 28 QR to KB sq QR to B2 29 Kt to B3 P to KB4 30 Kt to K6 R to K2 31 KP takes P P takes P 32 R takes P R takes R 33 R takes R P to B3 34 K to B3 R to K3 35 Q to F7 ch K to Kt sq 36 R to QB7 P to B4

Hitherto, White, in spite of the irksomeness of the conditions under which on this occasion his blindfold powers were taxed (a matter in respect of which his opponents—even if aware—were not in any wise responsible), contrived to play this game without being put out. Here, however, he gives way, and needlessly sacrifices a rook. 37 B takes P? P takes R and white resigned.

Mr. Lawson in kindly supplying this game, writes:—"Even now it does not seem that White has a lost game." The performance had, however, lasted three hours, and White did not wish, under the circumstances, to longer detain his opponents.

Advertisement for SHILOH'S CURE. 17 A DOSE THE GREAT. TAKE THE BEST. COUGH CURE. 25c 50c & 1.00. Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

Advertisement for DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE. Nerve Tonic Blood Builder. 50c. per box. 6 for \$2.50. Dr. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE CO., Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N.Y.

Have you tried the 'Cable Extra' CIGAR?

NOTICE. The first General Meeting of the Stockholders of The Halifax Asbestos Company, Limited, will be held at the rooms of the Mining Society of Nova Scotia, 129 Hollis St., Halifax, on Monday, February 13th, 1892, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. H. M. WYLDE, Secy. Halifax, 18th Jan. '92

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.

Advertisement for NEW BOOKS AT ALLEN'S. Tennyson—A Study of His Life and Work. 3.25. The Great Shadow—by A. Conon Doyle. 1.00. The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes—by A. Conon Doyle. 1.00. Love Songs of English Poets, 1500-1800. 1.50. The Poetry of Tennyson—by Vandyke. 2.00. Essays on Controverted Questions—by Huxley. 4.00. Fundamental Problems—by Paul Carus. 1.75. The Diseases of Personality—by Ribot. .85. Epitomics of Three Sciences—by Oldenburg Jastrow, Cornell. .85. The Lost Manuscript—by Freytag. 2.25. The Idea of God—by Paul Carus. .50. In Summer Shade—by Mary Mann. .50. A Tumble on the Threshold—by James Pava. .50. Mrs. Bligh—by Rhoda Broughton. .50. Miss Dividends—by A. C. Gunter. .50. The Tower of Taddoo—by Onida. .50. FOR SALE BY T. C. ALLEN & CO. Booksellers, Stationers & Printers.

Advertisement for Thos. P. Connors, CUSTOM TAILOR. 55 Granville St. Cor. Sackville. HALIFAX, N. S.

CITY CHIMES.

OUR SCHOOL OF COOKERY.—All arrangements for the School of Cookery have been completed, but owing to the teacher, Miss Ormond, being ill the date has been postponed. A few weeks ago I freely gave my opinion on this subject, and I am happy to know that the promoters of the movement have met with the co-operation of the ladies of Halifax, and that the new educational institution is to be established in our city. The price for the course of twelve lessons is not high, being at the rate of fifty cents per lesson, and housekeepers of all ages and classes would do well to consider the matter of making a profitable investment in the form of a membership ticket entitling them to tuition by an experienced teacher at the Halifax School of Cookery. Once the benefits of the instruction to be obtained by the pupils who attend are practically evinced there will no doubt be much more interest in the movement felt by the general public.

THE CARNIVAL.—The fancy dress carnival at the rink on Monday evening was a success, and in many points was away ahead of our carnivals for some few years back. Between two and three hundred skaters in gay attire formed a scene of splendor, and happily there were fewer of the characters which have been represented at every carnival since carnivals were first thought of, and quite a large number of new and original costumes on this occasion. The minuet was exceedingly pretty and gracefully performed by forty members of the private afternoons party, led by Mrs. Jones and Lieut. MacGowan. The Leicestershire and the 66th bands furnished the music in their usual efficient style, adding much to the enjoyment of both skaters and walkers-around. I must not forget to compliment the Spanish trobadours, who, between bands, delighted all present with sweet music. The rink was beautifully decorated and brilliantly illuminated, and the carnival altogether, as I have before remarked, was a grand success. A special carnival under the auspices of St. Mary's and St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Societies is to be held on Monday evening next.

Ulcerated sore throat and tonsillitis yield to Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, when all else fails.

RELIEF OF THE POOR. The twenty-sixth annual report of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor of our City is at hand. The report shows good work has been done during the past, although the efforts of the society are greatly hampered by lack of funds. The treasurer's statement showed a balance at the end of November last of \$642.61. 352 families were relieved in 1892, or averaging four to a family 1408 individuals. The soup kitchen has been kept open and the wholesome food provided at a small cost has proved a great boon to many. The question may well be asked, why has Halifax so many poverty stricken citizens? Perhaps the unfortunates themselves could best answer, but undoubtedly, while there are many wholly unworthy of charity, there are not a few who are the victims of others' sins, and are deserving of the pity and practical aid of their fellow citizens. The association ask for increased support, and if the good people of Halifax consider the matter in its proper light they must see that this society is well worthy of liberal contributions.

MONEY AS A SOOTHING SYRUP.—Two hundred and one helpless morsels of humanity have through the agency of the Infants' Home been placed in permanent homes among respectable families. This record alone entitles the managing committee of the Infants' Home to the support and co-operation of every true lover of mankind, and it is to be hoped that many of those who read these lines may be induced perhaps for the first time to forward their contributions toward this most deserving charity. No doubt the treasurer, Mrs. J. C. Mackintosh, will be glad to receive these contributions, and the fact that the money will be used in sheltering helpless babes cannot fail to be a source of satisfaction to the givers.

BILIOUSNESS CURED.

GENTLEMEN.—I have used Burdock Wood Bitters for biliousness, and find it the best remedy for this complaint. I used several other remedies but they all failed to do me any good. However, it required only two bottles of B. B. B. to cure me completely, and I can recommend it to all.

Yours truly,
WM. ROBINSON, Wallaceburg.

THE SALVATION ARMY'S DISTINGUISHED GUEST.—Notwithstanding the countless discouragements and not a little opposition encountered the Salvation Army is undoubtedly "marching along." The Halifax regiment reminds our citizens of its existence and of its tireless energy every evening as the "strains of martial music" echo through the city streets. The south-end corps has a very good band and makes a creditable show at its nightly parade. The route marching of the north-end corps is not so largely attended, but if their soldiers be few in number they lack nothing in enthusiasm. The portion of the army garrisoned in Halifax is to be honored during the coming week by a visit from Commandant Herbert Booth, son of General Booth, the famous leader of the Salvation Army movement. Commandant Booth is a faithful and energetic worker in the ranks and has accomplished great things. Those in Halifax who judge the whole army work by the demonstrative meetings held at street corners have very little idea of what the Booth family and their followers have done and are doing in the world. I was reading not long ago of the various philanthropic enterprises in which the army is engaged in England, and was forcibly struck by their practical nature. For instance:—"Twelve hundred beds at a penny each are offered to London's homeless poor in a new Salvation Army shelter erected on the bank of the Thames near Backfriars Bridge. A shelter with four hundred beds was opened a year ago, probably to "clear the embankment of its destitute," but this was always more than crowded, with dozens of applicants for beds turned away nightly. If a man has not even

the necessary penny he can earn his bed by half an hour's wood chopping. Of course this is only one of the hundreds of schemes which has been devised to do good, and, while all the ceremonies of the army may not be commendable, yet I humbly believe that a large proportion of the workers, in Halifax as elsewhere, are sincere in their motives and are doing a large amount of good work.

THE WEATHER.—We have torn the first leaf off of our new calendar and begun another month of the new year. The winter has been "cold and stiddy," as an old lady, whose acquaintance I recently made during a horse-car ride, impressed upon me; and

"The man who wrote to the printer
On a wild December day,
And declared the old-fashioned winter
Had forever passed away,"

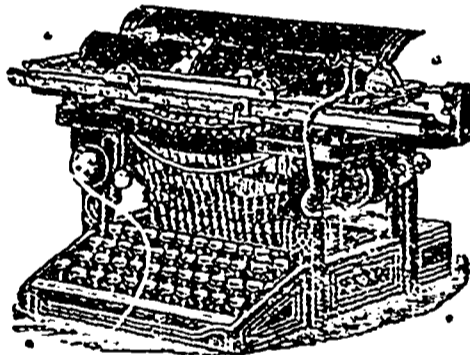
now hides his diminished head. The sleighing lasted well and has been highly appreciated. The hotel people "out the road" have been kept busy attending to the requirements of the numerous sleighing parties that have been making the suburbs echo with their sounds of merriment. The proverbial one-horse-open sleigh has been very much in evidence also.

Halifax people are noted for their hospitality, and our social life is exceedingly enjoyable. Large "at-homes," informal dances and "five o'clocks," are of frequent occurrence, and each pleasant in its way. However I have heard not a few young ladies sigh for something new in the way of private entertainments, and to these the following account, clipped from a Truro weekly, of a conversation recently held by one of Truro's accomplished hostesses may prove a valuable suggestion. "The topics prescribed for discussion were discussed during the rendition of choice pianoforte selections, each gentleman selecting and engaging his partner as for a dance. The programmes, very prettily got on up, contained in gold lettering the list of topics eight in number, which were: The chief literary political events of the past year; Tennyson, and the outlook for the next Poet Laureate; Canada, its present and future; Political and Domestic economy; When I was young; Superstitions; What we read; Why can we not have a literary club in Truro?; The Chautauqua circle and University extension."

CHRS.

THE ADVERTISING

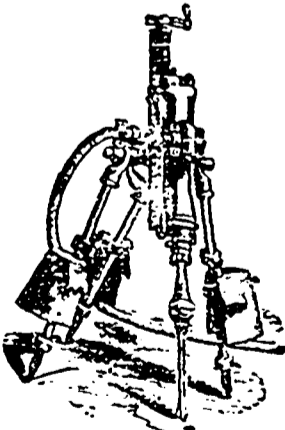
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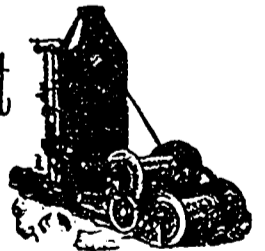
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AUSTEN BROS.