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HALIFAX, N. S., APRIL 29, 1892.

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## THE CRITIC,

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### EDITORIAL NOTES.

The open street cars have been brought out. Residents of the West End will be glad to know that the Street Railway Co. propose furnishing the branch line with open cars this summer.

Sir Frederick Leighton, President of the Royal Academy in London, has undertaken to complete the beautiful monument to the Duke of Wellington, which has been hidden for many years in a small dark chapel at St. Paul's. This monument, one of the most imposing in the world, he wishes to remove to one of the central arches of Wren's vast cathedral, and to crown it with the equestrian statue which was originally designed for that purpose. As the amount of money required is only £1,000 there will be little difficulty in collecting it in the metropolis where Wellington was so highly honored during his life-time.

The Administration of the United States has acted for the best in the unfortunate trouble with Italy. Not long ago three Italians were lynched in New Orleans, and the Italian Government has demanded some reparation to the families of the murdered men. The sum of \$25,000 has now been set aside for their support. It is a notable fact that no debate was held on the matter in Congress, else it is doubtful whether so just a decision would have been made. It is not long since both branches of the Congress disgraced themselves by haggling over a like reparation to China for the score or more of Celestials massacred at Wyoming. In the case of Italy the money was taken quietly from a sum put by for diplomatic purposes.

The navigation of the River St. Lawrence is interesting all Canada at present. The great river is the natural thoroughfare of Canada, and carries the waters of the great lakes to the sea, and yet it is the lack of water in the river channel which is demanding attention. A costly experiment was made some nine years ago in deepening the channel known as The Gallops, but the result was disastrous, for the water level of the Upper St. Lawrence was at once lowered two feet. There are great natural obstacles to overcome in interfering with the channels of a river, for results cannot be predicted with certainty, as the most skillful engineers attest. We cannot afford to trifle with the mighty river which chains one-quarter of the Continent.

The servant problem is of course much to the front in these days of May-movings and domestic overturning, and many ladies regret that there

is no school of housework in the Province, which they may call upon in their time of need. Sixteen years ago Mrs. Isabel Fyle Mayo founded a society of "Sisters of Help" at Bath, England. In this society, as in a Misses' Guild, the members are called out as needed, but only temporary help is given. She now suggests that similar guilds be established, younger girls educated and trained for domestic service. Although this scheme may not be altogether practicable in Nova Scotia it may serve to call out suggestions from some of our over-worked heads of families, which may be to the general advantage.

Mr. Michael Davitt has for many years been an opponent to the British Government's scheme of sending emigrants to our North-West. A recent visit to Manitoba, where he had the opportunity of studying the natural resources of the country, has, however, quite altered the worthy gentleman's views, and he now calls through the pages of "The Nineteenth Century" for 200,000 laborers, farmers preferred, to take up land in the West. He presents a shrewd argument, which will doubtless appeal to the evicted families whose goods have been sold for rent. Under the Canadian Government a man is protected from his creditors, so that food, clothing, and bedding cannot be seized for debt. Also tools, machines and stock are protected, unless the debt has been incurred in the purchase. We will extend a cordial welcome to all industrious men and women who cross the broad Atlantic in search of a new home.

The American press seems to have united in an effort to obtain good roads throughout the country. The movement is due not a little to the energy of the bicyclers who realize the difficulty of travelling over the rural highways, and who have both the welfare of the nation and of their pet hobby at heart. In Nova Scotia we are sadly in want of good roads; but a few miles beyond the city limits there are dangerous impediments to traffic, while the condition of our city streets, especially of Water and Lockman, is far from satisfactory. Enough money is expended on our country roads to make them passable, but the scratch work of tax jobbers is far from being effective, and a thorough reform in such matters is hoped for. The subject should interest all who have the welfare of the Province at heart. Can we expect the full advantage of our excellent free-school system when attendance in the country districts is rendered impossible for many weeks in the year because of bad roads. Is there any inducement to our young men to remain on the home farms, in the fact that hay, vegetables, and all sorts of produce must be marketed when the roads are passable? It is true that prices may rise before the goods are resold, but the profit goes to the middleman. Is not the farmers' sale a forced one? Forced by the imperfect legislation which neglects to provide proper highways. The Legislature should look well into the matter.

The Easter Monday manoeuvres, the great field day of English volunteers, passed off this year with almost a greater allowance of glory than usual. During the recent commission of inquiry into the state of the British army, and more particularly the condition of troops in England, the most distinguished of the authorities on the subject gave the palm for efficiency to the volunteers; no light praise when the standing of various smart cavalry regiments is considered, which yet are placed in a secondary position to various volunteer corps. The work done in the Easter Monday manoeuvres by the latter is no trifling test of their efficiency. Early every Good Friday morning the streets leading to Victoria and Waterloo Stations are thronged with people eager to see the volunteers go by, men and horses hurrying through the gray London dawn to get on board the trains which are waiting to carry them clear of London to the open country, where their two days' march on either Portsmouth or Brighton begins. Once well out of London they de-train and march through villages, fields and small towns where all the population turn out to gaze as they pass. No thought is taken for their accommodation *en route*; they sleep in barns or in the open impartially, and have to cook their own rations as best they may. Arrived at their destination an ordinary Easter Monday's work is to make a forced march of some fourteen miles on a given point, spend the day in never-ending skirmishes and sham-fights, march in the evening to the nearest point of railway, always a long distance, and so back late at night to London. Some of the regiments among the thirty thousand men who leave London every Good Friday are principally composed of gentlemen, who stand their tough work and physical fatigue better than those corps which are recruited from a lower class. Curiously enough, the Jewish element among them, which is very strong especially in the Duke of Cambridge's Own Hussars, whose officers are such men as the Sassoons, is the only element which takes the luxuries of ordinary life into soldiering. Rich Jews take two horses and usually a servant, and reduce their work to a minimum.

The year 1892 will be ever celebrated for its exhibitions. A South African and International Exhibit is to be held at Kimberley. Imperial Federationists are rejoicing at this sign of unity, for it is hoped that the colonies of the various nations will unite in the peaceful arena of arts and industries. Natal has already sent a contribution of £500.

The United States are cheerfully contributing to starving Russia. Miss Hapgood has already forwarded \$5000 in contributions to Count Tolstoi. A Philadelphia committee has sent a large vessel with food, and another, with a similar freight, is to leave shortly. We are glad to note that some practical sympathy has already been shown in Halifax towards the distressed peasants, who, though separated from us by natural boundaries and habits, are still, in very truth, our brothers whose keepers we are.

The Government of Australia is considering the advisability of constructing a trans-continental railway with branch lines east and west. This would open up the interior of Australia, a portion of the country, which, owing to the absence of rivers, has been little explored. The inland mineral wealth will readily be brought to the sea coast, and agriculture and sheep-raising would be greatly stimulated by the proposed introduction. Another plan is to fertilize the desert regions by means of artesian wells. If the schemes as laid down are carried out, the future of the Island continent is assured.

Where do the diamonds come from? Scientists now claim that they fall from the stars, concealed in meteors, and what we suppose to be natural diamond mines are a snare and delusion. The diamond leads in Africa are funnel-shaped and descend perpendicularly. Perhaps because the meteor has descended with such force that it plunged through the earth's crust. This gives a narrow limit to the diamond fields, but grand possibilities arise before owners of property, for who knows on what day a magnificent diamond-bearing meteor may descend—it may be in our humble editorial backyard to brighten our path through life with its scintillating rays.

Since the arrest of Ravachol, the Parisian dynamiter, the boom which the destructionists seem to have experienced has ceased. It is comforting to know of Ravachol that he is not a brutal man, but a human animal whose hydrocephalus head shows an absence of moral qualities. In fact, the configuration of his brain is that of an idiot. Any heroic glamour which may have appertained to these destroyers of peace will be speedily dissipated, now that the French Government has decided that all dynamiters, whether successful or not in their exploits, shall be treated as criminal, not as political, offenders, and that the penalty for any such attempt is to be death.

For the past month the action of Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, President of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, has been criticised closely by the New York press. The Dr. has investigated thoroughly the haunts of crime—the saloons, which are open on Sunday—the flaunting houses of prostitution—the gambling companies, who ply their disgraceful business in the very face of the public. He denounces Tammany as the controlling demon of the municipal government. Dr. Parkhurst's crusade has the sympathy of all right-minded people. The question of the prevention of crime is not for New York alone, but for every city where temptations are set before the young. His effort to purify the moral atmosphere of New York should be emulated on every side.

A curious crisis has approached in the affairs of Greece. King George is a strong-willed man, and although he is the ruler of a constitutional monarchy, he proposes to have his own way. Delyannis has been Premier of Greece for the past year, succeeding Tricoupis, who was overthrown by a majority of the Legislature. A great amount of paper money is now in circulation, and the King maintains that Tricoupis alone will be able to manage it. Therefore, he has dismissed Delyannis and appointed a provisional ministry until a new election can be held, when he hopes that the Legislature will recall Tricoupis. The act of the King is not a little tinged with tyranny, and though few doubt that he has the welfare of the kingdom at heart, yet he should not interfere with the provisions of the constitution.

The protection of minors is the duty of every State, still, it is not always accomplished with the fraternal wisdom which we expect. The new Betting Bill before the British House of Commons is a striking illustration of well-meant, but unfair, legislation. The bill has some striking passages. According to its terms, it is forbidden to mail, supply or give any circular to a minor, which may induce him to bet or gamble, and a fine of £100 or three months' imprisonment is fixed as the penalty for such infringement. It is also proposed that any debt contracted by a minor shall be declared void. It is to this clause that the chief objection rises. While protection is given to the young gambler, the same law repudiates the honest debts of minors. Take, for instance, the numbers of young men who graduate from colleges on borrowed money, what right has the State to interfere in such a case? Is the debt not a just one, and should its payment not be encouraged by the State instead of the legal right to disown it being given? Countless young men are set up in small ways of business on borrowed capital, and the proposed law will either shut them off from procuring the usual capital or furnish a loop-hole for a dishonest transaction. It is to be hoped that the bill will be thoroughly amended before it is allowed to become law.

Lord Salisbury has made a popular choice in selecting James Anthony Froude to fill the Regius Professorship of English History at Oxford, in the place of the late Edward Freeman. Mr. Froude has done good work for his generation in his twelve volumed "History of England," and his "Short Studies on Great Subjects" have been read even more widely. Although the worthy gentleman is now in his seventy-fourth year, we hope that he may still preside for many years in his new and dignified position.

Spain will not be behindhand in celebrating the achievements of Columbus. An "Historical American Exhibition" will be opened at Madrid in September to illustrate the first 250 years of life in the New World. The Spanish Government makes itself responsible for all loans, pays all expenses of curiosities or goods sent, and if a generous response is received from America, hints the possibility of transferring the whole exhibit to the World's Fair. This would give a unique interest to the great American celebration. By the way, no one need fear starvation on the Chicago grounds, for already 115 dining rooms, 27 restaurants, and a legion of cooks are arranged for, while a cow in the dairy department is said to have udders of such generous proportions that streams of milk will flow for the thousands of thirsty sight-seers.

Sober Germany has been surprising Europe by suddenly becoming enthusiastic, to a ridiculous degree, over the Abbé Kneipp. The Abbé has been a hard-working, beloved priest, and not until now, in his 70th year, has he awakened to find himself famous. He is an ardent believer in the water-cure for all diseases, and has written many pamphlets on the subject. He recommends throwing to the winds such unnecessary clothing as gloves, boots, or socks, and considers a bare-footed trot through the snow as beneficial. He commands his disciples to wear no wool clothing next their skin, but to attire themselves in a coarse cloth, similar to grain sacks. Kneippism also demands that food rich in nitrogen, such as milk, cheese, beans and meat, should be used, and all root vegetables and fruit swept from the bills of fare. Coffee is allowed, but alas, it is coffee made of acorns only. Of his books, 300,000 have recently been sold. Kneipp Institutions for the promulgation of his theories are found in all parts of the Empire, and to add the finishing touch to his celebrity, a Kneipp almanac is circulated through Germany, France, Hungary and England.

A crying grievance is before the French Government. The birthrate throughout France has so decreased that the population has become stationary. A few weeks ago the French Minister of the Interior was commissioned to investigate and report on the care given to the infants of the country. It was found that out of the small number of births one-third of the children died from improper treatment. Since then legislation has been enacted that infants under one year shall take no solid food unless by prescription from a medical man—nurses and mothers are forbidden to use nursing bottles with rubber tubes, and an active crusade against the system of baby-farming has been begun. Although a grave trouble, it is not without its comic side. Fancy the pompous state officials inspecting nurseries and pronouncing grave opinions upon the phenomena of baby life. Why does not the Republic offer the royalty on triplets and quadruplets so recently found unnecessary in our British domains, while perambulators and bassinets might be offered as premiums to less enterprising parents. But seriously, it is a sorrowful day for a nation when the baby voices are silent in the land.

The time nuisance endured by the travelling public in the Maritime Provinces has almost reached a stage beyond being borne, and if Mr. Schreiber wishes to preserve the good-will of even a few of our people he should be reasonable and not continue to foist upon this section of Canada a time standard that is unscientific, unnatural and extremely annoying. For the benefit of our readers let us state the present condition of affairs, and let them judge whether this state should be silently endured by the press and people of these Provinces by the sea. Commencing with London, the time of London is taken as the standard time that applies to any place lying within seven and a half degrees east or west. In the same way the standard or true time at the sixtieth degree of west longitude (near Sydney) has been taken or adopted by a large number of places lying within seven and a half degrees east or west of Sydney. This is known scientifically as the sixtieth, Sydney or Intercolonial standard. Halifax and Nova Scotia have adopted this standard. So far so good. Now, what have the railways of the country done. Instead of trying to follow the standard which alone scientifically and naturally applies to these Provinces, the railway magnates adopt, as the railway time, the standard of the seventy fifth degree of longitude, an hour behind our true standard, and this eastern standard time is made to apply to two sections. As a consequence, instead of our standard being one and the same, we in this Province have two standard times, while in New Brunswick local time is introduced so as to add to the confusion. If our representatives at Ottawa wish to save their supporters, as well as those opposed to them, endless calculations in addition and subtraction, wish to have one uniform time for railways and people, wish to have our time reckoned on a system that is at once scientific and natural, and desire to abolish these abominable time perplexities, let them visit Lord Schreiber and pray his excellency to be reasonable, or if he cannot be that, pray that Toronto may adopt our true standard time and try how that will work. Our Provincial Legislature should make the use of any time but the true standard time illegal in this Province. Perhaps that would have some weight with his lordship.

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## CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

## SOCIETY.

I.  
I dance three sweet, succosive dances  
With one fair girl;  
She gives me most bewitching glances  
As round we whirl.

II.  
We dance, we sup, we talk together;  
I did not know  
So interesting was the weather,  
So fair the snow.

III.  
By chance next morning with her meeting,  
I bow my head.  
I might have spared my cordial greeting;  
She cuts me dead!

IV.  
My senses quickly come together—  
And now I know  
How wretched is this beastly weather,  
How vile the snow.

No man ever loved a woman while he was busy.

A clever woman listens to compliments, a foolish woman accepts them.

"I am laying up my treasure in Heaven," as the widower remarked after burying his fourth wife.

Life is made of compensations. By the time a man is old enough to realize what a lot he does not know he is too old to worry over it.

What troubles the housekeeper is the thought that the minute the furnace stops eating up coal the refrigerator will begin eating up ice.

"Yes," said young Rudgkins, who sat in calm disregard of the clock, "I may say that I am a fixture in our office now." "I know, Mr. Rudgkins," she answered gently, "but this isn't your office, you know."

## AN ORIENTAL TALE.

There once was a gay Turkish Pacha,  
Who winked—what on earth could be racha!—  
At the Sultan's best wife,  
And for that lost his life.  
The moral is: Don't be a macha!

Taken at random: Wife of critic—"You have been turning the pages of that book back and forth for over an hour. What on earth are you hunting for?" Critic—"I am trying to find a stanza taken at random with which to wind up my notice of it."

## THE NEW SPRING DRESS.

When walking down the sunny street  
Of every hundred girls you meet  
And stop with outstretched hands to greet,  
But one—or two—both hands will deign—  
The reason why is very plain—  
The other's holding up their train.

MARY'S ANSWER.—A Scotchman took his sweetheart to a graveyard, and showing her a dark corner said: "Mary, my folks lie there. Would you like to lie there when you die?" Popping the question is a grave business, it was particularly so in this case. Mary's answer is not recorded, but no doubt she blushed and said: "This is tomb much."

## THE EASTER BONNET.

She used an artificial flower with much of pomp and fuss,  
A piece of straw, a bird's wing, a bit of ravelled tuss;  
She added then a yard of string, a velvet-covered knot,  
The whole an Easter bonnet was intended for, I wot;  
But when it was completed the result was rather tame,  
For in her strong excitement she had quite left out the frame.

DARWINIAN ITEM.—A Harlem boy came from school very much excited and told his father that all human beings were descended from the apes, which made the old man so mad that he replied angrily:

"That may be the case with you, but it ain't with me; I can tell you that now, my son."

The boy didn't say anything, but when his mother came home he told her about it.

WATCH-MAKING WISDOM.—When Charles the Fifth, Emperor of Germany, abdicated his throne and became a monk, he amused himself with the mechanical arts, and became an expert watch-maker. His watch-making taught him a few truths which he had never learned during his kingship. One day he exclaimed in amazement: "What an egotistical fool I have been to have equandered so long so much blood and treasure in a foolish attempt to make all men think alike, when, with all my attempts, I cannot make a few watches keep time together!"

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Suppose that this is so. Suppose that a quick-witted man was far-seeing enough to know that to cleanse the blood was to cleanse the life. Suppose that by many experiments, and after many failures, he discovered this golden key to health and that his faith in it for you is so strong that you can go to your druggist, buy a bottle, and if it doesn't help you, you can get your money returned—cheerfully. Will you try it?

The remedy to have faith in, is the remedy the makers themselves have faith in,

## EXCELLENCE.



**RHEUMATISM.**—Mr. WM. HOWES, 65 Red Lion St., High Holborn, W. C., London, Eng., states he had rheumatism 20 years; suffered intensely from swelling of hands, feet and joints. He used St. Jacobs Oil with marvelous results. Before the second bottle was exhausted the pain left him. He is cured.

**NEURALGIA.**—Mrs. JOHN McLEAN, Barrie Island, Ont., March 4, 1889, says: "I suffered severely with neuralgia for nine years and have been greatly benefited by the use of St. Jacobs Oil."

**SCIATICA.**—Grenada, Kans., U. S. A., Aug. 8, 1888. "I suffered eight years with sciatica; used five bottles of St. Jacobs Oil and was permanently cured."  
JACOB I. SMITH.

**STRAIN.**—Mr. M. PRICE, 14 Tabernacle Square, E. C., London, Eng., says: "I strained my wrist and the severe pain yielded like magic to St. Jacobs Oil."

**LAMEBACK.**—Mrs. J. RINGLAND, Kincaid St., Brockville, Ont., writes: "I was confined to bed by severe lumbago. A part of a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil enabled me to go about in a day."



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## PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

**DOMINION**—A bill has been introduced which, if it becomes law, will enable the criminal to take the stand and give evidence on his own behalf. It has always appeared to us strange that a prisoner charged with a criminal offence, while allowed to plead guilty or not guilty, has not been allowed to testify as to his guilt or innocence. If guilt is admitted surely the personal evidence of the criminal is the strongest that can be adduced, while if guilt is denied the innocent party should have the right to testify fully, so that his innocence may be more certainly proved.

Heretofore under our steamship inspection laws steamships were obliged to carry metallic life-boats and buckets. Wooden boats having been found to be as durable and as serviceable as metallic life-boats, the law has been changed so as to allow of their use. The question is as to the material of which buckets are to be made has not yet been finally settled.

The two-rowed barley so popular with British brewers has been shown to be well adapted to the soil and climate of Canada, and its extensive cultivation and export is now assured. The experimental farms which are doing such good work for Canada cost the country \$75,000 per annum, but if this outlay materially improves the condition of our farming population the expenditure cannot be regarded as excessive or inexpedient.

The licenses to the American fisherman under the *modus vivendi* have to be issued early in the year, before the meeting of Parliament and hence the Government have asked Parliament to pass a bill making the issue of such licenses legal without submitting the same for the approval of the House. The Opposition characterizes the act as one which withdraws from Parliament its lawful right to approve or condemn the doings of the Government. It is, they claim, government by order-in-council instead of government by Parliament. So long as the Government are obliged to issue the license prior to the meeting of Parliament, it appears to us a distinction without a difference whether they be allowed to do so by Act of Parliament or whether Parliament is called upon to legalize these licenses after they are issued.

The usual party battle took place over the item of supply for immigration. The Opposition, led by Sir Richard Cartwright, attacked the policy of the Government with respect to immigration, and dismally rehearsed the unsatisfactory census figures. The Government supporters rallied to the cry of patriotism, and it was pointed out that the census of 1891 was taken upon a different basis from that of 1881, and that we must wait until the year one in the 20th century to make any comparison between the census returns of different decades. These apologies for the disappointment of the last census may be comforting to out-and-out partisans, but we confess that our patience is not sufficiently elastic to wait quietly nine years before making comparisons.

Mr. McNeil was the mover of a resolution which declared that so soon as Great Britain should give to the products of Canada advantages in the British markets by imposing differential duties upon the imports from foreign nations, then Canada would admit British goods into the Dominion on a lower scale of duties than those imposed upon foreign goods. The opposition to this resolution was vigorous and pronounced; Davies and other leaders claiming that such a proposal if made in the British Parliament would be laughed out of the House of Commons. They claimed that were such a proposal acceded to it would have no appreciable effect upon Canadian trade and pooh-poohed the resolution as being puerile and meaningless. The supporters of the resolution averred that commercial unity would do more to draw together the sections of the Empire than anything else. They believed in differential duties against the rest of the world and had faith in the results. The resolution having been put by the Speaker was supported by 97 Liberal-Conservatives and opposed by 63 Liberals. From this vote it will be seen that the question was viewed by the members through party spectacles, and that while the majority believed that closer commercial unity would be advantageous to Canada the minority saw in such unity nothing but disadvantages.

**LOCAL**—The introduction of municipal government throughout the Province has been productive of good results; but it has been found that the too frequent election of councillors has been a drawback to the system. When the Municipal Act was first passed the councillors were elected to serve a term of one year. This caused them to go back to their constituents for re-election before they fairly got into harness. The law was then changed so as to make the term of service two years. This has been thought too brief a period for councillors to gain experience, and the law has again been changed so as to lengthen the time to three years. This change may be in the interests of the public, but for our own part a two year term of office would to our mind keep the councillors more in touch with the people.

And so we have expended \$115,000 and a snug one million dollars dollars beside upon our public bridges; and whether the money has or has not been economically and judiciously expended, the traveling public have derived great advantages from the satisfactory state of the structures bridging our large streams and rivers. A balance of \$221,000 of the bridge appropriation yet remains to be expended, and the Government will have to assume a parsimonious spirit and see to it that every dollar of this money is spent where necessity demands it should be. When this bridge appropriation has melted away it will need a master financier to create another fund of the kind. During the past ten years the Province has built or thoroughly repaired 400 bridges, of which about one-third are iron and the balance wood, stone and concrete.

The bill increasing the coal royalties to 10 cents per ton has been adopted by the House of Assembly. It is to be regretted that the Government has taken this step, first because it implies bad faith between the Government and the lessees of the coal areas; second, because it cripples

one of our most important industries; and third, it limits the prospective increase of royalties, and may even have the effect of reducing the amount received by Government.

The measure before the Legislature to enable the Municipalities to abolish Statute labor and at the same time to place the expenditure of the road moneys under a Municipal Road Commission has well merited the commendation and disapprobation it has received. The Government recognizes the wasteful character of the present system, but lacks the moral courage to grapple with the evil. It condemns Statute labor and yet permits it. It graciously leaves the choice of system to the electorate and at the same time assumes the direct control of the money substituted for Statute labor. A large proportion of our provincial funds are drawn from the federal treasury. Imagine the Dominion Government appointing three of a board consisting of five members to expend this money. This is practically what the Public Road Act of 1892 proposes to do. It is to take out of the hands of the Municipal Councils the expenditure of road monies and place these expenditures under the control of road commissions, the majority of whose members are to be appointed by the Provincial Government. Modern Liberalism is so tinged with old-time Toryism that it is difficult to distinguish it.

Mayor Thomas having refused to obey the mandate of the House through its Sergeant-at-Arms, was brought to the Bar of the House on Saturday evening last, and as a punishment for his contempt was carried off to the Halifax County jail in the wee hours of Sunday morn. On Monday evening he was released by the court upon the ground that his commitment was irregular, and that the House had no jurisdiction to sentence a man to imprisonment for contempt. The legal questions involved by this unfortunate episode will probably be settled by the courts, but the fact remains so far without contradiction that the Legislature increased the stipends of certain officials without the consent of the Truro Council; that at least one M. P. P. was an interested party in securing this legislation; that the Mayor of Truro, acting as the Chief Magistrate of Truro, protested against the legislation and avowed the interested M. P. P. to have been active in its promotion; that the Government, instead of dealing with the question upon its merits, made the issue a party question, and that the interested M. P. P. used the Government in punishing Mayor Thomas. To our mind the real gist of the question is, did or did not Mr. Laurence promote or assist the passage of legislation from which he and his relatives secured personal advantages. If he did he deserves the condemnation of his fellow-representatives; if he did not, the act of Mayor Thomas is libellous. This question should have been settled upon its merits and not upon party lines.

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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Halifax has a lady bicyclist.

It is stated that the carettes will commence running on May 20th.

The town of North Sydney, C. B., is to have a trotting park this summer.

New Glasgow's new railway station will be completed in the course of a few months.

A bunch of cherry blossoms was picked from a tree in the town of New Glasgow last week.

The pupils of Yarmouth Academy are asking for a telescope, the cost of which will be about \$500.

Shipping at Cow Bay, C. B., is brisk. The Gowrie expects to exceed their shipment of last year.

The quarterly meeting of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association was held yesterday at Middleton.

Messrs. Patterson & Corbin, of St. Catherines, Ont., are building four cars for the Yarmouth Street Railway.

The race meeting for the Maritime Provinces will be held at Moosepath Park, St. John, on August 10th and 11th.

Fire at Guysboro on Tuesday night destroyed the Post Office, Hadley's Hotel and other property. No insurance.

Nothing dull about this:—The general offices, machine shops, round-house and station at Moncton are to be lighted by incandescent electric light.



The funeral of the late Rt. Rev. James W. Williams, Lord Bishop of Quebec, took place on Saturday afternoon.

The closing exercises of Pine Hill Theological College were held in St. Matthew's Church on Wednesday evening.

Montreal has a new paper called *Sunday Morning* issued on the first day of the week. Is this a sign of the times in Canada?

Ten residents of Moncton have subscribed one hundred dollars each toward paying off the debt of the Y. M. C. A. of that town.

The town of Truro gave its Mayor, Mr. D. J. Thomas, a most enthusiastic reception on his return from Halifax on Tuesday evening.

It is said the maple sugar crop this season will be smaller than usual, owing to the comparative absence of frost and snow during the winter.

It is proposed to establish a granite polishing works at Calsis, N. B. Mr. E. R. Burpee is at the head of the scheme with some local capitalists.

Mr. David Yeomans, of Penobscis, N. B., is taking out a patent for the manufacture of a seamless shoe. It is said this is a neat-looking article.

An engineer is on the route surveying for the proposed electric street railway between Stellarton and Trenton. Work has been begun on the construction thereof.

The Metal Workers' Union of this city is about taking the initiative in the formation of a Canadian association, and is in correspondence with metal workers in different cities in regard to the matter.

There is a great demand for land in our Northwest territories. In one day last week 3,000 acres of farm lands were sold by the C. P. R. office. European immigrants are flocking in in large numbers.

The new temple for the I. O. O. F. on Buckingham St. is now completed and is being furnished. A bazaar is to be held in the building in aid of the building fund about the last of next month.

It has been decided to remove the tree-boxes on Cunard St. as the trees are now considered old enough to render further protection unnecessary. It is to be hoped no one will be mean enough to injure these or any other trees in our city.

The April meeting of the Royal N. S. Yacht Squadron was held last Thursday evening. A programme of races with dates for the coming season was adopted. All present were in favor of the proposed yacht race between Halifax and St. John boats.

The suggestion is made that the Martello towers which Mackenzie, while a mason, helped erect, be used as the bases for twin monuments, one of which would be for Sir John A. Madonald and the other for the late Hon. Alex. Mackenzie. The idea meets with considerable favor.

The Civic Elections, which took place on Wednesday, resulted in Alderman Keefe being elected Mayor for the ensuing year, with a majority of 160 over ex-Alderman Lyons. The new Aldermen are—Geoffrey Morrow, W. B. Wallace, P. M. Duggan, F. Eden and A. J. Hubley. The envelope system of voting was adopted and worked admirably.

The prospectus number of *The Templar*, a crusader for social reform, published at Hamilton, Ontario, has been received at this office. It is edited under the supervision of an experienced newspaper man, who is an attractive writer, and being published in the interests of the temperance and other social reforms, has a broad field for effective work. "*The Templar* will be thoroughly Canadian in every fibre."

Notwithstanding the cry of "dull times" that, sad to say, many Nova Scotians take delight in raising, building operations all over the Province are brisk, and the present outlook denotes prosperity in the various lines of industry. People do not remodel, enlarge and make extensive improvements on their property or erect new and expensive buildings when times are very hard, or when they have no faith in the future of their business operations.

Dr. E. P. McLean, of New Glasgow, appears to be of a very liberal nature. In addition to making magnificent offers to the towns of New Glasgow and Truro, he has now come forward and made the following proposition to the ratepayers of Amherst:—If the ratepayers will authorize the borrowing of \$30,000 for building the academy and supplying it with the best teaching talent and equipments, upon the completion of the building, he will assume the payment of the interest on \$5,000 until the town is able to relieve him of such payment.

The wonderful growth of the typewriter business is well exemplified by the statement of sales of the Remington typewriters for January and February, 1892, exceeding those for the same months of 1891 by \$160,000. The great and constantly gaining popularity of the Remington is clearly shown by the fact that the business has more than doubled within three years. The Remington factory at Ilion, N. Y., employs 700 men to fill the demand created by the sales agents, Wyckoff, Seamens & Benedict, who dispose of the machines at the rate of one every five minutes.

At a meeting called by Mayor McPherson on Tuesday to discuss the matter of the expenditure of the money subscribed by Halifax for the relief of the sufferers by the Springhill disaster, the following resolution was passed: "That the Mayor of Springhill be requested to call a meeting of the sufferers from the Springhill mine explosion, which took place on the 21st February 1891, for the purpose of appointing a local committee of five persons, to be called the Springhill local relief fund, among the sufferers from said explosion, under the authority and direction of the following trustees appointed by the contributors of the Halifax Springhill relief fund, as long as said fund shall last. Trustees, David McPherson, John Burgoyne, John Doull, J. C. Mackintosh, R. J. Sweet." A copy of this resolution is to be sent to the Mayor of Springhill.

The Canadian Rifle League matches have been fixed for May 28, June 11, July 9 and 23, Aug. 6.

The City Council's tax exemption bill has been defeated in the House of Assembly, which of course settles the question for this time.

Over 1300 tons of finished material, worth about \$75,000, were sent out from the New Glasgow steel works last month. The business is flourishing.

A shark measuring eleven feet six inches was captured last week by Judson Foster & Son, of Hampton, Annapolis County. Another, equally as large, was also caught last week near Digby pier.

The Charlottetown *Guardian* says:—"A new steamship company has been formed by business men of Georgetown, Montague and Murray Harbor, who will purchase the *Electra* to ply between the above-named ports and Pictou.

At the Normal School, Truro, last week Miss Georgie L. Borden, of Berwick, was awarded a first-class diploma; Miss Bessie J. McNeill, of Berwick, Miss Edna F. Coleman, of Lakeville, and Miss Edith Hennigar, of Canning, were awarded second-class diplomas.

The Public Gardens Commissioners met on Friday evening of last week and discussed the plans for the maintenance and improvement of the Gardens. The grant for the coming year is \$4,000, an increase of \$1,000 over that of last year. Arrangements are to be made to hold evening concerts as usual, and the date fixed for the opening concert is June 21st. Work for the season is beginning, and Superintendent Power has men at work this week clearing up the dead brush.

The results of the floods in northern Mississippi are simply appalling. Hundreds of lives have been lost and the loss of property is beyond calculation.

Messrs. Tiffany & Co. of New York have been swindled out of \$50,000 by James Palmer, a manufacturer of fine bronze goods. Palmer acknowledges his guilt and is under arrest.

The *Washington Post* says the United States Government has agreed to pay to the families of the victims of the New Orleans lynching 125,000 francs, and that the affair is thus settled with the Italian Government.

Mrs. John B. Martin, better known as Mrs. Victoria Woodhull, the exponent of woman's rights, declares that she intends becoming a candidate for President of the United States. How will this strike our friends across the border?

It is said that some 2,000 China men are distributed along the Washington, Idaho and Montana lines, awaiting the expiration of the exclusion law on May 6, in order to cross into the United States from British Columbia. They are bound to get there!

Arrangements have been made that Dr. Pierson remain at the Metropolitan Tabernacle in London, the church of the late Spurgeon, for five years at an annual salary of \$6,000. Dr. Pierson will this summer visit America.

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100 " " 15.....	1,500 00
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[FOR THE CRITIC.]

MORS ET MORTIS IMAGO.

Two sisters stood on a lone hillside  
 That guarded a fairy dell;  
 O'er which the hush of eventide  
 With a solemn silence fell;  
 The sun had his last bright arrow sped  
 From his now exhausted quiver;  
 And fleeting shades of twilight fled  
 Athwart the darkening river.

Beneath their feet on the lone hillside  
 A little hamlet lay,  
 Through which the river rolling wide  
 To the ocean rushed away;  
 The music of tinkling cowbells grows  
 From the fields of fragrant clover;  
 And a village maiden plucks a rose,  
 As she steals to meet her lover.

Then one of the sisters forward stands,  
 As the stars begin to peep;  
 And scatters wide with fair, white hands  
 The balmy seeds of sleep;  
 They float in the air like thistle down  
 That floats in the cool September;  
 And settling down o'er the little town,  
 Bring rest to each weary member.

Then sinking slowly to her knee,  
 She stretched her hands again;  
 And sang with sweetest melody  
 This song to the sons of men:  
 "I bring respite from toil and strife,  
 From cumbering care and sorrow;  
 I bring relief from pain and grief,  
 Sleep! Mortals, sleep! the night is brief,  
 Nor dream of the dreary morrow."

Then did the other forward stand,  
 And a flame was in her eye;  
 A single seed was in her hand,  
 And she hurled it forth on high;  
 She watched it in the moonlight bright  
 Till it fell at a cottage door;  
 Then a laugh rang out on the brooding night,  
 And echoed the village o'er;  
 And sinking slowly to her knee,  
 With her hands outstretched again,  
 She sang in tones of mockery  
 This song to the sons of men:  
 "I, too, bring rest to the tortured breast,  
 A balm for the frenzied brain;  
 A perfect cure and a promise sure,  
 That ye ne'er shall weep again;  
 My sister scattereth many seeds,  
 But one is given to me;  
 Her charm may work till the new day's birth  
 Brings joy or grief to the sons of Earth,  
 But mine till Eternity."

The sisters stood on the lone hillside  
 And gazed on the scene below;  
 Mid the calm, cold moonbeams floating wide,  
 And the river's murmured flow;  
 There is one who weeps while the hamlet sleeps,  
 Released from its toil and pain;  
 But a maiden fair, with a rose in her hair,  
 Will never awake again.

The work is done—the sisters flown,  
 Like a shade on the waving grain;  
 God knoweth best if sleep and rest  
 Be better than life and pain;  
 God knoweth when the sisters twain  
 May hover o'er our homes again,  
 And we hear the song, with bated breath,  
 Of the Angel of Sleep or the Angel of Death.

Halifax, April 20, 1892.

"NEMO."

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

EASTER WEEK IN MONTREAL.

To begin with a very common subject the weather has not been as warm  
 as might be wished by those whose smart new Easter hats and bonnets are  
 of the flimsy substances so fashionable at present, and the decidedly wintry  
 feeling in the air effectually prevented an appearance at church minus a top  
 coat. It has, however, been fine every day since my arrival here on Satur-  
 day evening, and for this much the pilgrim and stranger should be thankful.

On Easter morning I worshipped at St. George's Episcopal Church,  
 where the Very Rev. the Dean Carmichael preached a beautiful sermon,  
 referring particularly to the great cause for thankfulness everyone in the  
 civilized world—even avowed atheists—has for the fact that Christ lived  
 and died and rose again. He pointed out that for most of the privileges we  
 possess to-day in Christian lands we have to thank the wide-spread influence  
 of Christ's teaching, so that even those who despise and reject Christianity  
 are partakers in the inestimable benefits it has conferred upon us.

As a stranger in Montreal, I was taken to the church of the Jésu in the  
 evening, where we were fortunate enough to obtain seats. When we entered  
 the huge edifice at 8 o'clock, the church was crowded, many people standing.  
 The sermon was just beginning, and a very good one it turned out to be.  
 The Rev. Father took for his theme the joy and alacrity which is the great  
 characteristic of the Christian life, and he held the close attention of his  
 audience for fully three quarters of an hour.

The sermon over, we waited patiently while the orchestra tuned up, and  
 soon we were more than rewarded by the burst of music which arose. The  
 singers were all male, and they sang divinely. I did not understand the  
 Latin words, but with such harmony words would be unheeded in any case.  
 The music continued for some time, not, apparently, very long, but when we  
 looked at our watches, we realized that we had been in the Jesuit's Church  
 for two hours. The attendance of Protestants at this church, after they have

been to their own services, has become such a nuisance that people entering after half-past eight (which is taken as a sign that they go for the music only) are charged twenty-five cents each, which regulation, while it may not keep away many who wish to attend, assures that a large number will go early and hear the sermon—of course highly desirable from the point of view of the Jesuit priests.

During the afternoon of Sunday I took a walk partly up the mountain, and was shown some of the stately homes of Montreal and other objects of interest. Several magnificent buildings for educational purposes are in process of construction in the McGill College grounds. They are the munificent gifts of different wealthy men, and will be lasting monuments to their generosity. The cost of these buildings ranges from half a million to a million dollars each, and they are massive and strong-looking stone structures.

Further up the mountain above McGill is the new Victoria Hospital, not yet completed, which has been in process of construction for the last three years. There are three immense separate buildings, made of stone quarried on the island, connected by passage-ways on the second stories. Sir Donald A. Smith and Lord Mount Stephen gave each half a million dollars for building this hospital, which will, when finished, be one of the finest institutions of the kind in America.

Sunday afternoon on Sherbrooke Street is the time and place to see a "maddening crowd." It appears to be the great Sunday promenade, and there one may watch all sorts and conditions of men and women, boys and girls, dressed in all their best, taking the air and looking at the styles. One makes but slow progress in such a concourse, and quietly-disposed people prefer to go their way on a less-frequented thoroughfare.

On Monday evening I was taken to the opening of the annual spring exhibition of oil paintings, water colors, statuary, etc., of the Art Association, and as this was a "private view" and quite a function, evening dress was in requisition. Between you and me, dear Critic, the people were quite as interesting to see as the works of art hung in the very pretty gallery. Not that the latter did not attract a large share of my attention, for there were some paintings there not to be despised, but the moving show was very well dressed, and the ladies, although not as a company comparable with a Halifax gathering for beauty, were fine-looking.

I noticed pictures by two Halifax artists, one a landscape by Mr. C. Hoven, and the other two water-colors, "English Primroses" and "Chinese Primroses," by Miss Louise Cornelius. These pictures are highly creditable, and the artists are to be congratulated upon their work. The price of Mr. Hoven's painting is \$3.00, and Miss Cornelius asks \$12.00 for her "Chinese Primroses." The "English Primroses" is not for sale. I shall go again and look at the paintings by day, when of course I shall have a better opportunity of judging their merits. Prices range all the way from seven dollars for a little study of chrysanthemums to \$3,000 for "The Foreclosure of the Mortgage," by G. A. Reid. The picture I liked best were "The Sands of Dee," by Robert Harris, of Montreal; "Christ in the Wilderness," by J. C. Pinkey, of the same city, and "The Open Book," a picture of the French school, by J. Alden Wier, of New York, the price of which was \$2,000, and I am not thinking of buying it. "The Sands of Dee" is illustrative of the last verse of Kingsley's beautiful poem:—

"Oh is it weed, or fish or floating hair?

A drowned maiden's hair  
Above the nets at sea."

It is sympathetically treated, and is one of the notable pictures of the year.

Our old Halifax firm of Kellie & Co., portrait artists, are doing splendid work in Montreal. I visited their studio on Monday, and looked at the great number of beautiful portraits they have been doing. They are patronized by the wealth and beauty of the city, and the result is all that can be expected from artists of the first rank in their particular line. Their studio is situated in a beautiful part of the city, Phillips Square, just off St. Catherine street, and near Morgan's immense establishment, where you can buy anything and everything you want under one roof. They are kept very busy, and must be making a very tidy thing of it, for their prices have gone up two or three notches over what they asked in the city by the sea.

Mr. F. C. Sobeski, of Kellie & Co., whom your readers will remember as a favorite singer in Halifax, is not less so in Montreal. On Tuesday evening he gave a song recital in Association Hall, which is in the handsome new Y. M. C. A. building recently opened. Mr. Sobeski was assisted by Miss L. Bengough, violinist, and Mr. J. H. Campbell, accompanist. The recital was high class in every respect, and was attended by a large audience, many being in full dress. Mr. Sobeski was in splendid form, and I think has improved by hard study and practice, since I last heard him, his naturally fine voice. He gave us ten songs, and as the programme was so largely taken up by these he responded to only one of the several encores received. There was not one poor song on the programme, and the selections were all from good composers. Miss Bengough's violin playing I have not space to speak of, nor of the artistic manner in which the accompaniments were played, but your humble servant was perfectly charmed with them.

Good taste and sense was shown in not having the recital too lengthy, and by 9.45 the audience dispersed, very much gratified with the hour-and-a-half's entertainment. I may say, *en passant*, that I fear Halifax would supply but a small audience at a dollar a seat, which was the price of stalls at this concert.

As I am not a brook, with the ability to go on forever, I must bring this screed to a close, promising to give on another occasion a further account of things which will interest Critic readers.

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BOOK GOSSIP.

The recent discussion over Jewish immigration to this country imparts a timely interest to Mr. Joseph Pennell's graphic volume, entitled *The Jew at Home*. This brilliant artist has visited and studied the Jewish towns of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and the results of his observations will be found both in his text and in a series of striking illustrations. Mr. Pennell's work in art is so well known that it is unnecessary to emphasize the value of these studies of a life with which Americans are being brought into close relations. There has been no presentation of the subject of equal force. *The Jew at Home* will be published immediately by D. Appleton & Co. who also announce for immediate publication *Amethyst, the Story of a Beauty*, by Christabel R. Coleridge, the author of *Lady Betty, An English Squire*, etc. This is described as a graphic picture of the English society life of the day, with a central character who enlists and holds the sympathy and interest of the reader.

The April number of that bright and patriotic magazine, *Canada*, published by Matthew R. Knight at Benton, N. B., comes to us full of interesting reading matter, poems by "our own poets," instructive items, etc., etc. The poetry, fiction and history of this number are by some of our best writers, and as usual the standard is high and the tone thoroughly Canadian. The low price of this monthly, \$1.00 per year, places it within reach of all classes of the reading public and none should do without it.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Toronto Stamping Company, Toronto, manufacturers of tin, sheet brass, copper stampings and steel metal wares, have their shops crowded with work and will soon be forced to enlarge their premises.

Happy

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Rejoice Because

Hood's Sarsaparilla Rescued Their Child from Scrofula.

For Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all other foul humors in the blood of children or adults, Hood's Sarsaparilla is an unequalled remedy. Read this:

"We are so thankful to Hood's Sarsaparilla for what it did for our little girl that we make this statement for the benefit of other anxious parents and

Suffering Children

Our girl was a beautiful baby, fair and plump and healthy. But when she was two years old, sores broke out behind her ears and spread rapidly over her head and forehead down to her eyes, and into her neck. We consulted one of the best physicians in Brooklyn, but nothing did her any good. The doctors said it was caused by a scrofula humor in the blood. Her head became

One Complete Sore

offensive to the smell and dreadful to look at. Her general health waned and she would lay in a large chair all day without any life or energy. The sores caused great itching and burning, so that at times we had to restrain her hands to prevent scratching. For 3 years

She Suffered Fearfully

with this terrible humor. Being urged to try Hood's Sarsaparilla we did so. We soon noticed that she had more life and appetite. The medicine seemed to drive out more of the humor for a short time, but it soon began to subside, the itching and burning ceased, and in a few months her head became entirely clear of the sore. She is now perfectly well, has no evidence of the humor, and her skin is clear and healthy. She seems like an entirely different child, in health and general appearance, from what she was before taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I. W. FREDERICK, 311 Glenmore Ave., East New York, Brooklyn, N. Y.

This Testimonial

Is an illustration of what Hood's Sarsaparilla is doing for the sick and suffering every day, from Maine to California. In the light of these facts who can say that the work of an immense concern like ours is not beneficent?

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

THE BEST FENCE

For FARMS, GARDENS and ORCHARDS, is MUNRO'S PICKET WIRE FENCE.

4 ft. Pickets woven in 3, 4 and 5 double galvanized Wire Cables, 50, 55 and 60 cents per rod. It keeps out hens and dogs. The pickets DO NOT fall off. It lasts for 20 years.

MUNRO BROS., WIRE WORKERS, NEW GLASGOW, N. S.



PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Synopsis of "The General Mining Act," Chapter 18, 54th Victoria.

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

GOLD AND SILVER.

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

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

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

MINES, OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.

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

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

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

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

ROYALTIES.

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

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

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

APPLICATIONS can be filed at the Crown Land Office each week day from 9.30 a. m. to 4.30 p. m., except Saturday, when Office closes at 1 p. m.

L. J. TWEEDIE,

Surveyor General.



## COMMERCIAL.

General trade has undergone no material or important change during the past week. The weather has been all that could be desired, and the country roads are rapidly improving under its influence. Farmers are now busily engaged in breaking and preparing their ground for the summer's work, and in most sections this preliminary labor is reported to be well advanced. Of course when the time and attention of the producer is so taken up but little disposition exists to buy and sell, so that business on the whole runs slow. Still the volume of transactions accomplishing appears to be about up to the average for this season of the year, and there are no signs of anything like stagnation in any department.

The urgent need of a well devised bankruptcy law for this Dominion continues to be the one prominent and pressing issue before the business men of Canada. Numberless instances could be cited wherein, though an estate yields a fair return, the expenses of settlement are so great that the receipts render little or nothing to the legitimate creditors. In one recent instance an estate, the collections from the assets of which are known to have amounted to 11 cents to the dollar, the creditors only got 1½ cents—the rest was absorbed in expenses. In another case in this city an assignee is gladly accepting an average of 30 per cent. of the amounts of judgments against debtors to the estate which he is liquidating, and these amounts are being applied to paying off new obligations incurred since the estate became bankrupt and since it came under his administration. This is legitimate under our present system, but it cannot be a source of gratification to the previous creditors, who cannot interfere though they know that they can realize nothing.

Remittances are improving and, though the change for the better is a very gradual one, it is in the right direction and therefore gratifying.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & Co., NEW YORK, April 23.—"Affairs in Wall street begin to show more animation. On the one hand the 'bear' commitments have subjected that class of operators to a pressure from the 'bulls' which at times develops some lively skirmishing; and, on the other, the unsettlement of the anthracite interests through the recent Reading deal causes frequent large transactions in that class of securities, which imparts a certain degree of speculative interest to the general hat. At the moment, these are the principal causes conducing to the growing interest in the market; but though restricted, these influences are attracting the attention of outside operators and may possibly lay the basis for a still more active movement later on. The predominant attitude of the speculative interest seems to be that of expectancy. Although at the moment there is some disposition to defer transactions until the further development of crop prospects, yet the preponderant tenor of influences bearing upon the course of prices is construed as favorable.

There are now before us four clear months during which there can be no doubt that money will rule at excessively low rates, and a like ease may be expected to prevail in the money markets of Europe. A great hope begins to dawn upon monetary affairs in the now assured prospect that a world's conference will soon assemble for deliberating upon the silver question, the invitations for such a congress having been already issued by the State Department and assurances received that England, France, Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary will accept. That prospect is the more assuring because the promotion of the conference has been cordially encouraged by Great Britain,—the country which hitherto has most persistently opposed all international endeavors to restore the status of silver as a co-ordinate currency with gold. England's new attitude in this matter is the more important because it plainly implies that recent experience is viewed as having demonstrated the maintenance of silver to be a commercial and financial necessity,—an argument which is tenfold more effective for action than any mere theoretic reasoning. So far as can be at present judged, it seems quite likely that the conference will develop a much more friendly attitude towards silver than has been exhibited at the international gatherings for similar purposes held within the last few years. Should the chances of success in the conference become conspicuously apparent, the effect could not fail to be immediately beneficial upon confidence. And, in the event of an international agreement being finally accomplished, such result could only be received as an incalculable gain to the future of finance and trade among all the commercial nations. It is therefore not too much to regard the anticipated negotiations as the introduction into the financial markets of an element of the highest importance and which may be reasonably expected to operate in a hopeful direction.

Although the condition of trade in Europe still continues to be that of depression, yet there is a very manifest recovery of confidence in the financial markets. Most of the weak spots that have excited distrust seem to have been repaired or otherwise disposed of, and the tone in the credit circles of London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna shows an improvement which is hopeful for the future and suggests a probability of the revival of European interest in our securities. The distribution of gold as between the money centres is normal, and the rates of money are everywhere so exceptionally low as to suggest the probability of an early outlook for investments. The increased interest lately shown by London in the New York market is an outcome of this recovery; though the readiness with which London realizes upon moderate advances shows that operations there are being conducted with a conservative caution. Upon the whole it seems reasonable to expect that the European markets will become a steady support to ours during the next few months.

The chief disturbing factor at this point is the apparent possibility of the Reading deal provoking serious hostilities between that company and the Pennsylvania Railroad. The danger does not lie merely in Reading's encroachments in the coal trade, but also in the competition between these

two companies for the grain trade and in Reading's disposition to compete with the Pennsylvania in its large Western and Southern interests. Should the latter company's cut in coal rates mean the beginning of a general competition between the two great corporations, it is not easy to say how far such a war might affect rates upon the through tonnage of other roads. This uncertainty is at present holding the market in suspense.

The unfavorable report of the Department of Agriculture on the April 1st condition of the wheat crop has a somewhat discouraging effect and causes some postponement of buying. It deserves to be noted, however, that the report indicates no important winter killing, and emphasizes principally the lateness of the crop, which does not by any means preclude the possibility of a good harvest in case of subsequent fine weather. It is also important to remember that we are likely to enter the new crop year with a surplus of 100 millions of bushels of wheat, which, even should the growing crop prove a small one, would leave a good average supply for export next season."

DRY GOODS.—The fine weather has naturally had a stimulating effect upon the dry goods trade, and this makes the feeling very hopeful. It is generally expected that the spring business will prove very satisfactory. Orders from travellers now out on their spring trips are, however, coming in only fairly so far. Prices are firm on all lines of goods, and advices from the other side which are in receipt up to the present date show a tendency to higher figures on goods for importation. The Cotton Combine's projected advance has been checked apparently, and it seems doubtful when, if over, it will materialise. The impression in the trade is that, in view of the remarkably low figures of the raw material, any increase of prices would not be sustained by the public.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The past week has shown little change in iron so far as spot business is concerned. Pig iron warrants are, perhaps, a little firmer, but the regular market on the other side does not show any appreciable change. Scotch warrants are quoted 8d. higher at 41s. 6d. and Middlesborough 4d. higher at 38s. 4½d., but it is reported that lower offers have been accepted for spring delivery. Bar iron continues unchanged, and what little is doing therein is only in a jobbing way. Canada and terno plates are easy, and quotations are merely nominal, as if an order for a round lot should be given holders would, no doubt, promptly shade figures. Private cables quote an advance of £2 per ton on ingot tin, which is equivalent to ½c. advance here.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local market has not improved, easiness being the feature across the line, while cables have been irregular. There is an ordinary business doing in flour and prices rule easy. There is no outside demand. Oatmeal rules dull and easy, with very little doing. Bran and shorts are in fair demand. Nothing is doing in oats in this market. The Liverpool public cable says:—Wheat quiet, demand poor, holders offer moderately, corn steady with fair demand. Beerbohm's cable reports wheat steady, corn firm but nothing doing. A despatch asserts that wheat is accumulating at Odessa in such quantities that the Russian Government will be forced to allow shipments to relieve the port. In Chicago the wheat market showed a firm front, though there has been no activity. Other centres as New York, St. Louis, Toledo and Duluth, ruled firm but quiet.

PROVISIONS.—There is a fair jobbing movement in provisions, but business is, on the whole, quiet. Prices are steady and unchanged. The only change in provisions in Liverpool has been an advance of 1s. 3d. in pork. The Chicago provision market has ruled easier. The hog market there was steady, the cattle market strong, and that for sheep slow.

BUTTER.—The local butter market does not furnish any particular business. An ordinary jobbing trade is doing in fresh dairy, while old stock is slow of sale. A correspondent writing from London reports:—"The fine weather has precipitated the fall in butter, and this week has been one of the dullest on record, agents having the utmost difficulty to clear, even at reductions. The Australasian arrivals, 5,363 packages, though almost the last of the season, attracted no attention, and wandered off slowly at poor rates, scarce topping 110s for the finest parcels. French selections have gone down some shillings, as has Dutch, and Irish, which has not yet come so freely into the market, has felt the cold wave of indifference. American is cleared, and prices are purely nominal, though some is selling in Liverpool at old rates. There is some complaint abroad that Irish butters are not coming as they should do, and it is more than whispered that the large quantities of margarine which every month find their way to the Emerald Isle do not go wholly to feed the hungry poor, but are greatly used by the guileless farmer to sophisticate his export parcels of butter. If this should be so, it is as wise a thing the farmer could do as if he should invite the alien to take his trade from him. This sort of thing will have a prejudicial effect on the whole cross channel trade, especially if proof piles upon the proof the Limerick butter merchants afforded in deputation the other day, when they declared that of several samples of butter purchased in the town for analysis, two were found to contain 75 per cent. of added fat! This is the game that prejudiced American butter, in a manner it has never yet quite recovered from. It is to be hoped the endeavors making in Canada to foster the butter making industry will work in the contrary effect, when she should be able to hold her own against the world."

CHEESE.—There is little or nothing new to note in the local cheese market. The supply is small, as no new stock has been received here, but the demand is very much restricted, so that prices remain unchanged. A Montreal report says:—"The new make is coming in more liberally in lots of 40 to 50 boxes, costing 10c. to 11c. laid down here, according to quality. As stated by us last week, the new product compares favorably with that of last year, and if the present warm weather continues, the season will be earlier than that of 1891. It appears that New York State factories will have a good sprinkling of offerings by May 1st, the commencement of the season. Advices from Liverpool and London by cable report the market there very dull, which is accounted for by the liberal offerings of New Zealand cheese.

Rain is said to be needed in Ontario West for the pastures." In London, cheese has been abnormally slow, in consequence of holders standing out for full prices. Stocks are low, and are not replenished much, and those who have first Septembers think they can get more than the quotations now running for them before now comes in. So they would, undoubtedly, even now, if it were not for the large quantity of New Zealand which is just now coming in, and which—selling at 46s. to 54s. for desirable qualities—gives the retailers a chance to sell cheap and clear a fair margin. In Hull, where little is to be had, 60s. to 63s. is the quotation. Messrs. Wm. Hoopy & Sons, Liverpool, write under date of the 13th instant—"There has been more doing the past week at about unchanged prices. There are a few small holders offering freely, but the larger holders are more reserved and anticipate higher prices shortly. Quotations are—finest makes 56s. to 58s., some nouses requiring 59s. to 60s. A good demand has been experienced for quality a little under the finest."

Eggs.—The local egg market was firmer in the early part of the week, and wholesale prices for really fresh eggs were 13c. to 14c. Later on, however, they receded and probably 8c. to 10c. would be an upset quotation. In London eggs have been quiet, but in view of limited supplies prices remain the same. The top price is but 7s. 3d, while for ordinary French the run is as low down as 3s. 9d. per long hundred.

APPLES.—There is nothing doing locally in apples either in selling or shipping, last season's crop being practically exhausted. A London letter says:—"The end of the Canadian apple season is at hand, as it is evident by the constantly diminishing supplies. Prices have advanced in Liverpool two or three shillings per bbl., while in the few sales put through in London a steady tone is observable. At next writing I may possibly be able to give the first sale of Tasmanians of the season: but they will hardly interfere with Canadians. The faddists may seize the first few cargoes at fancy prices."

DRIED FRUIT.—There is a fair sorting up trade in dried fruit with nothing special to mention. Currants are in good demand but raisins are rather slow.

SUGAR.—The markets are pretty quiet all round, and there is nothing of much interest transpiring. A private cable from London says that cane is very inactive and beet quiet; beet firsts are quoted at 12s. 10½d. for this month and 13s. for May, which is 3d. decline from last week. This decline is partly attributed to the Easter holidays, as there is no other apparent reason. The New York market is steady and featureless, granulated being still 4½c. The Montreal *Trade Bulletin* says:—"A change has taken place in our local market in yellows of the lower grades, the drop being from 1-16 to ¼c.; this is the result of an accumulation of this kind, and bright yellows have not been affected, but are steady at former prices. Granulated at the refineries also remains steady. Some of the wholesalers are still selling at 4½c., and although the cutting is a good deal quieter, it is likely that this is only a lull before a storm. The outsiders are hoping to get some profit in the stocks when the demand increases next month, as it generally does, but they may be reckoning wrongly. It appears that some of the Guild have determined to make the outsiders tired of low prices, and they are only waiting until the market becomes active, and then they will enter the war with a swing. They are prepared to cut prices then when there is some business, and they believe that they can tire the outsiders pretty soon. We quote: Granulated 4½c.; yellows, low grades, 3 7-16c. to 3½c. bright yellows 3½c. to 4½c.; at the refineries."

MOLASSES.—Locally there is nothing doing in molasses. The price at the Islands, according to last advices, is 12c. The *Jas. L. Pendergast* is being loaded by De Costa with a cargo of 1,200 puncheons, and the *Specs* is being loaded by J. W. P. Leacock with 900 puncheons for Montreal. The latter's cargo has already been sold to arrive, in lots of 100 and 200 puncheons, at 29c. One or two other vessels are also there loading for Montreal.

TEA.—There is a better feeling in the tea market though prices have not altered. Blacks are selling more freely and several fair orders are reported to have been booked in the last few days. Ceylons seem to be meeting with more favor than in former years. Japans are quiet. Brokers have been advised that the season will open at least ten days later than last year owing to the prevalence of cold weather at the points of production.

COFFEE.—The demand for coffees continues to be good, but stocks are quite small, and this greatly restricts the business that could apparently otherwise be done.

FISH.—So far as the local fish trade is concerned, there is absolutely nothing to say that would be new or could be interesting. Our fishermen appear to be disheartened owing to the lack of demand, and therefore seem not to be at all anxious to venture out to take the fish that, it appears to them, they cannot find a market for. Besides, bait continues to be very scarce and dear, so as to reduce the margin of their profits to a minimum. Consequently receipts are very small and straggling. The salmon catch on our coasts has been much smaller so far this season than for many previous years. The few men that have caught these fish, knowing their scarcity, have kept up prices so high that purchasers can rarely be tempted to invest even for shipment abroad in ice, as the cost of such ventures would exceed the returns therefrom. Our outside advices are as follows:—  
Montreal, April 27—"The market for smoked fish is quiet, and we quote: Yarmouth bloaters, per 60 box, \$1.10 to \$1.25; St. John's bloaters, per 100 box, 90c. to \$1.10; boneless cod, large boxes, 6c. to 7c.; do., small boxes, 7c. to 8c. There has been very little change in this market, green cod being quoted at \$3 to \$3.50 for No. 1, and dry cod at \$4.25 to \$4.50. Labrador herring, \$4.75 for choice, and Shore herring at \$4.35 to \$4.50" Gloucester, Mass., April 27—"Fair receipts, with a moderate trade, continue the rule. The market fleet are still obliged to dispose of a portion of their fares for curing, and their numbers will soon be reduced to enlarge the Bank fleets."

An unusual incident of the season is the little talk about 'mackereling,' and the early fleet in that industry promises to be a small one. We quote: Mixed fish for curing, cod \$2 for large, \$1.25 for small; cusk \$1.30; hake 60c., haddock 85c. Fresh shore cod \$2.25 per cwt.; haddock \$1.25. Fare sales of Georges cod \$3 75 and \$4 for large and \$3 for small; Bank \$3.50 and \$2.75. Last fare sale of halibut 9½c. through. Fresh Alewife bait \$2 per hundred, Refrigerator do. \$1 30 per cwt. Mackerel in round lots from first hands as follows. Large rimmed 3's \$13 to \$13 50 per bbl.; medium 3's \$10.50 to \$11 per bbl.; large plain 3's \$12 per bbl.; plain medium 3's \$9 50 to \$10 per bbl., small 3's \$7 per bbl. Codfish, large pickled Bank \$5.50 to \$5.75 per qtl., medium \$3.50 to \$3.75 per qtl. as to quality. Jobbing prices for mackerel as follows. Small plain 3's \$10 per bbl., small rimmed do. \$11; medium rimmed 3's \$14, medium shore 2's, scarce, \$19 to \$19.50; large shore 1's \$26; bloaters \$30. New Georges codfish at \$6.50 per qtl. for large, and small at \$5; Georges-cured do. \$6 25; Bank \$6 for large and \$4 for small; Shore \$6.25 and \$5 for large and small; dry Bank \$7; medium \$5. Cured cusk at \$5 per qtl.; hake \$2 50; haddock \$3.50, heavy-salted pollock \$3, and English-cured do. \$4.25 per qtl. Labrador herring, split \$4 per bbl.; round \$3; pickled codfish \$6; pollock \$5; halibut heads \$3 50; sounds \$13; tongues and sounds \$12; tongues \$11; alewives \$3.50; trout \$14; Halifax salmon \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16."

THE WONDERFUL SUCCESS

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier entitles it to your confidence. No other preparation has such a record of cures of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Blood Poisoning, or other blood diseases. To try it is to know its merit. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

For a general family cathartic we confidently recommend Hood's Pills. They should be in every home medicine chest.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Leaf.....	5½
Granulated.....	4½ to 4¾
Circle A.....	4¾
White Extra C.....	4¾
Standard.....	3½ to 3¾
Extra Yellow C.....	3¾
Yellow C.....	3½ to 3¾
TEA.	
Congou Common.....	17 to 19
Fair.....	20 to 23
Good.....	25 to 29
Choice.....	31 to 33
Extra Choice.....	35 to 36
Oolong Choice.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes.....	35
Demerara.....	35 to 38
Diamond N.....	48
Porto Rico.....	31 to 34
Cienfuegos.....	none
Triudad.....	32
Antigua.....	32
Tobacco, Black.....	45 to 47
Bright.....	47 to 65
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	3.00
Boston and Thin Family.....	6½
Soda.....	6½
do in 1lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7½
Fancy.....	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS

There is absolutely no change to note in the Breadstuffs markets.

FLOUR

Manitoba Highest Grade Patent.....	5.75 to 6.00
High Grade Patents.....	5.10 to 5.20
Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	4.90 to 5.00
Straight Grade.....	4.80
Good Seconds.....	4.40
Graham Flour.....	4.60 to 4.75
Oatmeal.....	4.35 to 4.45
Rolled.....	4.40
Kiln Dried Cornmeal.....	2.95 to 3.00
In Bond.....	2.90
Rolled Wheat.....	5.55
Wheat Bran, per ton.....	21.00 to 21.50
Middlings.....	23.50
Shorts.....	22.50
Cracked Corn, including bags.....	35.00
Ground Oat Cake, per ton.....	36.00 to 38.00
Moulte.....	24.00 to 28.00
Split Peas.....	4.10
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.45 to 1.50
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	3.90 to 4.50
Canadian Oats, choice quality new.....	41 to 42
P. E. Island Oats.....	41 to 45
Hay.....	14.00 to 15.00

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex Mess, duty paid.....	12.50 to 13.10
Am. Plate.....	13.00 to 13.50
R. Plate.....	13.50 to 14.10
Pork, Mess, American.....	14.50 to 15.00
American, clear.....	17.50 to 18.00
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P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	13.00 to 14.50
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Lard, Tub and Pails, P. E. Island.....	12
" American.....	10 to 11
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	9
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25
" in Small Tubs.....	25
" Good, in large tubs, new.....	22 to 24
" Store Packed & over salted.....	15
Canadian Township, new.....	22 to 24
" Western.....	20
" old.....	20
Cheese, Canadian.....	12
" Antigonish.....	12½

SALT.

Factory Filled.....	\$1.50
Fine Liverpool, bag, from store.....	60
Liverpool, Whhd.....	1.50
" Coast.....	none
" Capiz.....	none
" Turks Island.....	none
" Lisbon.....	none
" Coarse W. I.....	none
" Trapan.....	1.20
" Adca.....	1.20

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, per bbl., N. S.....	3.50 to 4.00
Oranges, Jamaica, brit.....	none
Florida, per box.....	4 25
Lemons, per case.....	4.00 to 4.50
Cocoanuts, new per 100.....	5.00
Onions New Egypt per lb.....	3½
Canadian, per lb.....	2½ to 3¼
Dates boxes, new.....	5½ to 6
Raisins, Valencia.....	6½ to 8
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb., new.....	10 to 11
small boxes.....	9 to 10
Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	6 to 7
Bananas.....	3.25 to 3.00

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

FISH.

MACKEREL—	
Extras.....	00.00
No. 1.....	22.00
" 2 large.....	19.00
" 2.....	15.00
" 3 large, Reamed.....	00.00
" 3, Reamed.....	12.00
" 3 large, Plain.....	9.00
" 3, Plain.....	8.00
" 3 large, Plain.....	8.00
" 3 Plain.....	7.00
Small.....	6.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 C. B. July.....	0.00
" 1 Fal. Split.....	5.50
" 1 Fall Round.....	4.25
" 1 Labrador.....	3.7
" 1 Georges Bay.....	6.25
" 1 Bay of Islands.....	2.25
" 1 Bay of Islands.....	3.50
" 1 Bay of Islands.....	5.1
ALEWIVES, No. 1.....	
" 1.....	0.00
SALMON.	
No. 1, 7 brl.....	00.00
No. 2, 7 brl.....	11.00
" 3.....	18.00
Small.....	00.00
CONFISH.	
Hard C. B.....	0.00
Western Shore.....	6.00
Back.....	5.75
Bay.....	4.75
Newfoundland.....	4.25
Haddock.....	none
Banks & Western.....	3.75
Hake.....	3.75
Pollock.....	3.00 to 3.25
Hake Sounds, per lb.....	3.00
God Oil per gal.....	22c.

## MY FRIEND'S STORY.

(Continued)

It was very French, I know, but somehow it seemed all right, on that occasion, when the little Lieutenant put his arms around my neck and kissed me. I don't suppose we shall ever fully understand these French, anyway. They do everything under high pressure, and it occasionally they blow out a cylinder-head in politics or manners or religion, it must be expected.

Aimee did not kiss me.

"Do not wait to hear from us. Come often and call on Aimee. I shall probably be ordered soon to join my regiment. Remember, Mousicur, you are our friend, and whatever happens, bring my angel-daughter under the Stars and Stripes, and care for her as I would did God let me live." Aimee sat in tears. The Lieutenant stood in the middle of the room with one hand on his heart and the other extended in benediction over his child. Thus I left them.

### CHAPTER V.

Paris in sackcloth and ashes. Paris hungry and thirsty, and gazing out of darkened windows on desolate streets, where the few shivering citizens who stir abroad are seeking bits of wood, or scattered boughs from lately cut shade-trees along the beautiful streets. It is winter in Paris, and yet at night casements do not rattle with music, nor the pavements jar with rapidly fleeting carriages. It is a strange winter for the gay city. At night we cannot look down the long avenues and see them flooded with light. No; all the light we see is the fires at the sentry reserves in open parks or at windy street corners, or along the boulevards, where an army is encamped. Paris is surrounded with fortifications. Is it a providential meeting out to the noisy, belligerent city of the measure she would heap for others, that all the blood and hunger and cold of war should at last settle down at her gates—that the dregs of the cup at which the Emperor drank and Bazaine tasted, should be poured down the throat of Paris? Hollow-eyed wretches might pour out of the faubourgs and shiver and curse, but what can they smite? Where shall the weight of their anger fall? On the Germans? Ah! these cold, sleepy Germans. From Saarbruck to Sedan has been the stolid, heavy pounding of an overgrown blacksmith. No valor, no *elan*, no dash is of any avail. The German is fate itself.

The Emperor, with one hundred thousand men—with a thousand batteries of his vaunted light artillery—with an eagle and two standards, had surrendered at Sedan. Bazaine had followed the Imperial example at Metz, and had laid in the broad palm of William of Prussia a complete army, with all its equipments and stores, and still France lived! But she is starving, and it is winter.

Paris is France—then save Paris.

The Crown Prince of Prussia had drawn those cold, calm German lines around the gay city, and waits with phlegmatic patience for Paris to yield. Of course, she will struggle in her death agony, and then she will feel the shells from two hundred cannon; or if her struggles push her out far enough, she will feel the iron hail of grape and canister, and be driven back, torn and bleeding, to await a slower death by starvation. This is such a strange aspect in which to view the luxurious capital! The restaurant where idle and fashionable youth used to order the dinner of a dozen courses is still open. How dreary the yellow bill of fare looks which is pinned behind the cashier's desk as a curiosity! The wine card is there too, and it looks also like a flower long dead and only dear by its memories. Perhaps a faint tinge of the odor is still there. Now the restaurant offers to its favored patrons steaks and roasts at fabulous prices; but these savory cuts of choice meat should savor of the war also, for they are cut from the bodies of horses which once carried the saddle in the cavalry or worked in the collars of the artillery. And even this food is difficult of attainment except by the wealthy. What of the pallid wretches of the faubourgs? Why they tell us that they are fishing with line and hook through the gratings of the sewers, and their hooks are baited with crumbs of bread, and when they are successful and secure a bite, they drag out the great blue rat of the Seine, and shout with glee, for they have won sustenance for a family for one day more.

But the Germans have shut Paris in from sympathy or help. The line is now complete, and it is only a question of endurance, and then Paris will fall and the ruin of France will be complete. The city is very silent. The French soldiers do not sing as they did two months ago. They have a drabbed, discouraged look, as of a handsome militia company caught in a thunder-shower. The drums do not throb as they did, nor the fifes scream. Paris is not enthusiastic—she is only enduring.

But in this crucible of national torment the American Minister remains with the Provisional Government, as he did with the Empire, and as he will with the Republic, when it is set up, as no doubt it will be. Before the eyes of Paris float the Stars and Stripes, and even the nearest lines of Germans may look upon "Old Glory" as it lazily drifts about in the wintry wind. We had supposed that every American citizen had passed out before the city was fully invested, and that we should have a long season of rest until Paris became again the centre of fashion and folly. Imagine, then, my surprise as I saw entering the office one day a full-blooded, athletic, but lank New England Yankee. My heart leaped with pleasure as he took off his tall silk hat, somewhat weather-beaten, and reaching down into its capacious depths fished out a red printed bill and pointed to the last line with one finger, as he laid it on my desk. I read:

"Nehemiah Sturgis, General Agent."

"I hev to git them bills done into French over here. That ain't a bad

bill, though. Gosh! I could git little dodgers like them printed in Boston for a dollar and seventy-five cents a thousand. Costs me about twice that here in Patee."

"You appear to have something to do with soap," I remarked with a smile.

"Well, I guess, Senator, non-corrosive, non-explosive; floats in water, as it oughter; one pound of it will make sixty-four cubic feet of lather, and it will remove any kind of grease, stain, iron-rust, mildew or moths. It will prove stronger, last longer, and will stay sweet and remain hard in any climate. We give a beautiful chromo card with every cake. Save up your wrappers and send twenty-five of them to the home office, and get a large steel engraving, eighteen by twenty-six, of the capture of Fort Fisher by Leonidas Brown—that is, the picture is by Leonidas Brown; He didn't capture Fort Fisher. Here, put a cake in your pocket."

"Well, but, man alive," said I, "why didn't you get out before the siege? You will starve here or be killed."

"Biggest thing you ever see, Senator. It will be in history. 'The agent of the Wild Flower Soap remained in Paris during the siege.' Gosh! look here; I gave away a thousand cakes to the soldiers, and whenever one was shot or captured the Germans found the cake of soap in his pocket, with the chromo card and the name of the general agent in Paris, and the firm's name in Boston. Look at them 'ero cards!"

And he spread on my desk a row of gaudy advertising cards, with red-checked damsels in every position at the bath or wash-tub, and a conspicuous advertisement at the bottom.

"I want to git," said he, "some photographs of great paintings in the Louvre, and when I go home I will elevate the soap trade and encourage art all at the same time. This will be the biggest kind of a boom in ten years in America. Save up the wrappers and send 'em in to the home office."

"In the meantime, you will starve in Paris," said I, laughing.

"Yes, in the meanest kind of a time; but the company foots the bill, and I have eat horse-meat till I felt as if I was in light harness all the time, and fittin' up for a spring meetin' on Long Island. Oh, I'll come out all right if the artillery doesn't give out. Say, I used to hear the infantry volunteers tell about fightin' cavalry, and how many saddles they emptied in a fight. I don't know how many saddles it will empty from the under side to feed me until the 'springtime comes again, my love,' as the poet says, but I am goin' to see the thing through. Put me on the register, and if I fall, ship the remains; but while there's life there's soap!"

Boom! Ah, that is close by!

We hurried out into the street, and were nearly crushed by a battery of artillery, which was hurrying out to the barriers. In the shame and humiliation of France, amid the ruins of her military glory, in her darkest hour, there arose a flame of such lustre that for a moment it caused her to forget the machinations of Royalists, the ambitions of the Republicans, and the brutishness of the Socialists or Reds. With Bazaine, McMahon, and the Emperor defeated, there remained in Paris—Trochu.

France was to cast off for a moment her sackcloth and ashes, and see for a time such fighting as she saw at Jene, Austerlitz, Magenta, Solferino. When the lioness is in the den with her cubs, beware!

Trochu was shut up in Paris with the fragments of the army, and the setting sun of France's glory would go down in a sea of flame.

When we reached the barriers we looked out on a glorious scene. Forty thousand infantry were in column of battalions. On the flanks the pitiful remnants of the cavalry. In the fortifications on the right and on the left the artillerymen stood at their guns. Once more a dull boom of a single gun, and then the roar of two hundred pieces discharged at once to cover a sortie.

These Frenchmen were hungry—they were desperate; and now we shall see how the soldier fights when he is in earnest.

Forward! The stolid mass of infantry moves out against the Prussian line. They have siege guns, these Germans, and the sixty-four-pound shell ploughs the solid mass of unformed humanity. The gap silently closes, and the mass moves on. Ha! now a hundred field pieces open at close range, with a herical case. There is now behind the moving mass a terrible debris of writhing wounded soldiers and quiet dead. Now they double-quick and come up close to the red clay earthworks of the enemy, and the steady long roll of thirty thousand muskets open on what is left of the sortie. Here behind moves Trochu. His aids dash into the smoke a moment, and return with smiles on their faces. They salute, and say:

"They are climbing over into the works!" Trochu motions back to the rear, and the cannons cease their bellowing. The French are in the German works.

Ha! the siege guns—are silent. Do we hear a shout?

Yes, a shout of victory, for the French hold the line of works. There is a spot yonder where the smoke rises in a white cloud, and under it is an incessant roar, as of the attrition of a thousand grinding masses of granite. It moves away. The Germany line is broken. These are the same blood with those French who moved up the fire-strewn path of Sebastopol, who cheered the Eagles at Austerlitz. But what avails it now. Dead-weight of numbers push them panting back. Over the works again, with three Germans to each desperate Frenchman! Down the escarpment, parating it with their bodies, into the ditch, where they lie gasping for a moment and then clamber out and come creeping back—yes, but they come back with honor! With another Trochu France might be free, but history will linger long over the terrible sorties at the siege of Paris. Up the street past us limp men who use a musket for a crutch. Men with blood-stained handkerchiefs bound about their heads sadly smile as they hear our words of praise, but they are too weary to answer, only they raise the right hand to the bloody forehead in military salute. Now come the stretchers with growing but-



dons, for the gay city is now one vast hospital. Said Sturgis, "These French beat the devil when they do fight, and they generally want to fight." I felt in no mood for his bandinage, and walked slowly to the American Legation.

In two hours I hear the cry of the street gamin with the scanty sheet of newspaper which served during the siege and was sold for one franc.

I step to the door and purchase a copy and read as I walk back to my chair. The account of the sortie is here. Not in the verbiage of the usual Parisian reporter. No; the people are all in earnest now, but I see the usual headlines and read along with pity in my heart for the useless but brave sacrifice I had seen from a distance. Here is a list of killed and wounded officers. Of course I do not know them, but I read down the list.

"Lieutenant Hippolyte Boh, of the Guards, left dead on the glacis when the sortie fell back." Heavens! And I had forgotten Aimee. I threw the paper down and rapidly dressed again for the street.

When I came into the Quartier St. Germain I seemed to discover sombre shadows along the street I had not noticed before. More silent than ever seemed the quiet of the *quartier*. At the door no *concierge*. No pounding or hallooing seemed to attract an inmate of the house.

I tried the heavy latch and the door swung open. Without waiting for further ceremony I pressed on into the wide old parlor. Still all silent. Is the house deserted? I raised my voice and called aloud, "Aimee! Aimee!"

I hear a sob, and pushing back the heavy curtains pass into a smaller living room of the house. Arising from a divan, Aimee extends her arms and says: "It is Monsieur the American. Thank God!"

"Where are the servants, Aimee?" I ask.  
"Ah, Heaven! Monsieur, they are gone; they would not remain and starve," and she wept like a child.

"What, is it come to this, my child?" I asked in astonishment.

"Yes, my father has been on duty at the front for a week, and everything is eaten. Monsieur, I too am hungry," and the childish little face looked haggard.

"Aimee, you are a woman in years, and will soon be one in hard experience, I am afraid. We must leave this place before dark. I am afraid the Reds of Paris will soon make a hell of this city. Aimee, what did your father say about me at our last meeting?" and I took her hand.

"Ah, *mon Dieu!* he said if he did not come back you would be to me a father; and he does not come. Now I know what you mean," and with a scream she fell back on the divan in a swoon. I ran for water, and wetting her face and chafing her little hands, I soon restored her to consciousness.

"Aimee," said I, as if talking to a child, "is there any valuable paper or basket of papers, or anything you wish to take with you? You must come with me to a place of safety. Gather your clothing in as small a compass as possible, and do it instantly, for Heaven only knows how long the streets of Paris will be safe! Secure everything you value in a valise, and be ready soon."

This practical language seemed to inspire her with energy, for she soon gathered her valuables and necessary clothing in a small valise, and turned her back upon her home forever.

No carriage could be procured. The streets were deserted, and we moved away rapidly. The tender feet of the little ward who had fallen under my care seemed all unused to the long walk, but at last we stood in the Ministerial office. A word to my noble chief, Washburne, explained matters, and he simply said:

"Put her in the care of the good woman who cares for our home here. She is the ward of the United States as well as my Secretary."

Thus Aimee was in a place of safety during the carnival of crime which was soon inaugurated in Paris.

CHAPTER VI.

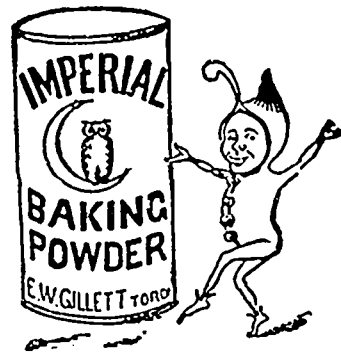
That ridiculous song of the American war, "Johnny Comes Marching Home," wafted on the frosty air of Paris, told me that Napoleon Smith was approaching my office. But it was not the Napoleon Smith we knew, not in appearance, at least, for the butterfly was out of the chrysalis and was soaring in the crisp winter air in a new French uniform of the Infantry Garde Mobile. His cap, with red-tipped pompon, was worn very much on one side—it fact, its position on his head looked precarious in regard to its tenure of office—a vagabond, as it had no visible means of support, and looked as though it were held in position by magnetism in his head.

"Smith, couldn't you drop that tune, and, if you must whistle or sing, vary the programme occasionally by substituting 'Dixie's Land' or 'Yankee Doodle'?" I said with some asperity.

"I suppose I could, Cap; but what's the use? Music is music, and I got attached to that tune in Virginia, and somehow it sticks like a burr. Skewball, says I, is not personal and has no political or moral force; durned if I don't think it was just put in to fill the measure, like a repeat in a choir anthem at a country church." And he smiled broadly and stroked his waxed mustache.

"But say, do you get onto this uniform? Chivaree de bongsay and au revoir. Well, but won't those French devils fight or anything? Well, I reckon. I was in that sortie a few weeks ago. I tell you I kept looking for the mounseers to break and gig back; but not any for them. It begun to get too warm for your's truly, and I begun to think it was all foolishness when we clambered right up on the Dutchmen's sixty four pounder siege-guns, and a little lieutenant spiled two of them, and then, when he had lead enough in him to anchor a flat-boat, he just yelled out, 'Vive la France!' and passed in his checks like a little man, and we fell back and left him right there amongst the dead Germans and broken gun-carriages, and I know now that a Frenchman will fight."

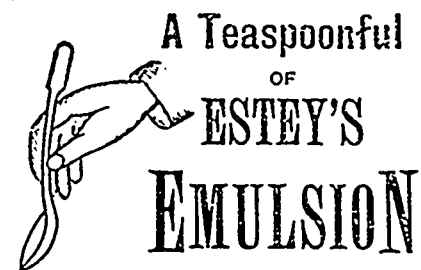
(To be continued.)



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**PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.**

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Testimonials have been received from far and near to the effect that Scott's Cure for Rheumatism is the GREATEST DISCOVERY ever yet known for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps in the Limbs, Strains, Sprains, Bruises, Lame Back, Sore Throat and an Instant Cure for Toothache.

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CURES PIMPLES, BOILS, ULCERS, ECZEMA, BARBERS' ITCH, STY ON THE EYES, RINGWORMS, SHINGLES, SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, and ALL SKIN DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

VERY SMALL AND EASY TO TAKE. Sent on receipt of price, pre-paid, by HATTIE & MYLIUS, HALIFAX, N.S.

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COFFEES—Choice Mocha, Java and Jamaica. SUGARS—Loaf, Granulated, Porto Rico, Demerara and Refined.

FERRIS & LAWRY'S Hams and Bacon. Fine French Oils Sardines, Troutles, Petit Pois, Champignons, Macedoines, &c. Lauby's and Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles. Sauces—all kinds. Keiller's Marmalade, Jam and Jellies. Potted Meats—all kinds.

Huckin's & Cowdrey's Soups—very choice. Peck Treans and Christie's Biscuits and Cakes. Liebig's, Armour's and Johnston's Extracts Beef. And a full stock of all kinds Choice Groceries.

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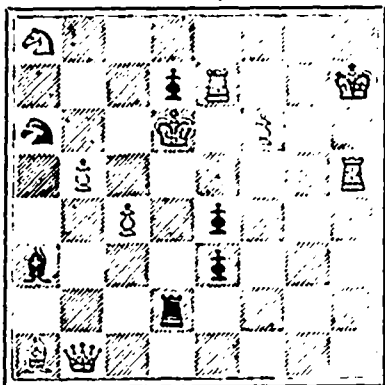


CHESS.

PROBLEM No. 113

By W. GLEAVE.

Black 6 pieces.



White 11 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

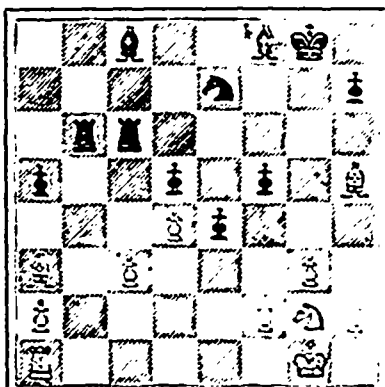
GAME No. 113.

The following is a game between Gunsberg and Lasker, recently played at the Champion's Tourney in London. It is a fine specimen of the Two Knights Defence. The variation selected was played by Gunsberg at the Manchester Congress of the B. C. A., and against Tchigorin, and also by Bird against Schallop at Manchester in 1890. White naturally labors under difficulties to develop his queen's pieces, and that should prove fatal against a dashing opponent.

Two Knights' Defence.

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| White.           | Black.        |
| I. Gunsberg.     | E. Lasker.    |
| 1 P to K4        | P to K4       |
| 2 Kt to KB3      | Kt to QB3     |
| 3 B to B4        | Kt to B3      |
| 4 Kt to K15      | P to Q4       |
| 5 P takes P      | Kt to QR4     |
| 6 B to Kt5 ch    | P to B3       |
| 7 P takes P      | P takes P     |
| 8 B to Q3 (a)    | B to B4 (b)   |
| 9 Castles        | Kt to Q4      |
| 10 Kt to KB3     | Kt to KB4 (c) |
| 11 Kt to B3      | Castles (d)   |
| 12 B to K2       | R to Ksq      |
| 13 P to Q3       | Kt to Q4      |
| 14 Kt takes Kt   | P takes Kt    |
| 15 Q to Q2       | Kt to B3      |
| 16 Q to Kt5      | B to K2       |
| 17 Q to R5       | P to Kt3      |
| 18 Q to R6       | B to Bsq      |
| 19 Q to Kt5      | P to B3       |
| 20 Q to Q2       | P to QR4 (e)  |
| 21 P to Q4       | P to K5       |
| 22 Kt to Kq      | R to Ktq      |
| 23 P to QB3      | P to B4       |
| 24 P to KKt3 (f) | P to K5 (g)   |
| 25 Q takes P ch  | Q takes P     |
| 26 B takes Q     | Kt takes P    |
| 27 B to R5       | R to K3       |
| 28 B to Bq       | R to QKt3     |
| 29 Kt to Kt2     | Kt to K2      |
| 30 B to R3       | R (K3) to QB  |

Black 11 pieces.



White 11 pieces.

- |                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 31 B to B5 (h)     | R takes B      |
| 32 P takes R       | R to QR3       |
| 33 KR to Qsq       | R takes P      |
| 34 Kt to B4        | B to KKt2      |
| 35 QR to Bq        | B takes P      |
| 36 Kt takes QP (i) | Kt takes Kt    |
| 37 R takes Kt      | R takes R      |
| 38 R takes B       | B to Q2        |
| 39 B to K2 (j)     | K to Kt2       |
| 40 K to Bq         | K to B3        |
| 41 R to Bq         | F to K4        |
| 42 K to Ksq        | B to Kt4       |
| 43 B takes B       | R takes B      |
| 44 P to QR4        | R to Q4        |
| 45 R to B7         | R to Q5 Drawn. |

NOTES.

- (a) The theoretical move is 8. B to K2.
- (b) Threatening 9 B takes P ch; 10. K takes B, Kt to Kt5, ch, & .
- (c) A pretty move. It threatens, if 11. Kt takes P. 1...Q to Kt4, with a winning attack.
- (d) He should have taken the Bishop now, leaving White two weak centre pawns.
- (e) He should have taken now the open file with the Rook.
- (f) In order to develop the Knight at K12.
- (g) By this means Black breaks the balance of White's Queen's pawns, since he gets the Q KtP for the one he gives up.
- (h) White should have foreseen the possible sacrifice of the exchange, which improves Black's position.
- (i) The best course under the circumstances, also Black would have brought his King to the rescue, and White would have found it difficult then to draw the game.
- (j) Gunsberg proposed a draw here; but Lasker declined, and the game was adjourned a few moves later, and given up as drawn in the end.

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MINING.

The report of the Department of Mines for the year 1891 has been laid before the House and gives in the usual form the result of mining operations. Carefully compiled tables show at a glance the mineral yield, and the reports of the Inspector and his deputies are full of interesting and valuable information.

The following summary shows the mineral production of Nova Scotia during the year 1891, compared with that of the previous year:—

	1890.	1891.
Gold..... Ounces.....	24,358	28,391
Iron Ore..... Tons.....	55,191	57,311
Manganese Ore..... "	266	41
*Coal raised..... "	1,984,001	2,044,784
*Coke made..... "	36,738	34,148
†Gypsum..... "	146,003	161,934
†Grindstones etc..... "	8,385	19,800
†Moulding Sand..... "	170	230
†Antimony Ore..... "	26	10
Limestone..... "	35,000	18,000
Copper Ore..... "	1,000	900

\*Ton of 2240 lbs. †Amount exported. ‡Value in dollars.

GOLD.—The returns for the year 1891 show that 35,212 tons of quartz were crushed, yielding 23,391 ounces of gold for 149,381 days' labor, as compared with 24,358 ounces from 41,886 tons of quartz for 160,264 days' labor.

It is to be regretted that there is again a slight decrease in the yield.

GENERAL STATEMENT SHOWING THE YIELD OF EACH GOLD DISTRICT.

District.	No. of Mines.	Days' Labor.	Mills.	Tons Crushed.	Yield of gold per ton.			Total yield of gold.		
					Oz.	Dwt.	Gr.	Oz.	Dwt.	Gr.
Tangier.....	2	3316	1	42	0	6	6	13	3	12
Whiteburn.....	1	5751	2	803	1	0	6	813	12	2
Central Rawdon... 1	4404	1	510	0	1	8	342	0	0	
Killag.....	1	5375	1	379	0	18	11	354	6	16
Oldham.....	2	15085	2	2019	1	9	0	2909	10	13
Cariboo	3	14426	4	5489	0	5	1	1486	14	21
Moose River										
Wine Harbor.....	1	5595	1	1823	0	7	15	698	9	0
Waverley.....	3	11065	3	1611	0	7	11	602	4	0
Lake Catcher.....	1	7228	1	2432	0	6	13	800	3	0
15 Mile Steam....	2	18522	2	4562	0	12	16	2396	10	12
Uniacke.....	3	10154	4	1751	1	13	20	2965	5	4
Montague.....	2	5728	3	863	1	11	10	1361	1	0
Stormont.....	2	9651	4	829	1	3	2	957	3	4
Malaga.....	2	17520	1	4826	0	19	12	4664	13	17
Salmon River.....	1	10580	1	5210	0	5	9	1406	0	0
Sherbrooke.....	4	2537	2	464	0	5	3	119	5	0
Unproclaimed etc..	3	2444	5	1399	0	5	3	361	0	4
Total.....	34	149381	...	35212	...	...	...	22251	2	9

The following returns were received after the tables were made up:

		Tons.	Oz.	Dwt.	Gr.	
Dec.....	Phila. G. Mg. Co.'s Mill...	Brookfield, Q..	150	60	18	0
Oct. Nov. and Dec	Rossignol Mill.....	Whiteburn Q..	87	81	15	2
Dec.....	Rockland.....	Stormont, Guys	59	68	9	0
Jany. to Dec.....	Essex Co's Mill.....	Tangier.....	328	58	9	0
Dec.....	Moose Riv. G. Mg. Co.'s Ml.	Cariboo.....	1317	22	11	0
Oct. Nov. and Dec	Herbert Dixon's Mill.....	".....	180	214	0	0
Dec.....	Withrow.....	S. Uniacke....	95	80	0	0
Dec.....	Fifteen Mile Stream.....	".....	300	154	0	0

There have been several accidents in the gold mines during the past year from premature explosions of dynamite. In each case there appeared to be a want of exact attention to the rules governing the safe use of this explosive. The explosion at Oldham appeared to have arisen from the miner, who lost his life, driving in the priming cartridge, detonator and fuse with a heavy iron tamping bar. Another accident at Salmon River on the Eastern Shore, was reported as due to the use of frozen dynamite, in defiance of the rules governing the use of explosives at the mine where the accident happened. Managers of mines where dynamite is used should be unceasing in their exertions to caution and educate their miners to the safe use of the high explosives, and they should be entrusted only to miners who are found, after due enquiry, to have had a reasonable amount of experience in handling them.

The various districts were visited by Mr. Madden, Deputy Inspector, who reports the mines generally in fair order and safe. With respect to some mines arrangements have been made for introducing better and safer ladders. The ephemeral system of gold mining which prevails in this province, makes it very difficult for the Department to exercise anything like a close and regular supervision over the smaller mines. A small mine is rapidly opened out and abandoned within a few months. The work being tentative, little attention is paid to points which receive the attention of a manager in larger and more ambitious workings. The enforcement in all gold mines of a strict adherence to the letter of the Mines Regulation Act would require the services of a man specially devoted to the work. There should also be some system adopted of keeping a check on the work performed in the mills. At present the returns are received as made; and it is believed that there are annually considerable unaccounted for amounts of gold extracted from rich quartz by hand, on which no royalty is paid.

E. GILPIN, JR., Esq.,  
Inspector of Mines.

The following are the gold returns so far received at the Mines Office for the month of March:—

District.	Mill.	Qtz. crushed.	Ozs. gold.
Shorbrooke.....	Miners .....	26	7
Do. ....	Goldenville.....	12	1½
Oldham.....	Oldham Gold Co .....	199	466½
Caribou.....	Moose River G. M. Co... 92		6½
Do. ....	D. Toumay, 247 slate } 349		61½
	102 qtz. }		
Uniacke.....	East. Mill.....	30	33½
Stormont.....	J. D. Copeland .....	380	312

**MOLEGA.**—Lovi Dimock and James F. McBain have been romanded for trial at the Supreme Court for setting fire to Hardy Bros' hotel and store at Molega. The premises were burned down on Saturday morning, April 16th at 3 a. m., the occupants barely escaping with their lives. Dimock confessed that he and McBain robbed the premises, but claims that the fire was not set by them purposely but must have resulted accidentally. Charles Mason was romanded for trial at the Supreme Court for receiving the goods stolen by Dimock and McBain. G. A. Wade, manager of the Molega Mine, and Captain F. K. Ballou, of the Boston Mining Company, deserve great credit for their prompt action resulting in a full confession by Dimock.

**LAKE CATCHA.**—Manager Reid is placing the Oxford property in good order for active working, and the Cogswell and Anderson mines continue to show up well.

**ISAAC'S HARBOR.**—The North Star property was sold by the sheriff on Wednesday, April 20th, and bought in by Rufus Byers, of Macdonald & Co., Limited, for over \$8,000.

Dalhousie College in conferring the honorary degree of L. L. D. on Inspector Gilpin in recognition of his services in scientific mineralogy, did a graceful act and one well merited by the recipient.

The *Enterprise* of New Glasgow has an interesting article on the bright future of the manufacture of iron in Nova Scotia, pointing out that the East River Valley, Pictou Co, will soon become the "Birmingham and Manchester of the New World." This is a very modest way of putting it.

A rich find of gold has been struck at the Boston Gold Mine, Molega.

Mr. John McGuire went to Boston last week with some fine specimens of gold taken out of the Fiske Flock.—*Gold Hunter.*

The mining outlook is bright, and it is almost a certainty that the coming season will witness great activity in all branches of the industry. A number of important gold mining deals are hanging fire awaiting a change in the London market where they are to be floated as companies. This change is likely to occur at any moment, and when it does the needed capital to open up and work gold mines in this Province will be forthcoming. Capitalists from the United States are also in treaty for several properties, and we gladly note that our local capitalists are beginning to look around them for good investments. The signs are all propitious and 1892 should prove a notable mining year.

Will our correspondent "C. B. Prospector" kindly communicate with the Business Manager of THE CRITIC.

This fine dry weather should prove advantageous to prospectors, and we expect to hear of numerous gold discoveries.

Mr. Pritchard Morgan asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies what were the amounts of royalties now charged upon the production of gold and silver in each of the Australian Colonies respectively; what was the charge to individual miners for miners' rights to work for gold and silver in each of such Colonies; whether the legal estate of the Crown had been assigned to or abrogated in favor of the various colonial Governments, or had merely the control and management of the mines royal of the Crown been assigned to them; whether the Crown derived any royalties or other direct pecuniary advantages from the production of gold and silver in the colonies referred to, and, if so, what sum was being paid yearly; and, if the Crown had any rights by virtue of its prerogative in the Australian Colonies, why were they not insisted upon as in the cases of Wales and Ireland?

Baron H. de Worms: Royalties are not charged in the Australian Colonies upon the production of gold and silver; but a miner's right is granted for a yearly fee of from 5s. to 10s., and leases of auriferous lands are given at a yearly rental per acre of from 5s to 20s. The hon member will find full particulars in the Acts of the several Australian Colonies relating to gold mining, which he can see either in the Library of the House or at the Colonial Office. The hon. member does not distinguish in the last part of his question between the rights of the Crown in this country and its rights in the Colonies. The waste lands in the Colonies belong to the Crown, but the Colonial Legislatures have been empowered to make laws regulating the sale and disposal of them, and the provisions to which I have referred are contained in the laws passed under this authority. The fees and rentals collected on behalf of the Crown are appropriated to the service of Her Majesty in the several Colonies.—*London Weekly Bulletin.*

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"Nicely, Thank You,"  
"Thank Who?"  
"Why the inventor of  
**SCOTT'S**  
**EMULSION**

Which cured me of CONSUMPTION."  
Give thanks for its discovery. That it does not make you sick when you take it.  
Give thanks. That it is three times as efficacious as the old-fashioned cod liver oil.  
Give thanks. That it is such a wonderful flesh producer.  
Give thanks. That it is the best remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Coughs and Colds.  
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Boys' and Youths' Black Cape Waterproof Coats.

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**BOX - METAL**

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**SNAKE.—The Great BAGGESEN.**

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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Monuments and Tablets, in Marble,  
New Brunswick, Scotch  
and Quincy Granites.

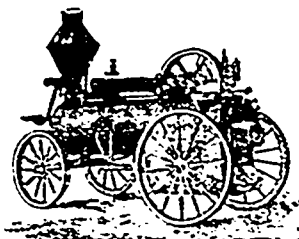
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Hearths. Marble and Tile Floors a  
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BOILERS, OVENS, & all kinds of FURNACE  
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Baking Powder containing AMMONIA is impracticable. Avoid all risk and use

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German Baking Powder.

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## MINING.

### COAL TRADE.

From Report of the Department of Mines, Year 1891.

The returns show a sale during the past year of 1,849,945 tons against 1,786,111 tons during the preceding year. The increase was not as large as anticipated in the spring, and the explosion at Springhill collieries, reported on in the report for the year 1890, reduced the output of Cumberland County by about 30,000 tons.

As compared with the sales of 1890 the most noticeable points are:—

The home sales were 639,737 tons compared with 601,956 tons in 1890.

The Province of Quebec took 775,286 tons against 751,931 tons in 1890.

The sales to the United States were 2,585 tons of round, 58 tons of run of mine, and 22,788 tons of slack coal, in all 25,431 tons, as compared with 50,854 tons in 1890.

The sales to Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and other points show little difference.

### CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The sales of the county were 462,267 tons against 438,608 tons in 1890.

The production of the collieries of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company was 459,395 against 419,012 in 1890, in spite of the delay caused by the explosion. Since that date the enlargement and completion of the air-way has been finished. New pumps, screens, etc., have been put in, and the colliery generally placed in excellent order. Safety lamps alone are used underground and no explosives.

The Chignecto mine has remained closed, and no returns of a satisfactory character have been received of the results of the prospecting carried on for other seams.

A little work has been done on the Maccan River collieries by Mr. Smith and others. Mr. Sharp, of Amherst, and others, have traced the Styles seams further to the east, and added materially to our knowledge of this part of the district.

At the Joggins mines the system of long wall has been continued, and improvements made to the railway and wharf. The output was 60,056 tons.

### PICTOU COUNTY.

The sales were 405,096 tons as compared with 430,509 tons in 1890.

The home sales were 265,098 against 277,753 tons in 1890.

The Province of Quebec took 63,219 tons compared with 90,461 tons in 1890.

The output of the Acadia Company was 286,372 tons, and of the Intercolonial Company 140,728 tons. The Black Diamond Colliery was purchased by the Acadia Company, which will continue the extraction of the pillars, etc.

At the Albion Colliery the work of re-opening the Ford Pit has been continued with success.

I submit herewith the report of Mr. Madden on the Collieries of Pictou and Cumberland Counties during the past year:—

Westville, N. S., 31st December, 1891.

E. GILPIN, Esq., Inspector of Mines, &c., &c.

DEAR SIR,—I beg leave to send you herewith a condensed statement of my official work as Deputy Inspector of Mines for the Districts of Pictou, Colchester and Cumberland for the year ending 31st December, A. D. 1891, including also a report on some of the gold mines of the Province I have visited officially during the same period.

### INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING COMPANY, WESTVILLE.

The principal work in this mine during the past year has been extracting the pillars on the 3,000 feet lift; on the north side the pillars have been very satisfactorily drawn, and all the plant from that side taken to the south side. A large proportion of the work done was in the S. Holmes area, in which they are successfully mining a large percentage of coals. There are yet, however, on their own area a block of coal 450' by 1800', standing with (4) four back-balances driven up to mine bord on next lift. A tail-rope running with 22 boxes on each trip is used on this level, and has proved an economical feature in underground haulage, and from the success obtained in its use I would wish to draw to it special attention, as with it in this district one boy can alone do the work that hitherto (8) eight horses and as many drivers were required to do, which success, I trust, will induce others to follow the example. From this level a tunnel has been turned off to strike the Scott pit seam; the tunnel, it is computed, will require to be driven a distance of (600) six hundred feet, and to strike the seam down a distance of about 3,000 feet from the surface. As the Scott pit seam improves in quality to the dip, it is believed that at this point the coal will be of extra good quality. On the lift below this the levels have been driven in on each side a distance of about (600) six hundred feet, and they intend driving them until the line is reached on each side before extracting the coal, any further than to put up balances for returns, and then bring back the pillars on the fresh timber. There is sufficient coal on the 3,000 feet lift to keep the mine working until the levels in the lower lift are in to the line. The Scott pit is now idle, and will remain so until the next season's shipping begins. The management intend to commence sinking another lift of (600) six hundred feet. The new winding engine, of which I made mention in last year's report, hoists (11) eleven boxes each trip.

Considerable expenses have been incurred this year in buildings, the most important of which was a new brick engine house for the hoisting engine, also a new car shop; and the bank house being too small, was enlarged.

(To be continued.)

**DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS**

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

**NEWS.**

The tournament for 1892 for the Draughts Championship of England was commenced on Easter Monday, the 18th inst. Up to our last mail advices the entries were numerous as those of last year, but they were quite enough (11) to ensure an interesting and exciting contest, a nearly all the best draughtsmen of England will be "in it." The prizes offered were, 1st, £25; 2nd, £8; 3rd, £4; 4th, £3; 5th, £2.

**SOLUTION.**

**PROBLEM 273.**—The position was:  
Black men 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 21; white men 13, 19, 20, 23, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32; white to play and win.  
31-26 12-19 2-11 30-23  
21-30 23 7 31 27 27 2  
19 16 w. wins.

**GAME No. 165—"Edinburg."**

This was the first game (which we take from the *Pittsburg Chronicle*) in the very interesting contest between Messrs. D. G. McKelvie and J. Sarright commenced in Glasgow on the 19th ultimo. In this match it was arranged that all possible moves for an opening for black should be put in a bag and all white in another. The respective players each drew, and McKelvie, who had the blacks drew 9-13, while Sarright got 23 19. Both played promptly and the game proceeded as follows:—

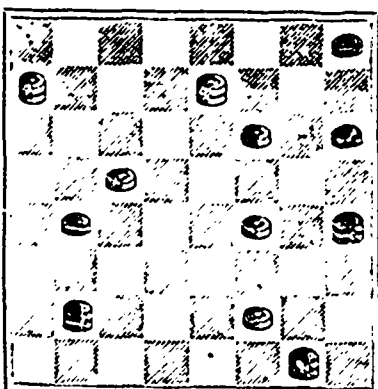
9-13	7-11	5-9	16-19
23 19	30 26	27 25	21 14
11-16	6-9	8-12	7-16
19 15	18 14	15 11	9 5
10-19	11-18	3-7	white
24 15	22 15	18 14	wins.
16-20	9-18	9-18	
26 23	26 23	23 14	
12-15	1-18-22	13-11	
13 18	25 18	11 9	

**VAR. I.**

Our Checker Editor suggests the following as a draw for McKelvie. Can the critics find a weak spot in it?  
3-7 1-6 4-8 19-28  
23 14 21 17 22 17 27 23  
7-10 13-22 8-12 28-32  
15 6 25 18 17 13 14 9  
2-18 16-19 12-16 5-14  
27 24 29 25 31 27 18 2  
20-27 8-11 16-20 draw.  
32 14 25 22 28 24  
\*Only move to draw.

**PROBLEM No. 275.**

By James Wyllie in the *Northern Leader*, England.  
Black men 4, 12, 17, kings 20, 25, 32.



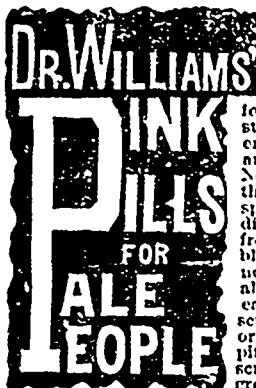
White men 11, 14, 19, 27, kings 5, 7.  
White to play and draw.  
Though the above is by the "World's Champion" the beginner need not fear to essay it, the stroke being both very neat and very easy. He may test his proficiency by solving it from the diagram without resorting to the board.

**AYER'S Sarsaparilla**

Your best remedy for  
E-rysipelas, Catarrh  
R-heumatism, and  
S-crofula  
Salt-Rheum, Sore Eyes  
A-bscesses, Tumors  
R-unning Sores  
S-curvey, Humors, Itch  
A-nemia, Indigestion  
P-imples, Blotches  
A-nd Carbuncles  
R-ingworm, Rashes  
I-mpure Blood  
L-anguidness, Dropsy  
L-iver Complaint  
A-ll cured by

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Area BLOOD BUILDER and NERVE TONIC.  
They supply in condensed form ALL the substances needed to enrich the blood and to rebuild the nerves, thus giving them a certain and speedy cure for all diseases arising from impoverished blood, and shattered nerves, such as paralysis, spinal diseases, rheumatism, sciatica, loss of memory, erysipelas, palpitation of the heart, scrofula, chlorosis or green sickness, that tired feeling that affects so many, etc. They have a specific action on the sexual system of both men and women, restoring lost vigor.

**WEAK MEN**  
(Young and old), suffering from mental worry, overwork, insomnia, excess, or self-abuse, should take these Pills. They will restore lost energies, both physical and mental.  
**SUFFERING WOMEN**  
afflicted with the weaknesses peculiar to their sex, such as suppression of the periods, bearing down pains, weak back, ulcerations, etc., will find these pills an unfailing cure.  
**PALE AND SALLOW GIRLS**  
should take these Pills. They enrich the blood, restore health's roses to the cheeks and correct all irregularities.

**Beware of Imitations.** These Pills are sold by all dealers only in boxes bearing our trade mark or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price—50 cents a box or 5 for \$2.50.  
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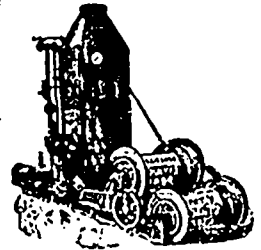


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## CITY CHIMES.

Rev. W. B. King delivered a very interesting lecture on Wednesday evening at the Ladies' College, taking for his subject "Musical History." The Reverend lecturer was thoroughly at home with his subject, and was ably assisted in illustrating his points by the choir of St. Matthew's Church. Professor Porter favored the audience with some selections on the pianoforte.

"The first of May in Halifax" was the title of an old school song of our youthful days, which graphically set forth the confusion, joys and pain incident to the Spring exodus of many householders. Although the rhythm was not very musical nor the language eloquent, the sentiment of this ballad must surely have touched a responsive chord in many breasts at this season. To those who do not possess a spirit of contentment, and to those who would fain better their present conditions, as well as to the proverbial householders who find it cheaper to move than pay rent, this May-day is an eventful one. Only those who have experienced the trials of househunting, dethroning household gods and packing up, having treasured articles of furniture bundled on an express in a most promiscuous manner, arriving at the new domicile only to meet the late occupants thereof at the door striving to have their belongings removed "decently and in order," can sympathize with those unfortunates who on Monday next will take up their goods and chattels and move. Of course, as a kind of compensation for the many inconveniences, there is nearly always a humorous side to the event, and if the members of the afflicted family will only keep goodnatured and determine to enjoy the novelty of dining off a corner of the kitchen-table minus linen or luxuries, and put up with the topsy-turvin-ess of things in general in a philosophical manner, donning for the occasion their "company smile," much of the misery of the moving experience might at least be ameliorated. For the sake of our flitting friends we will put up a little prayer for fine weather next week.

Of course everybody, or nearly everybody, attended the convocation of Dalhousie College at the Academy of Music on Tuesday afternoon. The proceedings as usual were very interesting. The governors of the College, members of the faculties and the graduating classes had seats on the platform, President Forrest in the chair. Degrees of Bachelor of Arts were conferred on 19 students, of Bachelor of Laws on 20 students, Bachelor of Letters on 1, and Bachelor of Science on 1. The Degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Miss Agnes S. Baxter, a Halifax young lady, of whom Halifax may justly be proud, and whom Halifaxians should delight to honor. Honors diplomas, diplomas of general distinction, special prizes and the Governor-General's silver medal were then presented, and for the first time in the history of Dalhousie honorary degrees of L. L. D. were conferred. The distinguished gentlemen who were the recipients of this honor were Very Rev. Principal George M. Grant, D. D., of Kingston; Sir John S. D. Thompson, K. C. M. G., Ottawa; Alexander H. McKay, B. A., B. Sc., Superintendent of Education; and Edwin Gilpin, Jr., M. A., F. G. S., Inspector of Mines. President Forrest expressed his regret that the first two were not present. The valedictorians were A. R. Hill, arts; W. H. Trueman, law; and A. Irwin, medical; all of whom delivered bright, well-written and thoughtful addresses. The never-failing demonstration of mirth which always attends Dalhousie's convocation was not missing on this occasion, although we think it was a little more moderate than in times past. The horns, chestnut-bells and like contrivances for producing ear-splitting sounds were quite frequently used by the "jolly good fellows" in the student ranks to give expression to the boisterous joy that filled each manly heart. The presentation of each degree was accompanied by a burst of music (!) from the students, the words of the greeting being particularly applicable to the graduate to whom it was applied. The boys' triumph and delight were complete when during the conferring of degrees the curtain fell, leaving one bewildered professor in front. It is whispered that this has been a long contemplated feat, which was never accomplished until this year. It would be well if the students would remember that a true gentleman is gentlemanly at all times, and at all times considerate of others' rather than his own pleasure, but as Convocation only comes once a year and belongs peculiarly to the students, the many who would frown on the noisy fun of the boys must exercise patience and make up their minds that the old proverb about "putting old heads on young shoulders" has much truth in it. Dalhousie College is rapidly increasing in influence, and the education which it offers our young men and women is a privilege we could wish more would see their way clear to take advantage of. The students have done good work during the last year, and the pass lists make a creditable showing.

Professor Simon opened his engagement at the Lyceum Theatre on Monday evening with a good variety show. The company consists of several talented specialists, who, with Zora, offer an attractive entertainment. The Lyceum has been renovated since last season, and makes a pleasant little theatre. Professor Simon has found the secret of success and offers his patrons a long list of amusements. There will be an entire change of programme each week, and new attractions will take the place of old ones. The Saturday afternoon performances give the children opportunities of enjoying the fun Zora provides for his patrons, and from present appearances there is every prospect of a successful season at the Lyceum.

It is not theory but fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the weak strong. A fair trial will convince you of its merit.

D. M. Johnson, Esq., M. D., Port Hawkesbury, certifies: "I have used Puttner's Emulsion with great satisfaction where Cod Liver Oil is called for. I recommend it as so disguising the oil that patients never refuse to take it."

The long postponed lecture by Professor C. G. D. Roberts, of King's College, Windsor, under the auspices of the Church of England Institute, was announced to be given at the Institute last evening. The subject, "Notes on the Threshold," gave promise of an interesting address, and we have no doubt that a pleasant and profitable evening was spent by all who were present.

Much has been spoken and written on the important subject of the prevailing style of ladies dress with regard to the "dip." Although pathetic appeals have been made for the cause of cleanliness and neatness, our Halifax ladies have succumbed to the resistless desire to be as other women are, and the majority of the spring dresses are fashioned with a train. We are all familiar with the poet's lines expressing the determined nature of the weaker sex, which run thusly:

"When she will, she will,  
And you may depend on't;  
And when she won't, she won't  
And there's an end on't."

In this matter she *will*, and now a word of caution about the management of these dips. Coming up Barrington street one afternoon this week when the youth and beauty of the city was taking its promenade through town we were almost overcome with mingled feelings of admiration, pity and amusement. The way a girl holds up her dress it has been said reveals her character. We hope not, unless a decided clutching of the back of the long skirt denotes strength of mind. If the ladies *will* wear dresses that must be held up out of reach of the dusty sidewalk we would advise them to practice long and with patience in front of their mirrors the art of gracefully performing this necessary act. To the ladies this should be an important point and

"Wad some power the giffle gie us  
To see oursel as ithers see us,"

the fair ones would assuredly take a hint and see that this one fault in the graceful effect of the new spring gowns be remedied without delay.

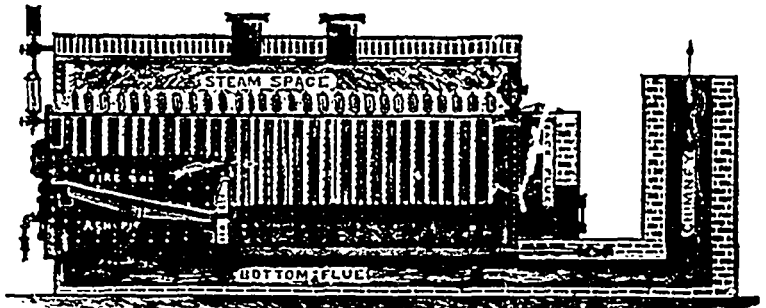
The Josie Mills Company have been playing at the Academy this week to fairly good houses, and have been putting on better plays than they favored us with at the opening of their engagement. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, "Held by the Enemy" was presented, and took well with the audience. The play was interesting, perhaps a little too exciting for the timid ones who object to much discharging of firearms, etc., and ran smoothly throughout. Last evening an old favorite, "Hazel Kirke," was the attraction, and to-night and to-morrow evening, "Under the Gaslight" will be given. The ladies and children will have an opportunity of seeing "Held by the Enemy" at the matinee to-morrow afternoon. The Josie Mills Co. took an effective way of advertising this play on Wednesday afternoon. During the Dalhousie Convocation, a soldier, dressed in U. S. uniform, paraded up and down in front of the Academy, the observed of all observers, and no doubt attracting much attention to the play to be put on in the evening. In a British garrison town the residents look with much amusement on a mock soldier attired in the United States uniform. The comparison is decidedly in favor of the British boys.

Although we are favored each day with glorious sunshine the air continues to be rather chilly, and lacks the warmth we would wish in our spring weather. We have had little rain this month and the old inhabitants inform us that a few warm showers are what we need to advance the season. The grass is assuming a most lively hue, the trees are budding and in a few weeks Dame Nature will have thrown off her winter mantle and donned her coat of many colors.

"The birds are singing in every tree, at five o'clock in the morning,"  
these bright clear days.

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