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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

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## THE CRITIC,

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

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

**A BREATH OF WINTER.**—The manufacture of artificial ice has long ceased to be marvelled at, and the announcement that a regular system of refrigeration by pipe-line has been attained will therefore not be startling even to the more conservative men of our day. The cities of Denver and St. Louis have each a central depot for the preparation of chilled air, which is then transmitted by pipe to the required spot. Grocers and all dealers in perishable food stuffs have been prompt to secure connection with the head office.

**PROSPEROUS MANITOBA.**—A few statistics as to the growth of Manitoba during late years will doubtless interest many of our readers who are mindful of the welfare of that Western Province. During the past year 20,000 new settlers, mostly of a promising class, made their homes in the farming sections, and 150,000 acres of new land were broken up and partially brought under cultivation. The population, which in 1886 was estimated at 108,640, and which in 1891 was 154,442, is now set at 185,000. A good public school system has been introduced, and some 700 or more schools are in operation. In 1886 there was no Postal Service that could be relied on, now there are several hundred offices in regular operation. Railway lines have opened up the country and increased trading facilities. Thousands of acres of land are brought under cultivation each year and the great increase in wheat, oats and barley is felt in many grain markets. In the City of Winnipeg where, in 1880, the city property was only worth \$4,200,000, the amount has to be multiplied by 6 to represent the present condition. The commercial business has risen from two to forty millions, and bank capital from ten to forty millions. The population has multiplied itself by five, and the increase in dwelling houses, business houses, etc., has been great. Some 45 factories are also in prosperous operation. The record is an excellent one, and should gladden the hearts of all true Canadians.

**A POSSIBLE FUTURE.**—A thoughtful article which recently appeared in an English magazine contains a curious forecast of the future history of the world. The theory presented is the old one of the "survival of the fittest," but the writer's opinion as to the identity of the fittest is a novel one. The native races in many countries now inhabited by European or American immigrants are not dying out. On the contrary, in Asia and Africa the hardy acclimated natives are increasing in number and in intelligence. A few generations of improvement in the condition of the native, and the white population will be found to be unnecessary and unwelcome. White colonists in these countries are as a rule content to direct labor, and are

adverso to performing the actual work in fields, mines and factories themselves. Wherever this state of affairs exists, and where the natives are intelligent and teachable, the writer contends the power of the white element is on the wane. In countries where the working people are dull and unprogressive the white people will continue to be the dominant race until the natives die out. South Australia and Canada are the countries in which the colonizing classes have the best future assured them, as the Bushmen and the Indian being inferior races, have given way to a fitter people. China is to be the great colonizing country of the future. By the sheer force of numbers and not of quality her people will over-run many countries. Already they are well ensconced in South America, and they are fast spreading over portions of Asia where a generation ago their faces were never seen. It is within the range of possibilities that the colored race will dominate the Southern half of the United States. They are there in force already, and are taking advantage of the many opportunities for education and improvement which have been afforded them by their white neighbors. The rare thought which characterizes the outlook cannot but arouse deep interest even among those who hold widely different theories as to the future of the so-called inferior races.

**AMERICAN DEMOCRACY AND BRITISH ARISTOCRACY.**—While the public prints of the neighboring Republic are never weary of declaiming the doctrine that "all men are born free and equal," they yet carry their Anglo-maniacal worship to a much further extent than the general acceptance of that national tenet would allow. Twice during the past fortnight has the doctrine been sunk in the presence of two mighty potentates, the Earl of Craven and the Duke de Veragua. The Earl of Craven has no special claim to notability, saving that he is following out the lines laid down by other British and European noblemen who have chosen to repair their shattered fortunes by wedding American wealthy heiresses. In the present case, as in many others, the bridegroom does not bear an unblemished record, and the lady of his choice is a slim, undeveloped schoolgirl of seventeen. Column after column of the daily papers have recounted the daily doings of the Earl. His colars, ties and boots have been illustrated and his slightest remark chronicled. The fold of his trouser leg above his aristocratic ankle during muddy weather has been graphically described along with the grave affairs of the nation. And we venture to assert that the first item was well read by the public before national matters were glanced at. The other nobleman who, by the way, did not discover America is coming in for the honors which were not vouchsafed to his mighty ancestor, Columbus and the populace are wild concerning his doings. Both of these gentlemen will have strange impressions of their reception in the land of the free.

**AUSTRALIAN FINANCES.**—It would seem that the greatest depth of commercial depression has now been sounded by the business world of Australia. Since 1888, when the series of bank failures began, the colony has been financially demoralized. The Commercial Bank of South Australia was the first to go, and its fall was quickly followed by the failure of the Bank of Van Diemen's Land, and the new Oriental Bank of Melbourne. There were still the eight great associated banks to depend upon, but the unforeseen failure of the Mercantile Bank of Australia diminished the number to seven. Within the last three months three more of the associated banks, the Commercial, the English, Scottish and Australian, and the Federal Bank of Australia, have come to grief. The failures in all these cases have been paralyzing to all classes of business men. The Commercial bank was considered undoubtedly sound, and as the annual dividend was 17 per cent the stock was much coveted. The English, Scottish and Australian Bank had 90 agencies throughout the colony, and the distress caused by its failure is almost universal. The credit of the four Associated Banks that have so far weathered the storm is doubtful, and the heavy amounts which are being withdrawn by timorous depositors each day does not augur well for their future safety. Hundreds of well established firms have already failed. Mr. Fink, one of the heaviest capitalists, can only offer one-fifth of a cent on the dollar. Mr. Munro, lately Premier of Victoria, is in a worse financial position than many a homeless beggar. Sir George Dibbs, a most popular and patriotic man, has now not a cent to his name. Hundreds of rich firms have gone down, therefore thousands of lesser men are ruined. The savings of years are gone in a twinkling of an eye. The aged are left unprovided for, the orphan children are destitute. Worst of all there is no employment for the masses of laborers, and there can be none for perhaps months to come. The whole series of failures and the consequent demoralization is due to the breaking of the land-speculator's bubble. Values of land have been inflated, recognized business principles have been ignored, and a desperate effort has been made to guard the bubble tenderly so as to delay the final break. Now that it has come our friends have no chance but to go manfully to work to build again their shattered fortunes.

**POTTLER-BLOWING BY MACHINERY.**—An interesting experiment in glass-blowing is now being made in the little town of Woodbury, N. Y., where the Ashley bottle-making machine, which since 1889 has been talked of, is now at work. The machine is not wholly an automatic one, as it requires the constant attendance of two operators, a "feeder" and a "carrier." The machine mechanically moulds the shape, and by means of compressed air blows the interior and delivers it to the carrier, who deposits it in the annealing oven. It is thought that the machine may be greatly improved, and that its present output of two bottles a minute may be improved upon.

**SOME ONE GOT LEFT.**—Notwithstanding all the hullabaloo which our American friends have been raising over the Hawaiian disturbance, and all hot-headed editorial paragraphs on the acquisition of that valuable property, the islands are still far from annexation. The Stars and Stripes, which for two months floated from the Government building, has been ignominiously lowered, the dusky queen is still in favor with many of her subjects, and the future prospect for the royalists is not unpromising. The late "protectorate" was evidently not wholly a success, as the Washington administration has refused to ratify it. It is probable that the present aspect of affairs is owing to the growl of the British Lion, although just what the utterance of that noble beast implied is known to but a few initiated parties.

**MCALLISTER IS NOT WANTED.**—Chicago society leaders have been much incensed by the public utterance of Ward McAllister on a matter which appeals to the pride of the aristocracy of the pork-packing city. Mr. McAllister congratulates Chicago on the large number of New York tourists who are soon to visit the World's Fair. He thinks that they cannot fail to have a most improving effect upon the Chicago residents, and that the whole social fabric will be greatly benefitted by even a distant association with the elite of New York. The Western papers are of the opinion that the more distant the association the better for Chicago, and they hotly resent the braying of the mouth-piece of the four hundred, and imply that the World's Fair, while it might lose in advertising, would be benefitted socially by the absence of the "mouse-colored ass."

**FORWARDED IS FOREARMED.**—The shoddy goods peddlers are about again, and it is probable that a new little game will be worked off on credulous customers unless a widespread warning can be sounded. The gang which have recently been doing the Province of Ontario represent themselves as agents of a well-known tailoring establishment. They travel singly through the country, selling cheap tweeds, serges, prints, etc., at exorbitant charges, stating that a tailor or dressmaker is travelling in their wake, and that the goods will be made up in the latest cut without further charge. Naturally, this latter individual does not materialize, and a complaint to the firm in whose employ the agent was supposed to be unmasks the plot. It is very seldom that a fraud which is successfully perpetrated in Upper Canada fails to travel down to our Provinces, and the only protection which can be vouchsafed our people is, that in each case they look fully into the matter before making any contract or agreement.

**STILL ON THE TRACK.**—The more complete reports which are available of the suit brought by the Ann Arbor Railway against the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, lead us to believe that the decision of the judges bears heavily, not only on the boycotting order in question, but on all other trade-unions, associations and brotherhoods. According to the decision, an engineer is forbidden to abandon his work in such a way that the railroad may be compelled to violate the contracts made with passengers or freight owners. The strikers are also warned by the judges that they will not be upheld by the courts, if, while retaining their positions and attending to their duties satisfactorily, they yet induce the employees to quit the service and thus undermine the company in whose employ they are enrolled. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Drivers have accepted the decision, but it is probable that a demand will be made that the railway's right to discharge an employee at any time may be restricted, so that employee and employer may meet alike on an equal ground.

**THE COMING ARBOR DAY.**—Many of our Provincial teachers are looking forward to the celebration of Arbor Day in the near future. Many of them are also looking backward and considering whether their schools have reaped any actual benefit from the celebration of last year. Perhaps the majority of the saplings then planted are now dead, and as a natural result the pupils have lost interest in the scheme. This shattered faith can easily be revived if the teacher will but show a genuine interest in the day's work and carefully direct the young helpers. If the trees are to be obtained from a neighboring wood the roots should be carefully trimmed and the limbs well pruned. A soil similar to that in which the tree has been growing should be prepared, and, if the surrounding ground is poor, a large hole should be dug and filled with a proper compost. The roots should be well worked into the soil, and a stake or tree box should be put up to protect it. All of this work can and should be done by the pupils, who, if encouraged, will take a lively interest in the proceedings. The teacher should merely direct the work of the "Tree Committee," but should his or her interest in the planting fail to be of the genuine order, the scholars will by no means fail to detect the false tone. The full benefit of Arbor Day is never felt in a school where the teacher does the entire work, for the best lessons to the young people in husbandry, method and responsibility are missed, and the greatest protection that can be assured a sapling, a class pride in its growth, is entirely lost.

**LITTLE BUT PLUCKY.**—There is trouble brewing in the little kingdom of Belgium over the suffrage question. At present the representation is so purely nominal that out of a population of 6,000,000 but 135,000 persons have the right to vote for members of the Chamber of Deputies. The Conservative and Clerical parties are responsible for the hampered condition of the electors, and they have also required, in order to prevent the possible election of people's candidates, that each senator shall be a taxpayer to the extent of \$425 annually. The King of Belgium sides with the mass of the non-enfranchised people, and is well backed in his position by liberty-loving France. The real opposition comes from the political parties mentioned and from the strong disapproval of the extended franchise which Germany vouchsafes.

**THEY RULE IN HALIFAX.**—A new generation of men have arisen who disapprove of the ordinary treatment of that household tyrant, the baby. The feeling is not confined to men of one particular class, but seems to be shared alike by house-breakers and evangelists. In future, the babies' rights and privileges are to be scrupulously guarded. Recently, a couple of burglars, presumably advocates of baby rights, stopped their work long enough to procure a bowl of pap for a howling infant. When the little one's wants had been attended to, and peace reigned once more, they quietly resumed their purloining of the household plate with untroubled consciences. An ardent evangelist, now in Minneapolis, vindicates the disputed right of baby attendance at revival meetings. He has a corps of bright nurses in attendance who receive and check the living luggage, and when squalls prevail a special detachment of young ushers are sent to assist the pretty girls in their arduous duties. It is to be hoped that the infantile generation appreciate the efforts which are being made on their behalf.

**YOUNG AND SMART.**—The boy King of Servia is a spirited young man, and one who is not afraid to take upon himself the full responsibility of his actions. Hitherto the country has been governed by regents, as King Alexander was still a minor. Many complaints have been made of abuses of public trust by the regents and state officials. The Servian Army has for some months been at odds with the Government, and the young ruler is backed by the entire military force in his present action. On April 13th the King gave a dinner party to the regents and cabinet ministers, at which, by way of desert, he asked for their immediate resignations. When the modest request was refused, the party broke up, the guests retiring under a strong military guard. So far the Revolution has been a bloodless one, and although a strong attempt will be made by the regents to regain their powers, it is hardly probable that the King will again be put in leading reins. The young ruler has already dissolved the old skupchina or parliament, and has issued writs for a new election, and his prompt action has won him many friends among all classes of his people.

**A FIGHT OVER PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.**—Victoria and Vancouver are the rival claimants for the possession of the new Parliament Buildings for British Columbia. Victoria, the former and present capital, is unwilling to relinquish her historical honors. The city is beautifully situated, has a delightful climate, and is fast becoming a fashionable watering place. The representatives of Vancouver Island, on which Victoria is situated, have still a fair majority in the Government of the Province, and the prospect of the success of Victoria in the contest is therefore bright. On the other hand the inhabitants of the city of Vancouver ask for a redistribution of seats in the Assembly. If this request is granted and the representation is allowed only according to population, Vancouver will easily secure the coveted boon. Vancouver has also other claims which she urges with much persistency. Beyond doubt she is the commercial and industrial capital of the Province. She has the best shipping facilities of any Western cities, and she has the full benefit of all through C. P. R. trade. Each city threatens to break with the Province if their demands are refused, but it is not probable that the quarrel will be carried to such an extent. Tax-payers will think twice ere by dividing their Province they double their taxes and assume debts vastly out of proportion to their size.

**SCIENTIFIC CRIMINALS.**—There are few scientific discoveries made nowadays that do not eventually benefit a class of men for whom they were not originally intended. A famous chemist recently demonstrated that all traces of writing might be removed from paper and fresh writing be placed on top of the erasures, so that the forgery would defy detection, and that the paper, although subjected to many tests, would yet present a perfectly smooth surface. The process consists of bleaching out one writing and replacing it by another. Some clever forgers have recently learned the process, and several false notes have been presented in the New England banks. In each case the signature of the disputed note has been genuine beyond doubt, but the note to which it has been before attached has not been seen before by the alleged maker. An ordinary letter has been taken by the rascals, the correspondence has been obliterated, and the note written above the signature. So far the cases tried have gone against the dupes of the forgers, as, although the process is known to be possible, yet there is no way by which fraud can be proven in the cases before the courts. The new process has also been used in changing the figures on checks and for the purpose of forging letters of introduction. As the burden of proof is put upon the contestor of the forged document, business men thus imposed upon have a new and difficult task to perform.

**K. D. C. acts as a Cholera preventive, by restoring the Stomach to healthy action.**

**Cholera threatens Dyspeptics. K. D. C. cures Dyspeptics and makes them Cholera-proof. Try it while Cholera threatens.**

CHIT CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

THE FIRST BLUE BIRD.

Sweetheart! Our locks are thin and gray,  
Our eyes lack lustre, and men say  
"Their youth has vanished." Well-a-day,  
I hear a blue bird singing.

The lambs go leaping down the lane,  
The twilight flickers on the pane,  
The guineas clank a shriller strain;  
I hear a blue bird singing.

The children's voices clearer ring,  
The elm buds swell, the grasses spring,  
And maple drops are pattering:  
I hear a blue bird singing.

Ah! love was never yet so cold,  
So dead and cold, so dumb and old,  
It leap't not to the warmth untold  
That thrills the blue bird singing.

They call us old, who years decay,  
The birds sing down the cruel lie,  
We're young forever, you and I;  
I hear a blue bird singing.

A toast given at a meeting of the women's club in Springfield, Mo., was,  
"The Men We Left Behind Us."

Workman—Are you in favor of the 8-hour law, my friend?

Tramp (in tones of disgust)—Do I look like a chap as was in favor of any kind of movement?

Watte—Are you going to make any garden this year?

Potts—I think I shall. I had a garden last year that kept me supplied with chickens clear up to frost.

"What do you think will be the biggest thing you will see at the World's Fair?" said Mrs. Fucash.

"My hotel bill," replied the husband, gloomily.

LEARN IT.

The noblest lesson taught by life,  
To every great, heroic soul  
Who seeks to conquer in the strife,  
Is self-control.

GASTRONOMIC ITEM.—"Don't you have any dessert, Pat?"

"That's that!"

"Why, something to eat after dinner."

"Yes, yes! I have me supper, sor."

A PLEASING PROSPECT.

I love to call upon her because  
There is no chaperon about,  
And, by her father's patent scheme,  
At ten o'clock the gas goes out.

EXCESS OF ECONOMY.—Young wife—Oh, Edward, you do believe that I am thinking of economy all the time, don't you?

Young husband—Mabel, your 40-cent telegram this afternoon telling me where to go to save 15 cents on a carpet sweeper warns me that you are thinking of it too much.

Host (nervous about the effect of his guest's wooden leg upon the polished floor.)—"Hadh't you better come on the rug, major? You might slip there my boy."

The major—"Oh, don't be afraid, my boy. There is no danger; I have a nail in the end of it."

HOW STUPID!—A Cass avenue lady was reading a story from a newspaper about the Nova Scotia woman who walked 230 miles recently over the snow and ice on snow-shoes, when the star boarder came in.

"What's all that about?" he asked, as she concluded.

"The remarkable feat of a woman," she replied, somewhat vaguely.

"Oh," he smiled, "A Chicago woman!" and she innocently said it was a Nova Scotia woman.

SPRING IS HERE.

The winds of March at last are blown,  
And winter's rule is overthrown.

The birds are singing in the trees,  
As softly croons the April breeze.

The buds burst forth in loveliness,  
And maids come forth in newest dress.

While all the poets, small and big,  
Write verses on the "Godel Spring."

Thus showing in their pretty hymns  
That spring and cold are synonyms.

Send for anything you want, try it, then exchange it or have your money back if you want it.

- Best Business Pens, doz. 15 cts.
- Oblique Penholders, each 15 cts.
- 2 Sheets of Written Copies, with instructions, 20 cts.
- Set of Business or fancy Capitals, 20 cts.
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"SNELL'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Windsor, N. S."

What fills the housewife with delight,  
And makes her biscuit crisp and light,  
Her bread so tempt the appetite?  
COTTOLENE

What is it makes her pastry such  
A treat, her husband eats so much,  
Though pies he never used to touch?  
COTTOLENE

What is it shortens cake so nice,  
Better than lard, while less in price,  
And does the cooking in a trice?  
COTTOLENE

What is it that fries oysters, fish,  
Croquettes, or eggs, or such like dish,  
As nice and quickly as you'd wish?  
COTTOLENE

What is it saves the time and care  
And patience of our women fair,  
And helps them make their cake so rare?  
COTTOLENE

Who is it earns the gratitude  
Of every lover of pure food  
By making "COTTOLENE" so good?  
COTTOLENE

Made only by  
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,  
Wellington and Ann Streets,  
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WE

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Cable Extra

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

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I am showing a very LARGE STOCK of FANCY SHIRTS! With and Without COLLARS.

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- White Shirts, All Grades and Sizes.
- The Anchor Brand Shirts.
- Perfect Fitting. Short & Long Fronts.
- Full Dress White Shirts
- English & American Night Shirts.

FREEMAN ELLIOT.

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NEW GOODS NOW ARRIVING.

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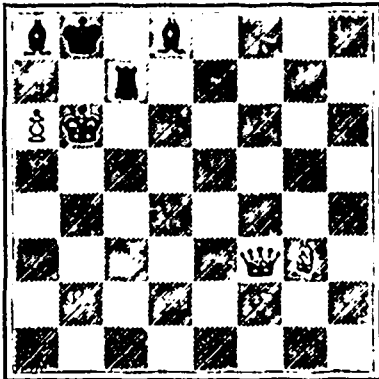
Argyle St., Corner of Duke.

CHIESS.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 162.

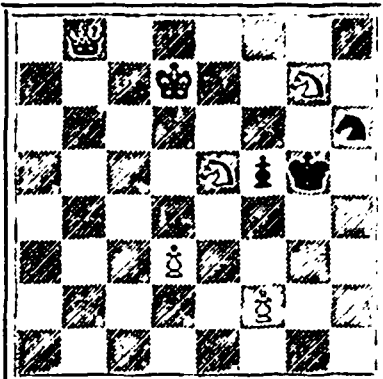
K—Kt6.  
Solved by B.M.R.

PROBLEM 165.  
Black 4 pieces.



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

PROBLEM 166.  
Black 3 pieces.



White 6 pieces.  
White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME 163.

Played at the recent Varsity match in London between the captains of the respective teams.

French Defence.

- |               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| White.        | Black.     |
| Mr. Atkins.   | Mr. Lynam. |
| (Cambridge.)  | (Oxford.)  |
| 1 P—K4        | P—K3       |
| 2 P—Q4        | P—Q4       |
| 3 Kt—QB3      | Kt—KB3     |
| 4 P—K5        | KKt—Q2     |
| 5 P—B4        | P—KKt3     |
| 6 Kt—B2       | B—Kt3      |
| 7 B—Q3        | P—QB4      |
| 8 P x P       | Kt x P     |
| 9 B—K3        | Kt x B ch  |
| 10 Q x Kt     | P—QR3      |
| 11 P—KR4      | P—KR4      |
| 12 Castles QR | P—QKt4     |
| 13 KR—Kt sq   | Kt—B3      |
| 14 P—K Kt4    | B—Kt2      |
| 15 K—Kt sq    | Q—R4       |
| 16 P x P      | R x P      |
| 17 R x Kt P   | Kt—Kt5     |
| 18 R x P ch   | K—Q2       |
| 19 R—Q6 ch    | K—K sq     |
| 20 Q—K4       | Kt—B3      |
| 21 Q—Kt6      | R—Kt sq    |
| 22 R x Kt     | Resigns    |

COMMENTS.

In the end game by Horwitz the men were placed as follows:—  
White—K at QB7; B's at QR5 and Q sq; Kt at Q7.  
Black—K at QR sq; Q at K2; Kt's at KKt sq and KR2.  
The solution was B—B3 (ch), K—R2; B—QKt7, Q—K6; B—QKt6 (ch), and wins black's queen.  
Correctly solved by D. A. G.

In this end game is a win possible for black, he having the move!  
White—K at K3; P at K4.  
Black—K at K2; P's at Q3 and KB3.

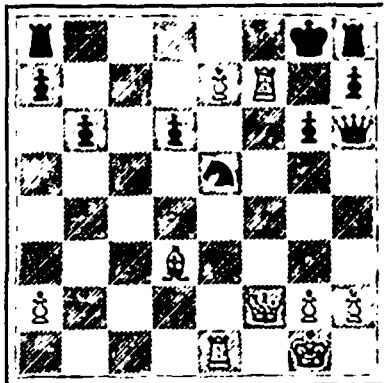
We here give another sui-mate problem, one of the prize-winners in a tourney recently held by the *Hackney Mercury*:—  
White—K at KB3; Q at Q3; R's at KKt sq and QKt6; B at QB2; Kt at Q sq; P's at K2, KR2, KR6.

Black—K at KB4; Q at K sq; R's at KB3 and K5; B's at K3 and QB4; Kt's at QKt2 and QKt5; P's at QB3, KKt3, KR5, KR6.

White to play and force back to mate in two moves  
N. B.—Solutions will in all cases appear at the end of two weeks.

END GAME.

Black 10 pieces.



White 9 pieces.

White having the move won as follows:

- |               |        |
|---------------|--------|
| 1 R x Kt      | P x R  |
| 2 R—B8 ch     | R x R  |
| 3 B—B4 ch     | K—Kt2  |
| 4 P—K8 (Kt)ch | R x Kt |
| 5 Q—B7, mate  |        |

Black evidently overlooked the possibility of white demanding the Knight or he would doubtless for his second move have played Q x R.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

We are carrying a large stock of Carpets, very newest designs by best makers, in

WILTON'S, AXMINSTERS, BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY.

With Borders to match.

Best Goods at Low Prices.

In our CURTAIN DEPARTMENT we are showing a full assortment of the new TWO TONE Curtains, Curtain Poles and Trimmings.

W. & C. SILVER.  
CORNER GEORGE and HOLLIS STREETS.

HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

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

N. S. AT THE FAIR.—The sum of \$5,000 is to be expended in showing the products of our Province at the World's Fair.

SYMPATHY FOR ULSTER.—The Halifax Orangemen recently sent a letter to their brethren in Ulster, assuring them of their heartfelt sympathy and earnest prayers for success in the efforts being made to "repel papal aggression in any form."

STILL THEY COME.—The Steamer *Mongolian* with 930 passengers, the *Oregon* with 533, and the *Hungaria* with 551, arrived at quarantine on Saturday last. The work of fumigating the baggage of each steamer occupied about twenty-four hours.

A NOVA SCOTIAN AT THE FAIR.—Mr George Parsons, son of Mr. J. F. L. Parsons, of this city, left on Monday for Chicago, where he has secured a situation under the Dominion Government, in connection with the Canadian exhibit at the World's Fair.

ZERA AT THE LYCEUM.—Professor Semon has announced that he is to again take the stage at the Lyceum theatre, and will open on Monday evening with a programme made up of tricks in magic, his famous royal marionettes, and some new specialties.

A CHANGE OF BOATS.—The S. S. *Stanley* has been taken off the route between Pictou and Prince Edward Island, and is now moored at the former port, where she will be fitted out for the fishery protection service. The S. S. *Electra*, which has taken the *Stanley's* place, made her first trip last week.

THE CREELMAN-ZWICKER BONDS.—An order has been granted in the supreme court in the Creelman and Zwicker bonds cases, setting aside the sheriff's writ of attachment against the bondsmen, and also the escheatment of the bonds. This is virtually the end of the cases in so far as the bondsmen are concerned.

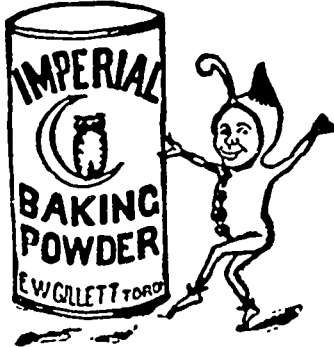
"Johnson's Anodyne Linctant prevented my death from bronchitis," writes an ardent friend.

LIZZIE BORDEN'S TRIAL.—The excitement caused by the Borden murder at Fall River, Mass., last autumn, has almost completely subsided, but now that the trial of Miss Borden, who is imprisoned in jail since last August, is about to take place, no doubt public interest will again be aroused. Miss Borden's long and, whether guilty or innocent, unjust imprisonment has been borne by her with marvellous fortitude and patience, and now that her trial is about to come off, it is said that she feels very hopeful. The sympathy of the public generally is with the prisoner, and her friends feel confident that the verdict will be "not guilty."

THE WRECK OF THE "DOMINION."—The Yarmouth Steamship Company has apparently struck a streak of bad luck. Their steamer *City of St. John* having not long ago run ashore near Barrington, necessitating her undergoing repairs, the *Dominion* was put on the western shore route in her place. On Sunday night the *Dominion* left Lunenburg for Halifax with five passengers and a crew numbering twenty four. When about 12 miles eastward from Lunenburg, the ship going at the rate of 10 miles an hour, she struck with tremendous force on the rocks off Big Duck Island. The crew managed to launch the boats, and the ship was left to her fate. Six hours later all hands were safely landed at Lunenburg. The steamer is a complete wreck. She is insured for \$4,000 in the Boston Marine, and \$2,000 in the Nova Scotia. The *Dominion* was built at Mystic, Conn., in 1864, was 361 tons, and was commanded by Captain Nickerson.

THE END OF THE SUGAR BILL.—The sugar Refining Bill which has caused so much discussion in the House of Assembly during the past few weeks was thrown out a few days since, and it now lies as dead as Julius Cæsar. The bill from the outset was a comparatively harmless one, but the dread of creating a monopoly whether real or imagined lurked in the minds of many legislators, and under those circumstances it was little wonder that it was finally tabled, to be heard of no more. The sugar refineries in the Maritime Provinces through their directors and stockholders have asked for legislation to enable them to compete successfully with bigger establishments in the upper provinces, but the Nova Scotian legislature assures them that it is a matter of indifference to the people's representatives whether the people's tea be sweetened by Montreal or Halifax sugar. The sugar stockholders will now have to put their heads together and decide upon the next best thing to be done.

When you feel all tired out and broken up generally, you need a good tonic. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best. Try it.

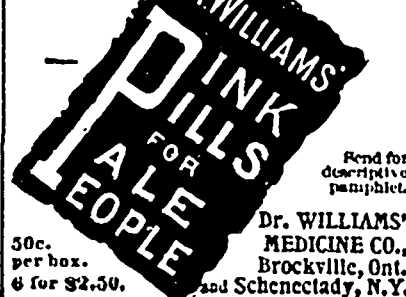


THE IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER  
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious.

E. W. GILLETT, Toronto, Ont.

Nerve Tonic Blood Builder



Dr. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE CO., Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N.Y.

**NEW ALDERMEN.**—The civic elections took place on Wednesday. The new aldermen are:—Ward 1, W. J. Stewart; Ward 2, Wm. Dennis, re-elected; Ward 3, Thomas Mitchell; Ward 4, Edward O'Donnell; Ward 5, Wm. McFadrigue, re-elected; Ward 6, Isaac Creighton.

**GREAT BRITAIN IN THE NAVAL PARADE.**—In the great naval display at New York this week, Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Italy, Spain, Brazil and other countries are co-operating with the United States in making a creditable show. England contributed five ships of war, all of course built in Great Britain, Italy sends three fine ships built and equipped in England, Spain has three, the best one of the trio being English built. Of the United States contingent two are from English designs bought by the United States Government; the third is an English design modified, and the three gunboat cruisers are copies of a type of ship belonging to the British navy. More than half the number are British built ships of war, or vessels modelled after British designs.

**NOVA SCOTIAN SCHOOLS.**—The report of the Superintendent of Education on the public schools of the Province for the year ending October 31st, 1892, shows that the number of pupils in attendance increased by over one thousand, while the total number of schools in operation and teachers employed increased by about forty. The average salaries of first-class male teachers increased by about forty dollars, and of first-class female teachers about ten dollars; while the average salaries of the lower classes of teachers, male and female, as a general rule decidedly diminished. This fact is well worth noting, as it appears to indicate that the work of superior teachers is gradually becoming more appreciated by the people, while that of lower grades is correspondingly less in demand.

**THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY.**—The bill to enable the Windsor & Annapolis Railway to purchase the Western Counties Railway passed its third reading in the House of Assembly with little discussion. The consolidated railway, which is to be known as the Dominion Atlantic, will operate in all 235 miles, and will prove a great convenience to the travelling public. The people of the western counties of Nova Scotia are delighted with the new arrangement, and Manager Campbell, of the W. & A., has received much well-merited commendation for the energy and enterprise he has shown in accomplishing this change. The Flying Bluenose will run from Halifax to Yarmouth daily this summer to connect with the Boston boats, and will no doubt do a rushing business when the tourist travel opens for the season.

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

**BRIEFS.**

The Bedford Hotel at Bedford has been reopened by Mr. Howell.

The green goods fakirs are sending their circulars to Ministers of the Crown at Ottawa.

The Woman's Suffrage Bill was defeated in the Provincial Legislature by a vote of 18 to 15.

Moncton's asphalt sidewalks have not proved a success. Walks laid last year are crumbling.

A farmer at Brandon, Manitoba, is preparing to plant seven thousand acres of wheat this spring.

The Local Legislature will be prorogued today, the ceremony being attended with the usual formalities.

The people of Horton Landing have decided to change the name of their village to Acadia.

The Women's Auxiliary of the Church of England Institute entertained their friends at a five o'clock tea yesterday afternoon.

Dr. Buchanan has been found guilty of murder in the first degree. His counsel have given notice of the usual exceptions and appeal.

By the death of the Earl of Derby, which occurred last week, Lord Stanley, Governor-General of Canada, succeeds to the title and estates.

The first carload of oranges ever received in the Maritime Province direct from California has just been imported by a merchant of St. John, N. B.

The Yarmouth Steamship Co. have received a renewal of the contract for the weekly mail service between Halifax and St. John, calling at shore ports.

Spring is late out West as well as in the Maritime Provinces. There has been very little seeding done yet in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.

The Canada Pacific Telegraph Co. are making arrangements to extend their system through Cape Breton to both Sydneys and possibly to Louisburg. A cable is to be laid from Point Tupper to Mulgrave.

Calais, N. B., has just been visited by a man who claims to have the power of healing diseases without medicine, and who goes about doing good at \$5 per effort. Several remarkable cures are reported.

The car carrying the big cheese from the experimental farm at Ottawa to Chicago broke down several times. The weight of the cheese is 22,000 lbs., it measures 28 feet in circumference, and is six feet high. It won't be out of sight.

Nursing mothers and delicate children should make free use of *Pattner's Emulsion*, the best lung healer, strengthener, and flesh producer.

14 A DOSE THE GREAT TAKE THE BEST COUGH CURE 25¢ 50¢ 81¢

**SHILOH'S CURE.**

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

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

25 CENTS PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION 25 CENTS

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.  
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.

**SCOTT'S**

FROM BAR ISLAND.

This is to certify that I have had Rheumatism and have used SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM with

**CURE**

great satisfaction, and I feel it my duty to recommend it to the world at large for its great value.

Yours truly,  
JOHN W. BENTON.

**FOR RHEUMATISM.**

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

**Dominion Coal Co.**

(LIMITED.)

Offer for sale the following Coals:

International, Caledonia, Reserve, Gowrie, Little Glace Bay, Old Bridgeport, Gardiner, Either Screened, Run of Mine, or Slack.

Contracts can be made for any of the above Coal (except slack) for any term of years which the consumer may desire, for delivery on the basis of current prices. For prices, terms, etc., apply to

DOMINION COAL CO. LTD.,  
Or to 96 Milk St., Boston, Mass.  
Wm. LITHGOW,  
P. O. Box 270, Halifax, N. S.



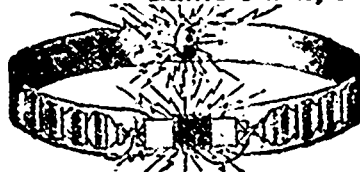
SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Quarantine Buildings at Lawlor's Island, Halifax, N. S." will be received at this Office until Monday, 8th May, 1893, for the several works required in the erection of Quarantine Buildings at Lawlor's Island, Halifax, N. S.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of C. E. Dowdell Esq., Resident Engineer, Old Market Building, Halifax, on and after Tuesday, 18th April, and tenders will not be considered unless made on forms supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 5 per cent. of amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party declines the contract or fails to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.  
By order, E. F. E. ROY,  
Secretary,  
Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, 17th April, 1893.

**Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Kidney Complaints, Lame Back, &c.**



**DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT**

With Electro Magnetic SUSPENSORY. Latest Patent! Best Improvements!  
Will cure without medicine all weakness resulting from over-exhaustion of brain (due to force), excess of indigestion, an nervous debility, sleeplessness, languor, rheumatism, kidney, liver and bladder complaints, lame back, lumbago, sciatica, all female complaints, general ill health, etc. This electric belt contains wonderful improvements over all others. Current is instantly felt by wearer or will cost \$2,000.00, and will cure all of the above diseases or no pay. Thousands have been cured by this marvelous invention after all other remedies failed, and we give hundreds of testimonials in this and every other state.  
Our wonderful Improved ELECTRIC SUSPENSORY, the greatest boon ever offered weak men, FREE with all belts. Health and Vigorous Strength GUARANTEED in 30 to 60 days. Send for Illustrated Pamphlet, mailed, sealed, free.  
SANDEN ELECTRIC CO.,  
No. 820 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.  
CUSTOMS DUTIES.  
Arrangements have been made with the Canadian government whereby all Customs Duties will be prepaid on our goods in New York.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR EMPTY BOTTLES.

**FOYLE BREWERY, P. & J. O'MULLIN,**

Brewers, Malsters & Bottlers.  
Sole Manufacturers of  
The Well Known Temperance Beverages,

**Malt and Kraizer Beers.**

HALIFAX, N. S.

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



See that our Trade Mark—A MARINER'S COMPASS, is on each package.

**SKODA'S REMEDIES**

CONSIST OF  
**SKODA'S DISCOVERY.**  
The GREAT GERMAN-AMERICAN REMEDY FOR HEART, NERVES, RIBS, NEYS, LIVER and BLOOD. Price, \$1.00, 6 bottles for \$5.50. If bought at above price we GUARANTEE the 6 bottles to benefit or cure. GUARANTEE CONTRACT with each bottle. Pay only for the good you receive.

**SKODA'S PILE CURE**  
with the DISCOVERY cures Piles. Price \$1.00.

**SKODA'S GERMAN SOAP.**  
"Soft as Velvet." "Pure as Gold." That tells the whole story. The most highly medicated soap ever made. Try just one cake. For toilet, bath, or nursery. Price, 25 cts.

**SKODA'S PLEDGETS.**  
The Great German-American Specific for diseases peculiar to the female sex. We will give \$1,000 for any case we cannot cure that does not require surgical interference. One month's treatment, \$3.00.

**SKODA'S GERMAN OINTMENT.**  
The Great Skin Cure, also for wounds, abrasions, burns, etc. As a cosmetic, makes the skin like velvet. Removes black-heads, pimples, etc. as if by magic. If you follow directions. Three ounce tubes in elegant cartons for 50 cts.

**SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS.**  
For Headache and Liver Trouble. With the DISCOVERY they cure Rheumatism. Mild, Safe, Efficient. Far superior to any pill. One used you will have no other. 50 in a box for 35 cts.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.  
SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N.S.

**SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS,** Mild, Safe, Efficient. Far superior to any pill. For Headache and Liver Complaint nothing can equal these Tablets. With the DISCOVERY they cure Rheumatism. 50 in a box only 35 cts.

## DIVIDED LIVES.

Somewhere across the wild deep sea that rages,  
 Dashing against the rocks in clouds of foam,  
 Somewhere beyond my life, the latter pages  
 Of yours are written in a distant home.  
 Well, it is well I and yet I keep you solely,  
 Deep in my heart, a temple and a shrine,  
 No consecrated place of prayer more holy,  
 No love more pure than this great love of mine.

Sometimes I wonder if the scenes around you,  
 Are like the scenes we loved so to behold;  
 Sometimes I wonder if new ties have bound you,  
 And blotted out all record of the old,  
 And when the woods grow dark, and dreams descending,  
 Fall on the earth as softly as the dew,  
 And memories grow and gather, never ending,  
 The thought will rise, "Am I forgotten, too?"

Ah, how the breath of Spring is strong to waken  
 As from the dead, the thoughts of bygone hours;  
 The rustle in the leaves the winds have shaken,  
 The freshness and the odor of her flowers.  
 The music of the stream, the blackbird singing  
 Deep in the brake, the fleecy lambs at play—  
 All these have more than magic in them, bringing  
 Back to the heart some glory passed away.

And how, just when the world is green and pleasant,  
 Now in the golden promise of the year,  
 Strong, tender thoughts of you are ever present,  
 Your memory is more than ever dear.  
 Ah, if I could but hold your hand—be near you,  
 Look in your face and find it still the same,  
 Stand for a moment by your side, and hear you  
 Lend with your voice, new music to my name.

But that can never be—I think, forever;  
 Fate is more cruel than the seas that roll,  
 More pitiless than all the seas that sever  
 Two lives that were as one—one perfect whole;  
 And since all prayers are vain for that one favor  
 That might bring quiet to a long unrest,  
 What is there left on all the earth to pray for?  
 What is there left to say, but "God knows best."

## HEART GROWTH.

In early days we passing fancies take,  
 Our love is changing, and our hearts untrue  
 As butterflies that flit from flower to flower,  
 For fickle childhood ever seeks the new.

But as the years go by we come to feel  
 That scenes and faces strange, and all the rest  
 Can never be the same as those we've known,  
 And that "old times are sweetest, old friends best."  
 —CONSUELTUS REDMOND in the April Ladies' Home Journal.

## FARMER SPRIGGINS.

## HIS IMPRESSIONS OF A VISIT TO THE GREAT CITY.

"Dear, dear, what things one sees in a great city," remarked Farmer Spriggins to his family: "I went to the theater, and what do you folks think? There was some women came to see the play that was so poor they didn't have any bunnits on, an' they jes' sat there bareheaded an' took their deaths of cold. I never heard tell of such shif'lessness."

"That warn't all," continued the farmer, reaching for the buckwheat cake pitcher, "ther was a feller next to me that reached over and whispered, 'hev a glass?' 'I don't keer if I dew,' ses I—what you scowlin' at Melindy? an' he handed me a double-barrelled bottle, but Lord, I couldn't get a drop out of it. I tried both ends, but it wuz as dry as corn cake. I reckon he thought I looked green, but I fooled him, for I ses 'Thankee, it goes right to the spot,' and give it back to him."

"I reckon they have some powerful queer ways in the city. Every few minutes when that big rolling curt'n came down every man in the house would jump up, grab his hat an' get out. I stood it as long as I could, an' at las' I asked a woman, 'Where's the fire, ma'm?'"

"'What fire?' says she, as peart an' uncivil as you please.

"'Ain't the men all gone to a fire?' says I.

"'Lord, she laughed as if I hed said somethin' funny. I'd be shamed to de'th if you'd acted like her, Melindy."

"There wuz some fun in the show, but Lord, those city folks don't know how ter laff. There wuz a man what was a farmer, an' he talked about winnowin' hay an' thrashin' clover. I see he was a imposter an' didn't know hay from a han'saw, an' I up an' laffed cut jes the way I dew to home, an' a feller that looked as if he'd been paradin' touched me on the shoulder an' ses, 'you're disturbin' the peace.'

"'I ain't either,' I ses, 'the pieco is disturbin' me, an' I laffed again, an' he said he would take me to the station.

"'Not much,' I ses, 'I'll go to the station when my train goes an' I'm good 'n' ready, not afore.'

"'Then he told me to keep quiet, an' I ses, 'you're makin' all the noise; keep quiet yourself,' an' with that he went off an' sto't disturbin' of the pieco."

"The way they do things in the city ain't right; there ain't no law nor justice in it. There was a girl in the play with big blue eyes an' yeller hair, an' thet girl jes had the hardest kind of a time an' didn't git no show at all. An ole woman was a pullin' her hair an' yankin' her roun' the room, an' then a man jined in abusin' her. Thet was more nor I cud stan', and I riz right up an' hollered, 'Let up! Haul off thar! Two to one ain't no fair

play!' An' you never see such a row as the folks made. They pulled me down an' sot on me jes for wantin' to see fair play. They most killed that girl in the show, but nobody seemed to be a mite sorry. They jes laffed.

"There ain't nobody as frien'ly in the city like they are to home in the country. I see a man when I was comin' out of the theaytor thet looked kinder nat'ral, like I'd seen him afore, I ketch'd hold of him kinder sociable, an' I ses to him like this: 'Ain't I seen you somewhere, some time, mister?'"

"'I expect you have, as I've been there frequently,' he ses, colder nor ice in January.

"'I was dead sure of it,' ses I, 'shake!' I was so glad to see someone I knew.

"Lord, he was as mad as a wet hen. Ses he:—'If you speak to me again I'll hev you arrested.' Think of that, Melindy, think of that for city manners! Down at the station there was a man sottin' next to me, an' I got so tired of actin' like a dumb critter that I asked him the time of day. An' with that he riz up an' ses he:—'No you don't, ole boysced; I can see thro' yer disguise—yer don't confydence me,' and with that he walked off. I tell you, folks, you can't get a anser to a civil question in the city. It's a hard place an' you're a heap better off on the ole farm.—*Detroit Free Press.*

## A CUNNING ROGUE.

I had been at the little mountain hotel for a week, and every day had listened to a sweet tenor voice singing old hymns with so much melody that my ears were always hungering for more. But of the singer I never caught a glimpse.

"Who is he?" I enquired of the landlord one day.

"He? Oh, he does sing pretty, for a fact. There he comes now, stranger."

He was not singin' as he passed hurriedly without looking up—a choreboy, but very pleasing in appearance. I turned to the landlord.

"Is he in your employ?"

"I expect he is, stranger. The women folks keep him busy running errands, and they like to hear him sing—the scamp."

"What is wrong with him?"

"Steals everything he can lay his hands on."

He related numerous instances of Jimmy's dishonesty, the youth escaping punishment on each occasion through his innocent face and sweet voice.

"Send him up to my room," I said, "I want to hear that voice at close range."

"He will steal you blind."

"I'll risk it."

"But he took a gent's gold spectacles off his nose without being detected."

"He'll not steal from me."

"Don't be too sure, stranger!"

But I was sure—so sure that I secreted everything of value, and determined not to take my eyes off the young man while he was in the room.

He came, but when asked to sing he hesitated.

"I haven't any book," he said, "and I don't know the words—only the tune."

I was prepared for that and had taken out of my trunk a little hymn-book which I always carried with me, a choice collection of dear old hymns in a dainty binding.

Then Jimmy sang for me, and I never again expect to hear such singing this side of heaven. His voice was like a girl's soprano, fresh and pure and full of religious fervor. When I could hear it no longer—for its sweetness was akin to sadness—I dismissed him with a fee. I did not see him again. When about to leave in the morning I enquired for him.

"What did he get away with?" asked the landlord.

"Nothing," I answered quickly, "there was nothing for him to steal, except—by Jove!" as a sudden thought struck me, "he did steal it, right under my own eyes, too!"

"Your watch?"

"No, indeed. My hymn book."—*Detroit Free Press.*

## BOOK GOSSIP.

WORTHINGTON'S MAGAZINE.—This publication has already won for itself a high place among the choice magazines of the day. The May number is the best yet issued and contains much that is interesting. "Some Women Artists of New York City" is the title of an illustrated paper by Lita Angelica Rice, which will be exceedingly interesting to artists. A second illustrated paper is "A Summer in Hoch Tyrol," a sketch of life in a typical Tyrolean village, written in a bright yet thoughtful and sympathetic vein by Mrs. Jean Porter Rudd. An article on "Charles Lamb and His Letters," some excellent short stories, and other good reading make up an excellent table of contents. Published by A. D. Worthington & Co., Hartford, Conn. \$2.50 per year.

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.—The April number opens with a paper by the late Phillips Brooks on "Trinity Church, Boston," with photos of some of the Reverend gentlemen who have filled the position of rector of the church, with other illustrations. This is followed by a description of the church by H. H. Richardson, Architect. Benjamin Kimbal has a very interesting article, profusely illustrated, on "The Boston Camera Club." Raymond L. Bridgman writes of "Biennial elections and Legislative Sessions" and Lucy M. Salmon gives "Some Historical Aspects of Domestic Service." The stories are bright and well written and the poetry of the number excellent. Published by the New England Magazine Corporation Boston. \$3.00 per year.

**LIPPINCOTT'S.**—The complete novel in the May number of this magazine is by Rosa Nouchette Coe. Its title is "Mrs. Romney." The third in the series of Lippincott's Notable Stories, "A Pastel," by Cornelia Kane Rathbone, is a delicate and touching sketch of wasted loyalty and disappointed hope. It is illustrated throughout. James Cox furnishes a full and glowing account of "New St. Louis," illustrated with cuts of a dozen of the huge buildings which have risen in that progressive city. John Bunting traces the origin and history of "The Society of the Cincinnati." Mrs. Gortrude Atherton supplies a short account of the American sculptress, Kuhne Beveridge, with a cut of her most notable work, "The Sprinter." Professor L. M. Haupt has a brief article on "Colonel Popo and Good Roads." M. Croston, in "Men of the Day," gives sketches of William Morris the poet, Archbishop Satolli, and Secretary of War Lyman. The poetry of the number is by Louise Chandler Moulton, Dora Road Goodale, Charlotte Pondleton and Arthur D. F. Randolph. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia; \$3.00.

**THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.**—Among the many interesting pages of this publication for April are articles on "Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet," "The Coming World's Parliament of Religions," and on Reform Dress for lady visitors at the World's Fair. Excellent illustrations accompany these articles and pictures of many famous men are given, while the article on ladies' dress is helped out by many clear cuts of the new dress-reform gowns. All occurrences in the "Progress of the World" are recorded and careful dates given. The pages devoted to Current History in Caricature are worth a careful study. An article on the boyhood of President Cleveland, with a fac simile of a composition written by him in his ninth year, will interest many. This Review is published simultaneously in the United States and in Great Britain, and as a monthly compendium of information it has no equal.

**INDUSTRIAL NOTES.**

One of the most progressive manufacturing businesses in the province is that of Messrs. Munro Brothers, wire-workers, at New Glasgow. The following item is from the Colchester Sun, and will give an idea of the work that is being done by this firm:—"Their works are admirably situated at junction of Eastern Extension Railway with I. C. R. They have siding accommodation which gives them shipping facilities the most convenient. Their building is large, power being furnished by a twenty H. P. engine, which drives their wood-working and wire-weaving machines. At present they are busy making picket wire-fencing. This is perfection in its line; hundreds of miles of it being used by railways, who report it to be more durable than any other kind of fencing. It is made by weaving pickets in galvanized wire, is put up in rolls, and can be easily shipped anywhere. It is remarkable how many useful things can be made of wire. Here we find deft fingers forming it into most beautiful designs which go to make flower-stands. There we see a delicate piece of mechanism weaving a silver spiral into a web, which, when complete, we find is a wire mattress, in the construction of which one mile of wire is used. Furniture dealers everywhere are loud in their praises of Munro's mattresses. One more important line they make is wire window-guards, which, while they protect the glass, do not exclude the light. Along with these leading lines we find them making garden borders, arches, summer houses, children's cots and cribs, paper and sponge baskets, wire signs and banners. Munro Bros. are establishing agencies in every town in the Provinces; and, considering the success they have met with in the short period of their existence as manufacturers of this class of goods just described, it will not surprise us to see, within a few years, their establishment put down as one of the leading industries, which are adding to the wealth, population and importance of New Glasgow, and making it famous as the leading manufacturing and industrial centre in the Maritime Province."

At the tannery of C. H. Peters on Union Street, St. John, N. B., within the last year a new line of manufacture has been successfully inaugurated. The new departure is in the line of patent and upholstering leathers. It requires less bark than the sole leather business, and as bark was becoming more and more expensive they dropped the sole leather business and took up the other. The new line of work was taken up some months ago, and has now been long enough established to prove itself a success. The firm now employ between 30 and 40 men all the year round. They have added from ten to fifteen since going into the new branch of manufacture and have all they can do to fill their orders. Their carriage and upholstery leathers are sold chiefly in the upper provinces, where they have earned a high reputation. The firm look forward to an early enlargement of their output of patent and grained leathers, of which they can now turn out about 100 hides per week.—*St. John Sun.*

**MORE POWER.**—About two months ago the General Mining Association commenced using one of the Robb Engineering Company's 100 horse power Monarch Economic Boilers, at the Victoria Mines, Sydney, C. B. This boiler has proved so satisfactory that they have ordered another of the same size, which was shipped from Amherst last week. This style of boiler appears to be a favorite in Sydney and that neighborhood, as there are now eight or ten of them in use there.

The Oxford Manufacturing Co. have shipped to Chicago for exhibition at the World's Fair a large quantity of cloth of their manufactures. The cloth will be exhibited in a very fine case made by the Oxford Furniture Co.

**HOOD'S CURES.**

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



Mr. Herman Hicks  
of Rochester, N. Y.

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Caused by  
**Catarrh in the Head**

Catarrh is a CONSTITUTIONAL disease, and requires a CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDY like Hood's Sarsaparilla to cure it. Read: "Three years ago, as a result of catarrh, I entirely lost my hearing and was deaf for more than a year. I tried various things to cure it, and had several physicians attempt it, but no improvement was apparent. I could distinguish no sound. I was intending putting myself under the care of a specialist when some one suggested that possibly Hood's Sarsaparilla would do me some good. I began taking it without the expectation of any lasting help. To my surprise and great joy I found when I had taken three bottles that my hearing was returning. I kept on till I had taken three more. It is now over a year and I hear perfectly well. I am troubled but very little with the catarrh. I consider this a remarkable case, and cordially recommend

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DIRECTLY OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION.  
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## COMMERCIAL.

Business in almost all lines continues to be very dull. This is, of course, largely accounted for by the unsettled and cold spring weather, which, with the bad condition of the country roads, prevents free access and exchange of commodities. It must, however, be remembered that this is the between-seasons period, when business is at a comparative standstill, and consumers buy only what is needed to supply immediate demands. Consequently, the general quietude now experienced cannot be looked upon as at all unusual, nor is it more marked than in former seasons at distributing centres throughout the Dominion. Trade in general shows no change in volume over last week, and no important difference is expected until the weather becomes more settled and the roads improve. Business just now is mainly confined to filling sorting orders for current wants. Stocks in the hands of country merchants, as a rule, are run down pretty low, and require very general replenishing to meet the varied wants of customers.

It is evident that there is something out of order in the financial world. This is sought to be accounted for in various ways by different parties occupying similar positions in the distribution of funds. Some maintain that one of the chief causes of the unquestionable stringency of money is the large amount of speculative securities that are being carried at prices that cannot possibly show a profit, which causes a disposition on the part of bankers to curtail their call loans as much as possible. Others attribute the scarcity of money to extra demands from legitimate sources, and point out that these must take precedence over call requirements. Some bankers state that they have ample funds to meet the needs of their customers for all legitimate purposes, and that they anticipate no advance in discount rates on good commercial documents. Mercantile borrowers, however, allege that financiers are less liberal in their advances and more particular in their scrutiny of collateral, owing, probably, to the suspected offerings of accommodation paper, which is believed to be used in larger quantities than usual. The silver law of the United States is also a great disturbing influence in the financial affairs of this continent, and Secretary Carlyle's action in suspending the issue of gold certificates has by no means tended to improve the situation. Nor is the temporary expedient of the Washington Government to replenish the supply of gold by the sale of Government bonds to be regarded as a remedy for the chronic trouble which, in our estimation, can only be cured by the repeal of the Sherman law. Until this is done the money markets of this continent will be in an unsettled condition.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS AND Co., NEW YORK, April 22, 1893.—“Affairs in Wall Street show no marked changes from the conditions noted in our advices of last week. Comparatively little ‘long’ stock has come on the market, and the ‘bears’ have found that, though prices yielded under their attacks, they quickly recovered upon their attempts to cover their sales. Among holders, there is a firm undertone, but no disposition to force an advance under existing unsettled conditions. The floating supply of stocks held on speculation appears to be conservative in amount, and as a rule the holdings are in strong hands. As usual, the weak points appear principally in the ‘industrial’ group, among which something is constantly occurring to suggest doubt, while investors give them a wide berth. The signing of the Anti-Monopoly Bill by Governor Flower is regarded as a strong blow at such of the ‘combines’ as are operated within New York State. Railroad securities, though relatively low in price, are steadily gaining in status. This is due partly to the continued slow rate of new construction and the consequent relative curtailment of new issues of this class of investments; partly to the hope that Congress may in some way alleviate the pressure of the Inter-State Commerce Law and authorize pooling; and partly to the coming large and profitable traffic connected with the World's Fair; at the moment, however, there is not much disposition to buy them on speculation, owing to the unsettling of confidence from external causes.

The weak point in the market continues to be the gold movement, about which there is still much uneasiness. The thing especially feared is not any real trouble in the treasury finances calculated to seriously affect the Government credit. Wall Street has no misgivings that the United States can suffer from impairment of public confidence or from any inability to take care of all and every form of its obligations. It knows too well what the resources of the Government are and what is the world's estimate of them to fall into such narrow misconception. The thing feared is that the reserves of the banks may be so drained by the exports of gold as to compel a further reduction of loans and discounts and a consequent selling of securities held on speculation. This latter possibility is so real that it would be folly to belittle it. It is the seriousness of this possibility that makes down-town interests so anxious that the Government should sell an amount of bonds in Europe sufficient either to arrest the export of gold or to bring back some of the large amount we have exported. Whether this desire will be gratified remains to be seen.

The latest advices from Washington indicate that Secretary Carlisle is disposed to shape his financial course upon principles so as to afford no special consideration for the immediate interests represented on the stock exchange. From such semi-official intimations as are forthcoming, the Secretary appears to be disposed to suffer some considerable impairment of the \$100,000,000 reserve rather than issue bonds. It is not to be gainsaid that a reserve is intended to be made available and not to be a mere warning dead-line; and that one of its uses is to provide for a temporary abnormal emergency, when there is reason to expect that, upon the adjustment of the transient irregularities, the funds will flow back to the treasury which have been recently forced out. The verdict of public opinion would be that of applause in the event of the “free gold” fund recovering its normal dimen-

sions even though it be by adding 25 to 50 millions to the public debt by a bond issue.

The secretary appears to expect from the banks a measure of support under the exigencies beyond what he has so far received from them; and perhaps not without some reason. So far, the banks, in meeting the export demand for gold, have as far as possible avoided drawing upon their own deposits in the treasury, and have preferred to demand gold for their greenbacks and treasury notes of 1890; the effect of which has been to drain the treasury's own stock. Really, therefore, the banks are largely responsible for the present low condition of the gold reserve. It is not easy to conceive of a reason for this course that will justify itself to public opinion. In choosing this policy they have not in any degree prevented the impairment of their reserves; all they have accomplished has been to conserve the gold portion of their ‘lawful money’ while diminishing the paper portion. If the banks are to be understood as meaning by this discrimination that they distrust the legal tenders and feel it their duty to hoard gold, at whatever risk to the treasury, public opinion is not likely to commend their prudence in declaring such a demoralizing verdict. The silence and inaction of the Associated Banks seem to need some formal explanation, if misapprehension and possible serious mischief are to be avoided. It has not been usual for that powerful body of financiers to lightly ignore the convenience of the treasury and the credit of the Government in seeking to protect their own interests.

The exports of gold during the week has been very large and we still stand exposed to more next week; neither have the large imports of merchandise begun to decline, nor the light exports of produce to increase—which are sources from which material easing of the momentary situation is to be expected.”

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

	Week Previous		Weeks corresponding to		
	April 20 week.		this week		
	1893	1893	1892	1891	1890
United States	217	196	206	181	174
Canada	31	25	21	33	38

DRY GOODS.—This week has shown but little change in the wholesale trade, the cold and backward spring having an adverse effect upon both the wholesale and retail departments, and, as a consequence, sorting orders have been quite few. Nevertheless, prospects are improving with regard to the city trade, but from rural districts orders show but little increase, as the roads have not reached a state that induces or entices trade. Farm produce, such as butter, eggs, etc., is increasing in the volume marketed, and this will soon have a strong effect on the city retail trade. On the whole, the volume of business this spring compares favorably with that of a year ago. Already, some dealers are out with fall samples, but the houses which carry the largest ranges are holding back until prospects improve. Retailers are not yet in a good buying mood. The underwear for fall shows considerable improvement over that of last year in point of finish, appearance and quality. Ribbed goods are being displaced in medium grades by plain goods, and only cheap grades of ribbed goods are in strong demand. Fancy stripes in plains are more numerous than in previous seasons. Remittances are not as good as they might be, but as the season advances and produce commences to move, an improvement will undoubtedly be experienced.

BREADSTUFFS.—There is no change to note in flour in this market. Business is confined to supplying local current wants and dealers are buying sparingly. Prices are more or less nominal, as they would undoubtedly be shaded to effect the sale of a round lot. The market is amply supplied with oatmeal for present wants, which are of the ordinary local character. The demand for feed is fairly good for the season of the year, but under more liberal offerings, values are easier. In Chicago wheat has been very dull and prices declined about  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. In England wheat has been quiet and nothing is doing in corn. French country markets have been easier. Weather in England has been showery.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market is extremely slow, and prices are more or less nominal. Hog products generally continue rather quiet, especially pork, on which holders show a disposition to make some concessions, but meats and lard move out in a small jobbing way to supply local consumptive wants at about steady prices. At Chicago pork has been very firm, but prices have advanced only slightly. In beef some dealers report a good trade, while others say it is barely fair.

BUTTER.—The local market for butter keeps fairly steady. A little new made creamery and dairy has been received from the Upper Provinces, but it is not as yet in sufficient volume to affect prices here. Old stock is in small supply and easy in values. Receipts of new butter made near here continue small, and are all taken up readily at steady figures. In London the market for butter is in a most depressed condition, though some merchants calculate that they see a rift in the clouds in the near future. The last of the Australian is on the water, and agents of other say, “good” that it is so. Still this knowledge has not imparted any activity to buyers that has made its effect in prices. The lowest range known in that market has been reached, and although occasional buyers come in to make a profit out of the low levels, any attempt to put prices up meets with the cold reproof of conscious ability to go elsewhere to be satisfied. In Glasgow a pretty fair clearance of stocks has been brought about by the low values, buyers putting in large orders at the low levels in the expectation of being called upon for higher ones very soon. It is reported that the Government of Victoria, Australia, is so sick of the bounty on butter business that it has decided to give it its *quiescent*. The amount which exporters have claimed, owing to the heavy shipments exceeding the 3,000 tons limit assigned to it by the Government estimator, is so great that extra parliamentary powers will have to be given to the cabinet to enable them to pay it, and the exporters have been informed that if they are not content to take half their due, the bonuses will be knocked off. This may give the trade a rest next

season. Our friends across the Pacific have certainly played up the game too high this season.

CHEESE.—The movement in cheese here is limited to the wants of local dealers, for which stocks in hand are ample. Cheesemanufacturers are making extensive preparations, and the output this season is expected to be greatly increased. In London cheese is very dull. There has been a little enquiry for finest grades, and here and there an advance of a shilling on the recently lowered levels has been established, fancy lots being in very small compass.

Eggs.—The egg market remains about steady. Receipts are liberal, but there is an active demand which prevents stocks from accumulating much, and 12c. to 13c. is about the basis of case lot sales for fresh stock, although a few sales are reported to have been made at 11½c. There is nothing to say about eggs in London, except that things are as they were; floods of supplies and bottom levels. Good demand, but poor returns. Mr. Robert A. McGuinness, egg importer, of Liverpool, England, is now visiting different parts of the Dominion. In a recent interview he is reported to have said that Prince Edward Island and the other Maritime Provinces ship considerable quantities of eggs to England which are of very good size and quality and much appreciated. Mr. McGuinness is now on his way to the egg section of Ontario, and he advises shippers using the large cases of 120 dozen capacity to pack the eggs in three layers instead of four, as has hitherto been done. By this means they get better ventilation and are preferred by buyers. To be adapted to this change the cases require to be made less deep but wider. Eggs should be packed in nice, bright and sweet oat-bulls, and never in straw unless it be kiln-dried.

APPLES IN ENGLAND.—New Zealand apples have turned up in London and show fair condition. Nova Scotians last arrived have gone a shade under the previous sales returns, but any to arrive will not be affected by Antipodean, which are attuned too high for ordinary trade.

DRIED FRUIT.—There has been some little business in Valencia off stalk raisins, but at very low prices. Currants are exceedingly quiet, and this was the only line in which there has been anything like activity for some time. The New York Commercial Bulletin says of the dried fruit market there:—"Raisins are not being urged at present values, the quotations being regarded as sufficiently low to have the goods sell were they really wanted. The statistical position, both as regards California and Valencia, is certainly good, but buyers are seldom found for quantities in excess for jobbing. Prunes are above their normal value, but the short crops of last year made the price, and it is doubtful if those carrying stock can see their way clear to get back 'a new dollar for an old.' Currants are offered at a loss, but buyers are totally indifferent to this fact."

SUGAR.—Another advance has taken place in refined sugar of 1-16c. in granulated and ½c. in yellows, and at the advance there is a fair enquiry both for Western and city account, as buyers do not anticipate any decline. The outside markets are firm. In New York centrifugals are higher, 3½c. to 4c. now being asked. Regarding raw sugar the situation is very strong, cable advices from London quoting beet at 16s. 3d. April, 16s. 4½d. May, Java at 17s. 0d., and fair refining at 16s. 9d. In New York the raw market is strong and advancing. Regarding raw the New York Commercial Bulletin says:—"Nothing received from primal points has a tendency to modify the confident views holders have so long entertained in regard to raw sugars, and offering not only continues indifferent, but in some cases there is further withdrawal of parcels that may seem particularly desirable, working out, in fact, simply the same methods so long in vogue by keeping valuations a trifle ahead of rates actually paid. That is about the only evidence of local speculation that prevails at the moment, and holders remain confident to-day, though they have been unable to secure any further custom so far as reported."

MOLASSES.—In this market molasses is in light demand, but prices are firm. Cables from Barbadoes have been received, quoting 19c. f.o.b. From most accounts the crop is less than was expected, and holders have enhanced ideas in sympathy with the rise in the price of sugar. The statement is also made that the Porto Rico crop will not be half of that of last year, and that in Demerara will be light, and the Antigua one is late. In fact everything points to strength in molasses.

TEAS.—The market does not exhibit much life yet, although, if anything, the tendency is towards a freer movement. Low grade Assams and Ceylons seems to be at the moment occupying the most attention. Low grade Assams are a little hard to get. The English market is firmer on Assams and Ceylons of medium grade up. Pingsauy teas have advanced ¼c. to 2c. a pound in England, and they are selling freely at the higher figures.

COFFEE.—The local market for coffee still refuses to be influenced by the feeling in New York, for stocks here are so light that holders decline to make any concessions. The New York market has been very unsettled owing to the failure of Thomas M. Barr & Co., who are agents for a large concern in Paris having branches in Havre, London, Hamburg and Amsterdam. Prices fell in New York on the announcement of the failure, but subsequently recovered somewhat. London also declined 3s. to 11s.

FISH.—There is absolutely nothing new to record regarding the fish trade in this market. Small shipments continue to be made to various points in the United States and to the West Indies, and as stocks are becoming somewhat depleted the market is assuming a good position to handle the new catch whenever it comes along. This, however, will not be for some weeks yet. Meanwhile our fishermen are busily fitting out and preparing for the summer's work. In Montreal the fish market is very quiet, the season being

HIGHLY SPOKEN OF.

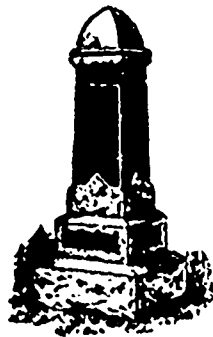
DEAR SIRS,—I have used your Hayward's Yellow Oil for sprains, bruises, scalds, burns, rheumatism and croup, and find it an unequalled remedy. My neighbors also speak highly of it.

Mrs. HIGHT, Montreal, Que.

over. Herring are quoted at \$3.85 to \$4.25 as to quality; green cod \$6.50 to \$7 for No. 1 and \$7.50 for large; dry cod \$4.50; haddock are selling at 3½c. to 4c.; Halifax herring at \$2.25. These prices must, however, be taken as nominal to a great extent, as there is very little doing. At Gloucester, Mass., the receipts of the past week have been principally confined to Georges cod and mixed fish. The trade shows no new feature of note. Quotations are: New Georges codfish \$7 for large and \$5 for small; Bank \$5 to 5.50 for large and \$3.12 to \$3.50 for small; shore \$6.50 for large and \$4.50 for small; cured cusk \$5; hake \$2; haddock \$5.25; heavy salted pollock \$2.75.

THE BEST REMEDY.

DEAR SIR,—I was greatly troubled with weakness, loss of appetite, restlessness and sleeplessness, and found B. B. B. the most strengthening and beneficial medicine I have taken. MISS HENSLER, 34 Huntley St., Toronto, Ont.



MONUMENTS! IN MARBLE AND Polished Granite.

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MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

Table listing various grocery items such as Sugars, Tea, Molasses, and Biscuits with their respective prices.

BREADSTUFFS

Wheat markets remain unchanged and quiet. Oatmeal, cornmeal, steady. Mill feeds remain about same, demand for them very good. Quotations remain unchanged. Flour: Manitoba Highest Grade Patents 5.00 to 5.50, High Grade Patents 4.10 to 4.15, Good 90 per cent. Patents 3.45 to 4.00, Straight Grade 3.75 to 3.85, Good Seconds 2.80 to 3.45, Graham Flour 2.75. Oatmeal: Rolled 4.00 to 4.50, Kils Dried Cornmeal 2.85 to 3.95, In Bond 2.80 to 3.90. Wheat Bran, per ton including bags 22.00 to 25.00. Middlings 22.75 to 24.00. Shorts 20.50 to 22.00. Cracked Corn 20.00 to 21.00. Ground Oil Cake per ton 22.00 to 24.00. Moulas 4.10. Split Peas 1.75 to 1.90. White Beans, per bushel 2.50 to 4.05. Pot Barley, per barrel 42½ to 43. Canadian Oats, choice quality 42½ to 43. P. K. Island Oats 42½ to 45. Hay 18.00 to 18.75. J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head of Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table listing various fruits such as Apples, Oranges, Lemons, and Dates with their respective prices.

FISH.

Table listing various fish items such as Mackerel, Herring, Salmon, and Codfish with their respective prices.

PROVISIONS.

Table listing various provisions such as Beef, Pork, Lard, and Hams with their respective prices.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Table listing various butter and cheese items such as Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints, Good large tubs, and Cheese Canadian with their respective prices.

SALT.

Table listing various salt items such as Factory Filled, Fine Liverpool, and Coarse W. I. with their respective prices.

# A VISION OF THE NIGHT.

(Concluded.)

'But that is certain!'  
'He requested me to furnish him with your address. When I informed him that I was not acquainted with Madame he desired to know who had authorized me to send your portrait to a public exhibition. I observed that I was not aware that it was the portrait of Madame, since the face in the picture was but the study of a face which I had seen in a dream.'

'In a dream! You did not tell him the little history?'

'I entered into no particulars.'

'I entreat you, Monsieur, not to tell him the little history. There will be a scandal; he is so quick to misconceive.'

'I will endeavor to observe Madame's wishes.'

'It is like a romance, is it not, Monsieur? That night I left my husband. In effect he had become unbearable. I have seen and heard nothing of him since. But I am beginning to become conscious of a desire to meet with him again, I know not why! I suppose when one loves one's husband truly, one wishes to meet him—once a year. I do not wish our reconciliation to be inaugurated by a quarrel—no, I entreat Monsieur not to recount to him that little history.'

'I should inform Madame that I expect Comte d'Humieres to return.'

'Return? Where? Here? When?'

'Very shortly—with a friend. In fact, unless I am mistaken, he comes already.'

The lady listened.

'It is Philippe's voice! *Mon Dieu!* He must not find me here.'

'But, Madame—'

'Ah, the screen! It is like a farce at the Palais Royale—is it not a fact? I will be your model, Monsieur, behind the screen!'

'Madame!'

Before he could interpose to prevent her the lady vanished behind the screen. The door of the studio opened and the Vicomte d'Humieres entered, accompanied by his friend.

The Vicomte's friend was a gentleman of a figure which is not uncommon in France, even to-day. His attitude suggested a ramrod, he breathed powder and shot, and he bristled—What shall we say?—with bayonets. The Vicomte performed the ceremony of introduction.

'Mr. Gerald Lovell, permit me to introduce to your courteous consideration my friend, M. Victor Berigny!'

M. Berigny bowed, ceremoniously. Mr. Lovell only nodded—his thoughts were behind the screen. The Vicomte turned to his friend.

'Victor, I have explained to you that I have already had the pleasure of an interview with Mr. Gerald Lovell.' M. Berigny bowed. 'I have also explained to you that I have desired him to inform me by whose authority he exhibits a portrait of my wife in a public exhibition. To that he has replied that his picture, "A Vision of the Night," is not a portrait of my wife. I request you, Victor, to state in Mr. Gerald Lovell's presence whether that picture, in your opinion, is or is not a portrait of my wife.'

'Certainly, it is a portrait.'

'I thank you, Victor. It remains for me to once more request, in your presence, Mr. Gerald Lovell to explain how it was that he happened to dream of the face of my wife last August at the Hotel de Flandre at Spa. Mr. Gerald Lovell, I have the honor to await your explanation.'

Mr. Lovell's thoughts ran screenward.

'What the deuce shall I do if he discovers her behind the screen?'

'Monsieur, I am waiting.'

'If he does discover her there'll be a row.'

'I am still waiting, Mr. Gerald Lovell.'

With each repetition of the statement the Vicomte's tone became more acidulated. The artist arrived at a sudden resolution.

'Then I am afraid, Vicomte, that you will have to wait.'

'Is it possible that I understand your meaning, Mr. Gerald Lovell?'

'My language is sufficiently simple.'

'In France, Mr. Gerald Lovell, an artist is supposed to be a gentleman.'

'And so in England, Vicomte. And, therefore, when an artist is interrupted at his work by another gentleman he feels himself at liberty to beg that other gentleman to excuse him.'

Mr. Lovell waved his hand affably in the direction of the door. The Vicomte's countenance assumed a peculiar pallor.

M. Berigny approached the painter—with a ramrod down his back.

'I have the honor, Monsieur, to request from you the name of a friend.'

'Of a friend? What for?'

'Ah, Monsieur, to arrange the preliminaries.'

'Is it possible that you suppose that I am going to fight a duel?'

'Monsieur intends, then, to offer an explanation to my friend?'

'M. Berigny, I do not wish to say to you anything unworthy an English gentleman, but I do beg you to believe that, because you choose to be an idiot and your friend chooses to be an idiot, it does not follow that I choose to be an idiot, too.'

'Monsieur!'

'One other observation. I have not seen much of you, M. Berigny, but that little has not disposed me to see more. May I therefore ask you to leave my studio?'

'Monsieur!'

'Or must I turn you out?'

'Turn me out?'

Mr. Lovell moved a step towards M. Berigny.

'I have asked you, as a gentleman, to leave my studio.'

'Monsieur, you are a coward!'

The painter's eyes gleamed. But he kept his temper pretty well considering.

'You appear to be taught singularly ill manners in your native country, sir. I will endeavor to teach you better manners here. Are you going? Or must I eject you?'

'Polisson!'

That was M. Berigny's answer. There was just a momentary hesitation. Then, grasping M. Berigny by the shoulders, Mr. Lovell began to move him, more rapidly than gently, in the direction of the door. There would probably have been a slightly undignified scramble had not a diversion been created by the opening of a door and the entrance of Mr. Warren. That gentleman glanced from one person to another.

'I beg your pardon,' he observed. 'I hope I don't intrude.'

Mr. Lovell laughed, a little forcedly. His complexion was distinctly ruddy.

'Not at all! I wish you had come in sooner. The most ridiculous thing has happened.'

'Indeed! I have an eye for the ridiculous.'

'You know that picture of mine, "A Vision of the Night!?"'

'I've heard of it.'

'This gentleman says that it's a portrait of his wife.'

Mr. Lovell pointed to Vicomte d'Humieres.

'No! Then, in that case, this gentleman's wife came into your bedroom in the middle of the night, and—kissed you, wasn't it?'

Mr. Warren spoke in the innocence of his heart, but at that moment Mr. Lovell could have struck his boyhood's friend. He was conscious that the Vicomte's unfriendly eyes were fixed upon his face.

'So! That is it! You—you!—The Vicomte moved a step forward, then checked himself. 'Tell me, where is my wife at this instant?'

'I decline to give you any information of any kind whatever.'

'You decline?' The Vicomte raised his hand. Mr. Warren interposed to avert the blow.

'He declines for the simple reason that he has never seen your wife isn't that so, Gerald?'

Mr. Lovell hesitated. He scarcely saw his way to a denial while the lady was behind the screen.

'You see! He does not even dare to lie!'

'Don't talk nonsense, sir. Gerald, why don't you tell the man that you have never seen the woman in your life?'

'I repeat that I decline to give this person any information of any kind whatever.'

'You decline?'

The Vicomte uttered the words in a kind of strangled screech. His patience was exhausted. He rushed at Mr. Lovell. Mr. Lovell, probably forgetting himself on the impulse of the moment, swung the Vicomte round against the screen. It tottered, reeled, and raising a cloud of dust it fell with a bang to the floor.

It was a leaf out of Sheridan.

For an instant the several members of that little party did not distinctly realize what it was that had happened. Then they saw. There was a pause—a curious pause. Their attitudes betrayed a charming diversity of emotions. The Vicomte, his coat a little disarranged, owing to the somewhat rough handling which he had just received, stood and glared. M. Berigny, more ramrod-like than ever, stared. Mr. Warren gasped. Mr. Lovell's quickened breathing, crimsoned cheeks and flashing eyes seemed to suggest that his breast was a tumult of conflicting feelings. The lady, whose presence had been so unexpectedly revealed, stood behind the fallen screen, with the most charming air of innocence in the world, and she smiled.

It was she who broke the silence. She held out her hand to the Vicomte.

'*Bon jour*, Philippe!'

'Ah-h-h!' The Vicomte drew himself away with a sort of shuddering exclamation. 'Antonette! It is you! It cannot be!'

'My dear Philippe—why not?'

'Why not? She asks why not!' The Vicomte held out his hands, as though he appealed to the eternal verities. 'Traitor! Once more is woman false and man betrayed.'

The Vicomte's gesture was worthy of the tragic stage—in France. The lady still held out her hand and still she smiled.

'My dear Philippe—try comedy!'

'Comedy? Ah, yes, I will try comedy—the comedy of r-r-revenge!'

The Vicomte distinctly rolled his r's. He turned to Mr. Lovell. 'I will kill you, even though for killing you, by the law of England, I am hanged. Victor, where is my hat?'

The Vicomte put this question to his friend with a peculiar coldness. M. Berigny shrugged his shoulders.

'How should I know? It is not a question of a hat.'

'As you say, it is not a question of a hat. It is a question—the Vicomte moved toward Mr. Lovell—'of that!'

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He raised his hand with the intention of striking the artist on the cheek. Mr. Lovell never flinched, but the lady, rushing forward, caught her husband by the wrist. She looked at him, still with laughter in her eyes.

'Try not to be insane.'

The Vicomte glared at her with a glare which, at least, was characteristic.

'Why do I not kill her—why?'

The lady only smiled.

'They say that a woman is wholly devoid of humor. How is it then sometimes with a man?'

The Vicomte turned to his friend.

'Victor, why do I not kill this woman?'

M. Berigny only shrugged his shoulders. The lady turned to the artist. 'Monsieur, I offer you ten thousand apologies which my husband will one day offer you himself, as becomes a gentleman of France.'

The Vicomte repeated his inquiry:

'Victor, why do I not kill this woman?'

Only a shrug in reply. The lady went on:

'You have immortalized my poor face, Monsieur; my husband insults you in return.'

The vicomte folded his arms across his chest.

'It is certain, Victor, that she still lives.'

'One night, Monsieur, my husband locked me in a room. He designed to make of me a prisoner. When he had left me I escaped, not by the door which he had locked, but by a door he had not noticed. This door led into an apartment in which a stranger was sleeping. I was but an instant in that apartment—but the instant in which it was necessary to pass through. The sleeper never spoke to me; he never saw me with his waking eyes. But even in his sleep my poor, frightened face so flashed upon his brain that it haunted him so that he made of it a picture—a picture of that vision of the night!'

'Monsieur, this morning I was at your academy. I saw my own countenance looking at me from the walls. For the first time I learned that my poor, frightened face had appeared to a sleeping stranger in a vision of the night. Oh, Monsieur, Monsieur!'

The lady covered her face with her hands. It would, perhaps, be rash to say that she cried; but at least she seemed to cry, and if it was only seeming she did it very well.

'Victor,' inquired the Vicomte of his friend, 'is it possible that this is true?'

M. Berigny wagged his finger in the Vicomte's face.

'D'Humieres, it now becomes a question of hats.'

The Vicomte laid his hand on his companion's arm.

'One instant, Victor—still one instant more.'

The lady, uncovering her eyes—which actually were sparkling with tears—continued to address the artist:

'Monsieur, I will not speak to you of my love for my husband—my Philippe! I will not speak to you of how we have been parted for a year—a whole, long year—*Mon Dieu*. I will not speak to you of how, every instant of that long, long year I have thought of him, of how I have yearned for him, of how I longed for one touch of his hand, one word from his lips, one glance from his eyes. No, Monsieur, I will not speak to you of all these things. And for this reason: That, with me, all things are finished. I go, never to return again. My face—you have made immortal; the rest of me—will perish. For the woman whose heart is broken there remains but one place—the grave. It is to that place I go!'

The lady had become as tragic as her husband, even more so in her way. She moved across the room with the air of a tragic queen—Parisian.

The Vicomte advanced just in time between the lady and the door.

'Monsieur, I entreat of you this last boon—to let me go. You have insulted me in the presence of a stranger. For me, therefore, nothing else remains. You have inquired if you should kill me. No, Philippe, you need not kill me—it is myself I will kill!'

'Antoinette!'

'I am no longer Antoinette; I am the woman whose happiness you have destroyed. It is only when I am dead that you will learn what is written on my heart for you.'

'Antoinette,' the strong man's voice faltered. 'Antoinette, am I never, then, to be forgiven?'

There was a momentary pause. Then the lady held out both her hands. 'Philippe!'

'My heart! my soul! thou treasure of my life! thou star of my existence! Is it possible that a cloud should have interposed itself between thy path and mine?'

'Philippe! Take care, or you will derange my hat!'

'Antoinette! My beautiful, my own!'

'Philippe, do you not think you should apologize—take care, my friend, or you certainly will derange my hat!—to the stranger who has made immortal the face of the woman who loved you better than life—my friend, take care!—who has made her appear on canvas so much more beautiful than she is in life!'

'No, Antoinette, that I will not have. It is impossible. Beauty such as yours is not to be rendered by a painter's brush!'

'If that be so, all the more reason why we should be grateful to Mr. Lovell for endeavoring the impossible.'

The lady peeped at Mr. Lovell with the quaintest malice in her eyes.

'Certainly Antoinette, there is something in what you say. And, after all, it is a charming painting.' With his handkerchief the Vicomte smoothed his moustache. He advanced toward Mr. Lovell. Monsieur, a French-

man, a true Frenchman, seldom errs. On those rare occasions on which he errs he is always willing, under proper conditions, to confess his error. Monsieur, I perceive that I have done you an injustice. For the injustice which I have done you I desire to apologize.'

Mr. Lovell smiled. He held out his hand.

'My dear fellow! There's nothing for which you need apologize.'

The Vicomte grasped the artist's hand in both of his.

'My dear friend!' he cried.

'Philippe,' whispered the lady into her husband's ear, 'do you not think that you would like Mr. Lovell and his friend to favor us with their company at luncheon?'

The Vicomte seemed to think he would. They lunched together—all the five! Why not?

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**DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS**

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

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

WORKMAN, St. John, N. B.—We wrote you two weeks ago, but have not been favored with a reply.

**SOLUTION.**

PROBLEM 327.—The position was: Black men 1, 12, 16; white men 9, 26, 27; white to play and win.  
 26 23 6 2 7 11 23 19  
 1—5 9—14 16—20 white  
 9 6 2 7 11 15 wins.  
 5—9 I-14—17 17—22

**VAR. I.**

16—19 7 10 18—22 10 15  
 23 16 14—18 14 10 white  
 12—19 10 14 22—26 wins.

**GAME 213.—"Cross."**

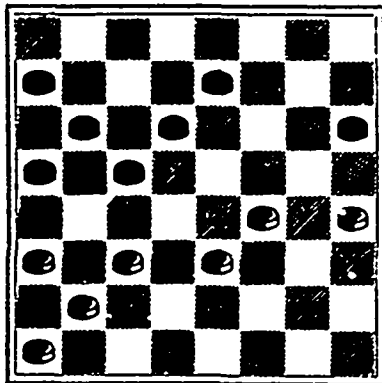
Recently played between our Checker Editor (black), and S. Granville (white), of Halifax.

11—15 15—24 8—11 9—14  
 23 18 23 19 25 22 30 25  
 8—11 11—15 3—7 6—9  
 27 23 18 11 31 26 32 27  
 9—13 7—23 11—15 1—5  
 24 20 26 19 18 11 27 23  
 5—9 4—8 7—23 2—7  
 23 19 22 18 26 19

This brings us to the position below, which we present as

**PROBLEM 329.**

Black men 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14.



White men 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 29.

White to play and draw. The solution to this will demonstrate the necessity of sacrificing a piece at the right moment to secure the coveted draw.

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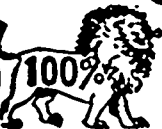
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**MINING.**

Mineral samples sent to the CRITIC office, accompanied by a fee of one dollar, will be submitted to a thoroughly competent assayer for a preliminary examination and slight test of contents. The results will be communicated to senders of samples, and if full assays are deemed advisable, they will be notified and instructed as to amount of fees to be remitted.

MINING OUTLOOK.—There is every indication that we are to have a busy mining year, but still mining news comes in slowly, as the old companies have nothing particular to report, and the prospectors have not yet started out in their search for mineral lodes. The Island of Cape Breton has been revived by large investments in coal mines, and every branch of business has been benefitted, as commercial travellers from that section can attest. In its mineral wealth lies the great future of our Province, as with its development will come the revival of trade and commerce. Home employment will be furnished our people, the farmer will find a ready market for his produce, and money now tied up in the banks will begin to circulate. We firmly believe that the benefits of the large investment of capital through the Whitney Syndicate will be immediately felt, and that before another year has expired the men who are now decrying the measure will be loudest in its praise.

15 MILE STREAM.—The Stanley and Egerton Co's have amalgamated, with Jas. A. Fraser as manager, and work has already commenced. On account of the mine being idle all winter, the water will cause considerable trouble for a few weeks. A new Blake pump has been secured to handle the water. The district will be thoroughly tested.

Mr. Jno. Fraser, a noted prospector, is also hard at work in search of the famous South lode.

ISAAC'S HARBOR.—The North Star Company.—The North Star Mine, under the very able management of Rory McLeod, is proving a large gold producer. The four last clean-ups have yielded gold to the value of \$11,000, the result of the latest being 128½ ozs.

WHITEBURN.—Times are becoming lively at Whiteburn, as the mines are yielding gold in paying quantities. With a demand for cordwood for the mills, and for necessaries in housekeeping, the outlook is not too bad. Gold Hunter.

The following are the official gold returns so far received at the Mines Office for the months of February and March:—

District.	Mill.	Tons Qtz. February.	Crushed. March.	Oz. Gold. February.	March.
Salmon River...	Dufferin G. M. Co.....	360	.....	106	.....
Oldham .....	Oldham G. M. Co.....	221	307½	79	482½
" .....	H. F. Carpenter.....	.....	60	.....	20½
Waverly.....	West Waverly Gold Co. 434½	.....	651	153	160½
Lake Catcha....	Oxford Mill.....	.....	.....	64½	.....
Stormont .....	Richardson G. M. Co....	361	381	170½	188
" .....	Antigonish G. M. Co....	340	.....	233½	.....
" .....	Jas. A. McDonald's	.....	.....	.....	.....
	North Star.....	75½	94	132	128½
Moose Head....	Sichels Mill.....	100	150	20	15½
Uniacke .....	Esstville Mill.....	12	11	122½	82
Cariboo and					
Moose River.	Herbert Dixon.....	50	75	75	80
" .....	Damas Touquoy.....	385	425	129½	75½
" .....	Truro Gold Co.....	30	.....	64½	.....
Montague .....	N. S. Gold Mines.....	150	.....	72	.....
Oldham .....	Columbia Milling and Reduction Co.....	.....	165	.....	40

\* Qtz. and slato.

Imports of Iron and Manganese Ores into Great Britain.—The British imports of iron ore in 1892 were 3,780,503 tons, 599,960 tons greater than in 1891, but 691,287 tons less than in 1890. Between 1890 and 1891 there was a difference of 1,291,247 tons, the imports in the former year being 4,471,790 tons. There was a slight increase in the importation of manganese ores of 8,374 tons; the total in 1892 being 109,823 tons. Of this 51,884 tons came from Russia, 27,195 tons from Chile and 11,156 tons from Spain.

WORLD'S FAIR MINERAL EXHIBIT.—A large shipment of Nova Scotia mineral samples has been sent to Chicago, and Doctor Gilpin is fast collecting a display of gold ores that in richness we have no hesitation in saying will excel any other collection that will be exhibited at the World's Fair. Parties having samples should send them in at once, as the benefits that will accrue through a full exhibit of our minerals are incalculable.

**CHEAP MINING IN MONTANA.**

Editor Engineering and Mining Journal:

SIR.—The following statements appeared in your paper of February 18th, showing how cheaply ore is mined and milled at Dongias Island, Alaska: "For 120,002 tons of ore mined and milled, the total costs, including general charges and insurance and freight on bullion, amounted to \$158,324, or \$1.32 a ton. Mining, principally quarrying in benches in an open cut, costs 65 cents per ton; milling and concentration, 33 cents per ton; the chlorination of 2,703 tons of sulphurets, 19 cents per ton, or \$8.42 per ton of sulphurets. General expenses at the mine amount to 8 cents per ton, and those in San Francisco to 2 cents per ton. The total of \$1.32 was made up by bullion, freight and insurance charges amounting to 5 cents per ton."

This is undoubtedly cheap work, but when it is considered that at the Treadwell mine the ore is quarried rather than mined, and that the company has a 400-stamp mill, which, by operating on such a gigantic scale, is able to do work at the least possible cost, the expense of producing gold in the properties of the Golden Leaf Company, of London, England, at Empire, 25 miles west of Helena, Mont., will bear favorable comparison with the cost of producing gold at the Treadwell mine.

During the year 1891 there were treated in this mill 53,700 tons of ore, and there were about 1 500 more tons of ore broken in the slopes, the cost of mining was calculated upon the number of tons of ore worked. The number of tons treated was fixed by weighing as often as was deemed necessary (never less than twice a month), the ore in the tramway cars. The men who loaded the cars were instructed to keep them as nearly even full as possible, and the loader and the receiver each kept and reported weekly the number of cars sent to and received at the mill, and any considerable variation in the amount of ore in the cars was also noted. The moisture was deducted from the weight of the ore, and it was fixed, after much experiment, that each carload contained 5½ tons of dry ore. The ore in the Bell Boy, which was purchased in 1892, was weighed in the waggons, and the amount of moisture deducted.

The writer examined the accounts of the mine and found that the cost of mining and milling a ton ore in 1891 was as follows: Mining, \$1.005; mine development, 2,104½ ft. of work, 48 cts; milling, 79.5 cents; general expenses, 21 cents; total, \$2.49.

In 1892, the accounts show the following to be the cost of mining and treating a ton of ore: Empire: Mining, \$1 01; mine development, 34 cents; milling, 79 cents; general expenses, 45 cents; total, \$2.59

Bell Boy: Mining, \$1.89; mine development, 35 cents; milling, 76 cents; general expenses, including hauling, \$1 27; total, \$4.27.

The cost of hauling the Bell Boy ore 2 1/2 miles was 80 cents a wet ton. The cost of mining in the Bell Boy was higher on account of the property not being opened up at the time of the purchase. There were 46,600 tons of ore mined and milled from the Empire properties during 1892, and 10,880 tons from the Bell Boy.

HELENA, Mont., April 10, 1893.

H. M. BEADLE.

PURCHASE OF BROAD COVE COAL MINES.

Mr. William P. Hussey, coal merchant, of Danvers, Mass., arrived in this city on Monday night. The arrival of an ordinary American in this city is an every day occurrence, but as Mr. Hussey is interested in our coal mines, and as a reporter of the *Chronicle* ascertained that Mr. Hussey had on his person a sum of money of no mean proportions, his arrival became at once of more than ordinary interest. A *Chronicle* reporter was soon on Mr. Hussey's tracks, and last night learned that Mr. Hussey had disposed of the money which he brought with him. The facts are as follows:

About a year and a half ago Mr. Hussey bonded what is known as the Broad Cove coal mine from the Inverness Coal, Iron and Railway Company for a large sum of money. At the time he paid a deposit of ten per cent on the purchase price. Yesterday he paid the balance, which amounted to over \$100,000. The transfer was effected through John Y. Payzant, barrister, president of the company, and Mr. W. H. Wiswell, the secretary and treasurer. The *Chronicle* reporter had the privilege of examining the cheques, which were made out for \$10,000 each. Last night the reporter called upon Mr. Hussey at the Halifax Hotel. Mr. Hussey was surprised at the information of the reporter, but nevertheless said he was willing to grant an interview on the subject.

In answer to a question put by the reporter he said that he had succeeded in forming a company of foreign capitalists who were interested in the development of the Broad Cove coal mines. They purpose opening the mines and placing this coal in the market as soon as possible. It has been estimated by the most reliable coal experts in this country, and the geologists of the Dominion Government, that the property contains one hundred and forty million tons of coal.

Mr. R. G. Lockie, general manager of the Springhill coal mines, has examined this property and states that the coal is superior in quality, void of sulphur and phosphorus, and to be the best cooking coal that has come under his observation either in Canada or in the United States. Mr. Wilson, manager of the Sea Bay coal mine, states that the coal of Broad Cove is superior in quality to any in this country, and well suited for various purposes, such as steam, gas, domestic and blacksmith use. From a practical experience as overseer and owner, he is in a position to speak of the excellent facilities that Broad Cove offers for economic working, and also the fine quality of the coal. With 40 years' experience in coal mines in Scotland, the United States and our own Nova Scotia, he says he has never seen any property that can be worked to such great advantage, and has placed this coal f. o. b. at 50 cents a ton. He further states that one of the great natural advantages of Mr. Hussey's property is that a great many million tons of coal lay above the natural drainage, and can be mined without the use of pumps, etc., as no perpendicular shafts need to be sunk, the mine being self draining. This coal makes very little ash and no dense black smoke, and is suited for all purposes. The Dominion government has granted a subsidy to the Inverness and Richmond railway, in which Mr. Hussey is interested, for the construction of a line of railway from the Broad Cove mines to the nearest point of shipment, which will make this property the most valuable in Nova Scotia. The mine is located in the best agricultural district in Cape Breton, and there is no difficulty in producing 5,000 tons or more a day.

Mr. Hussey says he is not asking for any legislation, subsidy or concessions but will be content to pay the regular 10 cents per ton royalty. In connection with his coal properties he has interested several American capitalists who will join him in the immediate construction of a railway from Broad Cove to the nearest point of shipment.

Mr. Hussey intends to leave this week for Cape Breton to make a personal survey of the mines and the proposed line of railway. He will be accompanied by his engineer.

Parties competent to judge assured a *Chronicle* reporter last night that Mr. Hussey has made the best bargain so far in connection with the coal mines, and that the property he has acquired is worth ten times the amount he has paid for it.—*Chronicle*.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT INSPECTOR OF MINES, 1892.

IRON MINING.

The New Glasgow Iron, Coal and Railway Company have now got their works well under way, and return an output of 26,096 tons, and of 5,749 tons of limestone.

The Pictou Charcoal-Iron Company started their furnace late in the fall. They report having mined about 3,000 tons of ore and 450 tons of limestone. They smelted 415 tons of iron ore with 56 tons of limestone and 1,460 bushels of charcoal, and made 211 tons of pig iron.

The Londonderry Iron Company continued working steadily during the past season.

Weak lungs are strengthened by Johnson's Anodyne Lincture, as directed with each bottle.

Ore.		Men.	No. Days Work.
Skilled workmen	underground.....	62	15,425
"	above ground.....	6	1,401
Unskilled "	" " .....	26	6,092
"	underground.....	33	8,257
Limestone.			
Skilled workmen.....			4
Unskilled " .....			1 1/2
Tons.			
Ore mined.....			37,213
Coke made.....			13,538
Limestone quarried.....			12,742
Ore received from Torbrook Iron Co.....			27,114

COPPER.

Little work was done at Coxheath during the year 1892. The returns show:—

Skilled labor, underground.....	48 days.
Unskilled labor, " .....	—
Skilled " above ground.....	96 "
Unskilled " " .....	1,337 "
Teamsters.....	48 "
1,529 "	

Some prospecting was done at Carribou, in the rear of Pictou Town, but no details of the work have been received.

GYPNUM.

The output of gypsum continued much the same. The Victoria Gypsum Company, of Baddeck, report as follows, per W. F. McCurdy:—

We have shipped during the past season (of 1892) 11,900 tons, (eleven thousand nine hundred), 1,660 of which were quarried and shipped from our quarries at St. Ann's, and the balance, 10,240, from our quarries at Port Bevis.

The gypsum shipped from St. Ann's was for land plaster. The quality of gypsum from Port Bevis is most excellent, being exceedingly white and pure, and the plaster of Paris made from it has reached a high reputation in Philadelphia, and in consequence our orders for next season have been largely increased.

Wentworth Rock.

This quarry belongs to the Wentworth Gypsum Co., and is situated in Wentworth, about four miles from Windsor. The yearly output of this quarry is about one hundred thousand (100,000) tons. It is a fine calcining plaster, and is used by all the principal calciners in New York.

Analysis.

Water.....	20.38%
Carbonic Acid.....	0.25 "
Sulphuric " .....	46.28 "
Lime.....	32.72 "

Newport Rock.

This quarry is in Windsor, Hants Co., and owned by the Newport Plaster, Mining and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. It is a white calcining plaster, and of the same grade as the Wentworth or No. 1 plaster, of which there is so much shipped.

Analysis.

Water.....	20.62%
Insoluble Matter—Silica.....	.33 "
Iron—Alumina.....	.41 "
Sulphuric Acid.....	46.12 "
Lime.....	32.47 "
100.00 "	

Miller's Creek Quarry Plaster.

This quarry is situated in Newport, Hants Co., and owned by the Newport Mining and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. It is dark blue and is used for land purposes or calcining, being the strongest calcine plaster known. There is not any hard in this quarry.

Sulphuric Acid.....	46.25%
Lime.....	32.38 "
Water.....	20.30 "
Organic Matter.....	0.56 "
100.00 "	

Walton Rock Plaster.

This quarry is situated in Walton, Hants Co., about twenty-six (26) miles from Windsor, is owned by E. Churchill & Sons, but the output is controlled by the Newport Plaster, Mining and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. It is a blue plaster and makes good calcine plaster for the purpose of making cements, such as adamant and King's Windsor. It is also a good land plaster. Did not have an analysis of this rock.

(To be Continued)

THE RELATION BETWEEN ORE DEPOSITS AND THEIR ENCLOSING WALLS.

Editor Engineering and Mining Journal:

SIR: In a recent number of your paper I notice an article by Mr. H. W. Fairbanks on the above-named subject, in which he describes "the conditions obtaining in some of the more important mining districts of California to see if we can understand what they do teach." The problem proposed for solution is: "Do certain wallrocks indicate rich mines, and are the metals derived from these wallrocks or from deep-seated regions,

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 (CUT PLUG.)

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 (PLUG.)

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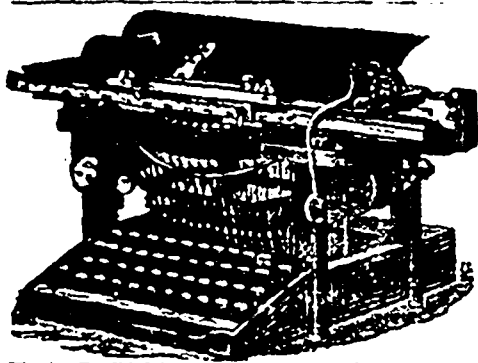
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**JAMES JACK, St. John, N. B.**

whose nature we do not know!" His conclusions are that the wallrock has no influence whatever on the character of the deposit, and that the metals are derived from regions of great depth. He also concludes that the only relation between ore deposits and the bodies of eruptive rocks frequently found with them is that the existence of the latter facilitated the forming of the fissures.

In the first place it should be stated that an influence of the wallrock on a mineral deposit does not necessarily indicate lateral secretion, as Mr. Fairbanks seems to think. It may be due to that, or it may be due to a difference in the precipitating power which different wallrocks exercise on the solutions circulating in the fissure.

I am also afraid that there is some misapprehension in Mr. Fairbanks' mind as to the theory of "lateral secretion." It is not at all necessary, according to its advocates, that the metals should have been leached from an eruptive rock. Professor Sandberger's researches on the veins of Schafbach, for instance, have shown that many of the metals in the veins were also contained in the micas of the adjoining gneiss. He has also shown the existence of many of the heavy metals in various sedimentary rocks in the vicinity of mineral deposits which he has investigated. A complete proof of lateral secretion in any given instance is one of the most difficult things to furnish; if however, as has been done in many cases, it is found that small quantities of the metals of a certain mineral deposit are found in one of its wallrocks, and that the other one contains no appreciable traces of them, the probability is certainly great that the deposits have been extracted from the first mentioned wallrock, either by lateral secretion proper (by percolating surface waters), as advocated by Professor Sandberger, or by leaching by hot mineral waters; in the latter case it is not at all necessary that the metals should have been extracted from the wallrock immediately adjoining the ore shoot, for the circulating waters could easily have transported the substances dissolved for long distances.

It is a great error to believe that all deposits have been formed in one and the same way. Nobody has, as far as I am aware, claimed that eruptive rocks are invariably connected with mineral deposits; it is certainly very common, however, and, on the other hand, there are many regions of intense disturbance in which the absence of both volcanic rocks and mineral deposits is very noticeable. This Mr. Fairbanks really admits, for he says that "mineral deposits are more frequently found in regions of great disturbance and of volcanic activity." There must, however, be not only chemical activity, but there must be a source from which the metals may be concentrated. The crystalline rocks certainly do contain these metals in small quantities, and as we may be sure that they continue down to great depths, the presumption appears strongly in favor of the view that the ores have frequently been extracted from them, either at the surface, at moderate depths, or at great depths. That in many cases a distinct connection exists between the character of a mineral deposit and its walls is too well known a fact to be explained away in a few words.

That in case of the gold deposits of California the auriferous veins exist in almost any kind of rock is certainly an indisputable fact, and the question as to where the gold came from must as yet be considered unsolved; only by detailed and patient investigations can we hope to throw any light at all on this complex problem.

With all the diversity in the occurrence of gold in California there are, however, indications showing that the wallrock has not been without influence; such are, for instance, the absence or peculiar character of the veins in the granite mass of the Sierra Nevada, or in the smaller granite masses in the gold belt proper. In certain veins near Ophir, Placer County, a distinct connection exists between the ore shoots and zinc of earlier, pyritous impregnation of the amphibolite forming the wallrock.

Very prominent is the influence of the wallrock in the persistent belt of copper deposits, sometimes auriferous, which follow the diabase belt of the foothills from Yuba to Tuolumne counties. The connection of copper ores with diabase and the frequent deterioration of the veins when reaching another rock are some of the best known facts in our knowledge of mineral deposits.

Mr. Fairbanks mentions as proof of his views the many auriferous quartz veins in Southern California occurring in gneiss, usually with amorphosed sediments. It appears to me that this series of deposits is on the contrary, a proof of an influence of the wallrock, for they do not, as a rule, occur in the granite rock forming the larger part of the ranges in that region, but only in the smaller areas of metamorphic rock inclosed in the granite. This rule also holds good for many auriferous veins in the northern part of Baja California, with which I am acquainted.

Two of Mr. Fairbanks' arguments deserve a further mention. Speaking of the veins of the mother lode he says, "The chemical action which led to the distinction of the minerals from their original, highly disseminated condition through rock masses must have taken place at far greater depths than it is possible to reach in mining undertakings." This implies that the present surface was also the surface of the country at the time the deposit was formed, an obviously erroneous supposition, since it is the case of the vein in question disregards the extensive erosion which must have taken place since the deposits were formed; Mr. S. F. Emmons has proved, in the case of the Leadville deposits, that they must at the time of this formation have been covered by about 10,000 ft. of superincumbent rocks. The statement quoted is moreover wrong in itself, since we know that hot springs can, even near the surface, leach and concentrate the metals contained in adjoining rock masses.

The next argument is as follows; "If the gold has been leached from the adjacent walls, how is the presence of the sulphur"—in the sulphides usually associated with the gold veins—"to be accounted for? I do not know that analysis has revealed it as a primary constituent of intrusives," It is very erroneous to suppose that sulphur is not contained as an original

constituent of massive rocks. In small quantities pyrite and pyrrhotite are extremely common as primary minerals in diabases, diorites and gabbros. Some gabbros even contain such masses of the latter mineral as to be available as nickel ores. Modern investigators all agree as to the primary character of these sulphides. I might also call attention to the frequent occurrence of minerals containing sulphur as nosite and hauynite in recent eruptive rocks. Furthermore, a great number of the California quartz veins do not occur in massive rocks, but in dynamo metamorphosed, schistose rocks, frequently very rich in pyrites.

In conclusion, it appears as if Mr. Fairbanks had fallen into the same error of which he in his first paragraph accuses Mr. Melville Atwood, that is, of too broad generalizations from insufficient premises.

WALDEMAR LINDGREN.

WASHINGTON D. C., March 28th, 1893.

A NIAGARA MIRACLE.

THE REMARKABLE EXPERIENCE OF A RESIDENT OF THE HISTORIC OLD TOWN.

*Utterly Helpless and Bed-Ridden for Five Years—His Case Baffled the Skill of Physicians—It is the Absorbing Topic for Miles Around—The Details and Causes of his Remarkable Recovery.*

Niagara Falls Review.

It has been frequently declared that the age of miracles has long since passed. However, newspaper men and correspondents have occasionally published accounts of remarkable escapes from death by accident or disease, which have clearly proved that an over-ruling Providence still governs human affairs, and is interested in human lives. These accounts of extraordinary deliverances from positions of danger in this age, when everybody is of such a practical turn of mind, have demanded evidence of an unimpeachable character before they would be accepted by the thoughtful and intelligent reader, and sometimes a most searching enquiry into the facts have furnished positive proof completely substantiating what has been claimed in most cases. While we have recognized the possibility of such wonderful occurrences, it has seldom been our privilege to investigate them, and by careful examination and enquiry into the facts arrive at a conclusion agreeing with the declarations of those presumably acquainted with the incident.

To-day, however, we are enabled to publish in the Review an account of one of the most wonderful and miraculous deliverances of a fellow creature from a life of pain and suffering. We can vouch for the absolute truth of every statement in this article in regard to this remarkable restoration, having examined for ourselves both the man on whom the miracle was performed and many who knew him only as a bed-ridden sufferer, and who now meet him in the daily routine of life. It is now some time since the rumor reached us that Mr. Isaac Addison, of historic Niagara-on-the-Lake, had been cured of a long standing chronic rheumatism. These rumors being both repeated and denied, we decided to investigate the case for our own personal satisfaction.

Accordingly some days ago we drove over to the historic town on our tour of investigation. While yet some miles from Niagara we met a farmer who was engaged in loading wood, and asked him if he could tell us where Mr. Addison lived. At first he seemed puzzled, but when we said the gentleman we were seeking had

been sick but was recovered, he said, "Oh, yes, I know him well; that man's restoration was quite a miracle, and it was Pink Pills that did it. He lives right up in the town. It is four miles away." We thanked him and mentally noted the first bit of evidence of truthfulness of the report. If this gentleman, living four miles away, knew it so he could speak so positively about it, we concluded there must be some truth in the rumor.

Reaching the town we put up at Long's Hotel, and while in conversation with the genial host we soon found that our mission was to be a success. "Know Mr. Addison," said mine host, "I have known him a long time. His indeed was a remarkable recovery. All the doctors about here did their utmost, but he only grew worse, and for years he was bed-ridden. Now he is as smart as anyone of his age. His recovery is a real miracle."

We were then directed to Mr. Addison's residence, and found a well built man with clear eye, steady nerve and remarkably quick action. Almost doubting whether this gentleman could be the object of our search, we acquainted him with the purpose of our visit and requested him to tell the story of his illness and recovery.

Without hesitation he commenced. "About eight years ago I had peculiar feelings when I walked, as though bits of gravel were in my boots, or a wrinkle in my socks. These feelings were followed by sensations of pain flying all over the body, but settling in the back and every joint. I have thought these symptoms were like creeping paralysis. In about eighteen months I was stiffened with rheumatism that I could not work, and very shortly afterwards I was unable to walk, or use my hands or arms to feed myself. I lay upon the bed, and if I desired to turn over I had to be rolled like a log. The pains I suffered were terrible, and I often wished myself dead. My kidneys commenced to trouble me, causing me to urinate eight or nine times during the night. In order to rise, my wife would first draw my feet over the side of the bed, then going to my head would lift me to my feet. I was as stiff as a stick and could not help myself. To walk was impossible, but my wife supporting me I could drag or shuffle myself along a smooth floor. I was in that helpless condition for about five years, suffering the most intense and agonizing pains. I was a poor man, but whenever I could get enough money I would purchase some of the so called cures for rheumatism. It was useless, however, for they did not help me. The physicians visited me. Dr. Anderson said it was chronic rheumatism, and that I could not be cured. However, he did what he could, with bandages of red flannel and rubbing on alternate days with

iodine and roasts foot oil. It was severe treatment and produced unbearable sensations, but did me no good. Dr. Watts said: 'Isaac, if I knew a single thing to do you good I would give it to you, but I don't.' So I gave myself up as hopeless and patiently waited for death to end my sufferings. At times I was even tempted to end my own life.

But one day my family told me of a newspaper account of the wonderful cure of Mr. Marshall, of Hamilton, and I was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I only purchased one box, and although that box did not seem to do me any good, I determined to persevere, and got six more. Before I had taken the six boxes I found relief from my pains, continuing the use of the Pink Pills I have been gradually recovering, and am now entirely free from pain, and can walk a mile comfortably. At first I used crutches, then only one, but now I have no use for them at all. I have gone alone to Toronto, Niagara Falls and to Lockport, N.Y., and have felt no inconvenience.

The people wondered when they saw me on the street after having been bedridden for five years. They asked me what I was doing for my rheumatism, and when I told them I was taking Pink Pills, some of them laughed. But I have never taken anything else since I began the use of Pink Pills, and I am now better. That's the proof. "Why," said he, "just see how I can walk," and he took a turn about the room, stepping with a firmness that many a man twenty-five years younger might envy.

Continuing, he said, "For two years I could not move my left hand and arm an inch, but now I can put it anywhere without pain," accompanying the statement with a movement of the arm and rubbing the back of his head with his arm. On being asked if he felt any disagreeable sensations on taking Pink Pills, he laughed, and said, "that was the beauty of it. With other medicines there were nasty and unpleasant feelings, but I just swallowed the pills and never felt them except in the beneficial effects."

As we saw the hearty old gentleman so happy in his recovered health, and heard him so graphically describe his sufferings, we agreed with him that a great miracle had been wrought through the agency of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. We sought out a number of residents of the town, and in conversation with them learned that the account Mr. Addison had given us of his condition was in every particular correct. His recovery has naturally been the talk of the town and in social circles, and many others are using Pink Pills for various ailments with good results.

A CHAT WITH THE MAYOR.

We called on H. Pafford, Esq., Mayor of the town, and proprietor of a tasty and prosperous drug business. He verified what Mr. Addison had said as to his sufferings and helpless condition, and said he never expected to see him round again. He said he considered Mr. Addison's restoration truly remarkable, and that the knowledge of the benefit to him had made an extensive demand for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, so much that their sales are away ahead of any other proprietary medicine in the market. He remarked that although so extensively advertised, if their use were not fol-

lowed by beneficial results the sale would rapidly decrease, but the firm hold they have taken on the public proves their worth, and that they have come to stay.

THE DIVISION COURT CLERK.

We called upon J. B. Secord, Esq., Clerk of the Division Court, who said he had known Mr. Addison for many years, and that he bore a high reputation for truthfulness. He knew that in the earlier stages of his trouble he had tried several physicians in vain, and at last became incapable of moving himself. As a last chance he took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and these at first seemed to make him worse and the pains increased, but continuing them they acted like magic, and resulted in a complete cure. His cure is looked upon by the people as something wonderful, and no one doubts that the agency employed, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, was the means under Divine Providence of effecting the cure."

Having most carefully and conscientiously examined into the miraculous recovery of Mr. Addison, and dispassionately reviewing the whole evidence we came home fully convinced of the truthfulness of the report. It is a pleasure for us to publish this full and authentic account of the marvelous recovery of Mr. Isaac Addison, and, so far as we can, lend the help of our columns to make known far and wide this wonderful and efficacious medicine which in so many instances has produced startling and unhopd for relief from pain and illness.

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

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2 50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you, and should be avoided. The public are also cautioned against all other so-called blood builders and nerve tonics, no matter what name may be given them. They are all imitations whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

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



## CITY CHIMES.

**DALHOUSIE CONVOCATION.**—On Tuesday afternoon a stranger passing the Academy of Music might well have paused to wonder what the attraction was, for such a crowd of people of all ages and classes, from the small, bare-footed boy to the mighty men of the City, is not often gathered together within four walls. To attend Dalhousie Convocation seems to be becoming a fad in Halifax. Sitting in the gallery and looking over the immense assemblage of people on Tuesday I could not but feel that a large number present would be at loss for an answer if asked the old question: "What went ye out for to eoe." Of course the girls go to hear the President's address and the valedictories, and the boys go to see the girls. Proud parents go to behold their offspring receive due honor conferred upon them, and professional men go because they take an interest in the new additions to their ranks. The small boy goes because it is a free show, and there is to be some fun. After all, perhaps, I was wrong in suspecting people of acting without motive. The Convocation this year was about as usual, with perhaps a little less joking on the part of the students. The members of the faculty and the graduates occupied seats on the platform. President Forrest gave a good address, in which reference was made to the sorrow felt by professors and students in the death of Henry C. Dickson, a student of high ability and sterling character, which took place last week. An appeal was made for more liberal contributions toward the support of the college. The degrees were conferred by President Forrest upon the following graduates:

*Bachelor of Arts.*—Aunand, Edward Ernest, Truro; Barnstead, Arthur Stanley, Halifax; Douglas, Ernest Augustus, Mailand; Finlayson, Duncan, Grand River, C. B.; Forbes, Edgar William, Dartmouth; Keefer, Ralph Tupper, Bridgewater; Logan, John Daniel, Pictou; McArthur, Samuel Johnston, Tyne Valley, P. E. I.; McDonald, Ida Grace, Sherbrooke; McKay, Donald McGregor, Lorne; McKay, Thomas Calvin, Dartmouth; McLesn, Charles Archibald, Englishtown, C. B.; Macrae, Archibald Oswald, St. John; Martin, Albert, Valley Field, P. E. I.; Murray, Lucy Christine, Studholm, N. B.; Putnam, Harold, Onslow; Robinson, Donald Magee, Sussex, N. B.; Ross, Hedley, Stanley Bridge; Ross, George Edward, Newport, Hants; Thompson, Willard, New Glasgow.

*Bachelor of Science.*—Arthur, George, Alberton; O'Brien, Robert Faulkner, Noel, Hants.

*Bachelor of Laws.*—Anderson, Albert Hudson, B. A., Lunenburg; Bennett, Richard Bedford, Hopewell Cape, N. B.; Brown, Harry Whidden, B. A., Wolfville, N. S.; Cameron, Daniel Alexander, Sydney, C. B.; Fulton, Joseph Avar, Lower Stawieck; Graham, Robert Blackwood, Brookfield, N. S.; Grierson, John Arthur, B. A., Kentville; Kenny, Joseph Burke, Halifax; March, Stephen Edgar, Bridgewater; Montgomery, John, B. L., St. John, N. B.; MacCoy, Wensley Blackall, B. A., Halifax; Munro, Henry Havelock, Yarmouth; Payzant, John Albert, B. A., Halifax; Puddington, Henry Fisher, St. John, N. B.; Rowlings, George Anderson Rowe, B. A., Musquodoboit Harbor; Russell, Frank Weldon, Dartmouth; Stairs, Henry Bertram, B. A., Halifax; Thompson, William Ernest, Halifax; Tilley, Leonard Percy DeWolfe, St. John, N. B.; Woodworth, Charles Milton, B. A., Weston, N. S.

*Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery.*—Byers, David Walter, New Annar; Coady, Patrick Francis, Margaret, C. B.; McAulay, Murdock William, Grand River, C. B.; McGeorge, Thomas, Belfast, Ireland; Meyer, Edward J., Halifax; Rice, Frank Ernest, Digby.

*B. A. with High Honors—Greek and English.*—Hedley Ross, high honors. *Philosophy.*—J. D. Logan, high honors; Lucy C. Murray, high honors; Archibald Oswald McKay, honors.

*B. A. with General Distinction.*—T. C. McKay and Geo. E. Ross.

*Special Prizes.*—Geo. E. Ross, Avery Prize; E. G. Mack, Waverley Prize; G. K. Butler, English Prize.

*High Degrees—Master of Letters.*—Ethel Muir, B. L.

*Master of Arts (ad eundem.)*—Walter C. Murray, M. A. (Hio.)

*Doctor of Medicine (ad eundem.)*—Arthur Morrow, M. B. C. M., (Edin.)

*Honorary L. L. D.*—His Honor Judge Sedgewick.

The valedictory addresses were good, but would have been much more enjoyable had the students in the orchestra realized that it was the valedictorians and not their voices that the audience desired to hear. George Arthur spoke for the arts graduates, C. A. R. Rowlings for the law graduates and D. W. Byers for the medicos. Judge Sedgewick made a short speech in his characteristically happy manner, thanking the college for the honor they had done him, and the afternoon's programme was brought to a close. The graduating classes held a dinner at the Queen in the evening to which the boys did full justice, and afterwards spent a jolly time in speechmaking, etc.

**THE FIRST OF MAY IN HALIFAX.**—The day is approaching when about half (I think I am safe in putting it at that number,) of the citizens of our good city change homes, or in one little word, but oh such an expressive little word, "move." All the heart-rending, soul-distressing, body-wearying experiences that centre in that word only they who have in the gentle spring gone by packed up their goods and chattels and leaving the habitation they have called home set out for pastures new, know. On Monday morning, we who are fortunate enough to be "not in it" may expect to be awakened from our peaceful slumbers in the early hours by the rumble of many wheels on the street and the dulcet voices of the teamsters as they tenderly load and unload the household treasures of our neighbors.

**THE AFRICAN CHOIR IN MONTREAL.**—The Montreal *Metropolitan* tells a very good joke about the fair young lady who plays the accompaniments for the African Choir at their concerts. The *Metropolitan* says:—"She was invited to a swell house one evening while here, and was costumed in the

neat black dress she wears on the platform. Some lady friends of the hostess who had also been invited appeared in full evening dress, the gowns cut so conspicuously low that the lady of the house feared the visitor from the Dark Continent would feel embarrassed by the contrast with her own novorely simple dress. 'Don't apologize pray,' remarked the guest of the evening innocently, 'it does not affect me in the least; you know I have lived for many years among savages.' Not a bad bit on the prevailing mode of evening dress for the fair sex, but a little severe. By the way, the African Choir have had good houses in Montreal, and their unique performances have been highly spoken of by the press of that city.

**LEFT AGAIN.**—Manager Clarke and his patrons have again been disappointed in the failure of the Crosson Company to fulfill their engagement at the Academy of Music this week. Not until the second week in May will the doors of the theatre be thrown open, and even then we must not be surprised if our expectations are not realized, as theatre-goers have learned by the experience of the past few weeks that theatrical engagements, like those of a different nature, are too often more easily broken than made. However, all things come to him who waits—if he only waits long enough—and we will hope for the sake of Manager Clarke and those who are eagerly looking forward to having something on at the Academy that the engagement of the company which is booked to give its first performance on the 8th will materialize.

**LECTURE ON TENNYSON.**—The closing lecture of the Church of England Institute entertainment course is to be given on Tuesday evening next by Rev. Mr. de Coyres of St. John. The subject of the lecture is to be "Tennyson," and the Institute will probably have a large audience.

**THE YACHT SQUADRON.**—The quarterly meeting of the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron was held on Friday evening last when the estimates for the coming season were adopted and plans for the season's sport formed. The yacht squadron has several enthusiastic yachting men on its role of members, and the coming summer will probably see some good work done by the trim little crafts in which their owners take such genuine pride.

**THE SONGS OF OLD SCOTLAND.**—The Scottish Concert given in Chalmers Hall on Tuesday evening drew a large audience. The programme was divided into three parts, the first illustrating the stirring times of "Prince Charlie and the '45," given by the Chalmers church choir with soloists, the second of a miscellaneous character, and the third readings from Burns' "Cottar's Saturday Night" with tableaux. The whole affair was well carried through, and all present, especially those of Scottish birth, spent an enjoyable evening.

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