



# THE CRITIC:

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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 rejecting 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.

France and Morocco have been disputing over the sovereignty of the Touat or is, but the difficulty has been settled and terms arranged in favor of the former country. France will henceforth have the right to establish a small garrison in the districts and to control caravans passing through the country, as well as levy a small tax on merchandise.

"The father of the fleet," Sir Provo W. P. Wallis, G. C. B., died at Funtington, Chichester, England, on Saturday, at the age of one hundred and one years. This veteran commander was born at Halifax on April 12th, 1792, and early went to sea. His has been a remarkable career, but as we have in time past enlarged upon it we will refrain at present. It is to be hoped that some demonstration of respect from the English nation will not be lacking now that the "hero of a hundred fights" is dead. At the time of the celebration of his 100th birthday anniversary, it was remarked as rather extraordinary that nothing special was done to celebrate the event, but it was explained that because of the feebleness attendant on his age it would have been dangerous to Sir Provo's life to induce any excitement at that time. That excuse cannot now be urged, and some tribute to the memory of one who saw active service for his country ere the days of steam arrived, would be fitting.

Lady Florence Dixie, who has been a great sport in her day, has come out in the *Westminster Review* with a long arraignment of her former deeds. This lady has succeeded in creating several sensations in her time, and now (perhaps she is growing too old for active participation) she has become too soft-hearted to continue the "female Nimrod" role any longer. Sporting folk will pooh-poo her ladyship's ideas no doubt, and just as many poor little rabbits and foxes, will be run down for "sport." Men must have some way of working off their superabundant energy, and as hunting is not half as bad as many other diversions, they may as well be allowed to follow their inclinations in reason. Not that we think the kind of sport pursued in England, for instance, is ennobling; far from it, but the world cannot be made perfect in a hurry, and men have yet to learn how to pass their time absolutely harmlessly. Lady Dixie's is an interesting experience, and we do not wonder that the dying sufferings of the victims of her skill haunt her with a "huge reproach," for she appears to have done an unusual and varied amount of killing.

We wonder if the defenders of vivisection will find anything to admire in the story of brutality told by James Payn in the *Illustrated News of the World* for Feb. 13th. People who uphold the practice of cruel experiments on dumb animals usually do so on the ground that the ultimate benefit to mankind outweighs the pain suffered by the animals, but they are advocating they know not what. Mr. Payn's story, for instance, is but a glimpse of the horrors of the vivisection room. It was a case where murder had been committed in Paris by pouring molten lead into a drugged man's ear, and it was sought to be established that the pain must have awakened him. To this end two doctors got a dog and experimented upon it in a similar fashion, with the result that suffering passing description ensued. "It was so frantic with pain that it shook off the straps that fastened it down to the torture-table like rotten pack thread," says an eye witness in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Mr. Payn continues, "The names of these fiendish miscreants are not given, but if the College of Surgeons in Paris takes no steps to discover them we shall know what to think of the College of Surgeons in Paris." Kindness to animals is one of man's noblest characteristics, and should be inculcated from early childhood. One can understand ignorant man abusing the dumb creatures, but when so-called educated and cultivated men, such as physicians, disgrace themselves with exhibitions of callousness like that related, we blush for our kind.

In November, 1890, the first national parliament of Japan, which was the outcome of the constitution granted to the people by the Emperor, Mutsu Hito, met for the transaction of business. In view of the extreme antiquity of the Japanese dynasty (said to be unbroken from 660 B. C.) and the former federal system of government which prevailed, the adoption of constitutional methods was watched with great interest by the rest of the world. This first parliament of Japan met for a term of four years, but events which have since occurred cut short its existence at thirteen months. It appears that the party of obstruction in the House refused to vote supplies to the government, which course did not embarrass the latter in the least, for it got over the difficulty by dissolving the chamber, and by Imperial decree promulgating most of the measures which the recalcitrant legislature had rejected. It is sad to contemplate this break down in the endeavor to progress with the rest of the world, and the manner of the failure indicates that it will be difficult to re-establish matters on a secure footing. The very essence of constitutional government is assailed when the executive power oversteps the bounds of constitutionality and suppresses legislative power. Perhaps the Mikado did not fully understand the nature of the decree granting a constitutional regime, and becoming exasperated by the unreasonable opposition of the popular party, felt himself entitled to take the law into his own hands once more.

A clergyman preaching a sermon to young men last Sunday commented sadly on the lack of patriotism in the youth of Nova Scotia. He said they are too easily transplanted, and compared his experiences with men of various nationalities in the United States to prove his statement. The German, he said, however firmly rooted in the land of his adoption, casts many a lingering look across the sea to the Fatherland, and to the Irish there is never a spot so dear as the Green Isle. Nova Scotians on the contrary, he found as a general thing, looked upon other lands as much better than the fair Province by the sea, and would ask in a sneering sort of way how the people were getting on down east, or down home. This is a charge not at all honorable to our fellow countrymen who have gone abroad to seek their fortunes, and we only hope things are not so black as they are painted. We all know that men of our race are inclined to roam, and that it frequently happens that greater opportunities for advancement are offered away from home, where a man stands solely on his merits, than can be procured amongst those who have known him from his boyhood. It is a hard saying that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, but the principle of it is true, and we have to abide by it. Those in whom patriotism is strong prefer to take the chances in the land of their birth rather than go over to certain preferment elsewhere; but this sentiment is rare. Given the fact that our young people sometimes find it expedient to leave home, with which course we find no fault, is it not lamentable that they should ever speak lightly of their home, and fail to remember with affection the scenes of their youth? We do not class ourselves with those whose patriotism and love of home is so great that we could not change our place of abode did circumstances require it or make it advisable, but we have a large share of the sentiment which winds itself about the haunts of old, which turns ever to familiar places and endears all the reminiscences of childhood. We can scarcely imagine ourself, "with soul so dead," as to forget the claims on our regard of our native land. If any Nova Scotian who has done so reads this, it is to be hoped that "the better soul that slumbered" will be awakened, and the love of home regain its rightful proportion to the other affairs of life.

Australia is making the experiment of shipping eggs to England. A sample case of twelve dozen eggs specially preserved, was recently sent to London to be distributed among the various dealers, and if they turn out well, it is stated that trade will be opened next season. The process of preserving the eggs is what the Australians rely on, and they have kept it secret.

The question is frequently asked, and most always in an injured or wrathful tone of voice, "why can't people write their names plainly," and it is one which many people would like to have answered. When youngsters go to school they are taught to print out their names in a manner, if not stylish, at least legible, but from the time they acquire that much skill they proceed to sacrifice legibility to individuality for the rest of their lives. Nearly everybody is familiar with the appearance of documents which have been signed by numbers of people, such as petitions, etc., and everyone knows the names are very hard to read. It is when they go to the printer that the rub comes, and the proof-reader also has an uneasy time over them. Ridiculous and annoying mistakes often occur from this habit of making signatures illegible, but no one is to blame but the writers, and they will not or cannot change their ways. There appears to be no remedy for the nuisance, and we must continue to "wrestle" with hieroglyphics that would shame the inscription on a Chinese tea chest, as some one aptly puts it.

Here is a hint for those who do not want to take the influenza or any other disease that is going. M. Chamberland, an expert, who has been experimenting in M. Pasteur's laboratory, states that no living disease-germ can resist for more than a few hours the antiseptic power of (now do not expect any high sounding medical term) essence of cinnamon. M. Chamberland says it is as effective in destroying microbes as is corrosive sublimate; even the scent will kill them, and a decoction of cinnamon is recommended, not only in influenza cases, but also in attacks of typhoid fever and cholera. So we hark back to one of the stand-bys of our great-grandmothers' time, and the virtues of this fragrant spice are once more to the fore. No more agreeable antiseptic could be imagined, and when we contrast it with a certain disinfectant largely in use at the present time, we only wish that it would become fashionable for our would-be-disease-avoiding friends to carry about little bottles of essence of cinnamon rather than the stuff we dislike so much. It is also stated that coffee-drinking is a safe-guard against many complaints; and here again we find our physic most agreeable. May it prove correct! We will want no noxious doses if we can keep well with the aid of coffee and cinnamon.

What the world wants now is liberality on the part of those who have money, and it is wanted on the continent of North America, in the Dominion of Canada, and down here in Nova Scotia, just as much as in the older countries of the world. Class distinction is developing faster than most people have any idea of, and the results of the aggregation of wealth in the hands of a few is constantly going on and adding to the sorrows and troubles that beset thousands who cannot find food and shelter of the poorest kind, because of the unequal division of means. The sturdy middle class has always been the prop of the state, but if it becomes gradually debilitated, and finally crushed, by the absorption of capital by the few, the long-talked-of struggle between the rich and poor will take place. The thirst for wealth is not greater in the godless than in many a church member, and the latter is often satisfied to know that within the shadow of the church spire under which he bows, misery and want are eating his fellow-men. Such men or women are only Christian in name, and their hypocrisy will weigh the more against them. Liberality, humanity, the fellow-feeling which is said to make us "wondrous kind," have they died out? Religion needs them, the rich need them, everyone needs them, and their cultivation will give grace to lives that now lack it.

Portugal is seriously considering the advisability of selling certain of her colonies in South Africa, rather than demand sacrifices from Portuguese tax-payers to obtain the financial relief necessary for the welfare of the country. Britain is naturally much interested in this proposal, and would most likely prove a large purchaser in case of the sale being held. Everyone is familiar with the disputes in South Africa which have bred bad blood between the Portuguese and English, and the prospect of Britain being able to make her position sure by acquiring Mozambique, and thus giving uninterrupted coast lines from Cape Town to Cape Delgado, is highly gratifying. The Portuguese Colonies in Africa have long blocked British interests, and inasmuch as they have been, financially speaking, an incubus to their parent country, common sense says that it would be better were they handed over to the nation which as a colonizer has been more successful than any other. The price might be small, and it might be large, according to the bidders. If France or Germany should make efforts to secure Mozambique, or any other Portuguese Colony coveted by Britain, the highest bidder would most likely secure the prize. As the advancement of any one part of the British Empire is of interest to all the other parts, we in Canada watch the progress of events in South Africa with the solicitude of one member of a family for another, and the establishment of a great and prosperous Dominion in the Dark Continent is eagerly looked for.

The suggestion made by a writer in the *Toronto Week* about the coming Shelley centenary, that Canada should do somewhat towards celebrating it, will no doubt be attentively listened to by all lovers of poetry in general,

and Shelley's poetry in particular. The crux of the question will lie in the form the proposed action shall take. The writer suggests a memorial volume, composed of contributions from Canada's most talented writers, and he mentions as likely to assist the names of M. Louis Honoré Fréchette, Professor C. G. D. Roberts, Mr. Mair, "Fidelis," Mr. W. D. Lesueur, "Sarepta," Mr. Archibald Lampman, Mr. W. W. Campbell, Prof. Alexander, "Seranus," Dr. Archibald MacMechan, Miss Agnes Ethelwyn Wetherald, and other Canadian *littérateurs* and *littératrices*. At first sight this seems an excellent suggestion, but we fear it will meet with much opposition. Such a volume would in all probability be rather monotonous, that is, if it were too bulky, but that defect might be avoided by a stern and impartial editorship which would accept nothing of mediocre quality. If it is to be done, it should be done quickly, for August 4th is coming on apace, and it should also be done well, lest we expose ourselves to ridicule for attempting an over-heavy task. In our opinion it is desirable that Canadians should take this opportunity of showing "that the great Dominion is not wholly joined to idols, to the idols of the market place," as Arnold Haultain expresses it. "The least literary of the British Colonies" (vide James Payn) has an equal chance with the others to distinguish itself, and a favorable opportunity is here opened. May it be utilized!

As things now are, magazines for one month ought really to be dated a month earlier, for it is then that most of them make their bow to the public. We receive our March numbers when February is about three quarters through, and as the preparation of magazines is a rather lengthy process, it is really misdating them to name them a month ahead of time. The same, in a lesser degree, occurs in the case of weekly newspapers. It is impossible to be up to date in them, and the consequence is that ridiculous mistakes as to events taking place after the hour of going to press sometimes occur. A notable case was referred to by the *London Times* a short time ago. "A well-known weekly illustrated paper," it says, "bearing a date two days after the death of the young Prince, whom all England is mourning to-day, makes no mention of his death, but devotes more than one article to the subject of his expected marriage. The same paper, in an article about Cardinal Manning, commends to his notice a philanthropic object which he might help, and on the date which the paper bears the Cardinal's body was lying in state at his house, where he had died two days before. It may be remembered that, similarly, on one occasion our chief comic paper (happily not comic only) made a light allusion to an eminent statesman, who often figured in its pages, and who had been three days dead on the date borne by the paper. Contemporary literature is commonly looked upon as useful historical evidence of facts. How will the evidence of mis-dated papers help inquiry in after-days? Even periodicals of respectable societies sometimes follow the practice, with similar stupid results." The system is one which calls for reform. In this office we receive the American edition of "a well-known weekly illustrated paper" a day and a half before the date on its cover, and it has to travel from New York to us—a two days' or more trip. Under such an arrangement it is manifestly impossible for the events of the week in which it is issued to be noticed. This leads us to ask if the reading public of the day is childish enough to think it gets its news and comments fresher because of the date on a paper. Scarcely. Then where does the advantage lie? It appears to be merely a custom which has crept into the publishing business, but the error of its way is plain to be seen.

A good deal has been said and written as to the regulation compelling Princess May of Teck to remain unbetrothed for the period of five years, because she was the betrothed of a direct heir to the British throne who died. It seems hard indeed that the mourner should have such a heavy law to obey, and the senselessness of it is apparent to all who give the matter a moment's thought. If this regulation really exists, and we believe it does, what credit will five years mourning be to the Princess? People will only say she had to do it, which will be no great honor to the dead or comfort to her. On the other hand, if the Princess mourns her lover so deeply that she could not contemplate another union for many years, she would not need the enforcement of any such rule, and if she is desirous of marrying it is a great hardship for her to be debarred, because a relic of the dark ages has been surviving until now. A writer in *Grip* speaks feelingly of it as the "Nineteenth Century Sutte," and it is really enough to arouse the indignation of a free people. Thoughts on this subject naturally lead to funeral reform, which is before the British public just now. It is generally supposed that the offering of human sacrifices at the burial of great men is a practice confined to savage races, and yet if we look closely into the matter we will find that something of the same kind holds sway among civilized people. Under the name of respect for the dead many injurious habits at funerals are made almost compulsory by custom; not the least of which is the baring of the head in any sort of weather while the dead is being committed to the ground. Many men have dated illnesses which resulted in death from such exposure, and we are all familiar with cases of heavy colds contracted at funerals. The *British Medical Journal* suggests that steps be taken to shorten the service at the grave side, and also that the wearing of a skull-cap for those attending funerals be adopted. There is much sense in these remarks, and as there is simply no use in helping to fill the cemeteries any faster than can be avoided, they should receive some attention. We continue to do many foolish things from force of habit, and we do not see their un wisdom until some sorry result stares us in the face. Then but too late, we resolve to do what we think best, and let custom and its devotees go to the wall.

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## GHT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

## WE'RE ALL RIGHT.

There are no birds in next year's nest,  
In next year's cream there are no flies;  
No vain regrets disturb my breast  
For aught that in the future lies,  
And last year's flies, and last year's birds  
Have passed the reach of tears and words.

—R. J. Burdette.

Ho—Why are you so sad, darling? Sho—I was just thinking, dearest' that this was the last evening we could be together till to-morrow.

Where Time is Money.—“Ten dollars and costs,” said the Court. “I haven't a cent,” said the prisoner. “Time is money,” said the Court; “thirty days.”

Young jeweller—I've neglected my business, run wild and failed. But I'm going to reform. I'll murry and settle down. Old jeweller (a creditor)—don't you think you had better settle up first.

“Time is money, my dear,” he said, hustling around in a great hurry. “Come off,” she replied tardily, “I've got plenty of time to go down street and buy a bonnet, but I don't get the bonnet just the same.”

It was a bright Boston school-girl who when asked by her teacher to explain the meaning of the Shakesperian phrase “Go to!” exclaimed: “Oh, that is only the sixteenth century's expression of the nineteenth century's ‘Come off!’”

Important Information.—A professor in the medical department of Columbia College asked one of the more advanced students:

“What is the name of the teeth that a human being gets last?”  
“False teeth, of course.”

JUST AS THOUGH IT WERE CASH.—Hilow—“I have discovered another proof of the adage that time is money.”

Gofer—“Well?”

Hilow—“We frequently spend the day.”

Signs of Weariness.—“I am afraid that George is tiring of me.”

“Why, dear?”

“He has been telling me that I am too good a woman to be the wife of such a man as he is.”

## THE POET'S STRAIN.

I love her so! If heaven and earth were mine,  
What joy to lay them humbly at her feet!  
No devotee e'er bowed before a shrine,  
Where priceless offerings were half so meet.  
But since I may not claim a bit of earth,  
Much less of heaven, I'm fain obliged to bring  
In lieu thereof—alack for fortune's dearth!  
A gay but inexpensive Rhinestone ring.

Not on the Bench.—“You say this man had been drinking,” said His Honor. “Drinking what?”

“Whiskey, I suppose,” answered Officer McGobbs.

“You suppose? Don't you know whiskey. Aren't you a judge?”

“No, y'r Anner. Only a policeman!”

His Honor looked carefully at his minion a moment, and then called the next case.

A merry little bacillus, she frolicked in the sun,  
She said, “I am so useless! There's nothing I have done.  
I wish I could do something for others ere I die,  
There are lots of folks unselfish—then why not I!”

This merry little bacillus decided for to die  
To give her life for science, and not to reason why.  
So in a vat of glycerine she plunged—this merry nymph,  
And in the twinkling of an eye was changed to healing lymph.

This merry little bacillus was the leader of the band  
Who're dying now for science in the happy fatherland;  
They all are most unselfish, and quite rejoiced to die—  
These very merry, jelly-jolly bacilli!

His Remedy.—I can't go to sleep. I try everything. I count up to 100 and look at one spot on the ceiling and say my prayers forward and backward, and think of sheep going over a fence, but it isn't any use.

Then as I'm tossing around I think I hear someone saying: “George, got up; it's half-past seven.”

“All right; in a minute.”

“George, get up, or you'll be late.”

“Oh, no; I won't be late. Just a few minutes longer.”

“George you've got to be at the office at 8. You'd better hustle.”

“Oh, all right. Right away. So com'ble here—can't m-u-m—prot' soon—m-m-m—hgnor-hgnor-hgnor.” (Blessed sleep)

Takes 100 people to buy Dr. Sago's Catarrh Remedy, at 50 cents a bottle, to make up \$500. One failure to cure would take the profit from 4000 sales. Its makers profess to cure “cold in the head,” and even chronic catarrh, and if they fail they pay \$500 for their over confidence.

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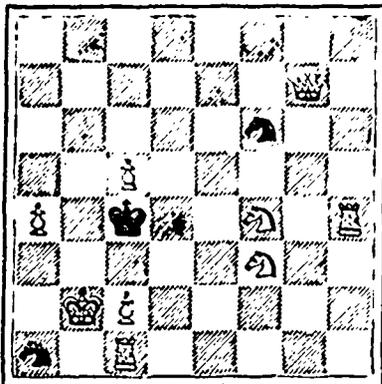
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[Solution of Problem No. 102 : B to K4 Solved by C. W. L.

PROBLEM No. 104. From Montreal Gazette. By Miss Lillian Baird. Aged 10 years. Black 3 pieces.



White 9 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

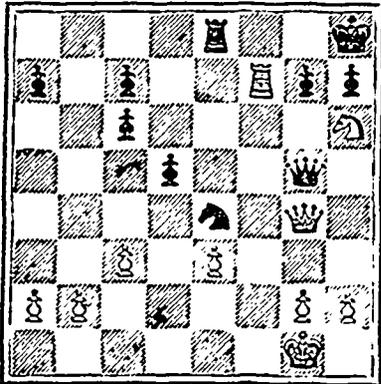
Game No. 105.

A lively skirmish with a brilliant ending, played at the Montreal Chess Club, Christmas, 1891.

Scotch Gambit.

- White. Black. J. Henderson. H. L. P. 1 P to K4 P to K4 2 Kt to KB3 Kt to QB3 3 P to Q4 P tks P 4 Kt tks P B to B4 5 R to K3 Q to B3 6 P to QB3 Q to K13 7 Kt to Q2 Kt to B3 8 Kt tks Kt B tks B 9 P tks B KtP tks Kt 10 Q to B3 P to Q3 11 B to K2 B to K15 12 Q to B2 B tks B 13 Q tks B Kt tks P 14 Castles KR Castles KR 15 R to B4 P to Q4 16 QR to KB P to KB4 17 Kt to KB3 Q to K3 a 18 Kt to Q4 Q to Q2 19 Kt takes KBP QR to K 20 Q to Kt4 K to R 21 Kt to R6 Q to K2 b 22 R to B7 R takes R 23 R takes R Q to Kt4

Position after Black's 23rd move : c



- 24 R to B8 ch!! R takes R 25 K to B7 ch, and Black resigns as he must submit to loss of the Q, or mate in three moves.

NOTES.

- a A weak move giving White an immediate advantage. b There was nothing better to be done, if K to B3, White takes it with the Rook. c This move threatens mate in three moves, or to win the Knight.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The basement of the new Catholic chapel in Dartmouth is now open for service.

Dartmouth's new brick county academy was opened on Monday evening with suitable ceremonies.

Mr. Matthew R. Key Knight, editor of that bright little magazine Canada, paid THE CRITIC a visit on Tuesday.

A series of industrial exhibitions is to be held in St. John's, Newfoundland, the first of which takes place in October.

The storm of Thursday evening of last week was the severest known here for some time. A good deal of damage was done.

Mr. P. B. Casgrain, a Quebec Liberal, has come out squarely against Mr. Mercier. His manifesto has created quite a stir.

We had the pleasure of a visit this week from Mr. J. H. McLean, of the Toronto Empire, who is taking a trip through the provinces.

The Athenaeum Club, of Toronto, has a membership of 1,000. The new club building will be ready for occupation about the first of March.

Rev. Dr. Burt's will at the next meeting of the Halifax Presbytery resign the pastorate of Fort Massey Church. This action is necessitated by ill health.

Judge Jette, of the Baie des Chaleurs Commission, has presented minority report exonerating Mercier and his colleagues, but condemning Pacaud and Armstrong.

Frederick Rinauld, charged with wrecking the Dartmouth train some time ago, was on Saturday dismissed by Judge Johnson as there was no sufficient evidence to convict him.

There are 1,315 persons living in Canada who draw pensions from the United States Government. Mr. Newberry, of Chicago, has introduced a bill in Congress to compel all pensioners to reside in the United States or forfeit their pensions.

We have received a copy of Lovell's Business Guide and Diary for 1892, which is a most useful publication and should find a place in every office. It is published annually, and this is the fourth year. Price \$1. Jones, Lovell & Son, Publishers, Montreal.

A man giving his name as Rastery, of New York, who was on the C. E. R. train from Halifax on the 10th inst., got violent and assaulted a Boston commercial traveller, shooting at him with a revolver. Much excitement ensued among the passengers. Rastery appeared slightly demented.

It appears that the mission of Ministers Thompson, Bowell and Foster to Washington to attempt to re-open negotiations for a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada has not proved a success at present. The former country seems unwilling to treat on any basis that the present Government of Canada is likely to propose.

The Cemetery Committee has reported to the City Council that in view of the decided opinions held by the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church, it is impossible for the city to purchase and control one place only for interments, and that the difficulties that have arisen made it advisable for the Committee not to take any further steps before reporting the facts to the Council.

Moncton has a priest who thinks there are not enough marriages taking place in that town. He is reported to have said that all, except those who expect to become priests, or when for physical reasons it is not desirable should be wedded. He evidently believes firmly that it is not good for a man to be alone, and that people should obey the divine command to increase and multiply.

The U. S. lessees of the Canadian river salmon fisheries have addressed a petition to Hon. C. H. Tupper, praying that on account of the growing scarcity of salmon an Order-in-Council shall be issued prohibiting the Canadian net fisherman who has vested rights from his nets, three consecutive days and nights in each week. They contend that such an Order would not seriously affect any Canadian fisherman, but would prove to the benefit of all.

Mr. F. N. Gisborne, Superintendent of Government Telegraph Lines states that it is probable a motion will be made next session for the Government to acquire the telegraph lines and operate them in connection with the postal service, as in England. He has prepared an elaborate report on the subject, which will be presented. He claims that a large amount of interest can be made on the first cost, and that the amount of money telegraphed would be materially increased.

A gentleman engaged extensively in the phosphate and mica business says that the prospects for the demand of high grade Canadian phosphate are commencing to brighten a little now, after a lengthy spell of dulness. Since last fall no sales have been effected except in a few cases where small quantities were sold at a loss. In mica business is comparatively dull, the only transaction of any importance recently being the sale of 57 tons a few days ago to the Thomson-Houston electric firm.

The Windsor Tribune says:—"A couple of men carrying a wild cat through the streets on Wednesday attracted considerable interest, and was quite an unusual sight in the town. The animal was a very large specimen, measuring four feet between the fore and hind claws when stretched out. It was shot at Mount Denson by Mr. Chas. States, and had been prowling around Mr. Robert Bishop's farm presumably in search of mutton. It was purchased by A. A. Jordan, who intends having it stuffed."

The bye-election in Halifax resulted in the return of the Conservative candidates, Messrs. Kenny and Stairs, by a majority of 500 and odd votes. East Bruce and North Victoria, Ontario, also returned Conservative members, while Peel elected a Liberal. East Elgin, Ont., on Friday elected Ingram, Conservative, by an increased majority; in Kings, N. S., Borden, Liberal, is elected, and in Digby Bowers, Liberal, also had a large majority. The bye-elections in this Province are now over.

The Postmaster-General has been notified that the Government of the Leeward Islands has assented to a convention for a direct parcel-post between Canada and the islands. The convention was received last week, duly signed by the West India authorities. It will go into effect on the 1st of April. It has also been decided to establish a direct money order service between the two countries, and as soon as the preliminaries have been completed due notice will be given as to the date on which it will go into effect.

Formal proposals have been made by the United States to assimilate their canal systems with those of the Dominion of Canada, so as to afford a quick ocean waterway to grain and other freights from the inland lake cities. This naturally revives the scheme already promoted in Canada for the building of a gigantic ship railway, having the same object in view, and Mr. John Brown, of the Citizens' Milling Company, and Mr. David Blain, who were particularly prominent in their advocacy of the Huron & Ontario Ship Railway, are jubilant at what they regard as a possible realization of their long cherished scheme. Any amount of capital is expected to be poured into the project as soon as it has received the sanction of both countries. Mr. Brown claims that the admissions made by the Congressional report published a few days ago practically admit that Canada holds the key of the whole continent. The local committee of the Toronto Board of Trade, having the matter in charge, will at once be convened.

Typhus fever has made its appearance in New York, but strong measures are being taken to stamp it out.

Halibut caught in the Pacific have been sold in Boston. The load was only 6 days and 18 hours from the wharf in Vancouver to Boston, and arrived in good condition.

The U. S. house committee on the elections of president, vice-president and representatives in congress, has agreed to report a bill leaving the election of senators to the people, and conferring the exclusive power on the state legislatures to fix the time, place and manner of such elections.

The Universalist ministers of Massachusetts, in weekly conference in Boston, adopted the following resolution: Resolved, that in the judgment of the Universalist ministers of Massachusetts, it is not only right, but expedient, that the legislature of the State, now in session, should secure to the women of the State the right to vote in all municipal and presidential elections.

The judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States has confirmed the constitutionality of the law closing the mails to newspapers containing advertisements of the Louisiana lottery, which will make it impossible to carry on the gambling institution profitably outside the State. It is now stated that the base of operation of the lottery will be changed to Mexico in 1893 in order to carry on its degrading work.

The U. S. Department of State has confirmed the report from London that Great Britain and the United States have agreed to invite the Governments of France, Sweden and Italy, each to designate a person to serve as a member of the tribunal to be selected to arbitrate the Behring Sea matter. This tribunal will have seven members, two representing Great Britain, two representing the United States and three representing neutral governments.

Senator Kyle has introduced in Congress a joint resolution to authorize the committee on labor to make a full investigation relative to what are known as the "slums" of cities, confining such investigation to cities containing 200,000 inhabitants and over. It is proposed that the investigation shall relate to the occupations, earnings and sanitary surroundings of the denizens of the "slums" and other essential facts necessary to show their condition. Twenty thousand dollars are appropriated to meet the expenses of the investigation.

The Season for March, just out, is filled with seasonable and pretty designs for Ladies' and Children's dresses. The Season furnishes at moderate cost patterns of every article represented in its pages. In addition to the designs for dress, The Season presents each month illustrations of all the latest designs of embroidery, crochet, trimmings, leather and wood work, painting, fancy stitches in knitting or silk work, ornamental art work of every description. The Season is always good and always welcome in every household, and should be in every family where a love of home adornment and happiness abides. Yearly subscriptions, \$3.50. Single Copies, 25 cents. The International News Company, 83 and 85 Duane Street, New York.

General Booth, of the Salvation Army, has returned to England from his trip to Australia and India.

The Pope received the World's Fair Commissioners on Friday last, and said he would be delighted to take part in the exposition and would contribute as far as possible to the success and eclat of the undertaking.

The South African and International exhibition to be opened at Kimberley in September next promises to be quite an event. Applications for space will be received at the London office, 3 and 4 Fenchurch street E. C. until March 1st. Forms can be obtained from the Secretary of the Executive Committee of the exhibition, London.

The silver men have secured upwards of 120 Democratic signatures to their petition, asking the committee on rules to bring in a special order for silver bills. There are 228 Democrats in the house; so the silver men have secured a majority.

The Democrats of the ways and means committee have decided to report the bill placing upon the freelist "all binding twine manufactured in whole or in part from sisal or tampico fibre, jute, manila, sisal grass or sunn." They also agreed to report favorably the bill placing upon the free list cotton ties, cotton bagging and machinery for making cotton bagging. Under suspension of rule the house to-day passed a bill to establish lineal promotion in the army.

The Anarchist movement in Spain is growing. Many wealthy families have left Xeres. A bomb was exploded by Anarchists in the heart of the city of Barcelona on the 9th, one man being killed and three injured. The Bishop of Cadiz was granted an audience by Queen Regent Christiana, on that date, and petitioned for a reprieve for the condemned Xeres Anarchists. The Queen Regent conferred with the Cabinet Ministers, who declined to advise leniency. In a conflict between the police and Anarchists at Barcelona, a woman was wounded by a revolver shot.

The prosecution of Mrs. Osborne for perjury and larceny has been going on in London during the past week. All the stolen jewelry has been restored to the Hargreaves and their expenses in connection with the law suits paid, but justice must take its course with the unfortunate culprit. Captain Osborne is devoted to his attention to his erring wife and tries in every way to support her during the trial. Mrs. Osborne is quite ill, and no one can feel anything but profound pity for her now.

Wm. Campbell, Seaforth, Ont., writes:—I will ever remember with pleasure the day I discovered your valuable remedy. I have used four packages of K. D. C. and must say it is the only medicine that ever did me any good. I have sold K. D. C. to others who also say it has cured them.

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Manufacturers of Gloves, Mitts & Moccasins  
In all the Latest Styles, and from the  
VERY BEST MATERIALS.  
Our Celebrated INDIAN TAN, OIL TAN and  
COLORED BUCK GOODS, as well as  
OIL-FINISHED SARANAS CALF,  
Are made from Stock of our own Dressing.

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A Bottle of Choice Perfumery,  
A Manicure Set,  
A Glove and Handkerchief Set,  
A Brush and Comb Set,  
A Shaving Set, &c.,  
A Pair of Spectacles, in Gold Frames, for your  
mother-in-law, and  
A Bottle of Nisbet's Cocoa Cough Cure, to stop  
that Hacking Cough; prepared by  
J. GODFREY SMITH, Dispensing Chemist,  
Agent for Pebble Spectacles, Opera Glasses,  
Botanical and Miner's Glasses.  
Night Clerk on the Premises. Telephone 813.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC  
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BI-MONTHLY DRAWINGS IN 1892  
7 and 20 January | 6 and 20 July  
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1 " " 1,250	.....	1,250 00
2 Prizes " 500	.....	1,000 00
5 " " 250	.....	1,250 00
25 " " 50	.....	1,250 00
100 " " 25	.....	2,500 00
200 " " 15	.....	3,000 00
500 " " 10	.....	5,000 00
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 " " 25	.....	2,500 00
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LOVE AND GRIEF

I.

Dead Love, dead Love, now shall thy burial be  
I give thee rainbow'd hope to be thy shroud!  
I lay the beauty that maketh women proud  
On thy dead heart: I set my girlhood's gleo  
In that straight bed which now doth compass thee,  
Immortal as I thought, to mortal bowed,  
With all thy supreme godhead disallowed,  
Dead Love, dead Love, and what shall comfort me?  
What now, fresh loveliness will yet arise  
From his dear dust and ashes, his that erst  
Made the whole realm of beauty pale and dim?  
What blossom of glory from his grave shall burst?  
I will not look and see it with the eyes  
That opened at his kiss, and looked on him.

II.

Alas for the mortality of grief!  
Next year, perhaps, and next year I may shun  
The full sweet life of things beneath the sun,  
But only now am I of mourners' chief.  
Too soon I shall have drunken Time's relief!  
A little while, and healing will have run  
Through every vein, forgetfulness begun!  
O Love, dead love, that woe should be so brief!  
And shall this be indeed 'the end of all?  
The steepy drench of Time to soothe and lull  
Into the calm that now I shudder from?  
This hand, which felt thy bosom throb, to cull  
Flowers from thy grave for memory coronal?  
O Love, that to this fashion Grief should come!  
—E. H. Hickey, in *The Athenaeum*.

THEY WERE TAUGHT.

A CASE WHERE ARMY DISCIPLINE WAS TRIUMPHANT.

The commandment of a certain division of the British army in India some years ago having a very considerable degree of authority vested in him, and perceiving that his command included many men who were illiterate, issued an order that one of the younger lieutenants should be detailed in each regiment to teach soldiers who could not read or write. In each regiment, therefore, an officer was duly detailed for this purpose. In the Two Hundredth the man assigned to this duty was Lieutenant Beacham, a young officer who had just joined the regiment.

After taking the introductory steps as regimental schoolmaster, Beacham came to the colonel one day with a significant smile on his face.

"I have to report," he said, "that there is not a single illiterate in the Two Hundredth. Every man has been to school in England, and every one of them can read and write perfectly well."

The colonel, who was an unending old martinet, frowned severely.

"No matter," said he, "orders are orders, and must be obeyed. You must teach the illiterates of this regiment."

"But there are no illiterates!"

"Never mind! You will organize some at once."

"But am I going to make them—?"

"No further questions, Mr. Beacham. I shall issue an order to the captains of Companies A, B and C to detail five men from each company to act as illiterates, and you will give them daily instruction in the alphabet."

The colonel's order was issued at once. Fifteen soldiers of the Two Hundredth were detailed as illiterates. Once a day they were marched out upon the parade, with "primers" in their hands of the same sort from which they had studied in school many years before, and were gravely taught their letters by young Lieutenant Beacham, though the alphabet was as familiar to them as it was to him, or to the commanding general himself.

The soldiers of the regiment had gathered about and enjoyed the scene. After this pleasing farce had been going on for several days, the colonel strolled up one day to the place where "Beacham's Babies," as the regiment called the "illiterate detachment," were reciting their lessons.

"Mr. Beacham," he asked, "is your class making favorable progress?"

"Very favorable, indeed," said the lieutenant, saluting.

"The men are now able to read and write?"

"Perfectly well."

"You are able to report, then, that your duty is fully accomplished?"

"I am."

"Then an order will be issued terminating the detail and returning the men to their duty."

Thus the "illiterates" of the Two Hundredth were no longer called upon to take daily instruction in their A.B.C.'s; but it was many months before their comrades ceased to rally them in quarters upon their school going.—*Youth's Companion*.

SIZE AND STRENGTH OF THE GULF STREAM.

Even those who navigate its waters do not fully realize the strength of its current. Two or three years ago a government vessel was anchored in the Stream observing the current. The wind was very light when a sailing vessel was sighted ahead, drifting to the northward. As she came nearer and nearer it became evident that there would be a collision unless steps were taken to prevent it. The crew of the sailing vessel trimmed their sails to the gentle air; but it was useless, for onward she went, carried by the irresistible force of the current directly toward the bow of the steamer. As the vessels approached each other, by a skilful use of the rudder on board the steamer she was moved to one side, and the sailing vessel drifted past a few feet distant. The captain of the latter was as astonished as he was thankful that his vessel was not lost. All that he could cry out in broken English as he flashed by was, "I could not help it; the waver bring me here."—*John Elliott Pillsbury, in the February Century*.

## THE FIGHTING PROPENSITY.

Is fighting irredeemably wicked? Is there no legitimate human necessity that is satisfied by it? Is it absolutely carnal, suited only to be cast into the fire and done for like the unfruitful fig-tree? There are many sorts of wasted opportunities that men lament. This present penitent counts on a good deal of sympathy when he confesses that for very few lost chances has he grieved with such an exasperating remorse as for some unimproved opportunities of resistance to a fellow man. For example: This penitent was walking one morning in the street of a town where he had lately taken up his abode. He carried a shabby little bag, with a coat in it that he was taking to a tailor. A man who stood on a corner stopped him as he passed and said: "Isn't your name so-and-so?" "No," replied he, "it isn't." "Well," said the inquirer, "suppose you come up to the police-station and we'll see about it." Another man suddenly appeared, and between them, without violence or the laying on of hands, these two detectives edged this penitent a block along the street to the police-station, while he was thinking whether he should go along like a man of sense or refuse like a man of spirit. At the police-station it took about ten minutes to demonstrate that he was himself, and not a Canadian thief with a bag full of plunder. The victim was suffered then to go, without apologies, as a suspicious-looking person who had taken up the valuable time of officers who had other matters to attend to. His detention, short as it was, had made him miss an engagement to see a traveller off on a morning train. That vexed him a little. The more more he thought about it at his leisure the more vexed he grew. The next day he was angry; the next he seethed with ineffectual wrath.

Not any good deed that this penitent ever left undone has cost him such reiterated and stinging regret for weeks and months as that one failure to assert himself when his cause was reasonably good. What restrained him at the time was the reflection that it was a stupid thing to risk a street row with officers who were merely trying to catch a thief. That reflection still has an element of solace about it, but it is inadequately comforting. Probably the motive for yielding was faulty. We are told in Scripture that if a man invites us to go a mile with him we are to go with him twice. Why? Not for fear of him certainly; but perhaps because that is the wisest way in the long run. If we run against a post we don't beat it, however much it may have hurt us; but if a man runs up against us it makes us angry. The principle of resistance comes forcibly into our minds. The impact of man against post is merely a case of matter opposed to matter; but when it is man against man the opposition is of spirit to spirit. Children would kick the post that they have run against. Savages find matter for blows in incidents which civilized people pass easily over. Refined people of good sense and good manners dodge with a bow and smile possibilities of difference in which their neighbors of a less perfect philosophy find occasion for squabbling. The tendency of progress is all in the direction of peace. Perhaps, after all, that remorse that follows unimproved chances of self-assertion is merely one of the throes of a savage instinct that die hard.—*Scribner's Magazine*.

## NEW MUSIC.

"Music hath charms."

Our bright young people who are on the lookout for the latest caprices will want to dance the Passion Waltz, one of the newest and most fashionable dances in the United States. It is a melodious composition, by W. Schlueter, and is dedicated to Miss E. L. Downer, Pres. National Conservatory of Music, Chicago. Full directions are given for dancing, which can easily be understood; the effect is something like the fashionable Rye Waltz. Seven full pages sheet music. Price 60 cents.

Another new dance, with remarkably pretty and bright music, is the Trovata, which is the latest Terpsichorean novelty. The music is unusually fetching, and is a treat to listen to even if one cannot "trip it lightly." C. A. Carr is the composer, and directions are given for the dance. Four pages; 40 cents.

Mr. Charles S. Brainard has given us a splendid polka staccato entitled "Sounds from St. John," dedicated to his many friends in that city. The introduction presents a very pretty arrangement of "Auld Lang Syne," and the polka is ideal in its sparkling vivacity. It is sure to become a prime favorite. Six pages; price 40 cents.

"Dance du Ballet, La Cigale," by Theo. H. Northrup, is a charming little piece of composition, and as bright and rippling as it can be. We have not seen "the dance of the grasshopper," but if it matches the music it must be very pretty. Three pages; 40 cents.

The Queen of the Waltz Folio contains twenty-five waltzes, some of them of great excellence. "The Messenger of Love" is alone worth the price of the whole collection, and there are many others of like value. Some are very easy and simple, suitable for teaching purposes, while others are intended for mature players. There are 128 pages of music in this folio, which will be sent to any address on receipt of the price, 50 cents.

Sunday school teachers on the lookout for Easter services had better send for "All Hail!" an Easter service by J. B. Herbert. The service is well arranged and the selection of hymns, quartettes, choruses, recitations, scripture, etc., is very happy. Ten pieces of music with words are given and the whole is enclosed in a pretty cover with a design of ascension lilies. Single copies 5 cents, by express, one hundred \$4. All of the above are published by the S. Brainard's Sons Company, 145 and 147 Wabash Avenue Chicago, and any one of them will be sent post paid to any address in Canada or the U. S. on receipt of price.

To Music Lovers!—The February number of *Brainard's Musical World* contains, besides a large amount of interesting reading matter, three

now piano pieces: "La Fontaine," a beautiful composition by Ch. Bohm, revised by Emil Liebling; "Melusine," Valse by F. A. Reissiger, and "Carnation," a charming piece by H. Löhner, also an exquisite new song by Richard Forber, "My Love's Dear Eyes." Mailed post-paid for 15 cents in stamps.

## BOOK GOSSIP.

"The Cause of the Ice Age," by Sir Robert Ball, L. L. D., F. R. S., is the first of the Modern Science Series being brought out by D. Appleton & Co., New York. It treats in an interesting manner of many of the results of the action of ice with which most people now-a-days are pretty well familiar, and formulates an astronomical theory of the cause of these phenomena. Sir Robert takes the view that the eccentricity of the earth's orbit has been at times very great owing to planetary perturbation, and that the unequity in the amount of heat received during summer and winter in one hemisphere caused the glaciation of that part. That is, if there were a very short summer, during which 67 units of heat were received, and a long winter during which only 33 units were supplied, and this state continued for centuries a glacial period would exist. The opposite hemisphere would of course be enjoying a genial climate, owing to receiving the heat more uniformly. Readers will use their own judgment of course about swallowing theories, but they are fascinating, and the glacial epoch has more than ordinary charms on account of the antiquity in which it revels and the extreme improbability of any one ever being able to state positively the cause of it. The modern science series is edited by Sir John Lubbock, whose name is a guarantee of the excellence of the volumes which appear. Thoughtful men take an interest in them.

Worthington Co., 747 Broadway, New York, announce for immediate publication as No. 11 in their Rose Library: "The Merry Bachelor," translated from the French of A. R. Le Sage; with designs by R. D. Los Rios, etc. An amusing story of Spanish life, describing the free manners, morals and modes of living of a past generation. Le Sage's writings are invariably entertaining, but one of his best characters is his "Merry Bachelor," who passes through innumerable adventures and conquests nearly all beneath the banner of love. The novel is narrated in a most agreeable way, direct and simple, but withal brilliant in coloring as well as charming in scenes and conversations, absorbing in interest. Price, cloth, \$1; paper, 50 cents.

## INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A despatch from Moncton, N. B., reports a discovery of oxide of iron paint in Northumberland County, about twenty miles from the town of Newcastle, and an assay shows 96 per cent. of pure oxide of iron. Mr. Brumell, of the Dominion Geological Survey, who examined these deposits, says there is no similar deposits known to scientists. "The substance, it appears, does not require any refining or manufacture, but is ready for mixing in oil when it comes from the ground, two pounds giving the required 'body' to a gallon of oil. It may also be used for coloring, and is more powerful than any pigment in use. It is considered a bonanza."

Messrs. Purdy Bros., of Deep Brook, Digby County, are turning out some very fine sleighs this winter. Several handsome carriages are also in course of construction and will be ready for market as soon as spring opens.

John Zwicker, of Mahone Bay, N. S., has been engaged and is under contract to construct three whaleback barges, with a carrying capacity of about 400 tons coal each. This is something new in the line of building in Nova Scotia. Mr. Zwicker has now on the stocks his 127th vessel.

The Torbrook iron mines are being vigorously worked. The new railway from Wilmot to the mines affords splendid facilities for shipments, and an immense quantity of the crude ore is shipped over the Windsor and Annapolis Railway to the smelt works at Londonderry. About 80 men are employed at the mines now.

ROBB ENGINEERING CO., AMHERST.—Business is rushing with the Robb Engineering Co. and full time is being worked in order to fulfil orders. The company have lately supplied a powerful engine and boiler for the Intercolonial Coal Co., Sydney, and will probably place one in the Canada Electric Co's works here. With these engines are used the English Purvis Ribbed seamless Furnace, allowed by the British Board of Trade to be used on ocean steam sloops. These engines are allowed by the board a working pressure of 147lbs to the square inch and are giving universal satisfaction.—*Amherst Press*.

Mr. Ervin, the secretary of the International Brick and Tile Company of Bridgetown, called on us yesterday. He has been interviewing several of our builders and others with respect to the brick manufactured at their works with a view to introducing them to this market. The samples of brick shown were pronounced by Mr. Longstaff superior to anything he had seen of common building brick in the United States.—*Digby Courier*.

Capt. Joseph Snow and his brother Ansel arrived home from Gloucester last week with another addition to the Digby fishing fleet. The Ernest F. Norwood, a handsome American schooner, was purchased there by them, and will be sailed in the fishery from Digby. The Norwood is a vessel of about 80 tons register and well found. She has been new topped within the last few years and is pronounced in first class condition.—*Digby Courier*.

## COMMERCIAL.

Business on the whole continues to move but slowly. Collections both in the city and country districts are difficult, and many firms with abundant assets which are acknowledged to be unquestionably good are driven to great straits to meet accruing obligations.

The reasons for the present difficulties under which the mercantile community labors are not far to seek. Perhaps one of the chief—if not the principal—cause for the stringency has been the unseasonable weather which has prevented the movement of produce and other goods about the country. Importers who ordered and received their customary stocks of goods befitting winter use have found themselves unable to dispose of them, or where they did affect sales it has been to country dealers and retailers who have been unable to realize upon them. Notes and other obligations full due which cannot be met, and time has to be asked on goods that may and probably will remain on the shelves till next fall in most cases. Then, also, the banks have become much more inclined than formerly to demand prompt settlement and to give less leniency to those whom they have accommodated. These monied institutions are doubtless in the right, theoretically at least, but in many cases the result may and often does prove that in pressing claims harshly against men or concerns of probity whom adverse circumstances entirely beyond their control force to ask for extraordinary extensions, they are injuring their stockholders.

All present indications point to an early spring, and dealers in all lines are preparing themselves therefor. An early and dry spring would do much towards reviving the business that has drooped during the winter. A few further failures and suspensions have been announced here during the past week, but none of them are of a character to influence the general condition of business. It is now hoped by many that the worst is passed, and that an increasing activity in trade which is generally anticipated will soon put matters in the old prosperous position.

**WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & Co., NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 13, 1892.**—"During the past week, the whole course of business at the Stock Exchange has undergone a change and been disturbed by extraordinary developments in connection with the coal trade. At first, indefinite rumors came from Philadelphia and other sources of an impending great 'deal' between some of the leading anthracite corporations; but, as there was at the time a large outstanding 'short' interest on these same properties, the reports were construed as merely designed for transient speculative effect. That being the view taken of the situation and the prices of these stocks having been advanced rapidly notwithstanding, the market became apprehensive of a burst of some great combination operation, and most stocks outside the Coalers were virtually neglected.

On Wednesday, the fact was authoritatively acknowledged that an important deal had been already consummated as between the Reading, the Central of New Jersey and the Lehigh Valley Railroad companies, calculated to have important future bearings upon those companies, if not upon the entire production and distribution of anthracite. The purpose of the arrangement is to place the Lehigh Valley and the Central of New Jersey under the direct control of Reading; not through a lease, which would be illegal in the States through which the roads run, but through a trust arrangement which it is assumed will hold good in law. The plan is very much the same as that under which the Chicago Gas Company controls the several corporations of which it is composed.

A majority of the stock of Lehigh Valley and Jersey Central is placed in escrow in the hands of a trustee and in behalf of Reading, and the latter Company places in the custody of said trustee a certain amount of interest-bearing securities to insure the fulfilment of the engagements undertaken by Reading towards the two other companies. Reading guarantees dividends upon the stock of the Lehigh Valley at the rate of 5 per cent until July 1, 1892, at 6 per cent from that date until July 1, 1893, and at 7 per cent from and after that date. After July 1, 1894, 7 per cent is guaranteed, and any surplus above that is to be divided equally between Reading and Lehigh Valley until 10 per cent is paid to the latter, when the Reading will take all further surplus. Reading guarantees 7 per cent henceforth on New Jersey Central stock, and divides equally any surplus above that amount with the latter company. The directors of the two minor roads will be given full representation in the directorate of Reading.

This combination will cover fully 60 per cent of the present production of anthracite coal. To guard against the possibility of this majority in production being at some future time lost, it is understood that the friends of this transaction have procured a controlling interest in Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, so as to secure the more certainly the harmonious co-operation of that company for the objects contemplated in the amalgamation. The harmonious co-operation of these four companies will control 75 per cent of the entire output of anthracite. This arrangement covers a share and bond capital aggregating, for the three combined companies, \$362,500,000 and must therefore be ranked among the most important railroad consolidations accomplished in our railroad history.

The professed object of this great 'deal' is to produce better harmony among the producers and carriers of anthracite, to economize in the methods of its distribution, and to obtain better control over its prices. The means seem to be construed as a short and easy way to the end. Probably, there is little doubt that the first results will be satisfactory, even highly so, to the owners of the properties. But it is not to be overlooked that the consolidation is an experiment, and that its outworkings must encounter problems new to our industrial experience and the solution of which cannot now be foreseen. In its principle, though not its form, the compact is virtually the same as that upon which our great 'trusts' have been formed and, with one or two exceptions, our experience of those organizations has not been such as to encourage sanguine hopes of their permanency. Within the past month, two

of them have broken up, partly from disagreements among their members, but principally because they have failed to insure the control for which they were organized. The public will regard this new amalgamation of interests as a long step in the direction of a monopoly of the anthracite trade, and certainly not without some *prima facie* show of reason. How that ordinarily dangerous power will, in this case, be used remains to be seen. It can hardly fail to be viewed with distrust by all classes of the community; for it holds a threat over every consumer of fuel, from the great transportation and manufacturing corporations to the humblest cottager."

**DRY GOODS.**—Trade in textile fabrics cannot be said to have improved much during the past week, though travellers are sending in more freely sorting up orders for spring goods, and report that their customers are showing more interest in looking at samples of fall material though they do not feel inclined to order largely as yet. Most salesmen write hopefully of future prospects. The threatened advance in the prices of cotton goods has not materialised as yet and the general impression of the trade appears to be that figures are as high now as the public is willing to go, and that any further pushing will largely and generally reduce the use and consumption of that line of goods.

**IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.**—Business in all branches of the metallic trade is very dull both here and throughout Canada—in fact nothing is doing and it is not expected that any improvement will occur for some weeks, that is, until active operations commence in the spring. The New York iron market is reported by the *Commercial Bulletin* as follows:—"Manufacturers are securing orders to a fair aggregate amount for various descriptions of finished iron and steel, but new business is not remarkably flattering when compared with the average since the beginning of the year, and it is no secret that results are more or less disappointing nearly all along the line. Capacity of mills and furnaces meanwhile continues on an enormous scale, since manufacturers are more inclined to take their chance on the future instead of curtailing operations. As natural under such conditions, an undercurrent of weakness obtains in those lines where combination or agreement of manufacturers does not operate as a restraint, and there are some signs also that the enduring qualities of such combines are severely tested. In crude material there has been no radical changes, but the undercurrent is one of weakness, and products that do not stand high on their own merits have either to be sold at low figures or put aside to await developments."

**BREADSTUFFS.**—A fair trade is doing in flour here on local account, but the market is on the whole very dull and prices are unchanged. The movement in oatmeal and in feed continues very small, but figures remain steady. Beerbohm's cable reports wheat steady and corn steady but quiet. At Chicago there is still a nervous feeling in the grain trade that the zealous reformers at Washington may ignorantly damage the business interests of the country in their efforts to remedy undoubted evils. There is an inclination to do as little as possible until this legislative bugbear takes more definite shape, as many argue that it will unsettle the markets and harass the trade as the Russian *ukase* did. Hence the wheat market is nervous and irregular, but a firm undertone prevails. Cables have all been strong and higher. Corn has been dull but firm—more in sympathy with wheat than from any other cause. The New York and Toledo markets have been steady.

**PROVISIONS.**—There is a good enquiry noted for pork here, and the supply being small and few hands, the feeling is decidedly strong. No change has transpired in the Liverpool provision markets, which are dull but steady. The same may be said of the Chicago provision and hog markets, in which little or nothing is doing, but prices are firmly held.

**BUTTER.**—In this market butter is rather slow and, though the supply is not over large, the demand is very sluggish and, while prices are nominally unchanged, shading would be submitted to in order to effect sales. There has been a sharp, perpendicular drop in the English butter market, cable advices reporting a decline of 8s. to 9s. in Danish at a single slap. This is said to be owing to the large and early arrivals of Antipodean and Continentals. We hope that none of our friends who have held on in the expectation of realising better prices will discover when too late that they have held too long. If, however, they have they can only blame themselves, for the Critic has frequently pointed out to them this danger that we know to be ahead of them. A London correspondent writes:—"The onward strides of the butter quotations have received a check, and the relapse has been so sudden and severe as almost to amount to demoralisation. The fatuity of the Copenhagen committee in continually piling shilling upon shilling to the price of Danish butter, until it reached a preposterous figure, had met its reward some weeks ago, when buyers, except those compelled by fancy to purchase, began to let these brands severely alone. The attraction necessarily directed to other sources of supply has resulted in the forcing up of rates for Colonial and Continental butters too, until at last the patience of purchasers has been fairly overtasked. Turning to mixtures and substitutes, purchasers had given them a filling, until all round the market was as dull as it could possibly be. There can be too much of a good thing, however, and the holding aloof of buyers has at length brought the climb down, which has been performed this week to the tune of a heavy drop. Antipodean produce has felt the strain heaviest, though Continentals have realised the position to the rate of 4s. to 6s. decline. Our friends in Australia, buoyed up by the knowledge of a certain profit, and backed by an insane Government bounty, have rushed headlong into combat with the world at our marts, the anomalous position being presented of wholesale prices in London for Australian butters being shillings below what Sydneyites can purchase them for. They have been so well received here, that exporters thought they could send us any amount and still reap a handsome profit. Hence, though the season is but four weeks old, there have been landed here from Australia and New Zealand, 38,872 pkgs., whereas for the whole season last year we had thence but 86,729 pkgs., against 57,274 pkgs. in 1890. It is thought that, encouraged by good prices, shippers in New Zealand may con-

tinue to send us consignments up to June, instead of staying at March, as is the custom with Victorian exporters. Should they do so, disaster must be the result, as there will be too much fresh cross-channel stuff on hand to allow them much of a quotation. American and Canadian butter have benefited by the rising of the market barometer, and the excellent character of the offerings for the Dominion has assured them good prices, finest creamery selling this week in Liverpool up to 120s., and Manchester and Bristol at 124s."

**CHEESE.**—There is little to remark concerning cheese in this market, except that victor's supplies are rapidly decreasing, which gives the market great strength, but prices have not as yet been affected. We note that the Montreal and other western centres are being rapidly denuded of their supplies, and holders in this Province who evinced their faith in the future of cheese by retaining theirs may yet find their hopes fruitifying in advancing prices. At any rate we hope that they may do so. A London letter says:—"Cheese is firm to advancing, the general quotations both here and in America and Canada running about level. Canadian Septembers are quoted 57s. to 58s., and though there are some parcels to be picked up lower than this, there are not many, and holders feel confident of higher prices, as the stock of summer goods is practically exhausted. Rates may be said to have advanced fully 1s. to 2s. in London, while more money is asked for them in Liverpool and the North. In Glasgow Messrs Walter Lawrie & Co. report that fine white Canadian are more inquired for, and being well cleared command 2s. to 4s. more than they did ten days ago. Those who hold good stuff at present should make money, and undoubtedly will."

**EGGS.**—The supply of eggs has fallen off rapidly in the last fortnight, and really good fresh eggs are in active demand and difficult to obtain. They are offered at retail in the markets at 35c. to 40c. In large lots guaranteed 5c. less is paid for them. Lard and salted eggs have never been received with favor in this market and do not bring more than 18c. to 20c. "Eggs keep quiet in London, mainly owing to the influenza burst, which seems to have unhinged more than one market in provisions, etc. Prices are lower, but stocks are well cleared. Canadians in Liverpool still rest despondent. The slaughter of prices continues, and 5s. to 7s. is about the range. In Manchester, where the market is bare of stock, things are slightly better, the rates being 8s. 6d. to 9s. per 120. A fairy story comes over the cable from Australia to the effect that they have discovered a method of preserving eggs fresh for a twelve month, which secret no one elsewhere on the world's broad surface is in possession of, and that trial shipments are on the way to the London market from Melbourne to test the market. "If they arrive in good marketable condition, it is possible a trade will be opened up next season." How lightheartedly these cablegraphists speak of making a trade in the most perishable of perishables. It is not safe to prophesy in these days of science and perfected preserving agencies, but I calculate there will be more shell than egg on arrival here, especially if they treat them as some of their butter was treated last year. People in the trade here laugh at the idea; but even that does not go for too much. For did not they laugh at Canada being able to send us fresh eggs? Canada laughs now, methinks. I shall, however, believe more about these eggs when I see them. Will the Victorian Government bring the egg exporters up with the feeding bottle as they have done the butter men, and given them a bounty? Anything seems possible there. Anyhow, the mere rumor of the thing, to say nothing of the humor of it, should put Canadians on their guard, and if Australia is capable of sending us eatable eggs, should put them on their motto to keep the trade they have won and not let it be fished from them as has been their butter business."

**FRUIT.**—There is nothing to remark about either green or dried fruit in this market at present, as nothing is doing in either except that shipments of apples from this Province to England are being vigorously pushed, and it is likely that about all our reserves will have been shipped by the end of March. In London apples have not been much in evidence this week, but some small sales of poor Canadians showed good returns considering the quality. A fair cargo of Nova Scotians is held over for next week, and is bound to realize full rates, as it is said to unbarrel well.

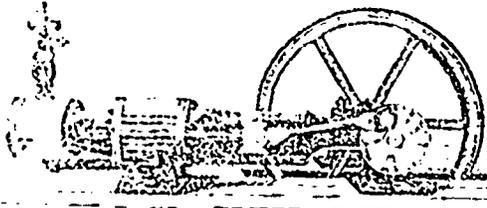
**SUGAR.**—Business in the local market continues disappointingly dull, the demand being entirely of a jobbing character and slow at that. Foreign markets have not developed anything new, the excitement having worn off. Still, in spite of this, the situation is pretty strong and as the demand increases, an increase in values is very probable as raws are too high for present prices of refined and the raw market is not likely to decline with the present small estimates of crops. Prices remain unchanged at the refineries.

**TEA AND COFFEE.**—The tea trade is better, all grades of tea moving freely. The stocks of good grades of Japans are evidently small, but those on spots are meeting fair enquiry and fetching good prices. Coffee is not moving very freely, but some business is reported in Rio's and Jamaica's.

**FISH.**—It is very difficult to say anything about fish in the present dull and lifeless state of the trade. There has not been a single feature of interest developed for many weeks, and even the near approach of Lent promises no increase of liveliness, as it is expected that the prevalence of *la grippe* will bring about a relaxation of the rules that usually govern that period, so that a fish diet will not be the necessity that it usually is. Be this as it may, the business seems to have sunk here into an almost hopeless state, and it is hard to see a ray of hope, at least in the near future. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, Feb. 17.—"No. 1 green cod is firm at \$5.50 to \$6, with \$6.25 for small lots; large cod \$6 to \$6.25; dry cod \$6.25; Newfoundland salmon \$18 to \$19 per tierce and \$12 to \$13 per bbl.; Labrador herring \$5.50 and French Shore \$5 to \$5.25; the market for smoked fish is steady, and we quote Yarmouth bloomers per 60 box \$1.10 to \$1.25; St. John bloomers per 100 box 90c. to \$1.10; boneless cod, large boxes, 6c. to 7c.; do. small boxes 7c. to 8c." Gloucester, Mass., Feb. 17. "Receipts continue light with an active market for the season. Bait is now

in good supply, with more on the way, and a good spring fishery is anticipated. We quote: Mixed fish for curing, large cod, \$2.75; small do. \$1.80; eusk \$1.90; hake \$1.20; haddock \$2.25. Fresh Shore cod \$5.50; haddock \$2.50; fraz n herring \$3.50 per cwt.; herring bait from cold storage \$3.50 per cwt.; fare sales of Georges cod \$5 and \$3.75; last fare sale of Bank halibut 13c. and 10c. per lb. for white and gray. Jobbing prices for mackerel as follows: small plain 3's \$8.50 to \$9 per bbl.; small rimmed do. \$9.50 to \$10; medium rimmed 3's \$13; medium shore 2's scarce \$17 to \$18; large Bay 2's scarce \$18 to \$19; shore 1's \$24; bloomers \$29 to \$30. New Georges codfish at \$7.50 per cwt. for large, and small at \$5.25 to \$5.50; Bank \$6.75 for large and \$4.50 to \$4.75 for small; Shore \$7.25 and \$5.25 for large and small. Dry Bank \$7.25, medium \$5.50; cured cusk at \$5.75 per cwt., hake \$2.63 to \$3; haddock \$4.25; heavy salted pollock \$3, and English cured do \$4 per cwt.; Labrador herring, split, \$6 per bbl.; round \$5; Shore round \$3.50; Newfoundland 2ds. \$3; pickled codfish \$6; haddock \$5; halibut heads \$3.50, sounds \$13; tongues and sounds \$13; tongues \$11; blowives \$3.50; trout \$14; Halifax salmon \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16."

COMPOUND CONDENSING ENGINE, for Mining, etc.



HOISTING PLANTS, GOLD MINING & MILL MACHINERY. Write for Prices.

W. W. Howell & Co. 1221 to 1223 LOWER WATER ST

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES. Our Price Lists are corrected for us each week by reliable merchants.

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Leaf	5 1/2
Unrefined	4 1/2 to 4 3/4
Circle A	4 1/2
White Extra C	4 1/4
Standard	3 1/2 to 3 3/4
Extra Yellow C	3 1/4
Yellow C	3 1/4 to 3 1/2
TEA.	
Congou Common	17 to 19
" Fair	20 to 23
" Good	25 to 28
" Choice	31 to 33
" Extra Choice	35 to 36
Oolong Choice	37 to 39
MOJASSES.	
Barbadoes	33
Demerara	35 to 38
Diamond N	48
Porto Rico	34 to 35
Cienfuegos	none
Trinidad	32 1/2 to 38
Antigua	33 to 34
Tobacco Black	45 to 47
" Bright	47 to 55
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread	8.00
Boston and Thin Family	6 1/2
Soda	6 1/2
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case	7 1/2
Fancy	8 to 15

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, per bbl., N. S.	2.00 to 3.00
Oranges, Jamaica, bbls	6.50 to 7.00
Lemons, per case	4.75 to 5.50
Cocoanuts, new per 100	5.00
Onions Am. per lb.	2 1/4 to 2 1/2
" Canadian, per lb.	5 1/2 to 6
Dates boxes, new	6 to 7
Raisins, Valencia, new	10 to 11
Figs, Elima, 5 lb boxes per lb., new	9 to 10
" small boxes	9 to 10
Prunes, Stewing, boxes	1.50 to 2.00
Bananas	1.50 to 2.00
Cranberries, per bbl	1.50 to 2.00

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

FISH.

	Ex Vesse.	Ex Store
MACKEREL—		
Extras	00.00	22.00
No. 1	00.00	19.00
" 2 Large	00.01	15.00
" 2	00.00	12.00
" 3 Large, Reamed	0.00	9.00
" 3, Reamed	0.03	8.00
" 3 Large, Plain	0.00	8.00
" 3 Plain	0.00	7.00
Small	0.00	6.00
HERRING.		
No. 1 C. B. July	0.00	5.50
" 1 Fall split	0.00	4.25
" 1 Fall round	0.00	3.75
" 1 Labrador	0.00	6.25
" 1 Georges Bay	0.00	2.25
" 1 Bay of Islands	0.00	3.50
ALEWIVES, No. 1	0.00	5.50
SALMON.		
No. 1, 3/4 bbl.	00.00	16.00
No. 2, 3/4 bbl.	00.00	11.00
" 3, "	00.00	13.00
Small	00.00	00.00
CODFISH.		
Hard C. B.	0.00	6.00
Western Shore	0.00	5.75
Bank	0.00	4.75
Bay	0.00	4.25
Newfoundland	0.00	none
HADDOCK.	0.00	3.75
BASKS & WESTERN	0.00	3.75
HAKU	0.00	3.00 to 3.25
POLLOCK	0.00	4.00
HAKE JOANS, per lb.	2 1/4	
COD OIL, per gal.	29	32c.

BREADSTUFFS

Markets are a little better. The English markets are improving and so are the Canadian.

Cornmeal is a little lower.

FLOUR.	
Manitoba Highest Grade Patent	5.75 to 6.00
High Grade Patent	5.10 to 5.20
Good 90 per cent. Patent	4.90 to 5.00
Straight Grade	4.20
Good Seconds	4.40
Graham Flour	4.60 to 4.75
Oatmeal	4.25 to 4.4
" Rolled	4.45
Kiln Dried Cornmeal	3.10
" In Bond	2.90
Roiled Wheat	5.55
Wheat Bran, per ton	21.00 to 21.50
Middlings	22.50
Shorts	22.50
Cracked Corn including bags	35.00
Ground Oil Cake, per ton	36.00 to 38.00
Moulce	24.00 to 28.00
Split Peas	4.10
White Beans, per bushel	1.50 to 1.53
Pot Barley, per barrel	3.90 to 4.50
Canadian Oats, choice quality new	43 to 45
P. E. Island Oats	41 to 45
Hay	13.00 to 14.00

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

PROVISIONS.

cef. Am. Ex Mess, duty paid	13.50 to 14.0
" Am. Plate	11.50 to 15.00
" Ex. Plate	15.00 to 15.50
Pork, Mess, American	15.00 to 15.50
" American, clear	17.50 to 18.00
" P. E. I. Mess	15.00 to 15.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	14.00 to 14.50
" Prime Mess	11.50 to 14.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island	12
" American	10 to 11
Hams, P. E. I., green	9

Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	25
" " in Small Tubs	25
" Good, in large tubs, new	17 to 20
" Store Packed & oversalted	15
Canadian Township, new	20 to 22
" Western	18
" old	18
Cheese, Canadian	12
" Antigonish	12 1/2

SALT.

Factory Filled	\$1.50
Fine Liverpool, bag, from store	60
Liverpool, 3/4 hhd	1.60
" " Adoat	
Capri	none
Turks Island	none
Lisbon	none
Coarse W 1	none
Trapan	4.40
" Adoat	none

## HE CAME AND WENT AGAIN.

He was the humblest man in the world. He wore ragged clothing and lived in the filthiest tenement house in New York. He was unlettered, had never opened a book, and seemed to know little of the ways of men. His hair and beard were long and like golden silk; his eyes held the blue of infinite space.

When wealthy people passed him they shook their heads and said, "He is demented;" but the poor who knew him, lowered their voices when he was near and whispered that he belonged to a better world, for in his eyes they saw a strange light of eternal kindness.

"Why are you so good to me?" the poor would ask, marvelling over his tears of sympathy.

"Because I love you," he would answer, "and love is the mother of all that is good. If you will love men as I do your way of life will be strewn with roses from heaven and your vision know no end."

He had never been in a church nor heard one word in the Bible, and yet, with a far-away light in his eyes, he used to talk of immortality and infinite love. "Love is everlasting life," he would say, "love is eternal."

His poor old mother did not understand him, and she was often troubled on his behalf. She used to plead with him to stay with her more and not to give up his life so completely to others.

"Why," she would argue plaintively, "even the great clergymen who preach in the grand churches, and who are said to be the best of men, do not risk their lives and love others as you do. They seldom come here where everybody is so poor." Once he asked her to tell him what the clergymen taught, and when she tried to explain the creeds of the different denominations, he shook his head and turned pale with perplexity and pain.

"I can't understand," he said sorrowfully. "It all makes my heart ache. It seems to me that the church-members, too, are in the dark. Love is food for the soul and they are starving. People everywhere are dying in crime and pain and no one offers to help them."

One day after he had been laboring for a week, without sufficient food and sleep, among the fever-stricken poor, he fell ill and his mother thought he was about to die. She ran, her gray locks streaming in the wind, to the parsonage of a little church near by and inquired for the minister, but was told by his wife that he had been gone for several weeks to a watering-place in the mountains. The old woman ran on further till she came to a great church whose majestic spire seemed to touch the clouds. A stately rectory was near. Soft music, mingled with merry voices, came out to her through the open doors. Awkwardly and tremblingly she went up the polished marble steps and a servant in livery told her gruffly that his master was dining with his bishop and other distinguished personages, and that she would have to wait.

She replied with a groan that she feared her son was dying. The man went to his master and came back saying, "He can not see you now."

She sat down in the great hall and tried to pray. Before her hung a costly painting representing Jesus and a child in his arms, a lamb at his side. She smelt the fragrance of flowers and heard the clinking of wine-glasses, the tinkling of silver and rare china, short speeches and laughter.

"The dean, it seems," she heard the bishop say, "was reproving one of the young clergymen for becoming intoxicated. The young scamp's reply quite took the dean off his feet. 'If I mistake not, sir,' said the young priest, 'the liquor I drank came from your celebrated art-gallery and bar-room.'"

This story was greeted by hearty laughter, and then the old woman heard the bishop giving a description of a new yacht which he had just bought. By and by the rector came out. His cheeks were slightly flushed, his manner betrayed impatience.

"Well," said he to her, "what is it? I am very busy."

"I am afraid my son is dying," she said timidly, abashed by the splendor of his dress and abrupt manner. "I thought some minister ought to see him."

"Where do you attend church?" he asked, looking down at her tattered attire.

"I do not go to any," she faltered.

"I have as much as I can attend to in my own parish," he frowned; "besides my bishop is here as my guest, there is a young theological student with me who will go." And he went back to the dining-room and sent the young man out to her.

"Show me the way," said the student, and he shrugged his shoulders and blushed because the footman seemed to comprehend the situation.

Without a word she led him through the squalid streets to the house, and up the narrow stairs to her miserable room. The sick man lay alone on a hard couch.

"What can I do for you?" asked the visitor.

A look of hope came into the pallid features of the one addressed. His voice was low and eager when he replied:

"A poor woman down stairs has fallen and broken her spine. I fear she is without attention. I was trying to reach her when I fell ill. Perhaps you will go to see her; I need nothing."

"His mind is wandering," said the student, turning to the mother. "He could not comprehend anything I might read or say now. He needs medical treatment. You should apply to the public charities." And he went away, brushing the sleeve of his coat which had caught a cobweb.

At her son's request the mother went below. Presently she returned with the information that the injured woman's needs had been attended to. Then she got a Bible and began to read to him for the first time in life. When she had read a few passages he asked her what it was, and she replied:

"They say it is the Word of God, and that it shows us how to live."

When she was reading of the life of Christ he listened with a profound look of perplexity on his pale face. But when she pronounced the words, "Love thy neighbor as thyself," he uttered an exclamation of surprise, and sat up in his bed.

"I have spoken those words before!" he cried, "but in a different language. It was in another life which seems like a dream. I lived long, long ago, in a far away land. I had another mother there, Mary was her name, and a good father whom the people called Joseph. I lived there as I do here, but the world mocked me because I tried to teach them to love one another—they could not understand. They put me to death. They made a cross and hung me on it, on a hill in the direction of the setting sun from Jerusalem. A multitude gathered to see me die."

Amazed at his radiant and transformed countenance, which held in it the light of eternity, she fell down before him crying:—

"My Lord! My Master!"

He lifted her up, his weakness gone.

"Rise," said he gently. "Call me not 'Master,' for I am but the son of God, as you are His daughter. The Father of us all, in His love, is not better than the humblest of His children."

She was going out to cry aloud in the streets that Jesus, the son of God, had come to earth, but he prevented her.

"Speak not of me to them," he said softly; "they could not understand; it would be even as it was before."

That very day he went about according to his humble wont, among the poor and the miserable, spreading joy and comfort everywhere. Wan-faced courtesans, with death and hate in their eyes, despairing thieves, murderers, and would-be suicides, listened to his words of hope and began life anew. He went to the houses of the wealthy and plead in behalf of suffering men and women, misguided children, and mistreated animals, but was called a tramp and sent away.

One day his mother led him to the corpse of a dead friend. "Make him live again," she whispered.

He looked down at the dead and smiled infinitely. He took a flower from a vase, and put it into the hand that was cold. "This is the birthday of my friend," he said. "Should I wish to alter the work of my Father, in whose eyes all things are perfect? Our friend is this day delivered from the womb of earthly travail."

One bright morning she came and laid herself at his feet.

"I have heard strange things to-day," she said, "things I have not learned before because I am so ignorant. They say that all the great and good churches in Christendom have grown up upon the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth."

"Nazareth," he repeated dreamily, "I lived in Nazareth."

"They worship him that was crucified on Calvary; ah! they would listen to you now, my Master. You have lived in their memories for centuries. Hoar, the bells are ringing. It is the Sabbath, the Lord's day!"

"My Father's day has neither beginning nor end."

"Come, go with me," went on the woman eagerly, "we shall hear them praise your name."

"I will go with you," said he, a strange look in his eyes.

She ran from the room and presently came back with a suit of new clothes which she had borrowed from a dealer. Her face was aglow with pride and joy as she spread them before him.

"What are they for?" he asked in gentle surprise.

"For you," she said, "that you may go into the house of the Lord robed as—as others are."

A blended look of wonder and pain passed over his face.

"The spirit of the man is not clothed with the wool of the sheep that was slain," he said gently. "I will go as I am, and fear naught in my Father's presence."

She led him down several streets till they reached a grand thoroughfare. Along this they went side by side, jostled by the fashionable throng, till they came to a stately church. Going up the broad stone steps they entered the great Gothic doors. A group of men in the vestibule laughed at his long hair and ragged attire. Elegantly dressed ushers were seating the people as they entered. They did not speak to the woman and her son, but smiled at one another, and passed some jests in undertones. After awhile one of them drew near, and said to her:—

"Have you not made a mistake, my good woman? This is St.—— Church. St.——'s is the next below."

Tears were in her eyes as she led her son away. By and by they came to another edifice. In a niche in the stone wall near the entrance was the figure of Jesus on a cross. He paused and looked at it for several minutes, murmuring, "Strange! Strange!"

In the vestibule she was so awed by the imposing interior of the structure and the fashionable congregation, that she drew him to one side.

"Perhaps we had better stand here," she whispered. "We seem to be unlike the rest. We shall not be in the way out here, and through the door we can hear and see the service."

He made no answer. He was looking at a grand window on which stood a representation of Jesus, in a stream of light from heaven, bearing the words, "This is my beloved son, in whom I am well pleased." "Strange, very strange!" she heard him whisper, and tears were in his eyes.

No one offered to give them seats, and they remained standing in the vestibule against a wall. A grand organ began to peal out the music of Gounod's Saint Cecilia mass. Presently it died down; there was a short pause, then, like the rising of a musical storm came the subdued voices of the choristers from the closed vestry. The door was gradually opened, and the music swelled out into the church. The crucifer, a beautiful lad,

attired in a blood-red cassock and a white, laced trimmed cotta, entered. Behind him, chanting, came a long train of choir-boys, followed by two acolytes who swung by chains of brass censurs from which rose clouds of fragrant smoke. Two priests brought up the rear; one, the celebrant of the Holy Communion, was magnificently garbed. He wore a trailing black cassock of richest silk, and over it a short lawn cotta trimmed with priceless lace, an enormous cloth-of-gold cape on the back of which blazed a cross wrought in jewels. About his neck he had a white stole, over an arm a snowy mauble, upon his head a priestly beretta.

"Is it not beautiful?" asked the poor woman of her son. But he did not hear her. His eyes, blinded by tears of infinite sorrow, were resting on the white statue of the Virgin near the snowy altar of marble, on which burnt a constellation of tapers and candles around the red lamp of the "Holy Presence."

His breast heaved; a sob escaped him, and his head sank upon his chest.

"And they do this in the name of love," he said, as if in prayer. "They make an idol of my memory while my brothers and sister are dying for the lack of love and kindness. They do all this to praise me whom they have so little understood. O God, my Father, let this trial pass, or make me as you are that I may, this time, set them right, for I suffer past endurance."

The short sermon ended. The celebration of mass began. The water and the wine were consecrated. The priest raised the water before the eyes of the congregation and said, "This is my body," and all heads bowed low.

"At the very instant you hear the bell strike," whispered a man to a boy near the mother and son, "at that very instant the Saviour will be there—listen!"

"Father, forgive them," the woman heard her son say, and she followed him out of the church. They had reached the street when three strokes from a silver bell was heard.

A few minutes later, as they were passing through a squalid street on the way home, they came to a little church. He read her wishes in her face, and they went in. A man approached and showed them to a back seat. On a platform a preacher was riding to and fro shouting, singing snatches of hymns, and praying. In his excitement he would fall on his knees and raise his hands heavenward; again he would spring up and beat himself with his hands, and violently kick the floor, preaching, singing, and praying alternately.

"Save yourselves from the eternal wrath of an angry God!" he cried. "I tell you that hell is yawning for you; the burning breath of countless devils is about you. Christ died to save you; will you not trust in Him? Now is the only time; to-morrow it may be too late!"

After awhile the congregation began to sing a hymn, and the preacher went on: "Come forward all who want the prayers of the church. Come now, and embrace salvation!" And men, women and children trembled with fear, and weeping and groaning, went to the altar and threw themselves on their knees.

The poor woman looked at her son. His face was pale and set as with the agony of death. She glanced over the congregation. People sat there wrestling with the greatest problems of their lives, their faces white, their eyes dilated. Others were smiling as if highly amused at the preacher's actions. Members of ritualistic churches, who had come out of curiosity, were frowning contemptuously, and congratulating themselves on the dignity of their own form of worship.

"I must go," said the son to his mother. "I must be with those that need me. Here they teach that the Eternal Father hates His children. If only they knew Him they would not be afraid."

He never entered a church again. He continued his life as he had begun it, teaching human love and gentleness to all he knew. Once he tried to save a half-demented drunkard from being beaten by an inhuman policeman, and was put into prison. While he was there his mother died, and when he was released, his health was broken.

A week passed in which he could get no food to eat. He was starving. One moonlit night he rose and staggered out to search for bread, suffering indescribable tortures. His voice was gone. He stood on the corner of a street, and mutely held out his hands to passers-by, but they paid no heed to him. Along the street he tottered till he came to a brightly-lighted building. A church was holding a festival. Beautiful women in the height of fashion. Children in the daintiest of dresses, were promenading about. He coked in at the door, and when he saw the long tables filled with eatables, his eyes gleamed with the desire of a famishing animal. He staggered across the threshold, but was stopped by the door-keeper. "Ticket," said the man. The outcast did not understand, he could see nothing but the food within. A policeman stepped forward and laid his hand roughly on his arm.

"This is no place for you," he said roughly. "You have no money, move on!"

"He looks hungry, wait!" said a little girl, who was pinning some flowers on the lapel of a young minister's coat, and she ran to a table and brought a piece of bread to the starving man. He hugged it in his arms, and tottered out into the night, chuckling to himself in joy. A square where trees and flowers grew was before him. He entered it, and sank on to a bench near a fountain. He looked at the bread, and a savage content captured his features. He was about to break it when a man arose from a seat across a walk, and sat down beside him, eyeing the food covetously. He touched the thin hand that held it, and the two men looked into each other's eyes.

"I am starving," said the breadless one. "I have no means. I belong to a family who have descended from kings; I can not beg. I thought you looked as if you did not want it. I am dying."

The other clutched the food tightly in both hands for an instant. A look of ferocious desire wrung his face, and he raised it to his lips. Then a divine smile dawned in his eyes, and he proffered it to the other. The man took it eagerly, and slipped into the darkness, that he might eat it unseen. As he turned away the head of the giver sank slowly to his breast.

Brightly lighted streets stretched away in several directions. A procession of men and women bearing banners and beating drums and tambourines passed along, singing hymns, and pausing now and then to kneel on the cobble stones to pray or to urge the little clusters of idlers to join them in their march to safety. Above the wondrous stars and moon were shining as they had shone at the dawn of eternal thought. They shone on the Vatican at Rome, the imperial cradle of saints; on the comfortable homes of ministers in the church; on the "palaces" of gentle-blooded bishops; on assemblages of men who were wrangling over creeds; on gatherings where earnest searchers after truth were being tried for heresy; on prisons where inmates of dark, silent cells were praying for a gleam of light, but for the voice of an insect to keep madness from their tortured brains; on millions of suffering human beings—on the cold, dead form of one who understood naught but love.—*Will N. Harben in the Arena.*

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## MINING.

**TORBROOK.**—In the far famed Annapolis Valley about three miles from Wilmot Station under the shadow of the south mountain lies the beautiful district of Torbrook, where the mines of the Torbrook Iron Co. are located. A crooked, stony, noisy brook finds its way eastwardly along the base of the mountain, hence the name. This part of the valley is fruitful in products other than red hematite, the farms, which here also cover the mountain side, although stony, are fairly well cultivated.

The iron mines are located about three miles from the W. & A. Railroad of which a branch runs to Torbrook chiefly for the accommodation of the iron company, who assisted in its construction.

There are indications of iron ore in many places near the south mountain and a blast furnace was once operated near Nictaux Falls, but the ore not being of very good quality the works were shut down on the discovery of the present lead which is said to be very rich, yielding a percentage of from 55 to 65 of pure iron of an excellent quality.

The company although comparatively just commencing, and working at a disadvantage on account of inadequate machinery have sent out for the past month about 1700 tons of ore. They employ at present about 80 men and several horses for the "whips," and their plant consists chiefly of two hoisting engines and boilers and three steam pumps of the Blake pattern. They are having erected at the present time a building 25 x 30 feet to contain a boiler, engine and four friction hoists which have been manufactured by the Truro Foundry and Machine Co., under whose supervision they are being set up.

The Torbrook iron mines, whatever profit they may be yielding to the shareholders, have already been a great boon in many ways to Annapolis county; by an unaccountable oversight the Government have no claim on the minerals, and the owners of the soil in which ore is found, at 10 cents per ton raised are also reaping a rich harvest, and when the contemplated blast furnace at Margaretville is erected the resulting benefit will be yet more wide spread.—*Truro News.*

The following are the official gold returns so far received at the Mines' Office for the month of January:

District.	Mill.	Qtz. crushed.	Oz. gold.
Sherbrooke.....	Goldenville.....	100	15
Salmon River.....	Dufferin.....	400	95½
Cariboo.....	Moose River T. M. Co.....	141½	8½
do.....	Danos Touquoy—	48 qtz. 347 slate	39½
Uniacke.....	Withrow.....	95	81
15 Mile Stream.....	New Egerton	230 (free) 70 (not free)	300
Gold River.....	E. J. Heisler (mortared gold)		160
			4½

At the annual general meeting of the Cumberland railway and coal company, Robert Cowans, vice-president, occupied the chair. The annual report and financial statement were presented. Both were found to be very satisfactory and unanimously adopted. In spite of the disastrous explosion in February last the Cumberland railway and coal company has made great advances during the year. The output increased from 417,000 tons in 1890 to 457,000 tons in 1891, an increase of 40,000 tons, and is about a sixth of the production of Canada. It is a little difficult to fully grasp the labor involved in such an output. An idea of the amount of coal taken out of the ground may be had from this point of view; taking a cubic yard of coal as roughly equal to one ton. If we suppose the coal taken out to be in the shape of a block measuring one yard wide, and one yard high, its length would be over 250 miles. All the space left vacant has to be supported by timber, and every year millions of feet of timber are placed underground for this purpose. If the whole output were loaded into cars, say 18 tons per car, it would fill over 25,000 of them, or a thousand trains of 25 cars each. Placed one behind the other they would form a train 150 miles long. To hoist such a quantity of coal, and to pump water, and for various other uses about the mine, the company requires thirty-eight boilers to give them steam. The three seams of coal worked are sunk 1900, 2600 and 3000 feet respectively; so that part of the coal is hoisted 1000 yards, over half a mile, into the earth on the slope of the seams. The farther down it is followed the better the coal becomes, and the thicker the seams get. The three seams aggregate 36 feet in thickness. In and about the mines 1,500 men and boys are employed. Large sums have been spent in the past year on improvements at the mines, including a new bank head of the most improved type. Seven new boilers were added during the year, and a new pump from Ferrisville, Pa., capable of raising a million gallons of water daily through 1,450 feet of 12 inch pipe, to a vertical height of 685 feet. The mine has also been placed in first class shape in every way. Locked safety lamps (massant type) also are used and no powder is permitted in the mine, in order to insure, as far as is possible, its safety. The railway runs from Springhill junction to Parrsboro, and employs eight locomotives. More than 300,000 tons of coal were taken to Springhill junction, and 100,000 to Parrsboro; besides a large traffic in lumber and other freight, and considerable passenger traffic was handled during the year.

**WHITEBURN MINES.**—The West Mine, now operated by tributors, under the management of Mr. Bert Murchy, is working steadily and producing rich ore. The mill is running steadily on day time. We have been unable to learn the result of the clean-up this week, but hear that it is a good one.

The mine of the Whiteburn Mining Co. at present is being worked by tributors, and some fine ore has been taken out lately.

We are pleased to see Mr. G. J. Partington again in our midst, having returned from a visit to Boston and New York. Mr. Partington, we understand, is shortly to resume the management of this mine in the name of the original owners.

**NORTH BROOKFIELD MINE.**—There are about thirty men now employed about this mine which is under the able management of Mr. Geo. A. K...y.

The mill is now running on shift with twenty stamps. The ore is looking well. They are working throo shafts on the Dunbrack lead, which averages twenty inches, showing fine gold.

Since re-starting this mine two large bricks have been taken to the bank. On the 12th they will likely clean up the best result yet.

There is no doubt about the future of this mine, as indications show that it will maintain the old standard for richness.—*Gold Hunter.*

A brick of gold weighing 229 ounces was deposited with the Halifax Banking Co., last Wednesday, the result of eighteen days work by the Boston Gold Mining Co.—*Bulletin.*

**FLAMELESS EXPLOSIVES.**—The Flameless Powder, of the Acadia Powder Co'y, to which you called attention in a former issue, has been subjected to further tests in Cape Breton, where the notion prevailed that though Flameless Powder might be safer, it was not so effective as the ordinary black powder. This notion by the late experiments has been largely dispelled. From this letter from a member of the Commission you get the following particulars as to the latest experiments. The chief objectors to any change in explosives were the Sydney Mines people. They held that neither Roburite or Flameless Powder would suit their coal. And the partial failure of the experiments made last summer may have warranted this belief. It is the more satisfactory therefore to know, that the latest experiments have induced them to change their minds. Mr. Putnam agent of the Acadia Co'y, desirous of making further tests, was given two expert miners to assist in operations. These men were competent to judge of the results of a 'shot' from Flameless as compared with ordinary powder. A variety of 'shots' were fired, in different places, and in every case the result was satisfactory. There were no ineffectual shots, every shot fired did its allotted work admirably, the men declaring that they never saw better results from black powder. The agent Mr. Brown is of opinion that the explosive will do, has prepared a house for it and given an order for 1500 lbs.

In the Victoria mines good results were also obtained. This is hard coal to shoot. Nevertheless the tests indicated that after a little practice as good, if not better, results will be obtained from the new as from the old explosive.

Experiments were also made in the International mines, Bridgport. There were a number of witnesses to the experiments. Several shots were tried, all with excellent results; the coal coming down in a solid body. Shots specially to try if flame was produced were prepared and fired. There was no flame visible. A severe test—recommended to be made by the Commission, was made—a cartridge was forced into a 'blowing barrel'. The barrel was inserted into the hole with only sufficient tamping to keep it in place. If the explosive emitted flame then it must come out of the barrel. The test was eminently satisfactory. Not only was there no flame, but the barrel was found to be as cool as before being used. The manager of the International is satisfied that the new explosive, with a little practice in balancing the quantity necessary, will do all that is required. This must be gratifying to those who take interest in the safety of miners, and of mining property, and is another step in advance, and another point scored for the 'powder clause' reviled by the N. S. Herald, and papers and persons whose party zeal far outweighs their judgment.—*The Stellarton Journal.*

**THE DECREASING OUTPUT OF GOLD.**—According to the *Australian Mining Standard*, some remarkable contrasts, and other interesting features, are to be found in the detailed returns of the Queensland gold mines for the first nine months of the current year. The total yield of gold for the period was 412,382 oz., as compared with 437,690 oz. in the corresponding term of the previous year. Eleven gold fields show a falling off, in some cases very serious, as against only seven which have increased returns, and but for the phenomenal advance made by the Charters Towers group of mines, the Queensland record for the term under review would have shown a startling decrease. Rockhampton (which means practically Mount Morgan) is responsible alone for a reduction of nearly 50,000 oz., the exact figures being 116,202 oz. during the current year, as contrasted with 165,441 oz. in the previous corresponding period. This enormous deficiency is, however, almost made good by the wonderful success of operations at Charters Towers mines, which yielded 153,548 oz. against 109,562 oz. in 1890, and now stands far and away ahead of all rivals. Gympie, owing partly to disastrous floods, which swamped some of the principal mines and caused the suspension of mining for many weeks fell away from 56,685 oz. in 1890 to 42,191 oz. during the past nine months; and the Croydon output also shrunk from 47,883 oz. to 44,918 oz. The Etheridge field yielded only 15,740 oz., against 19,303 oz.; and Ravenswood returned 10,262 oz., against 11,243 oz.

Of the fields which assisted Charters Towers in making good the deficiency, the Palmer stands first with an increase from 4,486 oz. to 8,101 oz.; Gladstone gave 4,580, as against 3,075 oz.; Cloncurry, 1,270, as against 528 oz.; Gayndah, 2,910, compared with 2,135 oz.; while Cooktown contributed 1,016 oz., as against a blank. In contrast to the falling off of 25,307 oz. in the total yield for the nine months, we have 354,037 tons of quartz crushed, as compared with 234,382 tons in 1890, and the contribution of alluvial gold to the total output was 6,186 oz. against 3,790 oz.

The large increase in the crushing total may be almost entirely accounted for by the fact that the quantity of stuff put through at Rockhampton is omitted from the 1890 returns, whereas it figures in the returns for the current year to the extent of 67,904 tons, and by the advance of the Charters Towers total from 86,975 to 130,679 tons. Altogether the returns furnish an eloquent commentary on the uncertainties of mining.

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Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Chills, Arthra, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Lameness, Soreness in Body or Joints, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne Liniment a speedy cure.  
Every Mot'er Should have Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in the house for Croup, Colds, and Painful Swellings in any family without a doctor. It has many cures. It is the best for all Summer ailments like the measles. Price, 25 cts. per bottle; 6 bottles for \$1.50. Sent by mail, post paid. L. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

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Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.  
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Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.  
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Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Sec. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

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Goods called for and delivered free of extra charge. TELEPHONE 653.  
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Synopsis of "The General Mining Act," Chapter 16, 64th Victoria.

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

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

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

Royalty on Gold and Silver, 2 1/2 per cent. MINES, OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.

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

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

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

LEASES are given for 20 years, and renewable to 80 years, at annual rental of \$50 for 1 square mile. The Surveyor General, if special circumstances warrant, may grant a Lease larger than one square mile, but not larger than two square miles.

**ESTABLISHMENTS.**  
Coal, 10 cts. per ton of 2,240 lbs.  
Copper, 4 cts. on every 1 per cent. in a ton of 2,240 lbs.  
Lead, 2 cts. on every 1 per cent. in a ton of 2,240 lbs.  
Iron, 5 cts. per ton of 2,240 lbs.  
And other Minerals in proportion.

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

**L. J. TWEEDIE,**  
Surveyor General.

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41 to 45 UPPER WATER STREET.

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

Wood and Slate Mantels, Grates, Tile Hearths. Marble and Tile Floors a Specialty.

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At 132 Granville Street,

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are at present situated. They have imported New Apparatus, and are manufacturing on the premises a choice variety of Cakes, Pastries and Candies. These are good. 1st, because of good workmanship. 2nd, because the best materials are used, and 3rd, because of constant hourly freshness.

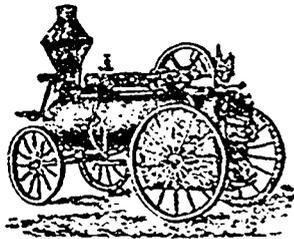
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ROTARY SAW MILLS  
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For Catalogue C and prices.

Chemical Laboratory, Dalhousie College,  
Halifax, N. S., July 31st, 1891.

Within the last few months I have purchased promiscuously, at RETAIL GROCERY STORES in this City, packages of

## WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER,

and have subjected same to Chemical Analysis. The samples were found to consist of Fresh, Wholesome Materials, properly proportioned. This Baking Powder is well suited for family use, and has been employed, when required, in my own house for many years

**GEORGE LAWSON, Ph. D., L. L. D.**  
Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland.

## MINING.

### CANADA.

From Annual Statistical Number of The Engineering and Mining Journal

By JOHN STEWART, M. E.

(Continued.)

Considerable progress has been made in mining in British Columbia in 1891, but not nearly to the extent foretold by many. Owing to its proximity to the United States boundary, the southern portion of West Kootanie, including the Nelson, Hot Springs, Goat River, and Trail Creek camps, has been the centre of interest.

Early in March the Silver King tunnel was connected with the winze and a large quantity of high-grade ore disclosed. Since then a depth of 230 feet has been attained, at which level the cross cuts show the ore body to be smaller and poorer. Several good offers have been made for the property, but in vain. No ore has been shipped, though hundreds of tons are lying in the ore houses. In proper hands this property would be a wonderful stimulus to the development of this district, but until the Ramsey interest acquires full possession no change from the present lukewarm style of working need be expected.

In April J. E. Ross secured the Silver Queen, Grizzly Bear and Iroquois mines, and A. M. Esler partly purchased and partly bonded the Dandy, the west extension of the Silver King. The Stadacona Silver Copper Company of Victoria was formed to work the Grizzly, and a tunnel has been driven from the east end, but the crosscut from it has not yet reached ore. The Iroquois and Silver Queen, to the regret of all, have been idle the whole year. On the Dandy solid work has been done; both ledges have been tapped at considerable depth, and if the grade of the ore is satisfactory the bond will be taken up. This work has proved the permanency of the Silver King ore body to a depth of 500 ft. to 600 ft. Unimportant work has been done on other Toad Mountain claims and many interests have been sold apparently to speculators, some of whom have been here this year.

The financial difficulties of Mr. Hussey have kept the Poorman mine and mill idle, and the neighboring gold properties have been consequently neglected. Further West, however, the Whitewater Company has made considerable progress, proving both the quantity and grade of its ore to be satisfactory.

In the Hot Springs camp much work has been done on the Skyline, Tenderfoot No. 1, United, Tam O'Shanter, Fourth, Neosho, Krao, Bellie, and others, and more undoubtedly would have been done were a suitable market available for its lead-silver ores. The establishment of the new 80-ton smelter on Pilot Bay, 10 miles away, will undoubtedly benefit the camp, for the enterprise is in able hands. During the year the Skyline ledge has been tapped at 200 ft., showing good ore and enough of it. New machinery has been placed on the Krao and Tenderfoot. Ore has been shipped from the No. 1, United, Tam O'Shanter, Fourth, etc., and new owners have been found for the Skyline, Krao, Maestro, Fourth, Old Timer, Neosho, Tam O'Shanter, Ellen, E. W. R., and many less important claims.

At Trail Creek the La Roi Company, capital stock \$2,500,000, has kept a few men at work on the La Roi and neighboring claims, but the progress made has been unimportant. The ore is very refractory and attempts are being made to treat it by some new electric process.

Coming to new discoveries, small quantities of rich copper and lead silver ores were found on Goat River, near the Kootenay, and rich free gold ore on Sheep Creek, near the Columbia; but little work has been done on either. More excitement was caused by the discovery of good copper and lead-silver ores on Kaslo Creek, 12 miles north of Hot Springs, and a town-site—Kaslo City—has already been laid out and partly sold. Following closely on this came the discovery of the year, viz.; of high grade galena and carbonate ores, 6-11 miles east of the Slovan Lake, and the finding still later of galena and dry silver ore close to the lake itself. Practically no development has been done on account of snow, but the surface ore is rich and apparently is present in quantity. The district is unexplored and there undoubtedly will be a great rush thither from all parts in the spring.

As regards the outlook for 1892, Nelson is entirely dependent upon whether or not (1), the Dandy bond is taken up, and (2), a change occurs in the ownership of the Silver King; Hot Springs will rely chiefly upon its securing a favorable market for her ores; Trail Creek and Goat River will probably remain much the same as at present; while the Slovan District will stand or fall upon its merits, for it will certainly receive a full share of attention.

### A GREAT ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION.

The United States Consul-General at Frankfort, in a recent report, describes what he calls the most momentous experiment in technical electricity ever made since electricity has been rendered serviceable to mankind. The object was to create a current of 200 or 300 horse-power by a dynamo driven by water-power at Lauffen, on the Neckar, 108 miles south of Frankfort—"convert it into a current of intense pressure by specially-devised transformers, transmit it to the Frankfort Exhibition, there re-transform it to a current of ordinary pressure, and in that form apply it to motive and lighting purposes. It is said that fully 75 per cent. of the energy created in Lauffen is available in Frankfort. Part of the current thus secured is used to illuminate 1,200 arc lights, while the remainder drives a rotary pump, which draws water from the main and forces it to the top of an artificial hill, when it tumbles as a waterfall on the exhibition grounds. Thus the falling waters of Lauffen, 108 miles away, are reproduced at Frankfort by a current over three delicate copper wires. The apparatus is described by the Consul-General as follows: At Lauffen a Girard turbine wheel of 300 horse-power,

under a 12-foot head of water, is coupled directly to a dynamo of the multiple current or rotation current type. The turbine makes, at ordinary speed, 30 revolutions per minute, and the dynamo five times that number. This produces a three-phase rotation current, whose three components have, in technical phrase, "an electro-motive force of 50 volts and 14,000 amperes each, giving an output available for transmission equal to 200 kilowatts." From the generator, strong cables lead to a switch board provided with the ordinary measuring instruments for current and motive force, and thence into a transformer specially constructed for this purpose. Besides the large dynamo, a continuous-current machine, operated by a special turbine, serves as an exciter for the principal generator. In the transformer the current is converted into one intensely high pressure and small strength. For the reason that the air is not a component insulator for currents of high intensity, the transformer is immersed in a large, closed tank filled with oil. The converted current, having now a motive force of 1,500 volts at 12 to 13 amperes, is transmitted from Lauffen to Frankfurt on three light, naked copper wires, 4 mm. in diameter, strung upon poles 25 feet in height and 190 feet apart. They are hung upon porcelain insulators, each of which is provided with one or more troughs filled with oil. The copper wire conductors necessary for the experiment are 430 miles in length, and weigh 132,000 lbs.

**DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS**

All communications to this department should be addressed *directly* to the Checker Editor, W. Forsyth, 36 Grafton Street.

**NEWS.**

The *Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph* says:—"The members of the Polytechnic Institute, London, England, at a recent meeting passed resolutions looking toward the formation of clubs for the purpose of visiting the United States during the World's Fair. As a large number of members are checker experts, including Teesehoit, Strudwick, Freeman, Jordan, Hill and many others of ability, in all likelihood we will have an opportunity of seeing a few of our British cousins during the exposition."

**SOLUTION.**

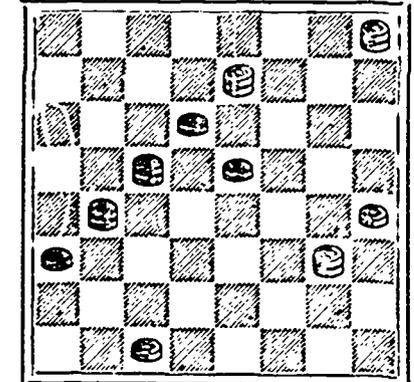
**PROBLEM 262.**—The position was: Black men 1, 5, 23, king 14; white men 13, 21, kings 7, 15; white to play and win.

13 9 14-18 10 6 21-25  
23-27 21 17 1-10 32 27  
15 10 5-21 7 32 w. w. ns

**PROBLEM No. 264.**

A stroke problem for beginners; suggested by one in the *West Lothian Courier* by Mr. Hughes.

Black men 10, 15, 21, kings 14, 17.



White men 20, 30, kings 4, 7, 24.  
Black to play and win.

**GAME No. 158. "Denny."**

Played at Shubenacadie, Jan. 29, 1892, between Messrs. Joseph Francis and J. A. McHaffey, both of that town. Contributed by Mr. T. B. Lynch.

10-14 6-9 11-16 a-19-24  
24-20 25-21 20-11 28-19  
7-10 1-6 8-22 11-16  
27-24 21-17 27-23 20-11  
3-7 9-13 4-8 7-22  
22-17 32-27 23-18 14-10  
14-18 13-22 8-11 5-14  
23-14 26-17 24-20 18-9  
9-18 6-10 10-15 23-26

17 14 30 25 17 13 10 6  
10-17 18-22 15-19 26-30  
21 14 25 18 13 9 6 1  
drawn.

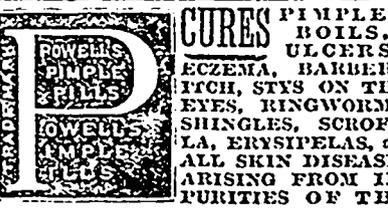
a At first sight 12-16 seems a winning move, but white can reply with 9 6, 2-9, 18 15, and draw at least. But we doubt if white can draw against 19-23, 28 24, 23-26, 18 15, 11-18, 29 25, 22-29, 31 15 and black must win.



Children always Enjoy It.

**SCOTT'S EMULSION**

of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is almost as palatable as milk. A MARVELLOUS FLESH PRODUCER. It is indeed, and the little lads and lassies who take cold easily, may be fortified against a cough that might prove serious, by taking Scott's Emulsion after their meals during the winter season. Beware of substitutions and imitations. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.



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VERY SMALL AND EASY TO TAKE. Sent on receipt of price, prepaid, by HATTIE & NYLIUS, HALIFAX, N. S.  
PRICE 25 CTS.  
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

**SAW MILLS**

Here is one of the Best Articles you ever used in your Establishment for running your Journal Boxes Cool in Engine, or any kind of Machinery Big Circulars, Band Mills, Heavy Sizing, Planing Mills, Electric Light Machines, Water Wheel Stops, Car Boxes. This Metal has Undoubted Merits, and the Best Recommendation in this Country. "It is not used in all parts of the Earth, nor to the German Government." See the *Illustration*, and has no equal.

**SPOONER'S COPPERINE**

Hardwares all Sell It.

**The Confederation Life**  
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Issues Life Annuities on most favorable terms. Rates realize far more than ordinary interest on investment.  
F. W. BREEN, HALIFAX, MANAGER MARITIME PROVINCES.

**Free Farms in the Canadian Northwest**

MANITOBA. ALBERTA.  
ASSINIBOIA. SASKATCHEWAN.

The Government gives one quarter section (160 acres) free to every bona fide settler. A second quarter section can be pre-empted by deferred payments.

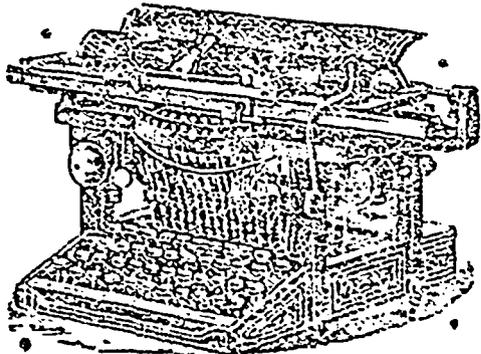
The Canada Pacific Railway Company has a large quantity of the best farming lands for sale at \$3 PER ACRE, with easy terms of payment.

The Canada Northwest has the most productive soil in the world. Its wheat fetches the highest price; its live cattle are admitted to the English market, while United States cattle are not. There is a market for the farmer at every station; and there are schools and churches wherever there are settlers. It is not subject to drought or floods, to grasshoppers, or to cyclones or tornadoes. Ask any Canadian Railway Agent for books and maps concerning it; ask for "Farming and Ranching in Western Canada," or the "Free Farms" map, or "Actual Experience," and read the testimony of men who have gone there from Eastern Canada. Young women are in great demand; they find occupation as domestics directly they arrive, and readily get married to prosperous young farmers. Young men or young women can start life there almost without money. They make the money there; an independence is gained in a very few years by the thrifty.

The old settlers of Prince Edward Island should use their influence with the young men who intend emigrating to keep them within the Dominion, where they are offered better advantages than in the United States and do not lose their nationality.

Lose no time in getting to the West and choosing your location. First come, first served.

Apply for particulars, price of tickets, &c., to your local ticket Agent, or J. HEBER HASLAM, Agent C. P. R., Moncton, N. B.



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Compact Keyboard. Eighty characters and only Thirty-eight keys to operate. Facilitates learning and Gives greater speed and Accuracy after acquired.

Descriptive Catalogue and Price List on application.

JAMES JACK, St. John, N. B.

## CITY CHIMES.

The concert which is to be given early in March by the pupils of Herr and Frau Döring assisted by several others, will without doubt be a success and furnish a treat for music lovers in our midst. This entertainment promises some novel features which should and probably will be highly appreciated, for we are prone to weary of the regulation concerts and pine for something new. On this occasion we are to be given, among other pleasing features, an operetta by Dr. Sohletter, entitled "Rosithorn, or the Enchanted Princess," and a children-symphony by Haydn. The principal parts of the operetta, which have been arranged and partly rewritten for this occasion, will be taken by Miss Bligh, Mrs Clarkson and Miss Doris Clarkson, Mr. Heustis and Mr. Harrison, and the choruses are to be rendered by several of the pupils. It is said the music of this operetta is bright and full of melody. The young people who are to take part in the children-symphony are busy perfecting themselves in the use of the musical instruments which have been imported from Germany for this occasion, and will doubtless cover themselves and their instructors with glory at the coming concert.

The Leicestershire band was heard to advantage in the Academy of Music on Friday and Saturday evenings of last week. The music was uniformly well rendered and bandmaster Hughes, as well as the officers of the regiment, may well feel proud of the high status the band has reached. The overture "Oberon" was rendered with a delicacy of finish that would have done credit to a professional orchestra. Corpl. Hopkins displayed his mastery of the clarinet in "Les Alarchiennes." Of the vocal part of the programme little more need be said than that it was distinctly Halifaxian, and it is certainly to the credit of our restricted circle of soloists that they are ever ready to use their talents in advancing a good cause. Mrs. Percy Lear's rendition of the "Ave Maria" with full band accompaniment was one of that lady's finest efforts and won a rapturous encore from the select few who graced the hall on Saturday evening. When we say that the wax works or wax figures were good we only state half the truth. They were superb, and it is doubtful whether any city of the size of Halifax could make a better show than did our figures in these Jarley wax works, but preserve us from a Jarley who has as little sense of humor as the gentleman who personated Jarley on Saturday evening last. The stage may be comical, the assistants active, and the figures exceedingly beautiful, but with a Jarley who like the proverbial Scotchtman never sees the point of a joke until it has rambled about the corridors of his brain for twenty-four hours, the whole affair was decidedly flat, stale and unprofitable. Local hits which are as foreign to the comprehension of the speaker as was the object of these entertainments to the citizens of Halifax are not likely to arouse enthusiasm or create mirth. A humorless Jarley is like to a sorgless nightingale.

St. Patrick's Minstrels gave a good performance at the Academy of Music on Monday evening, and although the weather was disagreeable and the walking anything but pleasant, were received by a good house. The stage setting, as on the former occasions, was well arranged, and the programme, which was almost entirely new, was satisfactorily carried out. The topical songs were amusing and the originators of the jokes and local hits did themselves credit on this occasion. The long story of the man who was charged with murder because the ball having passed through him and killed another man it was evident that the dead man was "shot through him," made us feel a trifle pale, but after all was not too bad as end men's witticisms go. The songs by Master Banfield forced one of the most pleasing features of the programme. The farce, "Our Country Cousin," which concluded the performance, although given before, was evidently appreciated by the audience and afforded much amusement. The proceeds of this entertainment will be devoted towards the building fund of St. Mary's new Glebe House, which is rapidly nearing completion.

St. Mary's Young Men's Society celebrated the Seventeenth Anniversary of the Association by a social gathering at their Hall on Monday evening. Music and dancing formed very pleasant pastime, and after refreshments had been partaken of the company separated, having enjoyed the pleasant and profitable reunion.

The members of Mystic Lodge, No. 18, I. O. O. F., and their lady friends enjoyed a sleighdrive to Bedford on Tuesday evening last, and after a sumptuous dinner at the Bellevue Hotel repaired to the dancing hall, where the evening passed all too quickly as the merry-makers gayly danced the hours away. We note that almost all the parties of gentlemen who have taken advantage of the good sleighing of the past few weeks have preferred leaving their fair friends at home; but we feel sure the Mystic Lodge drive will convince these odd fellows of the error of their ways.

The long race of the Red Cap Snowshoe Club took place on Saturday afternoon and was won by Frank Grierson. The competitors started from Dartmouth common at three o'clock and "made tracks" for Bedford where they were joined by other members of the club who had gone up by train. The whole party took dinner at Wilson's and after spending a merry evening returned to the city by special train.

The fancy dress carnival at the Exhibition rink given under the auspices of the private afternoon party, took place on Tuesday evening. The rink was prettily decorated but we cannot endorse the statement made by one of our contemporaries that it looked better than ever it did before at a fancy dress skating carnival. Although the public had been assured for several

days before the auspicious event that more bunting would be used in the decoration for this occasion than ever before, and this important (?) fact enlarged on to such an extent that one almost began to wonder if the aim of the decorators was the adornment of the building or the possession of abundance of material, in our humble opinion the beauty of the effect produced did not equal that of last year, when our rink presented an appearance which was alike highly creditable to the committee in charge and very pleasing to the public. However, the exhibition building on Tuesday evening looked very gay and festive and the brilliantly colored bunting was tastefully arranged, the extra "six hundred yards" showing to good advantage. The ice was not in first-class condition but with the exception of one or two unfortunate ones who "took a tumble" according to the small boy, the merry skaters did not allow such a trifle to affect their enjoyment. The number on the ice was much smaller than in days of yore, but the building was filled with spectators, fully two thousand, if not more, being present. Some of the costumes worn by the skaters were very pretty although not many possessed the charm of novelty. The Cotillion danced by thirty-six ladies and gentlemen in fancy costume was scarcely up to the standard expected, and the general opinion seemed to be that the minuet danced at last season's carnival was more graceful and attractive. Perchance carnival habits have grown more critical and expect too much, but there is no doubt some of Tuesday night's skaters were "awful duffers" and the spectators were not slow to recognize the fact. The set of Lancers danced later in the evening was prettily done. The 66th and Leicestershire bands delighted all present with their well rendered selections and the carnival was pronounced a success. The Children's Carnival comes off next Thursday evening when the juveniles will probably turn out in full force and enjoy the sport.

The third Orpheus Concert will be given in Orpheus Hall on Friday evening, 26th. inst.

The next entertainment of the Church of England Institute winter course is announced to take place on Tuesday evening, 23rd inst., and a good programme is in course of preparation. There has been an unexpected break in the course, the entertainment for the 21st of last month having been postponed indefinitely, as well as the lecture which was to have been given on the 4th of the present month by Professor C. G. D. Roberts of Kings College, Windsor. Holders of season tickets and the many friends of the Institute will gladly welcome the announcement of this second concert of the course, and the ladies and gentlemen who devote time and talent to promoting the success thereof will probably be greeted by a full house.

Not least among the many will be the minstrel performance which bandmaster Hughes of the Leicestershire Regiment is preparing to be given at the Academy of Music on Wednesday and Thursday evenings of next week. The band of the Leicestershire will be present and an enjoyable evening is anticipated. The farce to be put on is entitled "Waxination Gratis" and abounds in fun.

Our city engineer has this week presented to the Board of Works a most sensible report on water supply improvement, which we trust will make its effect felt ere long. The tremendous waste of water in Halifax has always been cause for lamentation, but so long as the supply could stand it no objection was offered. It is now in order for this prodigality, not in the use, but in the expension of the water, to be stopped, and a more economical era instituted. The details of Mr. Doane's report are before the public in the daily press, and will doubtless awaken householders and landlords to their responsibilities to the city from a sanitary as well as a financial standpoint. Vigorous action on the part of the authorities is necessary in order to secure a satisfactory state of affairs in all things connected with the water service and drainage of the city.

The Mayflower Division S. of T. held their annual ball and entertainment on Tuesday evening last. A good programme, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, readings, recitations and addresses was rendered and all present apparently enjoyed the pleasant gathering.

Miss Katie Johnson, the talented jubilee singer, who returned to her home in this city several months ago will give a concert in Chalmers Hall, Duke St., on Thursday evening next. We believe Miss Johnson also intends in the near future to give a concert under the auspices of the Robie St. Methodist Church, in aid of the extinction of the debt fund. We trust this young lady may receive a warm welcome from her fellow-citizens on Thursday evening.

The Ramblers Cycle Club decided this season to combine pleasure and business and held their annual meeting at Lakeside Hotel, St. Margaret's Bay road, on Wednesday. The party, consisting of about thirty bicyclists, started in two large sleighs at three o'clock, and after a pleasant drive reached their destination in time to hold their business meeting before dinner was served. The report of the secretary showed the finances of the club to be in a satisfactory state. It was agreed to increase the membership fee from \$1.00 to \$2.00 in order to provide the members with greater advantages than have been furnished in the past. After the election of officers had taken place the company sat down to a beautifully served dinner which was done full justice to by the wheelmen. Speeches followed and amid much merriment the "boys" started for the city at about midnight.

And what shall I say more? for the time would fail me to tell of all the virtues of Puttner's Emulsion.