

THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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THE CRITIC,

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BY

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A quill penmaker says that no pen will do as fine writing as the crow's quill. It requires the assistance of a microscope to make a proper pen out of such a quill, but when made it is of wonderful delicacy. The steel pens of the present have very fine points, but somehow a finer point can be given to a quill than has ever been put on a steel pen.

INTERESTING FOR THE HEN.—A curious method of fish hatching has long been practised in China, where hens are not only tortured by hatching broods of water-loving ducks, but are actually made to hatch the spawn of fish. The method is to collect the spawn from the water's edge, and to seal it with wax in an otherwise empty egg-shell, which is placed in the nest of a setting hen. A few days of warmth will ripen the spawn sufficiently for the next move, which is to empty the contents of the egg into water, well warmed by the heat of the sun. A few weeks of careful shielding from too great light, heat or cold, will elapse before the fishy offspring are quite fitted for their battle with the elements. The emotions of the feathered mother on beholding her finny brood are not recorded.

OUR ADOPTED TERRITORIES.—The statement that the boundaries of the British Empire have been enlarged by over two millions of square miles since 1861 will not probably pass without challenge. It is indeed a startling statement, yet it is an exceedingly well-founded one. Nearly 400,000 square miles were added by Gladstone in 1861-1882. These districts were Rotumah, the Tonga Isles, and Egypt. It should be noted at the same time that the foreign policy of the Gladstone Government was far from vigorous notwithstanding this creditable showing, for during the same period the Transvaal, Zulu and, and the plains of the Sudan passed out of the protection of Great Britain. Lord Salisbury's foreign policy has been both far-sighted and popular with his British Constituency. In the two years between 1886-1888 over 1,790,000 square miles were obtained. Among these territories are Upper Burmah, Royal Niger, Col Pahang, British East Africa, British South Africa and New Guiana, while the superiority of the Salisbury Government is attested by the fact that there is no corresponding loss of territory to offset the great gain of the Empire. It is a curious fact that there is but one opinion in the British or Colonial mind as to the acquiring of promising foreign territories, while at the same time the land acquiring propensities of other nations are ridiculed and are held in disrepute by all Britons. The epithet of "land-grabber" might as well apply to the Salisbury Government as to the sultive attempts of our less acquisitive neighbors.

WHAT WILL THEY DO ABOUT IT.—Owing, it is supposed, to the heavy losses sustained by the English fire insurance companies by the disastrous fire at St John's, Newfoundland, these companies have instructed their Halifax agents to advance the rates throughout Nova Scotia from thirty five per cent upwards. This advance would tax the Halifax insured from \$200,000 to \$300,000 per annum more than in previous years, and as the new rates would come into operation on the first of March, the matter has created no little excitement in the city. The agents of the British companies have done their best to obtain a reconsideration of the order, but their efforts proved futile. A crisis was reached a few days ago when the Eastern Assurance Company, through Manager Cory, withdrew from the Nova Scotia Fire Insurance Association, and declared that the proposed advance was unjustifiable and unnecessary. Just what the British companies are going to do about it does not appear, but if their Canadian competitors have sufficient back-bone, they will have to listen to reason or be content to discontinue the majority of their risks.

LIVELY FOR THE AUSTRALIANS!—Our Canadian settlers, although they have many hardships to endure, are not compelled to wage the war of extermination of kangaroos and rabbits, with which our Australian friends are so occupied. The sheep-runs are especially infested by the kangaroos, and by a smaller species of marsupial, the wallaby. In South Australia, notwithstanding that hundreds of thousands of these animals are slaughtered yearly, the plague does not seem to have been stayed. The government offers a liberal bonus for skins of kangaroos, and the local tanners keep up a lively demand, but the kangaroo lopes along as unconcerned as if no warrant were out for his arrest. The chief objection to the kangaroo is that he consumes the grass intended for the sheep, and that he frightens the flocks away, but much graver objections are urged against his co-worker the wild rabbit, who has been the pest of the settlers for the past twenty years. The pair taken out by an English settler thrived famously, and their progeny have thickly settled over the mainland. During the past ten years the government of Victoria have expended \$885,000 on rabbit extermination, but as yet there has been no appreciable result. In many parts of the country they have increased so rapidly that colonists with their flocks and herds have been forced to move to more rabbitless portions, and to give up the struggle of extermination.

FOREIGN MISSION WORK.—There are perhaps few people in this world of trouble who have more annoyances to put up with than those who have devoted their lives to the service of God in the field of foreign mission work. Strangely enough, the chief trouble is not from the heathen for whose enlightenment they have given up so much, but it is caused by the willful action or the clouded understanding of the nominally christianized men and women who should aid in the mission work instead of thwarting it in every direction. Missionaries in China and Japan testify that the European and American residents do not heighten the tone of civilization in these countries. On the contrary they frequently throw off restraint, and although nominally Christians, lead a heathen life in a heathen community. Nor are many of them content with this. Men who have acquired the language, write taking articles for the native publications, in which they make statements, which, though absurd to us, are yet taken as gospel truth by credulous natives. For instance one writer, whose assurance must have been considerable, has for the past year scoffed at the missionaries and their efforts, by repeatedly stating that Christianity was in vogue only among the lowest classes in America—that it was an out-grown faith—a cluster of superstitions. The missionaries are sent to engage in active personal work—they are not in foreign lands to engage in endless controversy with men of their own country, and the lies are permitted to go unrefuted. Another serious grievance is that the missionaries are frequently misunderstood by the members of the churches who support them. Not knowing the insuperable obstacles in the way, they consider that the work should progress more rapidly, and at less expenso. A certain hard-working class of our people have the idea that the missionaries live in luxury because they hear of the servants kept for their use. They forget that the custom of the eastern countries entails attendants, and they forget also a distinction which is vastly more important between varieties of labor. If they wish to support a missionary, half of whose energies are to be expended on dish-washing and household labor, let them do so, but if they wish that the full energy of the missionary be spent in evangelistic work, then let them provide for that purpose the trivial sum which will suffice to employ the necessary attendants. The time of the missionary is incalculably valuable, and should never be wasted in servile or unnecessary labor, which can be cheaply performed. The noble band of devoted men and women from our Province are already in the mission-field, and every effort should be made by their fellow-men and women to advance and not neutralize their efforts.

A LEGALIZED MURDER.—Chemists in England have been hearing with interest of the action of one of their number who, as the coroner of the jury afterwards characterized it, had the "unbounded impudence" to treat a case of small-pox by prescription instead of reporting it to the proper medical authorities. The patient, fearful of being sent to an hospital, had applied to the chemist, who had privately treated him. According to British law the chemist cannot be made to pay any penalty for his ill-considered action, although a regular physician would immediately feel the rigor of the law for the same.

A JEWISH COLONY.—One of Baron Hirsch's schemes for aiding the distressed Jews has prospered in a most gratifying manner. In 1891 the Baron bought up a large tract of land near Woodbine, N.J., which he divided into farms of 30 acres each. Each householder is expected to buy out his farm within ten years, the sum of \$12.00 per acre being the maximum price. A Jewish village is rapidly springing up in the neighborhood, where the Hirsch cloak and trousers factories give employment to some hundreds of people. Excellent school advantages are given to the children, who are thus early brought under the strict rules which govern life in the Jewish colonies.

INTERESTING, THOUGH DEAD.—An ancient language used by the early inhabitants of Tuscany has recently come to light in a curious way, and philologists are greatly interested in the discovery. This language has been supposed to be wholly extinct, and it was with keen delight that a scholar while unfolding the swathing linen of an Egyptian mummy found that the pages of a linen book had been used for the cerement cloths. The curious sheets contained the ancient language together with a translation into another ancient tongue. It is thought that the find may settle some of the questions of the antiquity of various languages which have been vexing the philological fraternity for a score of years.

ST VINCENT DE PAUL'S.—THE CRITIC notes with much pleasure the Annual Report of the well-organized Society of St. Vincent de Paul. During the past year the Society has been most active in its chosen work of aiding the poor. Substantial provisions have been sent to many poverty-stricken homes, loads of coal have helped to warm rickety tenement houses, delicacies have been sent to the sick, and in several cases relief has been given to afflicted families by providing for funeral expenses. Special attention is called to the state of the dwelling houses of the poor of the city, and an urgent appeal is made to the Civic authorities to prevent the overcrowding of tenement houses. Owing to narrow, unhealthy quarters, our poorer citizens are camped in every direction, physical, mental and moral, and the efforts of those who are endeavoring to improve the condition of the poor are being constantly neutralized. For further details we refer our readers to the official report, feeling confident that the account of the work done will appeal to them in many ways.

UNCLEAN! UNCLEAN!—For the past forty years efforts have been made to care properly for persons who have been afflicted with the dread disease of leprosy, and attempts have been made to stamp out the loathsome and fatal plague. The report for the past year of the Tracadie Lazzaretto is, however, far from reassuring. There has been no decrease in the number of patients since 1891, although there have been several deaths in that time. Two new patients came from districts where leprosy had never before been heard of. A third case was that of a man whose home had previously been in the vicinity of the Lazzaretto. The inspecting physician, Dr. Smith, reports that during his recent tour throughout the Province he found the disease showing itself in unexpected quarters, in isolated districts. He recommends strongly that the Government insist on the permanent detention and isolation of all lepers, and that greater attention be paid to the needs of the unhappy men and women who are already suffering a death in life. Public feeling will, we are assured, be with Dr. Smith in his suggestions. Strenuous efforts should be made to check the spread of the disease, and to make life endurable to those who, for the safety of the community, must be debarred from all the pleasures of life.

WAR IN KANSAS.—There are lively doings at present in Kansas, where a small but most demoralizing civil war is in progress. It will be remembered that during the presidential contest General Weaver's party, commonly known as the Populists, made a capital showing, and by uniting with the Democratic party they prevented Harrison's election in the State. The Republican party, was, however, still active in the minor State elections, and succeeded in securing 63 Republicans in the House of Representatives, while the Populists could only muster 56. The 5 Democratic members, and the 1 Independent member joined their forces to the Populist party, with the idea that when a Speaker was elected from the Republican side, the rival parties would be equal in numbers. Although the Republicans had slightly the upper hand in the House they were continually thwarted by the Populist Senate and the Populist Governor. On January the 10th the civil war began. The Populists swore in ten members who had not been legally elected and chose a speaker of their own number. The Republicans resented the high-handed action, and when excluded from the House they armed themselves with revolvers, clubs, etc., and forced their way in, while the Populists fled before them. At the present writing the Populists are the besieging party, the entire State militia has been called out to support their claims, and President Harrison is as yet unable to interfere in the matter. A few vigorous touches from Cleveland will probably settle the disagreeable business.

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AN AGREABLE BEVERAGE.—A new, or rather a revived, beverage which bids fair to become fashionable among a certain well-gilded class is orchid tea. Oddly enough the drink has long been known and esteemed in Bourbon and Mauritius, where the natives gather the orchids as the Japanese do chrysanthemums for the most prosaic purpose of stewing. A choice orchid with a pungent odour not unlike vanilla is selected and dried and infused as ordinary tea leaves. This remarkable drink is at present the rage in Paris, where weak dilutions are sold to those whose pockets are not well lined at the rate of a couple of cents per cup.

SULPHUR NOT NEEDED.—A number of large importers of lemons from the island of Sicily learned a valuable lesson recently. A fine cargo of lemons was unloaded at New Orleans, and as the fruit appeared in excellent condition the whole consignment was at once sold. The buyers were, however, soon discontented with their bargains, for the lemons shrivelled, and when opened were found to be devoid of juice. The shippers were accused of having doctored the fruit, but after investigation proved that the cargo had unintentionally been fumigated along with the ship and passengers, the sulphur fumes quite destroying the perishable fruit. The importers are now urging that fruit ships shall be forbidden to carry emigrants, at least until the need for fumigation is over.

WORK AND WORKERS.—There seemed to be two antagonistic ideas afloat in many of our Canadian cities. One is that there is little labor to be obtained for the working class of men and women, the other is that there are few competent work-people for the necessary labor. From one side we hear of the unemployed masses; from the other reiterated complaints of the lack of char-women, washer-women, snow-shovellers, and general laborers. If an arrangement could be made by which these two classes could play into each other's hands, there would be much less misery among the poor of our cities. Poverty is helpless before advertising necessities. Those who have work to be done have no means of knowing of the obscure laborers who are but too anxious to obtain employment. Free employment offices have done much to benefit both of these classes, but their work is for the most a soon-wearied-of undertaking, and the bright helpful spirit which should be an attribute of all officials who have to do with the poor, settles down into that of a pessimistic helper, thus robbing the perhaps well meant assistance of half its value. In our own city there are scores of men and women willing to do work—furnace-tending, garbage-moving, ice-cutting, window-washing, scrubbing, laundrying, etc., and yet when it is necessary to have extra work done, few of our householders know where to look for the workmen and women. The winter misery in our city will continue just so long as there is no systematic effort made to bring the work and the worker together.

ON THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.—A few facts concerning the history of the at present much-talked-of Hawaiian Islands will probably interest our readers. The group of the Hawaiian, or as they were once familiarly called, the Sandwich Islands, lies some two thousand miles south-east of San Francisco. In the year 1527 a couple of Spanish ships were wrecked near by, the survivors from the crews being rescued by the Islanders, who were thought to be of Malaysian origin. These men intermarried with the natives, and their descendants are found to this day in many parts of the twelve islands that compose the kingdom. The islands, properly speaking, were not discovered until the year 1542, when a Spanish navigator, Gaetano, found not only the islands, but also his long lost fellow-countrymen. Captain Cook's claim to be the discoverer of the islands is ill-founded. It was not until the year 1778 that he made his first visit, when he re-christened them the Sandwich Islands, out of compliment to Lord Sandwich, of England. The natives of that time were reported to be cannibals, although in other respects a moderately high tone of civilization seems to have obtained. The system of native government has been most complicated. Sometimes a half dozen monarchs have reigned at the same time, and kept up a constant struggle for pre-eminence. It was not until 1820, after a thirty years' war, that King Kamehameha succeeded in consolidating the kingdom. The dynasty thus founded lasted until 1872, when the royal line being extinct, recourse was had to electing a ruler. The present Queen Liliuokalani is the sister of King Kalakaua, who died in 1891, and the widow of John O. Dominia, an American citizen. Her tenure of the royal office is thus not assured by the custom of her people, for she is only a relative of an elected officer, nor is it assured her by the affection and trust of her subjects. The kingdom was placed under British protection in 1810, and in 1843 it was provisionally ceded to Great Britain. By a treaty of 1889 the control of the foreign relationship of the islands was given to the United States. Although the past history is full of interest, the future of the islands promises great advancement. Honolulu, the chief harbor, is, because of its geographical position, of vast importance to all Maritime nations, and by the time that the Nicaraguan canal is completed, it will be in the direct route of all steamers plying between China, Japan, and the American ports. The islands will also become the great cross-roads of the North Pacific trade, and their value will be materially enhanced by the fact that the new cables across the Pacific will have to be laid so as to intersect at Honolulu. When we consider the probable future of the kingdom, we cannot wonder at the eagerness which our American neighbors are displaying regarding them, or at the diplomatic action of the British Government in the matter. Beyond doubt the native government of the islands is doomed, and unless a natural government can be established in its stead there will assuredly be a serious international trouble.

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CHIT CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

A SWEET CANADIAN GIRL.

She is winsome, wise and witty,
And I'm sure she's very pretty—
My sweet Canadian girl;
A friend oft sympathizing
Yet a little tantalizing,
But joy us and surprising—
My sweet Canadian girl.

Her birthday! I was guessing
Of the years so gently passing—
My sweet Canadian girl,
But she mixed me up in dates so,
She talked of sleighs and skates so,
Of railroads and their rates so,
My sweet Canadian girl—

That she must be sixteen under
Or twenty-five, by thunder—
My sweet Canadian girl,
Or she may be thirty-seven—
But I know she is my heaven
Whether thirty and eleven—
My sweet Canadian girl.

Ah, she's posted on the races,
Has many winsome graces—
My sweet Canadian girl,
But her age—I cannot guess it!
And the question—I'll not press it,
And I'm sure she won't confess it—
My sweet Canadian girl.

Tell me not in mournful numbers,
Life is but an empty dream;
What with coal combines and plumbers,
Things are too much what they seem.

CAUGHT.—Mamie—"Why do you think he's engaged to her?"
Maude—"He takes her to the theatre in a street car now, and he used to have a carriage every time."

THRIFT.—Lulu Japonica—"Why did Ethel and George elope?"
Charity Ball—"Her father gave them what the wedding would have cost to begin housekeeping with."

ENTITLED TO ALL—"My dear," said a lady to a friend who was complaining of a servant, "you can't expect all the virtues for \$3 a week."
"But I pay four!" was the practical response.

LOOKED SO—"My girl is neither beautiful nor young," said Downer.
"But she is as good as gold."
"Ah! It's the gold you're after!" said Bigbee.

Mrs. Plainfield (proudly):—"And who would have thought that I should ever be the mother of a poet?"
Her Neighbor (misunderstanding):—"Oh, well, I wouldn't worry about that. He'll have better sense when he gets a little older."

UNDESIRABLE.

They met beneath the mistletoe,
And yet no kiss was taken then.
The reason why you would like to know?
It was because they both were men!

A, who is a young girl, is seated at one end of a 50-foot verandah with her mother, while B, who is a palpitating young man, is seated at the other end all alone. The mother is taken with headache and retires. The young folks are attracted toward each other at the rate of a foot and a half every 42 seconds. How long will it take them to bump together?

Matthew Henry says, in his quaint way. "The woman was made of a rib out of the side of Adam—not made out of his head to rule over him, or out of his feet to be trampled upon by him—but out of his side to be equal with him, under his arm to be protected, and near his heart to be beloved." And herein lies, apparently, the solution of the much-discussed marriage problem.

Little Bobby—"I can't find my hat and coat."
Father (rushing about)—"I can't find mine either. I don't see what your mother does with things. She's gone out, and there is nothing for us to do but hunt till we find 'em, or else stay in."
Little Bobby (after long thought)—"Let's look on the hall rack."

Old Lady—"Don't you feel sick going up and down in this elevator all day?"

Elevator Boy—"Yes'm."
"Is it the motion of going down?"
"No'm."
"The motion of going up?"
"No'm."
"The stopping?"
"No'm."
"What is it, then?"
"The questions."

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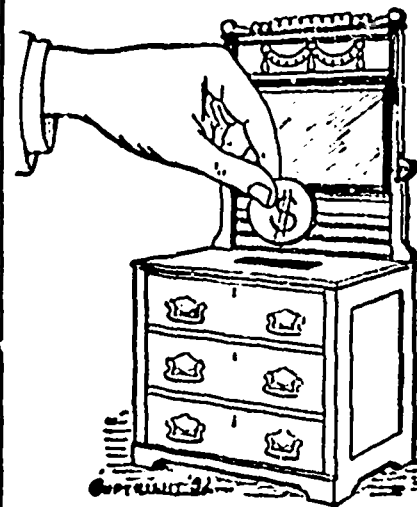
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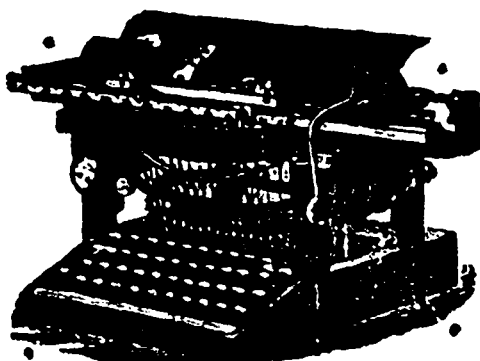
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THE CRITIC'S CALENDAR.

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

THE UNION BANK AHEAD.—There has been quite a good deal of competition among the banks for the account of the Dominion Coal Company. It is understood that the Union Bank of Halifax has been the favored one.

A NEW CARD.—For some time Canadians have been agitating for an enlarged postal card, similar to those sent out by our neighbors across the border. Our wishes have been granted, and last week the first supply was issued.

CANADA'S PREPARATIONS AT CHICAGO.—Mr. W. D. Dimock and Mr. Ewart, assistant architect of public works, have gone to Chicago to superintend the placing of the exhibits which have been and will be forwarded from the Dominion.

A HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.—The old fashioned winter has not altogether stagnated business in and about Parrsboro. Preparations for ship and barge building at that place and at Advocate are going on apace, and a prosperous spring trade is anticipated.

ULUNDA IN PORT.—The steamer *Ulunda* is safe in port after a rough voyage from the Mother country. Captain Flemming reports heavy gales on the way from Liverpool to Newfoundland, and large quantities of ice encountered when 250 miles east of St. John's.

THE LUNENBURG COURT HOUSE.—The new county court house at Bridgewater was opened for the first time on Thursday of last week by the election trial of Dauphinee vs. Mullock. The new building with its neat and handsome furnishings is highly spoken of by those who have seen it.

TO CARRY COAL.—A despatch from Norfolk, Virginia, to the Boston *Herald* says that the British steamship *Cacouna*, now loading there with flour for Newfoundland, has been bought by the Whitney Coal Syndicate, and will hereafter be run between this province and New England carrying coal.

THE Y. M. C. A. PRESIDENT AT-HOME.—Arrangements are being made for a reception to be held at the Y. M. C. A., to which a general invitation is extended to members, on Monday evening next. The reception committee hope to have a hearty response to their invitation, and that a pleasant and profitable evening will be spent in social reunion.

A GREAT ASTRONOMER COMING.—M. Camille Flammarion, the noted French astronomer, is expected to visit Canada during the coming summer. It is understood that Madame Flammarion will accompany her husband. Canadian star-gazers will be glad to see and hear this famous man, who has made for himself a name through his knowledge of the celestial bodies.

A HOUSEHOLD "MOVING" TO-MORROW.—President Harrison will tomorrow, Saturday, be ex-President and leave the White House, and ex-President Cleveland will become President and reign in his stead. If this means permanent reciprocity between Canada and the United States the fourth of March, 1893, will some day be celebrated as an International holiday.

A SOLEMN GATHERING AT SPRINGHILL.—A memorial meeting was held at Springhill on Tuesday the 22nd inst., the anniversary of the terrible explosion at the mines, by which so many were bereaved of their dear ones, and their homes made desolate. The service was very impressive. Several clergymen gave addresses, and appropriately solemn music was rendered by a band and orchestra.

AN EXCITEMENT IN BRIDGEWATER.—The arrest of Mr. Curill, a prominent justice of the peace at Bridgewater, for alleged forgery has caused not a little sensation in the County of Lunenburg. The justice was arrested while trying another party for forgery, and has been out on bail since his arrest. The case is considered by some a gross mistake, but time will tell who is in the wrong. Mr. Curill's trial is now going on.

CANNING WATER.—The good people of Canning are evidently not going to be behind the times. Preparations for providing a first-class water service are under way. A company has been formed with the necessary capital and the route for laying of the pipe planned. It is proposed to bring the water from the North Mountain down the Deep Hollow Road, through Sheffield's Mills to Canning, and perhaps the pipe will be continued on to Kingsport. If this movement be carried to completion it will afford many advantages to the locality.

NEW LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The following prospectus of a new insurance company which is being promoted in Halifax has been published by a local paper.—“The life department will insure all the members of a family, male and female, between the ages of one and seventy years. Premiums from 5 cents to 60 cents per week, collected at homes of insured. Benefits range from \$12 to \$100 and upwards. Policies are not in benefit until thirteen calendar weeks from date of issue; then they are in one-quarter benefit; 26 weeks they are in one-half benefit; 52 weeks they are in full benefit. Policies four weeks in arrears lapse and premiums paid thereon are forfeited to the company. In the fire department the agents will be in weekly contact with a large number of families who desire fire insurance. Ordinary fire insurance agents call but once a year, or once in three years. The advantage is apparent. Fire insurance will be confined to towns and the company will sell fire policies on two plans, viz., for cash as per life department system. Cash sales will be made at current rates and reinsured in another company.” Whether the movement of the Eastern Assurance Company referred to elsewhere in this issue will affect the organization of the new company remains to be seen.

BITTLE BONKS.—A story comes from Lower Stewiacke of a girl residing in that lively village who last week met with an accident resulting in a broken leg. This is a very common-place event at this season of bad roads and slippery sidewalks, but the strange part of the story lies in the statement that this is the seventeenth time that this young lady has met with this misfortune, and has also in her lifetime had her collar-bone fractured four times and both arms broken.

LET'S GO.—Excursion parties are being formed in Pictou and Sydney to visit the World's Fair. Small but comfortable steamers are being chartered, and the trip by water will unquestionably be delightful. The excursionists will leave about the middle of June and return about the end of August. The cost of the round trip, including board on the steamer while at Chicago, will not exceed sixty dollars. The idea is a good one, and will no doubt be duplicated elsewhere.

A BIG SMOKE.—The alarm of fire from box 17 on Tuesday night called the firemen to Barrington Street, opposite the City Hall, where the house and store of Mr. J. Cohn, tobacconist, was found to be in flames. The new chemical engine was soon on the spot and did good work. Mr. Cohn's family, who lived over the store, had a narrow escape, not having time to save even their clothing. The stock, which consisted of tobacco, pipes and other requisites of the smoker, was totally destroyed. It was insured for \$1,000.

OUR CITY ENGINEER'S REPORT.—Mr. F. W. W. Doane, city engineer, submitted his first annual report to the City Council on Wednesday evening. The report is a comprehensive summary of the work done under his supervision during his first year, and frankly points out several matters that need attention. Mr. Doane is to be commended for his energy and faithfulness since his appointment to the responsible position of city engineer, and the report of the work done may be taken as a foundation for great expectations for the future.

DARTMOUTH'S LOCAL PAPER.—The *Atlantic Weekly* is the name to be given the new paper about to be started in Dartmouth. Mr. Harris Congdon, who for several years filled the position of principal of the public schools of Dartmouth, and is now teaching in Morris St. school, is to be editor and manager, and will doubtless make a success of the venture. Several previous attempts to start a paper in the town across the harbor have failed, but with a population of over six thousand the local circulation should be large. The first issue is awaited with interest.

THE CRISP CURRIE CASE NOT SATISFACTORILY SETTLED.—The Methodist committee which has been engaged for some time hearing evidence in this case reached a decision after much consideration, acquitting the Rev. Mr. Crisp. The committee, however, was not unanimous in its opinions, and in neither declaring Mr. Crisp innocent nor convicting him of guilt, has left the matter in a very unsatisfactory state, and left a shadow hanging over both Mr. Currie and Mr. Crisp. The case is to be appealed to the full ministerial conference which meets in Moncton in June next.

THE CITY FATHERS.—The civic elections are approaching, and the various wards are looking about for new representatives. For the Mayoralty ex-Alderman Stephen's name is mentioned as opposite to Mayor Keefe. In ward 1 Ald. Boak retires, and it is understood will not run again. The names of Arthur P. Silver, A. Martin Payne and ex-Alderman Hesselstein are mentioned as candidates. In ward 2 Ald. Dennis retires. He may run again. So far no new candidate has been heard from. In ward 3 Ald. Pickering retires, and may or may not run again. A numerous signed requisition to Robert Taylor is in circulation, and it is possible that if that gentleman consents to run he will go in unopposed. In ward 4 Ald. Line has received an influentially signed requisition to serve another term. Ex-Ald. O'Donnell is in the field in this ward. In ward 5 Ald. McFatridge retires. His name is also mentioned for another term. In ward 6 Ald. Adams will offer again, and the names of John E. Butler, Dr. Hawkins and Dr. J. G. Bennett are mentioned as candidates.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.—The annual report of the institution for the education of the blind of the Maritime Provinces has been issued, and shows the school to be in a flourishing condition. The table of attendance shows forty-six pupils registered at the end of December 1892, twenty-two from Nova Scotia, seventeen from New Brunswick, one from Prince Edward Island and six from Newfoundland. The account given in the report of the every day work of the school and of the work that is being done by those who have graduated, will be perused with interest by all who have given their attention to the education of young people deprived of sight. The superintendent in his report calls special attention to a new department of the work, namely, home teaching. This embraces two classes of blind persons, those who are too young to enter the school, and those who lose their sight when they are too old to take advantage of regular school training. The superintendent refers to these as follows: “The first class we endeavor to reach by correspondence with the parents or guardians, by supplying them with copies of the *Mentor* and other publications dealing with the education of the blind, by furnishing them with books printed in raised letters and helpful appliances, and by advising them as to the best manner of training little boys and girls who are without sight. For the adult blind who are not graduates of the school, we desire to do much more in future than as yet we have been able to accomplish. There are many hundreds of middle aged and elderly people living throughout the four provinces who require assistance. For this class of our blind we are doing all that lies in our power, but we feel that this particular branch of our work should be taken up and carried forward by a home teaching association; that an experienced agent and teacher should be employed, and that a systematic effort should be made to brighten the lives and lighten the burdens of those who, being overwhelmed by the loss of sight, are powerless to help themselves.”

BLOW YOUR HORN.—The *Scribe* calls upon the people of Middleton to be up and doing, and all at it and always at it, to boom their town in every way practicable. Middleton has many advantages, and the movement of the local paper to point out these advantages and to strive to remedy any disadvantages the town may possess by bringing them to the notice of those in authority, is worthy of the hearty co-operation and support of patriotic Middletonians.

HOMES FOR THE INCURABLE.—The establishment of asylums for the incurable insane throughout the Province is a notable feature in this decade. Through these the afflicted ones will be more economically provided for than at the Provincial Hospital, and it is to be presumed that many who have been heretofore cared for by their friends, but who have proved a sore tax upon time and patience, will find in these asylums a refuge well suited to their deplorable condition.

THE FISHERMEN'S LOT.—The fishermen of the Province are now pocketing their hard-earned bounty money and settling up their back scores with the country dealers. As a rule the man who earns a dollar upon land experiences few of the hardships and disappointments which our fishermen have to undergo, but unfortunately the fisherman's dollar, although representing more toil, has no greater purchasing power. In the solution of the labor problem the fisherman is almost naturally overlooked, but who can say that his pay is in proportion to the danger and toil of his calling.

IN THE INTERESTS OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association is proving itself to be possessed of much energy and go-ahead-iveness. Its chief aim at present is to have established in the Province an experiment station and school of Horticulture, and petitions are to be made to the Provincial and Dominion Governments asking for assistance in accomplishing this scheme. The Dominion Government is to be particularly requested to establish a meteorological station in the Annapolis Valley. It is to be hoped the fruit growers will receive support in their commendable undertaking.

THE "MARITIME GROCER" advocates the necessity of improved accommodations for the commercial travellers who visit Halifax. The *Grocer* has apparently thought the matter out carefully, and its suggestions seem to be of a practical nature, worthy of the consideration of all who are interested. The lines laid down are as follows:—Obtain rooms in a central part of the city; put in a billiard board, a pool board, and card tables, and furnishings to make the rooms homelike and attractive, and have a reading room well supplied with the latest papers and magazines. All gambling to be positively forbidden. The *Grocer's* idea admits of enlargement, and will doubtless be taken up by the knights of the grip throughout the Maritime Provinces, and will probably be heard from again.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR STUDENTS.—Her Majesty's commissioners for the exhibition of 1891, have placed at the disposal of Dalhousie College and University for the year 1894, the nomination to one of the scholarships, which are being offered by them in certain universities of the United Kingdom and Colonies, with the intention of enabling students of science who indicated high promise of capacity for original research, to continue the prosecution of science with the view of aiding in its advance or in its industrial applications. The scholarship is of the annual value £150 stig. is tenable for two years, subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions mentioned in the announcement in reference to the same, a copy of which we have received from Prof. George Lawson, Halifax, the secretary of Dalhousie University. They are open to women as well as men. The circular gives full particulars, and any who wish to know more of the matter would do well to apply for one.

WANTED, MORE STEAM.—A writer in the *Liverpool Advance* has fully awakened to the fact that Liverpool is behind the times in its means of communication with the world. Without railway facilities, and dependent upon outsiders for its steamship communication, Queens county is practically cut off from the rest of the Province, and it is small wonder that her interests continue to be dormant, and that her people have no great confidence in a prosperous future. If the advice given by the writer in question be vigorously taken up by the citizens of Liverpool, and by the people of Queens county, the matter of communication will be readily and effectively solved. There is no section of the Atlantic coast that presents so many attractions to tourists; but magnificent beaches, glorious boating and bathing and invigorating air, without modern means of communication, are luxuries that few travellers will enjoy. Liverpool must shake off its lethargy or be content to be distanced by more enterprising centres.

If it's sciatica, bathe with Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, propping the muscles and nerves hard.

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by using Dr. Edison's Famous Pills and Hands and Obesity Fruit Salt. It will reduce your weight without dieting: is perfectly harmless and the cost is but slight. Send for our eight column article on obesity, sent free. Order goods from our stores by mail or express. Price of band, \$2.50 and up. Pills \$1.50 per bottle, and Fruit Salt 8.00 per bottle. Address Loring & Co., stores at Dept. No. 16 State Street, Chicago, Ill. Dept. No. 42 West 22nd Street, New York City, or Dept. No. 2 Hamilton Place, Boston, Mass.

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GENTS:—I wish to inform the suffering through you that SKODA'S GERMAN OINTMENT and SKODA'S DISCOVERY will cure the worst skin disease to be found. The statement may seem strong, but I think a true statement of my own case, will convince the most sceptical. For some eight years I have had a terrible skin disease from which I have suffered untold misery. I have tried Physicians of repute and about all the so-called "skin cures," but the result was failure. My body was covered with white scales. I itched intensely, and when I would rub or scratch the scales off, aburning sensation such as only those afflicted as I was may know, tormented me. My skin was so dry that my elbows, knees, hands, etc., would crack open so badly that they would bleed freely. My scalp was so that I could not comb my hair, and had to keep it clipped close to my head. I have now used a half dozen bottles of SKODA'S DISCOVERY and about eight ounces of SKODA'S OINTMENT. The result is I am PERFECTLY CURED. My skin is soft as an infant's. Instead of torment I have sweet sleep at night, and a good head of hair.

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ELDER LAMB'S DONATION.

Good old Elder Lamb had labored for a thousand nights and days,
And had preached the blessed Bible in a multitude of ways,
Had received a message daily over Faith's celestial wire,
And had kept his little chapel full of flames of Heavenly fire;
He had raised a numerous family, straight and sturdy as he could,
And his boys were all considered as unnaturally good;
And his "slender salary" kept him till went forth the proclamation—
"We will pay him up this season with a generous large donation."

So they brought him hay and barley, and some corn upon the ear—
Straw enough to bed his pony for forever and a year;
And they strowed him with potatoes of inconsequential size,
And some onions whose completeness drew the moisture from his eyes:
And some cider—more like water, in an inventory strict—
And some apples, pears, and peaches, that the autumn gales had picked;
And some strings of dried-up apples—nummies of the fruit creation—
Came to swell the doleful census of old Elder Lamb's Donation.

Also radishes and turnips pressed the pumpkin's cheerful cheek,
Likewise beans enough to furnish half of Boston for a week;
And some butter that was worthy to have Sampson for a foe,
And some eggs whose inner nature held the legend—"Long Ago";
And some stove-wood, green and crooked, on his flower beds were laid,
Fit to furnish fire departments with the most substantial aid.
All things unappreciated found this night their true vocation
In the Museum of Relics, known as Elder Lamb's Donation.

There were biscuits whose material was their own secure defence;
There were sauces whose acuteness bore the sad pluperfect tense;
There were jellies undissected, there were mystery-laden pies;
There was bread that long had waited for the signal to arise.
There were cookies tasting clearly of the drear and musty past;
There were doughnuts that in justice amongst the metals might be classed;
There were chickens, geese, and turkeys, that had long been on probation,
Now received in full connection at old Elder Lamb's Donation.

Then they gave his wife a wrapper made for some one not so tall,
And they brought him twenty slippers, every pair of which was small;
And they covered him with sackcloth, as it were in various bits,
And they clothed his helpless children in a wardrobe of misfits;
And they trimmed his house with "Welcome," and some bric-a-bracish trash,
And one absent-minded brother brought five dollars all in cash!
Which the good old pastor handled with a thrill of exultation,
Wishing that in filthy lucre might have come his whole donation.

Morning came at last, in splendour; but the Elder, wrapped in gloom,
Knelt amid decaying products, and the ruins of his home;
And his piety had never till that morning been so bright:
For he prayed for those who brought him to that unexpected plight.
But some worldly thoughts intruded: for he wondered o'er and o'er
If they'd buy that day at auction, what they gave the night before;
And his fervent prayer concluded with the natural exclamation:
"Take me to Thyself in mercy, Lord, before my next donation!"

IN THE LOBBY.

—'They say
They'll sit by the fire and presume to know
What's done in the Capitol.'

—Coriolanus.

A man of staunch, though unobtrusive patriotism is Dr. Weldon, M. P. Your readers all know by this time the story of the visit of the quartette of members, of whom he was one and the spokesman, to His Excellency for the purpose of warning him, as Her Majesty's representative, of the menace to Imperial interests subsisting in the Nova Scotia coal deal,—that very burning question just at this time. They had a lot of fun over it in the house the other day when Philosopher Mills got up with his voice full of horror and descanted on the awful wretch suffered by the constitution through the act of Dr. Weldon and his co-conspirators. He said it was a direct jab in the neck to the recognized advisers of His Excellency, and that outraged precedent demanded instant vindication. As he proceeded to drag out of hoary antiquity instances of the punishment meted out to such malefactors—a series of hangings, drawings and quarterings with an occasional disembowelling thrown in by way of variety, Wood, of Westmorland, one of the offending members, became apparently so panic-stricken over the dire recital, that after furtively glancing at the sergeant-at-arms to see if he was preparing to arrest him, precipitately bolted for the door and fled the house. Sir John laughed the whole affair off, and thanked the agitated sage from Bothwell for his prompt championship of the rights of the cabinet which he seemed to think had been invaded. "They were only exercising a privilege," said the premier, "that is accorded to every member,—making a private call on His Excellency, and the matter evidently came up casually in the way of conversation." Mr. Mills thought they should not escape so easily, they should be

"Whipped with wire, and stewed in wine,
And smart in ling' ring pickle,"

but he was persuaded to go out and bathe his head and so he recovered his normal temperature. Mr. Mills's ponderous moods are very funny to the gallery, but they are no joke to the weary members.

But the matter was not allowed to die out in a day. Yesterday before the debate on the budget was resumed Mr. McNeill, the Imperial Federationist, who was also one of the patriotic band of four who made the visitation to His Excellency, proceeded to say that when the Premier made his explanation of their mission, he (McNeill) thought he was poking fun at the very serious speech of Mr. Mills. The House laughed uproariously at this, and Sir John was fairly convulsed with mirth. Mr. McNeill, however, was not to be laughed out of his say, and he continued to remark that the people in the country did not take this view of it, and, therefore, he wished it to be understood that they went to see Lord Stanley for the very purpose of warning him of the dangerous character of this coal deal. They pointed out to him that it threatened the welfare of the Empire in the event of war, and that Imperial authorities should be apprised of its inherent mischief. Whether their conduct was right or wrong, they did not want any miscon-

ception about the object they had in view. Dr. Weldon followed, and endorsed the remarks made by Mr. McNeill, and said that he considered they had a perfect right to visit Lord Stanley in connection with the matter without any offence to the Premier. The matter then dropped.

Dr. Sproule made a very good speech on Tuesday last from the Protectionist point of view. He quoted statistics to show that the country was prosperous under the N. P. The result of the increased industries during the last decade as compared with the previous one, he said, proved this. There were, according to the last census, \$157,739,627 more goods manufactured in 1891 than in 1881 as a result of the ten years operation. These goods are produced by Canadian artisans and manufacturers. Speaking of farm values, which Sir Richard Cartwright had waxed so doleful about in the *London Economist*, he said:—

"In 1882 the farm buildings, according to the report of the Ontario Government, were valued at \$132,000,000, and in 1889 they were valued at \$192,000,000. This assuredly did not show that the farmers of Ontario were getting poorer. Now, farm implements were 25 per cent. cheaper than in 1879, but notwithstanding that they were getting cheaper every year by virtue of the active competition among the manufacturers, in 1882 they were worth \$37,000,000, while to-day they were worth \$51,000,000. The value of the live stock owned by the Ontario farmers was \$80,000,000 in 1882; to-day the value was \$105,000,000. Yet in the face of these facts, given by a Reform Government in the Province of Ontario, Sir Richard had stated that the farmers to-day were poorer than they were 12 years ago. Taking the farms, implements, buildings and live stock owned by the farmers of Ontario in all, their value in 1882 was \$882,000,000, while to-day their value was \$982,000,000 or \$100,000,000, more than they were worth a few years ago. No member of the Opposition could dispute the correctness of these figures." (Hear.)

Dr. Sproule's challenge did not go unanswered, and the Opposition cause found a very zealous champion in the person of Mr. McMillan from Huron. Mr. McMillan is a native of "auld Scotia" and all the varieties of the Western Ontario climate experienced by him during a long sojourn there have not mellowed the burr in his accent that smacks of the heather. He maintained that the only way to help the farmers was to reduce the price of what it was necessary for him to purchase, and that unless the duties were reduced in a year or two half the farmers in Ontario would have to give up their farms.

The rumour is again abroad that Mr. Meredith, the leader of the opposition in the Ontario legislature, will enter the Federal Government. It is said that he will become Minister of Justice, and that Sir John Thompson will take the office usually held by the first minister—the President of the Council. There is no doubt that Sir John finds his present multiplicity of duties bear very hard upon him, and besides the relief the change would afford him, Meredith would be a tower of strength at the council board and in the House.

Conservative members were jubilant to-day over a despatch from Washington announcing that a proclamation has been issued by President Harrison directing that in consequence of the friendly action of Canada in regard to Canal tolls, the retaliatory tolls imposed on Canadian tonnage passing through Sault Ste Marie Canal be revoked. Perhaps "Ben" isn't after all the truckling old chump the Canadian people have been calling him of late!

I don't believe that such readers of THE CRITIC as have not visited Ottawa during a session of parliament can really understand what a high old time the members can kick up during the progress of an important debate. The following might prove instructive to them:—

Theme, the "Budget," time, just before dinner (when all men are dangerous!) *Charlton, loquitur*:—

The Government was guilty of deceiving the people in 1891 when they appealed to the country on the pretense that they were ready and able to negotiate a treaty with the United States. When they were elected they did not try to obtain a treaty.

Mr. Foster—The honorable gentleman has just now made the assertion that we were certain of getting a reciprocity treaty. Will he show the proof?

Mr. Charlton—I will read the document.

Mr. Laurier—There is no doubt but the assertion was false.

Mr. Foster—False in the mouth of the hon. gentleman.

Sir Richard Cartwright—In the mouth of the advisers of His Excellency.

Mr. Foster—Where is your proof?

Mr. Charlton proceeded to read a statement of dissolution from the Empire.

Mr. Foster—We want your proof.

Mr. Charlton—Was it authorized?

Mr. Foster—Something like your Norfolk paper.

Mr. Charlton—How did the journal have the despatch?

Mr. Foster—He has made an assertion which has no foundation in fact. (Cries of order and sit down.)

Mr. Foster—I ask him to prove it.

Mr. Charlton—How did the *Empire* come in connection with the official document?

Sir John Thompson—From the *Canada Gazette*.

Mr. Charlton—Perhaps it is not necessary to give these reasons of the Government.

Mr. Foster—You cannot bear out your assertion; you cannot do it.

Mr. Charlton proceeded to read, amid much uproar, from the *Empire*, as follows: "These proposals have been submitted to the President for consideration."

Mr. Foster—Still a long way off.

Mr. Charlton—That was not so either.
 He again proceeded to read from the *Empire*, "With a parliament fresh from the people."
 Mr. Foster—Miles away from your proof.
 Mr. Charlton, again proceeding to read, said: "We had that assertion made by the Government."
 Mr. Foster—You cannot show what assertion?
 Mr. Charlton—We—
 Mr. Laurier—I will show again and again that Mr. Blaine took Sir Charles Tupper to task for his statement.
 Mr. Foster—Mr. Blaine did nothing of the kind. (Much uproar)
 Mr. Speaker—I hope, gentlemen—
 Mr. Laurier—I will prove it again and again and read the proof at any time. [Liberal cheering]
 Mr. Foster (amid considerable uproar)—Will the hon. gentlemen allow me to ask him a question?
 Mr. Charlton—The hon. gentlemen will have a chance to reply to me.
 Mr. Foster—You have not made good your assertion.
 Mr. Charlton—It is embarrassing that the hon. gentlemen should interrupt me. (Renewed uproar.)
 Mr. Speaker—The rule of the House is that there should be no interruptions except on a point of order.
 Mr. Foster—Can the member for Norfolk give us his authority?
 Mr. Charlton—I will give him Mr. Blaine's letter.
 Mr. Foster—I did not ask for that.
 Mr. Charlton then read Mr. Blaine's letter, after which peace was restored.

OTTAWA.

BY-STANDER.

BOOK GOSSIP.

AN ODD SITUATION.—Stanley Waterloo's new story "An Odd Situation," just published by Messrs. Morrill, Higgins & Co., of Chicago, promises to be even more popular than former writings of this author. The scene of this romance is located on the Canadian border, and aside from its merits as a good story the work has a remarkable international interest, touching as it does the present relations between Canada and the United States. To the general reader, however, the attraction lies in the story itself, which is decidedly odd. The Saxon word painting of queer happenings, the charming love tale and the culminating singular tragedy, followed by its redeeming sequel, combine to make the novel's appearance one of the literary events of the year.

THE MARCH MAGAZINES.—The March number of the *Ladies Home Journal* is quite up to the mark, and its thousands of readers will find reading adapted for all ages and tastes within its handsome covers. Literary, business, domestic women, women rich and women poor, practical as well as sentimental, are interested in the contents of this excellent magazine, and the little people of the household to which it comes as a welcome visitor are enthusiastic in their expressions of appreciation thereof. The journal is published by The Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia. Subscription price one dollar per annum.

Worthington's Magazine for March is a fine number. Evidently this young magazine is thriving, since each number gains in interest and attractiveness, and is fast proving itself to be a worthy claimant of public attention. The stories and poetry of this number are decidedly good, and the articles on various subjects are well written and full of interesting information. Published by A. D. Worthington & Co., Hartford, Conn.

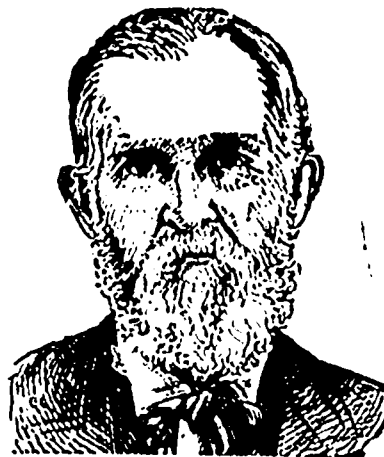
The novel in March *Lippincott's* is entitled "Waring's Peril," by Captain Charles King. His stories always have a plot; his characters are living men and women; he makes the barracks, the march, the battle-field, as near to us as if we had been there. There are two short stories, both illustrated: "Hope Deferred," by Lillian A. North, and "A Rose of the Mire," by Kate Jordan. The other contents of the number are good and the illustrations artistically executed.

SHE IS A CHESS PLAYER.

Very few people are cognizant of the fact that Queen Victoria is, for a woman, an exceptionally fine chess player. Quite three times a week during the winter months she indulges in this pastime. Her most doughty antagonist is her own daughter, Princess Christian, who, with all due deference be it said, wins the majority of games played. Her Majesty's late munshi, the Indian tutor of royalty, is a very fine player, as most Hindoos of the higher caste are. He invariably gives his royal mistress the odds of the knight, at which odds she generally wins, but the queen has a fatal love for the muzzio gambit, which, as all chess players know, is an absolutely lost game for the attacking party.

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Mr. Harvey Heed
 Laceyville, O.

Catarrh, Heart Failure, Paralysis of the Throat

"I Thank God and Hood's Sarsaparilla for Perfect Health."

Gentlemen. For the benefit of suffering humanity I wish to state a few facts: For several years I have suffered from catarrh and heart failure, getting so bad I could not work and

Could Scarcely Walk

I had a very bad spell of paralysis of the throat some time ago. My throat seemed closed and I could not swallow. The doctors said it was caused by heart failure, and gave medicine, which I took according to directions, but it did not seem to do me any good. My wife urged me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, telling me of Mr. Joseph C. Smith, who had been

At Death's Door

but was entirely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. After talking with Mr. Smith, I concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. When I had taken two bottles I felt very much better. I have continued taking it, and am now feeling excellent. I thank God, and

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and my wife for my restoration to perfect health." HARVEY HEED, Laceyville, O.

HOOD'S PILLS do not purge, pain or gripe, but act promptly, easily and efficiently. 2c.

SCOTT'S

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, MASS.

Dear Sir,—I have had RHEUMATISM in my arms and hands for two years, have been employed as a book-keeper in BOSTON for eight years.

CURE

By times I could hardly use my hands to perform my duties. I purchased a bottle of SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM, which entirely cured me.

Yours, with success,
 LEANDER PRICE.

FOR RHEUMATISM.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

We are making
 A SPECIALTY
 Of Extra Fine
 CHOCOLATES.

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

MOIR, SON & CO.

Argyle St., Corner of Duke.

MATERIALS

USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF

WOODILL'S { German Baking Powder

—ARE—;

PURE, WHOLESOME,
 WELL-PROPORTIONED!

George Lawson,

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

E. Maxwell & Son,

TAILORS.

.....Are making.....

SEALLETTE SACQUES

TO ORDER.

68 GRANVILLE ST.

TELEPHONE 860.

BOSTON DRUG

THE CURE FOR

Drunkennes.

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

NEW GOODS.

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

A. & W. MACKINLAY,
 137 Granville Street

LYONS' HOTEL,
 KENTVILLE, N. S.

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION,
 EXTENSIVE improvements having been completed in this house it now possesses 31 Bed Rooms, 1 Ladies' and 2 Gentlemen's Parlors, Sample Rooms, Billiard Rooms, Hot and Cold Baths. This house is conducted on first class principles, and it will be found, outside of the Queen or Halifax Hotels, equal, if not superior, to any in the province. Livery Stable in connection.

D. MOLEOD, Prop.
 KENIVILLE, N.S.

London Rubber Stamp Mfg Co.

Rubber and Metal Stamps,
 Notarial Seals.

Heatograph Copying Pads,
 Stencil Cutters, &c.

322 HOLLIS ST., Halifax.

"CRANKS" AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

As was to be expected, the fair has attracted the indigenous and numerous American "cranks," as well as foreign persons with mental and moral crochets. These, and also youthful geniuses, have besieged, personally and by letter, the Ways and Means Committee, of which Edward B. Butler is chairman, and Samuel A. Crawford is secretary. A few examples will indicate how much of human nature as it really is will not be on exhibition at the fair:—

An American was early in the field with a divine revelation of the site which had been fore-ordained for the fair when the foundations of the world were laid, and an Englishman has desired to be put on exhibition as the Messiah. Two boys "of respectable parentage" in western New York have offered to walk to Chicago, and to camp on the Exposition grounds with the purpose of illustrating the life of tramps, and of lecturing on its vicissitudes. Another boy of sixteen recommended that a number of nickel-in-the-slot phonographs fixed to repeat amusing fish stories might be placed in the Fisheries Building and about the grounds; he urged that a royalty on the suggestion would enable him to help his widowed mother. An enterprising dealer in cosmetics asked for space to exhibit an old woman, one half of whose face was to be smoothed out with his preparation and the remainder with its mortal wrinkles until the end of the fair, when he would smooth out the other half in the presence of the multitude. The parents of a "favorite orator" of six years offered his services as introducer of the chief orator at the dedicatory ceremonies, which would, they thought, lend emphasis to the portentous importance of the occasion. A mathematician asked for standing room where he might show the world how to square the circle.

Out of Indiana came a solver of perpetual motion; he was informed that space could not be allotted for the exhibition of an idea, so he would have to bring on his machines; later he informed the committee that his self-feeding engine, which had been running a sewing-machine, had unfortunately broken down, "but the principle remained the same." A Georgian asked for a concession to conduct a cockpit, and another son of the South knew of a colored child which was an anatomical wonder, and could be had by stealing it from its mother; for a reasonable sum he was willing to fill the office of kidnapper. Innumerable froaks of nature have been tendered; and the pretty English barmaid has in several instances inclosed her photograph with an offer of assistance to the fair. A very serious offer came from a Spaniard, who had been disgusted with the weak attempts to give bull-fights in Paris during the recent exposition. He offered to fill the brutal void at the Columbian fair if he could be assured the privilege of producing the spectacle "with all his real and genuine circumstances."—(From "Preliminary Glimpses of the Fair," by C. C. Buell, in the Century for February.)

A CAUSE OF RURAL DECADENCE.

The following extract from an article by John C. Rose in the *Popular Science Monthly* for March, on "The Decrease of Rural Population," will interest those who are studying the question in Nova Scotia:—

"Another cause of decrease in the aggregate population of rural communities, and one perhaps as potent as either of those already mentioned, is the ever increasing competition of factory-made goods with the products of the handicrafts. There must be fewer and fewer country tailors, shoemakers, blacksmiths, carpenters and other artisans who can earn their living in competition with the machine-made goods which the steadily decreasing cost of railroad transportation enables the great factories in the manufacturing cities and towns to send into every neighborhood and sell more cheaply than the isolated mechanic working with his own hands or with simple and inexpensive machinery possibly can. Those who are forced to give up the attempt to earn their bread by working at their trade in their old homes among their neighbors must seek employment in the cities. The whole tendency of the factory system, combined with the cheapening of transportation rates, is to draw away from the country districts almost all the population not directly engaged in tilling the soil.

The social and intellectual attractions of city life, especially for the brighter and more active-minded of the country youth, are unquestionably powerful factors in building up the cities at the expense of the country districts. The two last-named causes—namely, the diminution of the number of rural handicraftsmen in all localities easily accessible by railroad from large cities and the attractiveness of city life to portions of the country population, when city life is brought within the range of their observation—are doubtless chiefly responsible for the fact that the decrease of the rural population has been most general in precisely those portions of the country in which cities and towns are most numerous and in which the railroad facilities are the best."

COMMERCIAL.

Very little change has been observable in wholesale trade during the past week. In most lines trade is very dull and business men generally are complaining of the slackness of trade and of the natural sequence, difficulty of collections.

The country is evidently growing restive under the "after me the deluge" attitude of the government in relation to the tariff.

There is a difference of opinion as to the effect of the repeated heavy snow-storms and the continued frost on our lumbering industry. Some experienced woodmen say that, though the continued cold weather greatly facilitates operations in cutting timber and hauling it to the streams, still, sudden thaws may cause freshets that will make the delivery of logs where they are desired very difficult and expensive, if not impossible.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & Co., NEW YORK,

February 25, 1893.—"The disagreement between the Doctors of Finance as to the proper treatment of the monetary disease has attracted a good deal of attention and excited some acrimonious criticism; but the differences of opinion do not appear to have aggravated the malady, which seems destined to run its course and cure itself. The Doctors seem to have disagreed mainly because each side had its special purpose to serve—the purpose perhaps being in each case allowable, but in neither legitimately all-controlling. The reasons ostensibly assigned by the Secretary of the Treasury for declining to sell bonds to augment his gold reserve were not without force, but probably the unexpressed but most real cause was the unwillingness of the Administration to signalize the close of its term by what might be construed as an indirect admission that the finances had been allowed to drift into an exposed position. The bankers had a very practical and a very important motive; namely, to apply a form of remedy that would most distinctly emphasize the necessity for an immediate repeal of the Sherman Act, which has unquestionably been largely instrumental in compelling the country to give gold in exchange for at least \$1,000,000 of securities held by foreigners who were alarmed at the dangers connected with our silver policy. It is open to question, however, whether the banks, in seeking to get before the country this emphatic protest against continuing the Government purchases of silver, did not invite very undesirable consequences from other directions. For, assuming the bonds to be sold on the home market, the transaction would involve a reduction in the reserves of the banks equal to the amount of the bonds sold, no matter whether they were paid for in gold or in United States notes; while, so far as they were paid for in the latter, the Treasury would be draining the banks and yet failing to get gold for its bonds. These are hardly results that the banks could desire, especially as their reserves are now exceptionally low for this season of the year. Moreover, such a transaction might but too easily be construed in Europe as indicating a much more serious condition of our finances than really exists, the natural result of which construction would be to stimulate the withdrawal of foreign balances resting here and to frighten foreign holders of our securities into realizing upon them—both of which would tend to increase our exports of gold. It is true, the banks might reason that, if the Treasury were to offer its bonds specifically to the banks, the latter could take them on condition that the gold received for the bonds were returned to the purchasing banks on special deposit and that the bonds were returned to the Treasury as collateral for those deposits. This would no doubt prevent the contraction of reserves referred to, and it would also be a very neat way, for such banks as might be fortunate enough to get the bonds, to virtually make 3 per cent upon reserves which would otherwise lie idle. But this method of turning a public misfortune into a bankers' advantage would not help to mollify the popular prejudices that already so embarrass the national banks, nor would it be sure to meet with public approval; and this may have been one of the Secretary's reasons for standing out against the issuing of bonds urged upon him by the banks.

Although the 'free gold' in the Treasury still remains very uncomfortably low, yet the drift appears to be towards a steady recovery in the Government holdings. The customs receipts are liberal; the Treasury January payments of interest have been completed; the foreign exchanges show an easier tendency in Paris, the Bank of France may be expected to soon relax its extraordinary purchases of gold. And, moreover, we have now reached the season when the gold balance of the Treasury almost invariably begins to gain for a series of months. Under these circumstances, there is reason to hope that the uneasiness caused by the condition of the Treasury will henceforward abate and generally more hopeful conditions prevail. Should this turn not come so quickly as might be desired, it seems reasonable to assume that some further moderate exchanges between the banks and the Treasury of gold for legal tender notes would probably be found to be all that is required to bridge over the interval between the present and the complete return of confidence.

These disturbing influences are having their natural effect upon securities, and especially on stocks. Since the failure of both the Senate and the House to suspend the purchases of silver, the effect on Wall Street has been very manifest; and at London also less interest has been apparent in American shares, the demand having centered upon bonds made expressly payable in gold. It seems out of the question to expect any sound recovery of confidence on the Stock Market until it has become certain that the Government will cease its purchases of silver at a comparatively early day. Without that, there can be only distrust; and the more uncertainty on that point increases, the more distrust will grow. Fortunately, there is no want of belief anywhere in the disposition of Mr. Cleveland to use all his influence with Congress to bring about the repeal of the Sherman Law. The only thing to be apprehended is that the President-elect may choose to defer that action until a good measure has been matured for promoting enlarged issues of bank notes. It would seem possible to give satisfactory assurances that legislation on bank currency should follow as quickly as practicable after the Sherman Act had been repealed; in which case, it should be possible to enact the suspension of silver purchases at a special session in the spring."

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

	Weeks corresponding to				
	Feb. 23 week.	1893	1892	1891	1890
United States	202	205	227	218	190
Canada	36	44	48	43	34

DRY GOODS.—The weather has continued to be very favorable for the clearance of all descriptions of winter wear, and retailers will enter upon the spring trade with shelves pretty bare of last fall's purchases. A fair business is transpiring in sorting orders. Orders for spring goods are coming in very satisfactorily both from travellers and customers direct, comprising gingham and cotton dress goods, black and colored cashmeres, alpaca, serges, muslin, delaines, sateens, prints, etc., all of which have been sold pretty

largely ahead. In woollen goods some large orders have been placed for Canadian and English makes. Altogether the spring and summer trade promises to rival the past winter's business, which has been exceptionally good. Both city collections and remittances have been somewhat slow. Latest advices from England say that, on account of the recent advance in rubber, the prices of rubber clothing have advanced 6d. per garment. This will make stocks at present in hand valuable.

BREADSTUFFS.—The flour market seems to have lost all its activity of two weeks ago, being now about as quiet as it possibly can be. Prices, however, remain about the same. The demand is still confined to a small jobbing movement. In Chicago wheat has been firmer, but transactions have been very small. The failure of the Hatch Bill in the House of Representatives at Washington has had a decidedly depressing effect on the grain market, and though the "visible supplies" are quite low, the bulls find it difficult to hold prices steady.

PROVISIONS.—The local market continues very firm with a strong upward tendency, despite the fact that the movement is decidedly slow. Holders are very firm in their views and will make no concessions. Smoked meats moving slowly at quotations. In Chicago pork was 15c. lower. The cattle market was steady to slow, and the sheep market dull.

BUTTER.—The local butter market maintains a steady course, but there is no exceptional activity to note. In a few weeks new, fresh butter may be looked for, but meanwhile holders have no apprehension about any deterioration in the value of their property, for it is generally conceded that any surplus remaining at the opening of the new season will be very small and will all be wanted. The comparative scarcity of the medium to low grade stock is an interesting feature in this connection. In London the butter market appears to be thoroughly demoralized. Antipodean arrivals have been in such immense quantities as to have quite keeled prices over. Three hundred tons of Australian butter are now selling weekly in London alone. It has now reached a price lower than which dealers consider it impossible for it to go. There is no American or Canadian on that market.

CHEESE.—The market remains firm—that is what remains of it. As we remarked a short time since the season is virtually over, there being no stock of any consequence on hand. In London cheese is a very firm market. Prices there do not move much, but holders of Canadian Septembers who are obstinate for higher rates can now and then get 1s. to 2s. above the ruling rates. New Zealand is coming forward in fair quantities, but the price—46s. to 50s.—is considered too high, having regard to the poor quality of the stuff coming in, and little more than a hand-to-hand business is passing in regard to that.

EGGS.—The receipts of fresh eggs in this market have been more liberal during the past week, but all offerings found ready sale at 30c. to 35c. In London eggs have been in very slack supply and stocks there are all cleared, there being hardly a case left in merchants' hands. Prices have advanced 1s. to 2s. according to size and quality, and now the range is from 10s. up to 13s. 6d. per long hundred. There are no Canadians in London and few in the North or at Liverpool.

APPLES.—A London correspondent says:—"Apples—now that the season is drawing to its close—are beginning to get a firm market. There was an auction this week of Nova Scotians when 273 bbls. went under the hammer at Monument Buildings up to 17s. 2d. for Baldwins, 16s. for Nonesuch; 15s. 6d. Greenings; 15s. Ben Davis; 18s. Golden Russets; 14s. Nonpariels; 15s. 6d. Glorimundi.

DRIED FRUIT.—A fair reasonable trade is being done. The principal demand at the moment is for currants, which are selling at 5½c. up; they are dearer for importations, and stocks at Patras are exhausted. There is a firmer feeling in Valencias outside, but the movement here is light.

SUGAR.—There is no material change as regards prices for refined sugar, although a fair business has been done at the refineries for granulated and yellows. No marked change has occurred in raw sugar, although, if anything, a trifle easier feeling has developed both in New York and London; but this is said to have been due to speculative causes more than anything else. Beet sugar has eased off to 14s. 1½d. for spot and futures. Here there has been no coast and freight business during the week, refiners not being at all anxious, as they carried good stocks at the beginning of the year and are not pressed to replenish them. Advices from Iloilo state that stocks there are completely exhausted through filling large orders for Hong Kong and Australian refiners, the latter having also taken considerable Java produce. There is said to be a shortage of about 150,000 to 200,000 tons in the Cuba crop, and should this be substantiated a firmer market may be looked for. In New York centrifugal is quoted at 3½c. to 3¼c. for 96 test, and Muscovada at 3c. for 89 test.

TEAS.—The demand for tea continues good, stocks of practically all lines in first hands are becoming smaller, and the position is gradually strengthening. Low grade teas are in small compass and are much called for. It is the general opinion that men who buy to-day will get better value than those who defer till May or June, because low grade Japans are not expected to arrive here till August. Locally the principal demand is for low grade and medium Japans and for medium Assams and Ceylons. Low priced Ceylons are also getting scarce and none are offering in London at the moment. In black teas the market is firm in England, and importers have experienced great difficulty in securing goods for which offers have been made. Of about 5,000 packages for which one firm made bids it only secured 300.

COFFEES.—That the demand here is just ordinary is due largely to high prices. But the local market has not advanced anything like what is seem-

After the grip, when you are weak and "played out," Hood's Sarsaparilla will restore your health and strength.

ingly warranted by the prevailing conditions outside. Rios are scarce and firm and foreign markets are quiet and firm.

FISH.—The Lenton demand for fish is brisk, and compared with previous seasons is much larger. Quite a tidy business is doing in shipping fresh fish in ice to Montreal, Boston, New York and other places, and some cured and dried fish are being sent to Cuba and the West Indies, but the outside trade is, on the whole, slow and quiet. Of course very little is doing in the way of catching fish along our coasts, because the weather continues too boisterous for the fishermen to venture out to any extent. In Montreal the fish market is in a very satisfactory condition. The demand is very good, and all stocks have been pretty well cleaned up. The holding of herring there, referred to last week, has all been disposed of, but at rather low prices—\$3.00 to \$3.65 being about the idea. Fresh cod is about out of the market, anything now there being held for 4c. There is no steak cod offering, and salmon are about all sold. There are no Labrador herring there, and No. 1 Nova Scotias are quoted at \$4.75 to \$5. Four cars of fresh salmon that arrived during the week were all sold at \$2 to \$2.20 per hundred. Haddies are scarce and firm at 7½c. to 8c. Quotations are as follows:—Haddock 4c. to 4½c.; cod 4c.; dried cod \$5.50; No. 1 green cod \$7; Labrador salmon \$13 to \$14; No. 2 mackerel \$12; C. B. and N. S. herring \$4.75 to \$5. In Gloucester, Mass., receipts during the past week have been light except in frozen herring, which have arrived liberally. Prices are generally unchanged.

REDUCED TO A SCIENCE.

The treatment of disease is now almost reduced to a science. A scientific product of medical skill for the cure of all blood diseases from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore, which has held popular esteem for years and increases steadily in favor, is Burdock Blood Bitters. Its cures prove its worth.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.		BREADSTUFFS	
SUGARS.		Market quiet, even dull, at any rate, no higher. We think that in some instances prices are 5 cts. a barrel lower.	
Cut Leaf.....	6	We are offering to sell choice winter wheat 70 to 75 cts., patents in round lots, 500 bbls. and upwards at \$3.75 to \$3.80, equal Halifax freight.	
Granulated.....	4½	We make no change in our quotations, but our quotations, are rather of a jobbing character than wholesale.	
Circle A.....	4½	FLOUR	
White Extra C.....	4½	Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	5.00 to 6.10
Standard.....	4	High Grade Patents.....	4.15 to 4.25
Extra Yellow C.....	3½ to 3¾	Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	4.70 to 4.75
Yellow C.....	3½	Straight Grade.....	3.90 to 4.00
TEA.		Good Seconds.....	3.90 to 4.00
Congou Common.....	17 to 19	Graham Flour.....	2.90 to 3.00
" Fair.....	20 to 22	Oatmeal.....	4.25 to 4.40
" Good.....	22 to 24	" Rolled.....	4.25 to 4.40
" Choice.....	24 to 26	Kills Dried Cornmeal.....	2.55 to 2.60
" Extra Choice.....	25 to 26	" In Bond.....	2.80 to 2.90
Oolong Choice.....	27 to 29	Roller Wheat.....	4.00 to 4.25
MOLASSES.		Wheat Bran, per ton including bags.....	19.00 to 20.00
Barbados.....	20	Middlings.....	21.00 to 22.00
Demerara.....	25 to 28	Shorts.....	19.00 to 20.00
Diamond N.....	47	Cracked Corn.....	26.00 to 28.00
Porto Rico.....	180 to 200	Ground Oil Cake per ton.....	20.00 to 21.10
Cienfuegos.....	none	Moules.....	22.00 to 24.00
Trinidad.....	28	Split Peas.....	4.10
Antigua.....	28	White Beans, per bushel.....	1.75 to 1.90
Tobacco, Black.....	45 to 47	Pot Barley, per barrel.....	3.90 to 4.05
" Bright.....	47 to 55	Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	40 to 41
BISCUITS		P. K. Island Oats.....	40 to 41
Pilot Bread.....	3.00	Hay.....	13.00 to 13.75
Boston and Thin Family.....	6½	J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head of Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.	
Soda.....	6½	PROVISIONS.	
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7½	Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	14.00 to 14.50
Fancy.....	8 to 15	" Am. Plate.....	15.00 to 16.00
HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.		" Ex. Plate.....	16.00 to 17.00
Apples per bbl., No. 1.....	2.00 to 2.75	Pork, Mess, American.....	21.00
Oranges, Jamaica, brils., New.....	6.00 to 6.50	" American, clear.....	21.00
Lemons, per case.....	3.50 to 4.00	" P. E. I. Mess.....	23.00 to 24.00
Cocoa, new per 100.....	5.00	" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	20.00 to 21.00
Onions "crib.....	2½ to 3	" Prime Mess.....	18.00 to 17.00
per lb., Canadian.....	5 to 5½	Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	14 to 15
Dates boxes, new.....	5 to 5½	" American.....	18 to 19
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	5½ to 6	Hams, P. E. I., green.....	11
Figs, Klème, 5 lb boxes per lb., new.....	10 to 11	Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	
small boxes.....	9 to 10	BUTTER AND CHEESE	
Prunes Stewing, boxes.....	9	Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25
Bananas.....	2.00 to 2.50	" in Small Tubs.....	22 to 24
C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.		" Good, in large tubs, new.....	18 to 20
FISH.		Stores Packed & oversalted.....	none
Ex Vesse. Ex Store		Canadian Township.....	22 to 24
MACKEREL.		Western.....	15 to 18
Extras.....		Cheese, Canadian.....	11
No. 1.....	Market bar.	" Antigonish.....	11½
" 2.....		SALT.	
" 3.....		Factory Filled.....	\$1.50
" 4.....		Fine Liverpool, bag, from store.....	60
" 5.....		Liverpool, ½ hhd.,.....	1.90
" 6.....		Capiz.....	none
" 7.....		Turks Island.....	1.50
" 8.....		Lisbon.....	1.50
" 9.....		Coarse W. I.....	1.90
" 10.....		3c. Trapan.....	1.00
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A CASUAL ENCOUNTER.

(Concluded.)

"Paterfamilias, too, as I have heard," added Peggy, gayly.

"Yes, I feel like a patriarch on Sundays as we go to church, Mrs. Lindsay and I ahead, and the tribe prancing along behind. There are four of them, now, three boys and a girl—the youngest not up to prancing yet. I say, Peggy, I wish you knew my wife. You would be sure to get on together."

"As she is in Worcester and I in Boston, I am afraid we couldn't be really intimate. I never met her. She was a Miss Sharp, wasn't she? Is she a beauty?"

"Not professionally, no. She does a little amateurishly in that line. 'Clever?'"

"Far from it, thank the Lord! I don't believe she knows whether the Pilgrim Fathers landed in Chelsea or South Boston. No, she is just a dear, devoted to me and the children. I met her one summer at Kennebunkport, where she was staying with a cross old aunt, who nearly ruined her disposition. I was sorry for her, and well—I think pity has made almost as many matches as propinquity. We have been married ten years, and we have been very happy."

Peggy looked up at the good-natured face with the brown beard. The merry dark eyes were unchanged, but otherwise the charm that the boyish Adonis had exercised over her seemed to have fled. There was hardly a trace of the spirited refinement which had been his chief attraction in the days gone by. Only the old chivalrous manner could bring her to believe in her own identity and his, and that she was sitting here unconcernedly beside Tom Lindsay listening to his talk of wife and children with her pulses normal and her heart beating placidly on its way. A long sigh escaped her unconsciously.

"Tempora mutantur et nos mutantur in illis. Eh, Peggy? You see, I haven't forgot my Latin, though it is precious seldom I use it now-a-days, except 'vice versa' and 'terra firma,' and that sort of thing."

In his turn he bent a steady gaze upon his former innamorata, who bore his inspection unflinchingly. In the waning afternoon light she looked remarkably young and pretty. The dark blue dress bore the stamp of a famous tailor, and the jaunty hat on the trim blonde braids sat with an air of conscious importance. Her face was alert with intelligence and her voice pitched in the most cultivated Boston key.

"Sometimes," he went on, musingly. "Sometimes I find myself regretting that I have let all those good things go. But we cannot keep up to the ideal of youth; we who are in the press of the world. If we have never sunk below mediocrity, it is something to be proud of. The sight of you has brought them all back to me so vividly, the aims and ambitious and hopes and aspirations of those happy times, Peggy, when we were young. I wonder if you, too, have found the rose color fading out of the horizon as time goes on? You have told me nothing about yourself. I hear of you now and then as a brilliant figure in a brilliant world."

"Yes, papa's patent pills have taken us to the top of the wave. Whatever money can do for us is done. It has brought me a belle, brought me hosts of friends—Heaven save the mark?—and turned me into a thorough-going cynic. Tom, if this meeting has only revived old aspirations in you, think of its effect upon me! I am carried back to a period when I was an embodiment of charity, hoping all things, believing all things, thinking no evil, and I feel as old and wrinkled and withered as any of those old mummies dug up on the banks of the Nile. Intellectually I have not lost sight of my ideal, perhaps, but morally—"

"You a cynic?" Mr. Lindsay shook his head. "A woman going in for that fad is, as Dr. Johnson would say, like a dog dancing on his hind legs. She does not do it well, but you are surprised to find her doing it at all. Man is as born to pessimism as the sparks fly upward; but I thought no woman ever ceased to believe in herself. Surely you haven't lost faith in Peggy Dancan?"

"Indeed, I have. I hardly believe in the gulf stream or the multiplication table, and I haven't had an emotion for four years."

This was too much for the matter-of-fact leather man. He burst into a delighted laughter.

"Peggy, when are you going to be married?" he asked inconsequently, when he had enjoyed his fun and her discomforture.

"In April," answered she, demurely.

"Why, I didn't know, I haven't heard of your engagement even. That was a leap in the dark. Who is the happy man? You don't believe in him and you can't expect me to do so."

"His name is Cavendish, Col. Cavendish. He is an Englishman. The engagement is only to be announced to-night at a dinner mamma is giving for the express purpose. He is much older than I, and, therefore, on the verge of an octogenarian's grave. He has plenty of money without mine, and I think he loves me for myself alone. I respect and like him thoroughly, and I dare say we shall get along very well—"

"You are hitting me too many buts, my dear Peggy."

"Well, I mean to be happy," said the lady gazing out at the bleak and darkened fields flying by. "C'est que le premier mari qui conte. I dare say that none has ever lived the life he mapped out for himself at 17. I shall be a Cavendish, and that is enough. Only this afternoon I have seemed to realize how much more I meant to be—how different in many ways."

"Hullo!" broke in Mr. Lindsay abruptly. "Doesn't that old gentleman across the way look like Prof. Long, that clever old chap who used to give lectures in Boston on English Literature. Why, you went with me once, now I think of it, to hear him cracking old Chaucer up to the skies!"

"Of course. And on the way home you were just telling me Artemus Ward's joke about Chaucer being a great writer though he couldn't spell, when your foot slipped on a bit of ice, and you fell down. I sat on the wall and laughed, while you made the air blue. O, Tom, Tom! how it all comes back!"

And into both minds flitted the warm memory of that walk homeward in the February night years and years ago.

The little hand outside her muff,
O, saviour, if you could but hold it!
So lightly touched my jacket cuff,
To keep it warm, I had to hold it.

Did Tom really murmur those words, or did she only fancy them? Peggy never knew. Her eyes were filled with a very suspicious mistiness, and she looked out steadily into the dusk of the short winter afternoon. She had not one lingering thought of love for the stout gentleman at her side. Not for the loss of him she grieved, but for the loss of herself, to think that she could never again feel that wild, sweet thrill of happiness which is as irrevocable as youth. Perhaps his thoughts were something like. A long silence fell upon them both, from which they were only roused by the bustle betokening the approach to Boston.

"Will you not come and dine with us at 8?" asked Peggy, as he helped her into a costly wrap, furred and faintly scented. "You will meet the colonel. I should like your opinion of the hero who is appropriating the sad, ungathered rose in our ancestral tree. And mamma would enjoy reminiscing with you. You have never seen her since she had her new Paris wig. I assure you she looks years younger."

"Sorry, but I've already promised to dine with the Governor and the common council at 7, which would be rather rushing it—two dinners so close together. Send me a card for the wedding, and I'll come and bring my wife and all the children. They dote on wedding cake. Careful, now, there is ice on that step. Is your carriage here?"

A footman in a long cream-colored coat, a fur cape and cockaded hat, stepped briskly forward and took the bags. Mr. Lindsay escorted his old friend to the handsomely appointed coupe waiting outside in the snapping air, and pressing her hand warmly, said good-by. He watched the lights as they disappeared round a corner, with a reflective smile upon his lips, and as he turned into Park square a moment afterward, a big pointed advertisement loomed up before him. "Try Dancan's Pills." "It is a queer world," he said to himself, "but there is a divinity that shapes our ends," and plunging into the maelstrom of trucks and street cars, he became once more the man of business, with no time for sentimental musings upon that casual encounter.

Peggy ran upstairs to her luxurious chamber, which was brilliantly lighted. A maid was busy lying out all the accessories of an evening toilet. A gorgeous pink brocaded gown trailed half its costly length across the floor, and the warm air was heavy with the scent of roses from a huge bouquet reposing in a pasteboard box on the table near the fire.

"It is late, Miss Margaret," said the maid, looking at the clock. "Shall I get you a cup of tea? Why you're all of a shiver!"

"No, bring me a glass of sherry and then dress me as quickly as possible. You must make me look my very best to-night, Parsons, you know after this my life will really begin."

And Parsons lived up to the emergency, for the Margaret Dancan who sailed into the drawing room half an hour afterward was a vision of loveliness. In the splendor of her attire and the excitement of the occasion only one person noticed how pale she grew as the evening went on, and what an unconscious pathos stole into her smiles. That was Col. Cavendish. When he found an opportunity he drew her aside.

"Margaret," he said tenderly, "you are not happy."

"Yes," she answered, with a glance of affection so genuine that it was not to be gainsaid. "I am very happy. Why do you doubt it?"

"Because you are so pale. You look as if you had seen a ghost?"

"I have," Peggy laughed, half sadly. "I rode all the way from Worcester with one this afternoon."

"Whose, may I ask?" cried the colonel in amazement.

"My own!" said she, and fled.

NEXT-DOOR NEIGHBORS.

When Zenas Bortley removed from the city to a suburban village, in search of better air for the children and for his own asthmatic lungs, he told his wife that now she could have the pleasure of knowing her next-door neighbors—an experience she had never been granted in the city. Mrs. Bortley, born and reared in a thickly settled portion of the metropolis, believed her husband's statement, for had not Zenas always been a country boy until he came to New York to make his fortune? Had he not described to her, again and again, the ideal society of his native village of Grasshopper Falls, where everybody knew everybody else—where one man was as good another so long as he earned his living, paid his bills and went to church on Sunday, and where every woman was a lady if she had a black silk dress, no matter how plain, in which to receive callers? Had not

1892, "THE CREAM OF THE HAVANA CROP."

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

TO GET AT THE FACTS

Regarding Hood's Sarsaparilla, ask the people who take this medicine, or read the testimonials often published in this paper. They will certainly convince you that Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses unequalled merit, and that HOOD'S CURES.

Zenas' own mother, wife of the bookkeeper of the local lumber company, been asked by the Congressman's wife to help entertain some distinguished guests from another state? And it had been so delightful when Mrs. Zenas had been ill or feeble in her little flat in the city to hear her husband tell how in the country any man whose wife was feeling poorly could borrow a neighbor's carriage or sleigh and take the dear woman out for an airing. Mrs. Zenas never had an outing except in a horse-car, for her husband, though strong in affection and self-sacrifice, had but a small salary, and the olive-branches which were the family's only riches always needed something which cost about as much as a carriage for an hour or two.

So the Bortleys went to the country, and a blessed change they found it. The children began to grow like weeds, their mother's cheeks became fuller of roses than the garden, and Zenas himself, though he was obliged to breakfast early and sup late in order to make a full day at the store in which he was entry clerk, found his asthma disappearing with unexpected rapidity. His cottage cost less per month than a city flat; he had a little garden, which, thanks to his boyhood experience, yielded many vegetables which tasted better than any he had ever bought from a grocer; the children had a swing under an old apple tree, and rolled in the grass to their hearts' content; the pastor of a church called after seeing the heads of the family in his congregation, and Zenas was invited to join the local club of his political party, and also to subscribe to a course of lectures to be delivered in the local Academy of Music during the following winter.

Yet Zenas was not happy. The neighborly affiliation which he had promised his wife did not come about. He waited for it a few weeks, for he was a dignified little fellow, and had some knowledge of the manners of good society, but when his wife reminded him that the summer had nearly passed and no one had called who had not some semi-business purpose, he informed himself, with a mighty pull at all his faculties that something ought to be done. What most irritated him was that his next-door neighbor, a handsome woman whose husband, so the agent of Bortley's cottage had said, would be obliged to be away from home for some time, had never called. Mrs. Maytham, the lady in question, was distinguished looking as well as handsome; her house was a palace compared with the house which Zenas had hired, and she drove almost daily behind a fine pair of horses. She was a good woman, too, or Zenas was no judge of human nature, and, as she had no children, the little man, who could not imagine that any one regarded boys and girls except with the adoration which he bestowed upon his darlings, was sure that if Mrs. Maytham could know his brood she would in her loneliness have an unfailing source of consolation. As for Mrs. Bortley, Zenas' loyal soul profoundly pitied any one who did not know that estimable woman.

Yet the two women did not become acquainted. Mrs. Maytham did not call, and, when Mrs. Bortley felt hurt, her husband suggested that perhaps the older resident was from one of the southern states, in which calls must first be made by newcomers upon the old families. Mrs. Bortley acted upon this suggestion, but was unfortunate enough to select an hour when her neighbor was out. She made a supplementary effort when her husband explained that country people usually became acquainted by borrowing small necessities from one another, but when Mrs. Bortley begged the loan of a cup of ground coffee one morning she saw only her neighbor's servant, and the same result attended the payment of the loan. In vain, too, did she display her children, who really were pretty and well dressed, when her neighbor walked alone through the well kept garden, which the Bortleys coveted for its rare display of flowers. Mrs. Maytham seemed to ignore the very existence of the well-behaved children, for whom an emperor might have been glad to exchange his crown.

Zenas however had no idea of giving up, and the unexpected lack of new acquaintances—a peculiarity of suburban villages—added to his determination to know his nearest neighbor. While watering his late lettuce one Saturday afternoon, and felicitating himself upon his success during hot weather with this succulent but capricious vegetable, he suddenly climbed a tree and inspected his neighbor's garden. Just as he had suspected, the only lettuce there had run to seed. In a moment Zenas was upon the ground again and pulling some finely blanched plants, which he took to his neighbor's kitchen door, saying to the cook: "I hope I don't intrude, but good lettuce is scarce at this time of the year, and as mine is very fine I thought perhaps your mistress would enjoy some."

The servant took the crisp present without a word. After moving several steps toward home, Zenas stopped suddenly to admire a brilliant clump of tritomas. As he stood gazing, he heard a window blind open and a voice calling, in a low tone;

"Bridget?"

"Mem?"

"Who was that?"

"Mister Bortley, mem."

"The owner of that gang next door?"

"Yes, mem."

"Umph!" The last expression was emphasized by so vigorous a closing of the window blind that the catch fastened with a sharp snap. A moment before, Zenas had felt bent as well as short; a moment after the wound to his pride had straightened him until, as he strode across the fence, he felt as tall as Goliath of Gath. He hastened to the house to tell his wife, but he checked himself. He adored that wife of his; he always was encompassing her with his love, that she might be shielded from the slings and darts of an unappreciative world; she should not know that any one had alluded to her and her nestlings as a "gang."

(To be continued.)

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"After suffering for about twenty-five years from scrofulous sores on the legs and arms, trying various medical courses without benefit, I began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and a wonderful cure was the result. Five bottles sufficed to restore me to health."—Bonifacia Lopez, 377 E. Commerce st., San Antonio, Texas.

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"My daughter was afflicted for nearly a year with catarrh. The physicians being unable to help her, my pastor recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I followed his advice. Three months of regular treatment with Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills completely restored my daughter's health."—Mrs. Louise Kelle, Little Canada, Ware, Mass.

Rheumatism

"For several years, I was troubled with inflammatory rheumatism, being so bad at times as to be entirely helpless. For the last two years, whenever I felt the effects of the disease, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and have not had a spell for a long time."—E. T. Hansbrough, Elk Run, Va.

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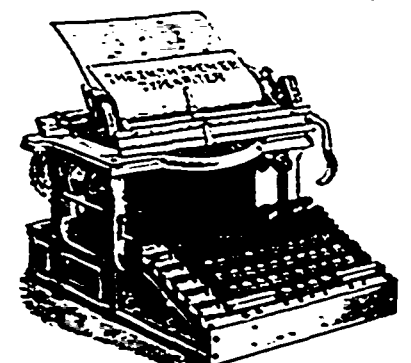
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MINING.

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

CORRECTION.—In the article on "the Whitney Syndicate" in our last issue, we stated in regard to the rental system "that it received the assent of all parties, Mr. Cahon, then, as now, being the leader of the Opposition." The act was passed in 1889, before Mr. Cahon was in the Assembly, and we were therefore in error in stating that he was then leader of the Opposition. In making the statement we did an unintentional injustice to Mr. Cahon which we hasten to correct. While wrong in this particular it does not weaken our argument, which was that the rental system was so obviously beneficial that it received the sanction of all parties.

RIGGING THE MARKET.—The *Herald* has been publishing most extravagant statements of the value of the franchise secured by the Dominion Coal Company, and has also been booming the income to be derived from the sale of coal. Those readers of the *Herald* who have so largely invested in the bonds and stocks of the company on the strength of its statements that they were to participate in the profits of a big combine will find that they have been sadly misled. Like the Heathen Chinee, the ways of the *Herald* "are peculiar," but in its child-like and bland way it has sadly taken in a too confiding public.

NEW COAL COMPANY.—A new coal company has been formed in Montreal, composed of A. F. Gault, S. Finlay, R. L. Gault, F. W. Thomas, S. H. Ewing, M. Ramsay, W. Watson, (of the Bank of Montreal) and a few others, who have acquired the Joggins mines, the McNaughton area, the Leckie area and the Nova Scotia railway and coal company. The first meeting took place on the 28th. inst., and T. Finlay was elected president. The full paid up capital stock is \$1,500,000. First mortgage, 6 per cent gold bonds, \$750,000. All the men are Montrealers except E. W. Wilson, of New York, who has conducted the negotiations.

THE COAL DEAL.

We are deeply interested in the Whitney Coal deal and have no hesitation in saying so. Still, strange as it may appear, we never owned a coal mine, have sold no options on such mines, hold neither stocks or bonds of the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, nor are we to receive one penny directly or indirectly from the floating of the enterprise.

Still, as we said before, we are deeply interested in the scheme, and the same interest is enjoyed by every man, woman and child in the Province.

It is in the general prosperity that is sure to follow the development of our mineral resources that we all have a common interest. The oldest inhabitant, as a schoolboy, had it drilled into his head that Nova Scotia was noted for its minerals, but as years have gone by and other countries with not a tithe of our mineral resources have forged ahead and become great mining and manufacturing centres, he has seen very little advance here, and the schoolboy of to-day still studies the old lesson of our undeveloped mineral resources.

Our talent has remained buried for years, it has been perfectly safe, it is undoubtedly still there, but what have we done to enhance its value or to profit by it?

Capital is the only key that will unlock the treasure, and this capital must be invested by men skilled in mining and commerce.

Go where one will in this Province there will be found evidences of mineral wealth.

Outside the gold districts, which extend all along the Atlantic coast from Yarmouth to Gusyboro, will be discovered indications of coal, iron, copper, lead, antimony, manganese, gypsum and other minerals. For gold mining it is comparably an easy task to secure capital, as with small outlay many mines soon become producers. But this industry is capable of great development, and it is now known that large capital skillfully managed will yield steady and profitable returns. Coal mining has reached the most advanced stage of any branch of mining, but the market at present available hardly absorbs the capacity of the collieries worked, and under the old order of things, there was no encouragement to open up new mines, consequently many miles of coal lands have remained undeveloped. Now that the Whitney syndicate have taken the matter in hand, with abundant capital to introduce every labor-saving device in mining, handling, and shipping coal, there is every prospect that coal will be introduced into the New England States, giving us an immensely increased market. The insecurity of our titles has heretofore been the reason assigned by capitalists for not investing here. Elsewhere they could buy and own mines in perpetuity; here there were only leases from the crown with vexatious royalties and the danger of forfeiture should the mine be not worked.

The Whitney syndicate before investing here asked that this uncertainty be removed, and have simply been given a fixed lease at fixed royalty, a concession that the magnitude of their proposed operations simply warranted.

From the character of the men engaged in the enterprise we feel that they are here simply for business. They see that there is money in mining Nova Scotia coal on a large scale, and they intend to mine it and reap the profit.

The fact that such leading capitalists have invested here is bound to have a beneficial effect on every branch of mining. Iron mining and manufacturing is now almost booming, copper, silver, lead, manganese and anti-

mony properties are already looking up, and under the stimulus of the millions invested in coal, miners backed by the large capital these interests require to develop and work them, are already entering the field as purchasers.

The key to unlock our hoarded treasures and bring prosperity and happiness to every home in the Province is presented.

Shall we use it in the same good faith it is tendered, or shall we churlishly fling it from us because it is of Yankee workmanship.

GOLD RIVER.—Some interesting litigation is on foot respecting the Neptune Gold Mine at Chester Basin. One Heisler obtained a small judgment against the company, and sold the whole property without the knowledge of the company, and purchased it himself for a trifle. When the company found it out, they retained Wade, Q. C., who commenced an action to set aside the judgment and sale upon the ground of fraud. McLean, Q. C., was retained by Heisler, subsequently an injunction was granted restraining Heisler from selling or using the property until suit was decided. A short time ago, Heisler, in spite of the injunction, sold the property and the purchaser commenced work. Thereupon application was made and the sheriff was ordered to take charge of the property until hearing on Tuesday next for the appointment of a care taker or receiver. The sheriff and Mr. Wade visited the mine on Thursday last, shut it down and put a man in charge. The case is to be watched with a good deal of interest by mining men, and especially by those whom Heisler has induced to put money into it.—*Enterprisist*.

Mr. G. C. Smart, of the Whiteburn Mine, deposited a 33 ounce bar of gold with the Merchant's Bank Bridgewater, last week.

Mr. J. A. Rathburne, of Whiteburn, deposited a bar of gold with the Halifax Banking Co., Bridgewater, last week, weighing over 30 ounces.—*Gold Hunter*.

THE "ENGINEERING AND MINING JOURNAL" ON THE IMPORTATION OF NOVA SCOTIA COAL INTO THE UNITED STATES.

The usual reports as to the importation of Nova Scotia coal are now in circulation. The duty on soft coal is 75 cents per ton, and as it will be at least 18 months before any repeal of the duty can go into effect, it does not seem likely to disturb the trade just now. The production of coal in Nova Scotia, in gross tons, in 1890 was 1,984,001 tons, in 1891, 2,044,784, and in 1892 probably 2,500,000 tons. The quality is far inferior to that of even the average American coal. It was brought into Fall River some years ago and was found to "heat" so rapidly as to cause apprehensions of spontaneous combustion.

American companies may be willing to buy the Nova Scotia mines, but no one need lie awake at night over the dreadful possibility of immense importations from that district. Unless the rate of duty is materially reduced this coal cannot be brought here in any considerable quantities.

We have repeatedly pointed out the fact that no bill to reduce duties can go into effect before the middle of 1894, and as no bill of this sort is at present under consideration all the talk about coal importations is absurd.

Discussions will be in order at the proper time, not before, and we really cannot at this time advise the owners of coal property to sell out on the supposition that Nova Scotia will overwhelm the country.

The trade is not disturbed over the recent Nova Scotia "deal," as the total production of these mines last year was only 1,763,000, as against 1,849,000 in 1891.

When the new company takes hold it may introduce modern machinery and modern methods in the Nova Scotia mines, and may reduce the cost of mining below the present figure of \$1.12 to \$1.25. The uncertain feature of the venture is the rigorous climate, which will forbid active operations for at least four months in the year.

Putting the cost of the coal on board at \$1.25, which is probably too low, adding 75 cents freight and 75 cents duty—the cost of Nova Scotia coal alongside, Boston, will be \$2.75. At this cost it cannot interfere seriously with our coal, as Clearfield coal, or Cumberland, can be laid down at Port Reading or Philadelphia for \$2.50. In spite of the magnitude of the enterprise said to be on foot with a view to opening the Cape Breton mines on a large scale, we can see no serious danger to our own mines.

THE PRODUCTION OF THE PRECIOUS METALS IN 1892.

DIRECTOR OF THE MINT'S REPORT.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Mr. E. O. Leach, Director of the Mint, has transmitted to Congress a report on the production of the precious metals, covering the calendar year 1892, of which the following is a synopsis:

The value of the gold product from the mines of the United States was approximately \$33,000,000, about corresponding to the average product of recent years, being slightly less than the product in 1891 and somewhat larger than the product of the two prior years.

The product of silver from our own mines is placed at 58,000,000 oz., of the commercial value, at the average price of silver during the year, of \$50,750,000, and in the coining value in silver dollars of \$74,959,900. This is a falling off of 330,000 oz. from the product of the preceding year.

The Director reports that there was a diminished silver product in each producing State and Territory of the United States, except in Montana and Colorado, the two large silver producing sections. In the former the product increased about 1,000,000 oz. over 1891. In Colorado the returns show an increased silver product of 3,000,000 oz. The largest falling off

was in the States of Nevada and Idaho and the Territory of Utah. In Nevada the silver product fell from 3,500,000 oz. in 1891 to 3,244,000 in 1892; in Idaho from 4,035,000 oz. in 1891 to 3,164,000 in 1892, and in Utah from 8,750,000 in 1891 to about 8,000,000 in 1892. Of the silver product of the United States, about 26,423,000 oz. were extracted from milling ores (silver ores proper), about 24,733,000 oz. from lead ores, and about 6,844,000 from copper ores.

The value of the gold received at the mints during the year was \$49,888,733, which was a falling off of \$21,026,899 from the deposits of the preceding year.

The amount of silver purchased by the government during the year, under the mandatory provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, was 54,129,727 fine ounces, costing \$47,391,291, an average of 87½ cents per ounce. From this silver 6,333,245 silver dollars were coined during the year. The total amount of silver purchased under the act of 1890 to December 31st, 1892, aggregates 129,779,322 fine ounces, costing \$124,652,429, an average of 96 cents per fine ounce. Of this, 102,947,064 ounces, costing \$96,499, remains in the Treasury in bars.

The Director recapitulates the purchases of silver by the government since February 12th, 1873, as follows:

Act authorizing:	Fine ounces.	Cost.	Average price.
February 12th, 1873.....	5,434,282	\$ 7,152,564	\$1.314
January, 14, 1875.....	31,603,906	37,571,148	1.189
February 28th' 1878.....	291,202,019	308,199,262	1.958
July 11th, 1890.....	129,779,322	124,652,429	0.96
Totals.....	458,109,529	\$477,575,403	\$1.0425

COURSE OF SILVER.

The course of silver during the calendar year 1892 was almost continuously downward, reaching during the year the lowest price on record.

The highest quotation was at the commencement of the year, \$0.959 per fine ounce, and the lowest August 12th, \$0.83 per fine ounce, a decline during the year of nearly 13 cents an ounce.

The average price for the year was \$0.875 per fine ounce.

COINAGE.

The coinage of the mints for the calendar year was very large, aggregating 90,873,134 pieces, of the nominal value of \$48,389,780.92, as follows:

	Pieces.	Value.
Gold.....	3,091,163	\$34,787,222.50
Silver dollars.....	6,333,245	6,333,245.00
Subsidiary.....	32,099,252	6,307,833.00
Minor.....	49,349,474	961,480.42
Totals.....	90,873,134	\$48,389,780.92

The coinage of the year included 950,000 Columbian half-dollars.

In addition to the coinage, gold and silver bars were manufactured as follows: Gold, \$23,290,637; silver, \$7,391,296.

Gold bars were exchanged for gold coin, for use in the industrial arts, during the year of the value of \$8,739,184.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The imports of gold aggregated \$18,165,056, and the exports \$76,735,592; a net loss of gold of \$58,570,536.

The silver imports aggregated \$31,450,968, and the exports, \$37,541,301, an excess of silver exports of \$6,090,333.

MOVEMENT OF GOLD FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The Director reviews the recent movements of gold from the United States, commencing in May, 1888. During the last year—that is, from February 19th, 1892, when the last movement commenced, to February 15th, 1893, the export of gold from the port of New York has aggregated \$90,728,839.

GOLD AND SILVER USED IN THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS.

The amount of gold used in the industrial arts in the United States during the last calendar year was \$19,329,000, of which \$10,588,703 was new bullion.

The amount of silver used was \$9,350,000 (coining value), of which \$7,204,210 (coining value) represented new bullion.

STOCK OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The total metallic stock on January 1st, 1893, was estimated to have been: Gold, \$649,788,020; silver, \$593,365,365; total, \$1,243,153,385.

The stock of gold in the United States fell off during the last calendar year \$39,000,000, while the stock of silver increased \$46,000,000.

The amount of money in circulation (exclusive of the amount in the treasury) was \$1,611,321,753 on January 1st, 1893, an increase of \$18,928,124 during the year.

WORLD'S PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER.

The report presents the revised tables of the product of gold and silver in the world for the last three calendar years as follows:

	Gold. Value.	Silver. Fine ounces.
1890.....	\$113,149,600	133,212,600
1891.....	118,316,850	144,463,200
1892.....	130,417,050	152,119,300

There was an increase of over \$12,000,000 in the gold product of the world during the last calendar year.

Of this increase \$2,500,000 was from Australia, and over \$9,000,000 from South Africa.

The product of gold in Australia during the last calendar year aggregated \$33,870,000, against \$33,000,000 in this country, while the product of South Africa aggregated \$23,293,000, placing this country ahead of Russia as a gold producer, and second only to the United States and Australia.

In conformity with the criticisms of Professor Suess, Dr. Suetbeer and other eminent statisticians, the product of gold credited China annually in the reports of the Mint Bureau has been eliminated, as there is no evidence of any gold product in that empire.

The estimates heretofore allowed have been based upon the exports of gold from China annually to London and British India.

The total silver product in the world increased during the last calendar year about 7,650,000 oz., occasioned by an increase of 4,600,000 oz. in the product of the Mexican mines and 3,400,000 in the product of the mines of Australia.

Notwithstanding the strike of four months in the mines of the Barrier Range, the product of silver in Australasia aggregated during the last calendar year 13,439,000 oz.

Mr. Ottomar Haupt, official statistician to the Brussels Monetary Conference, estimates the production and consumption of silver during 1892 as follows: Consumption in kilos of fine silver: American purchases, 1,680,000; shipments to the East, 1,930,000; coinages in Europe, 213,000; coinage in Japan, 230,000; coinages in other countries, 52,000; balance remaining in Mexico, 75,000; total, 4,180,000; add industrial consumption, say, 600,000; grand total, 4,780,000. The total absorption has on former occasions been estimated by him as follows: 3,760,000 kilos for 1889, 4,270,000 kilos for 1890, 4,560,000 kilos for 1891. He estimates the production as follows: In 1892, 4,700,000 kilograms of fine silver; in 1891, 4,460,000 kilograms of fine silver; in 1890, 4,180,000 kilograms of fine silver; in 1889, 3,900,000 kilograms of fine silver.

Commenting on these figures, he says: "The increase in the output of the metal is continuous, as will be seen from the foregoing figures, and there is nothing to indicate that the low market price has anything to do with it. On the contrary, it seems the more silver falls, the greater becomes the production. This is a very serious state of things, and renders it very difficult to understand the laissez-aller policy of the British Government with regard to India."—*Engineering and Mining Journal*.

COST OF GOLD PRODUCTION IN ALASKA.—During the six months ended November 31st the working costs of the Alaska-Treadwell Mining Company were remarkably low. For 120,002 tons of ore mined and milled the total costs, including general charges and insurance and freight on bullion, amounted to \$158,323.95, or \$1.32 a ton. Mining, principally quarrying in benches in an open cut, costs 65 cents per ton; milling and concentration, 33 cents per ton; the chlorination of 2,703 tons of sulphurets, 19 cents per ton, or \$8.42 per ton of sulphurets, which is high when compared with barrel chlorination. General expenses at the mine amounted to eight cents per ton, and those in San Francisco to two cents per ton. The total of \$1.32 was made up by bullion freight and insurance charges amounting to five cents per ton.

While the company has an extremely large mill and is able to mine and mill ores in large quantities, this low cost of working, we believe, is unparalleled in the history of mining, at least for mining and milling hard quartz by stamps where labor is comparatively expensive. Results at the Spanish mine, Nevada County, California, found in the *Engineering and Mining Journal* of May 5th, 1888, were more economical than at the Alaska-Treadwell, the costs for some months running below 60 cents per ton. But here the ore was soft and easily mined with cheap labor, while Huntington mills, which give excellent results on soft ore, were used in place of stamps. Altogether this record of the Alaska-Treadwell Mining Company is highly creditable to its economical management.

Originated by a physician, Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is prescribed by many regular doctors.

AN ANCIENT AMERICAN TOWN.

"In these days when historical societies are being overwhelmed with questions, and Americanism and Americana are in fashion, Georgetown, North Carolina, possesses peculiar attractiveness," writes Lee C. Harby in the January *New England Magazine*. "Named for George I., it was settled in his reign. The old church, still the leading place of worship, was built in 1700, of bricks brought in sailing vessels directly from England. During the Revolutionary War the British soldiers stabled their horses in this sanctuary and pastured them in the church-yard.

Here are tombstones dating back to 1732, setting forth in old-fashioned lettering and English the virtues and rank of "ye chivalrous and honored gentlemen" who sleeps beneath. The antique clock which still tells the passing hours, was brought over from the mother country, and the ivy which draped the belfry in a mantle of living green grew from sprigs taken from Westminster Abbey. The church is in perfect preservation and contains the original square box, high-backed pews, in which sleep was impossible—no matter how dry the sermon. Mr. Glennie, for many years the rector here, was the son of Lord Byron's private tutor."

BALMORAL BULLETIN.

Sirs,—I had a troublesome cold which nothing would relieve until I tried Hagar's Pectoral Balm, and I am glad to say that it completely cured me.
ROBT. McQUARRIE, Balmoral, Mass.

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MINING.

LEAD AND ZINC MINING INDUSTRY OF MISSOURI AND KANSAS IN 1892.

Written for the Engineering and Mining Journal by J. R. Holibaugh.

This review is confined to an area in southwest Missouri and southeast Kansas, of about 60 miles from east to west, by 30 miles from north to south; or extending from Aurora, Mo., on the east, to Galena and Empire, Kan., on the west, the northern boundary beginning at Alba, Mo., the southern at Newtonia and Pioneer.

Twenty years ago no zinc ore had been mined from this area, and but little was known concerning the value or extent of its ore deposits. The exploration of the lead mines led to the opening up of what have proved to be the most extensive zinc ore deposits in the world, and have attracted the attention of capitalists of this country and of Europe. Up to three years ago the mines were worked in the most primitive manner, but great progress has been made in adopting improved machinery and modern methods of mining. The lead and zinc mining industry has built up such large and prosperous towns as Joplin, with a population of 18,000; Webb City, 8,000, and Custerville, 6,000, with many others of less importance.

The market value of zinc ore on January 1st, 1892, was from \$23.50 to \$24 per ton of 2,000 lbs. at the mines, and, as there was only a small stock on hand at that time, the output of each week was taken promptly by the smelters. As the year advanced and the output increased, the price declined to \$21.50 to \$22.50 per ton, at which figures the large operators stocked their output, and then made sales of 300 and 500 ton lots. It was expected that European buyers would enter the market, but as satisfactory rates of transportation could not be arranged, not more than 3,000 tons of ore was shipped abroad during the year. The Empire Zinc Company shipped 50 tons of spelter to Europe, and it is believed that it will be more profitable to ship the metal there than the ore. The following are a few of the more prominent mines: At Joplin the Granby Mining and Smelting Company is the oldest concern, and owns several hundred acres of mining land, which it leases out in mining lots of 200x200 ft. to miners on the royalty plan. The Osawego Mining Company owns 700 acres of mining land, within the corporate limits of Joplin, subdivided into mining lots, many of which are leased out on royalty to miners and mining companies. The Guinn & Loyd mining lands of 400 acres have been closed down the greater part of the year, but have recently resumed operations. The Roaring Springs Land and Mining Company, the O'Keef mines and the Mahaska Mining Company, Ltd., are old and steady producers. South of these is a tract of 200 acres, Eagle Mines, owned and operated by the Empire Zinc Company, W. C. Wetherill, Manager; Pope Yateman, Superintendent, worked in a systematic manner; the underground surveys are posted every month. The same company owns 220 acres of land in the west end of the city, 80 acres of which is being worked as the Kohinoor Mines. Among the new mines in 1892 near Joplin, the most prominent is the Rex Mining and Smelting Company, with a capital of \$1,000,000, with 1,000 acres of land. Work was commenced in October, 1891, on this property, the Crossman Brothers & Porter Mining Company, which reached ore at 65 ft., the Sulwell Lead and Zinc Company, the American, the Gotham, the Bishop, the Columbian, the Jersey, the Heddens, the Crossman, the Rich Hill, St. Joseph and other companies leasing from one to five lots each, such as the McKee and McIntire, Bell Boy, Pemberton, Lucretia, Gregory, Royal, Victoria, Keller and Randall. There are now five ore dressing plants in operation representing a total cost of about \$35,000.

There are now about 50 producing shafts which give an output of 250 to 300 tons of zinc ore weekly. The American Mining Company, locally known as F. M. Sharp's mine, has made the important discovery of a large deposit of boulders of zinc ore. The development second in importance is that of the Ruby Mining and Smelting and Mining Company. This company is now producing 50 tons weekly from its 80-acre tract.

The owners of this property, securing a lease of 40 acres in the south end of Joplin, have spent the past five months in development work. They now have five shafts in ore, and have completed a large concentrating mill. At what is locally known as the Tanyard and Gordon Hillon district, great progress has been made in opening up undeveloped lands, the most prominent of which is the Scotia mine, owned and operated by Col. H. H. Gregg. This property contains 80 acres. We are reliably informed that over 1,200 tons of zinc ore has been sold from this land during the year.

The old mines of the Webb City and Carterville district, such as the Center Creek, the Sucker Flats, the Tracy, the Ashcraft, Reynolds and the Noble, have made a steady output throughout the year. The Carterville portion of the district has made a rapid advance in output. This is due to the unimpaired output of the old mines and the opening of new properties. The output of the entire Webb City-Carterville district has rarely fallen below \$35,000 weekly. Directly north of this is Oronogo, the oldest mining camp in Jasper County. Work in this camp has been revived during 1892, and development has opened up some large deposits of both lead and zinc ore. Seven miles north of this is the Alba. Here in the past years very little mining but surface work has been done, but during 1892 an ore dressing plant was built, and as a result the mines have made an average output of 40 tons weekly. South of this are the Pleasant Valley and Carthage mines. Here no particular improvement has occurred. About 25 miles southeast of Carthage is found the new camp of Wentworth, on the line between Newton and Lawrence counties. This place has been opened up during 1892, and makes a good showing. Twenty miles east of this is the prosperous and steady producing mining district of Aurora. According to shipments of ore from this place, the production of lead, zinc and silicate ore average nearly \$12,000.

In the old Granby mining district, where mining for lead has been carried on by the Granby Mining and Smelting Company for almost 45 years, a considerable amount of development has been done by prospectors and the Granby company. To the south and southeast the Granby company has drilled holes to a depth of 200 ft., and has discovered good deposits of zinc ore.

Galena, Cherokee County, Kan., is located at the extreme west of this lead and zinc mining belt, but, like all the other points, has maintained a steady output of both lead and zinc. The extremely heavy rains in the early part of the year almost drowned out the old mines on the south side, the Galena and the Bonanza's land. This greatly restricted the output at the beginning of the year, but in the end proved a benefit, as it caused the prospecting in new and undeveloped lands to the west and southwest. Development has proved these lands to be rich. A very large and modern zinc smelter has been built at Galena, and last week made its first shipment of spelter.

In 1891 the output was 28,369,403 lbs. of lead ore, and 274,751,857 lbs. of zinc ore; in 1892 this was increased to 48,252,890 lbs. of lead ore, and 312,800,000 lbs. of zinc ore. The figures of 1892 are estimated for the last two weeks of the year.

From the best information obtainable the stock of zinc ore in the hands of the mine operators ready for market was about 3,500 tons at the close of the year.

THIS IS MEANT FOR YOU.

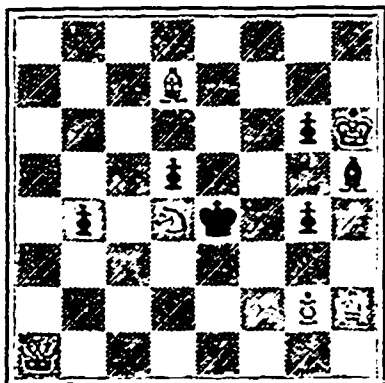
It has been truly said that half the world does not know how the other half lives. Comparatively few of us have perfect health, owing to the impure condition of our blood. But we run along from day to day, with scarcely a thought, unless forced to our attention, of the thousands all about us who are suffering from scrofula, salt rheum and other serious blood disorders, and whose agonies can only be imagined. The marked success of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as shown in our advertising columns frequently, certainly seems to justify urging the use of this excellent medicine by all who know that their blood is disordered. Every claim in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla is fully backed up by what the medicine has done and is still doing, and when its proprietors urge its merits and its use upon all who suffer from impure blood, in great or small degrees, they certainly mean to include you.

Chess.

Solution to Problem 151.

WHITE. BLACK.
1 R-QR3 dis. ch. King moves cr. B interposes
2 B-QR6 Anything
3 B-QB5 mate

PROBLEM 153.
By A. B. Hodges.
Black 6 pieces.



White 6 pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

GAME No. 155.

Played in the recent match North versus South of England.

ROY LOPEZ.

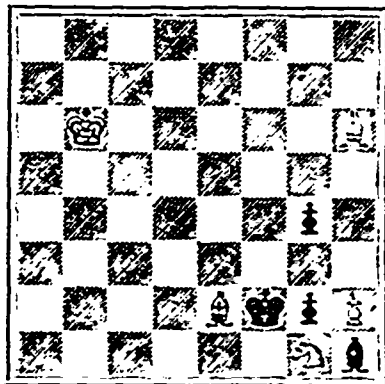
WHITE. BLACK.
Wilson. Wright.
1 P-K4 P-K4
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-QB5
3 B-Kt5 P-Q3
4 P-Q4 B-Q2
5 Kt-B3 PxP
6 Kt-P Q-B3
7 B-K3 Kt-K2
8 Castles KKt-QR
9 Kt-Kt Kt-Kt
10 Q-Q2 Q-Kt3
11 P-B3 K-Kt5q
12 BxKt BxP
13 Kt-Q5 BxKt
14 PxP B-K2
15 Q-Q4 P-K3
16 Q-QB4 B-B3
17 P-QR4 KR-Kq
18 P-R5!! RxB
19 PxP BPxP

20 R x P !!! R-K2
21 R x R B x R
22 R-Rsq R-Q2
23 Q-B6 R-Kt2
24 Q-Q8 ch K-B2
25 Q x B ch Resigns

END-GAME.

Played recently at Riga, published by the Schachmatze Obezrenie.

Black—Tschigorine—4 pieces.



White—Ascharino—2 pieces.

In the present position the game was declared a draw, but analysis shows that White has a forced win.

NOTES.

The annual Tourney of the Canadian Chess Association will begin on the 3rd. of April next in the rooms of the Quebec Chess Club. Three prizes are offered in addition to the trophy, valued at \$100. The Governor-General is patron of the association.

A chess club has been organized in connection with the Halifax Y. M. C. A., with good prospects of success. The membership includes some very good players and is rapidly increasing. E. W. Porter is President, with R. M. MacLean Secy-Tres. Visitors are invited to call at the parlor of the Y. M. C. A. each evening from 7 till 10.

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DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

All communications to this department must be addressed directly to the Checker Editor, Mr. W. Forsyth, 30 Grafton St.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received correct solutions to problems 316 and 317 from C. A. McLeod of Springhill Mines, and W. T. Patton of River John. The solutions to these problems were published in the last issue of THE CRITIC, but, as the solutions sent by these gentlemen are each dated and mailed anterior to the printing of that issue, they are entitled to full credit for discovering the solutions.

Mr. McLeod also sends us a correct solution to problem 319 as below.

EDITOR "WORKMAN," St. John, N. B.—Your letter enclosing order for Hill's "Synopsis" is received with thanks. Have mailed reply and also three copies of the book.

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 319.—The position was: Black men 3, 8, 26, king 18; white men 10, 12, 16, king 6; black to play and draw:—
3-7 18-23 6 10 23-19
10 3 drawn.

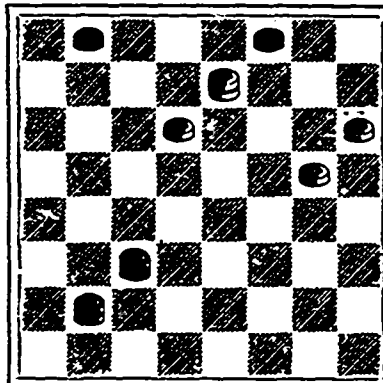
GAME 206—"DOUBLE CORNER."
The following is taken from the Glasgow Herald, which remarks that it is one of the games recently contested between A. Miller (white), of the Bridgeton Club, Glasgow, and J. H. Stradwick (black), of London.
9-14 3-8 a-2-7 30-26
22 18 32 28 19 15 18 14
5-9 16-20 10-19 drawn.
24 19 27 24 22 17
11-15 20-27 7-10
18 11 31 24 26 22
8-24 11-16 19-26
28 19 19 15 30 23
4-8 10-19 10-16
25 22 24 15 17 10
8-11 6-10 16-19
22 18 15 6 22 17
11-16 1-10 19-26
29 25 28 24 17 13
7-11 8-11 26-30
25 22 24 19 13 6

The position at this point was made a problem by the Herald, and the moves following form the solution thereof.

PROBLEM No. 321.

We give this position from memory, and think the contestants were Bryden and Scott in a late Scottish National Tournament.

Black men 1, 3, kings 22, 25.

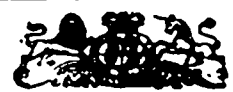


White men 10, 12, 16, king 7. Black to play and win. Black played 22-18 allowing white to draw by 12 8, etc. How many of our readers can point out how black should have won.

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SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Lawlor's Island Wharf," will be received until Friday, the 3rd day of March next, inclusively, for the construction of a Wharf for Quarantine Purposes at Lawlor's Island, Halifax Harbor, Nova Scotia, according to a plan and specification to be seen at the office of Mr. C. E. W. Dodwell, Resident Engineer, Halifax, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa. Tenders will not be received unless made on the forms supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers. An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of amount of tender, must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, F. F. E. ROY, Secretary. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 10th February, 1903.

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CITY CHIMES.

A DEAD CALM.—That social affairs, both private and public, are in *statu quo* just at present every one knows only too well. There have been a few parties organized for a snow shoe tramp through the park, followed by an informal supper and dance. During the past week or so the rink has been well patronized and sleigh-driving has been very generally enjoyed. Outside of these mild forms of amusement, with an occasional card party thrown in, there is absolutely nothing going on.

THE SNOWSHOEISTS.—The Red Cap snowshoeists had a fine tramp to Bedford, via Dartmouth, on Saturday last. About twenty-five of the boys in blankets participated in the sport, and on arriving at Bedford were heartily greeted by a gathering of friends who had gone up by train. After dinner a merry time was spent and the tramp voted a thoroughly enjoyable affair.

ANOTHER CARNIVAL.—A children's prize carnival is to be held at the rink on Tuesday, the 14th of this month, provided the winter weather lasts until then. Prizes are offered for the most original as well as the handsomest costumes, and the boys and girls who intend trying their luck at winning must needs put on their thinking caps and get up something new and pretty.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal. They are the best family cathartic.

COMING EVENTS CAST A SHADOW.—The ladies are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the new goods, for the sister who complains that "one does get so tired of one's winter outfit before the weather permits the donning of new and lighter materials," but echoes the general sentiment of her sex. Oh fickle woman! with what feelings of satisfaction and pardonable pride you but a few months ago arrayed yourself in those same now-despised garments, and with the sweet consciousness of being becomingly and fashionably dressed, appeared in the drawing-room of your most critical friend or promenaded Barrington and Granville Streets. Such is life! If the representatives of the various dry goods establishments who have "gone home" for the spring and summer stock but realized with what intense interest their movements are watched, and their home-coming looked for by the fair ones of Halifax, they would be in a fair way to be overcome by a sense of self-importance. Luckily, however, their minds are so absorbed by the desire to procure saleable and profitable articles that their vanity has no room to rise. It is now but four weeks until Easter, when every one of the women-folk positively must have a new bonnet and jacket, to say nothing of gowns and furbelows, and the latter days of the Lenten season will doubtless be fully occupied in the rush of sewing and shopping. Confections of the milliner's art, suggestive of the glad springtime, and similar attractions, will soon be displayed by our dealers, and with warm sunshine overhead, and mud and slush underfoot, animated groups of matrons and maidens doing town, the sweet music of the hand-organ, etc., it will not be hard to realize that the back of old winter is broken.

THE DOERING-BRAUER CONCERT.—I understand that the Doering-Brauer Conservatory concert, at which the Dalhousie Glee Club is to make its *debut*, is to be a most enjoyable affair. One thing is certain, the clever Herr Doering and his energetic Frau will spare no trouble to ensure success, and with the talent at their disposal and the experience they have had in arranging for such affairs, will no doubt give the musical public a grand treat at the coming concert. Next Tuesday week, the 14th inst., is the date fixed for the entertainment, and I feel sure there will be a rush for tickets. Such an attraction, after such a dearth of entertainment, cannot fail to prove irresistible.

A NEW MONTH.—The new month entered very softly, and in view of the severe treatment we have received from that despot, the weather, during the past three months, it is fervently hoped that March will not be characteristic of itself, cold, blustery and altogether wild, but will allow the sun to swiftly melt the snow and ice, and let us have an early spring.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, used externally, cures rheumatism; not in a minute, however.

BEWARE OF THE FOOL MAKER.—"Lady Jane," the popular weekly correspondent of the *Acadian Recorder*, gives a leaf out of her book of experience as a warning to the unwary. She says—"There is an advertisement to be seen at the present time in which you are told that if you send a dollar to a certain address you will receive a handsome engraving of Christopher Columbus and party as they were landing in America in the year 1492. In return for my dollar I received a two cent Columbian stamp. Of course I have no redress, as I certainly got an engraving, but I am a poorer and a wiser woman through the transaction, and yet I know that all the scamps are not dead yet, and when I look at that stamp I have to admit, though reluctantly, that no more are the fools dead! At the same time I confess to a deep, though unbroken, admiration of the sharp-witted fellow who took me in, and deplore that he has not turned his brains and talents to a different end." The sharp-witted fellow would, no doubt, have more appreciated Lady Jane's admiration if it had taken a different form of expression, but her warning may serve some over-trusting reader who will heartily thank the *Recorder's* correspondent for giving away the scheme. This is but one of the many fraudulent advertisements which are now to be met with in our papers, and the sooner the frauds are exposed the better. I would like to know how many of our citizens or provincialists have been cheated out of their "hard-earned shekels" through

yielding to the temptation to risk a little for the chance of being one of the "first five" or "last ten" to send in a correct solution of a problem that any bright child of three or four years of age could solve without difficulty. Cases where persons have been notified by the advertisers that they have won prizes which would be forwarded on receipt of a dollar or more, as the case may be, to pay for packing, etc., and have had their faith in mankind rudely shattered by receiving no acknowledgement whatever of money sent in answer to this demand, have come to my notice time and again, and I have arrived at the conclusion that it is the duty of every man or woman (strange to say, it is more frequently the women who are the victims,) who thus proves the deceitful, trickish nature of these affairs, to follow up the matter and expose the promoters of the money making business without delay. That our papers will consent to publish such advertisements is to my mind a fact to be much deplored, and the rapid growth of the practice seems to call for a firm stand to be taken by the public against this and all like dishonorable methods of obtaining money under false pretences. Of course this is but the humble opinion of, yours truly,
CURRS.

Mr. Henry Theakston, Secretary Y. M. C. A., Halifax, says. "I have used *Putters Emulsion* for simple and obstinate cough and general debility. In every case it has given the utmost satisfaction. I recommend it as a family medicine."

A CASE OF PIG.

A Washington lawyer of considerable prominence relates an amusing story incidental to the first criminal case in which he was retained by the defense. He was then practicing in a small town not far from Washington, and the case was that of a local character who had purloined a fat porker, the property of his neighbor.

At first matters looked bad for the accused during the trial, but Mr. L., the lawyer, was most eloquent in his defense. His speech abounded in rhetorical flowers and figures. At times he was even pathetic to such a degree tears dimmed the eyes of the jury, while the prisoner wept most copiously. The final outburst of his eloquence brought everything around to a climax, the jury delivering the verdict of not guilty without leaving their seats, although the evidence of the prosecution tended to show a most conclusive guilt.

The released man was most profuse in his words of gratitude, calling Mr. L. his preserver, the champion of his honor, his liberty and all that he held dear to him.

Mr. L. acknowledged with becoming modesty his flood of thanks, but at last, seeing no end in sight of these extravagances, began to hint that a financial acknowledgment would be more in order.

"To be sure, to be sure," exclaimed the client, eagerly. "I won't forget about that, and pay you handsomely, too. Say, Mr. L., you be in your office to night at 12 o'clock, and I'll come around and fix things all right."

"Twelve o'clock!" said the lawyer in astonishment. "Bless me! Why do you set that late hour?"

"Never you mind, sir," retorted he, "never you mind; I mean to pay you, and pay you well. Don't forget, 12 o'clock, sure."

Lawyer and client departed their respective ways. That night Mr. L. was in his small office awaiting the coming of the man whose reputation he had cleared. There was a hushed commotion in the rear of his establishment promptly at midnight, then a muffled knock at the door. Mr. L. answered it.

"Sh!" whispered the client, hoarsely, "here I am."

"But why do you make such a secret of it?" asked the lawyer.

"Not too loud," was the answer. "Didn't I say I'd pay you handsomely?"

"You did indeed."

"Well, I mean to keep my word. Mr. L., here it is. I brought you the pig!"

And there, in the grimness of the midnight's weird shadows stood several hundred pounds of stolen bacon, calmly awaiting the transfer of ownership.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

It is astonishing in these days of decoration that so little is known of stains. The subject is not complicated. If you wish to stain your floors get raw sienna, Prussian blue, burnt sienna or anything of that sort, and dilute it with turpentine till it gets to the consistency of water. Burnt sienna makes almost a mahogany finish. Raw umber makes an excellent stain, if greatly diluted, and very thin Vandike brown on a Georgia pine flooring has a good effect; on white pine it is better still.

Perhaps you have among your household possessions a table whose top has become scratched or stained so that it is no longer a pretty ornament for the house. If you have such a table do not despair of its beauty, for it can be made quite "as good as new."

To do this boil together forty parts of nutgalls and five parts each of rasped logwood, sulphate of iron and verdigris with water. This produces a beautiful ebony stain.

Apply while warm, and then give the table three coats of acetate of iron, made by dissolving ten parts of iron filings in seventy-five parts of vinegar. Of all the ebony stains known this gives the best results. Try it.

25 CTS. **PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION** 25 CTS.
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

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