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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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HALIFAX, N. S., JANUARY 6, 1893.

{ VOL. 10  
No. 1

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## THE CRITIC,

Published every Friday at 161 Hollis Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia,

BY  
CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by O. F. FRASER.

Subscription \$1.50 per annum in advance. Single copies 5 cents.  
Remittances should be made to A. M. FRASER, BUSINESS MANAGER.

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 contents expressed in the articles contributed to this journal. Our readers are capable of judging 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.

The shades of the ancient Emperors of Rome must sink away and hide their diminished shadows in those days of the electrically lighted populace. For the last four years electric lighting has been in vogue in the Eternal City, and oddly enough this old world company has out-stripped the enterprising electricians of our own Continent by the early use of electricity as generated by the Tivoli Falls, which are nearly a score of miles from the city. The copper wire cables are laid through the historic Campagna. In 1883 the first experiment in utilizing water power was successfully made by Fontaine, who succeeded in transmitting a current of one-horse power a distance of 160 feet. As the new line is over eighteen miles long, and the current is estimated at 1200 horse-power, the improvement in electrical affairs is very evident.

It is the fashion to speak of Korea as a petty nation of an entirely inferior type, and the claims of its people to political consequences have been very little heeded. A few facts concerning the little nation will probably be of general interest. The area of Korea is larger than that of Great Britain, and the population is eight times greater than that of Denmark, and is more than double that of Canada. The people speak but one language, and are of the same race and religion. They are particularly accessible in disposition, and are both progressive and industrious. The soil and climate of the kingdom are especially conducive to the success of agriculturists, who rank highly in the social scale. Added to this we find an enlightened energetic ruler, who devotes all his force to advancing the welfare of his nation, and we have a power destined before any great number of years roll by to take a prominent position among at least the lesser nations of the world.

It has been the policy of Great Britain to encourage emigration and the policy of Canada to welcome settlers. But Canada has been particularly favorable to the class of emigrants, and has closed her doors to European riff raff in favor of practical working men and women. The United States have also declined to receive any more of the sweepings of Europe, and declines immigrants of the criminal or pauper classes. This is all very well for the new world, but it is seriously depopulating the European countries of their most valuable people. The industrious, intelligent workmen are keen for emigration; the idle vagrant class of loafers, though often willing, are not eligible for emigration, and so a steady drainage of the valuable portion of the communities goes on. As in all economic questions caused by the movement of population there are two sides to be considered, and it is unprofitable if the good done by emigration to one hemisphere is not quite counterbalanced by the distress of the other hemisphere, caused by the loss of the industrious portion of the population.

One of the most unique reformatories in the world is that at Elmira, N. Y. In many institutions of this kind every effort is made to improve the building, to insure thorough drainage, ventilation, or other objects conducing to the welfare of the inmates. In Elmira, while every effort is made to improve the physical welfare of the prisoners, yet the chief care is bestowed upon the moral development of the criminals, who are sent there for indeterminate sentences. Good conduct and improved morals alone will enable a man to work his way out of this modern prison. The reformatory by no means aims at punishing, but at reclaiming the offenders. Excellent schools are provided, at which attendance is compulsory—a good library is always open, and a small paper, *The Summary*, is published entirely by the inmates. Technical training in various trades is given, and each man who leaves is provided with a bread-winning handicraft. So far the results of this kindly care on the part of the authorities have been most pleasing, and a number of hardened criminals have been transformed into praiseworthy members of society.

Prince Bismarck has begun to realize that his proud confession of his lie and forged telegram, which brought about the war of 1870-1871, has by no means endeared him to the people. France and Germany alike cry out shame on the man who, knowing to the full the horrors of war, plunged two peaceful nations into bloody strife, and the lives of the 500,000 French and German soldiers who laid down their lives for a “cause” which had “lie” stamped on its face, rises to obscure the glory of the once-loved leader. The bitter hatred which exists between the present generation of both countries is his work—the check given to the forms of moral advancement in both countries is his work—the present division of Europe is due to him. And all the mighty power which this man swayed, or still might have swayed, is—because of the foundation lie—a power for evil. His house has been built on sand, although had he not chosen to openly glory in the fact we would have been none the wiser. As a French writer aptly puts it: “Germany sees in Bismarck a robber-baron of the middle ages, and although she is still flushed with victory, she has lost faith in her cause.”

Many who have been planning a visit to Chicago during the World's Fair have been dismayed at the report of the death rate of that city for the past few years. The bad water has doubtless been a potent factor in encouraging and spreading disease, but even that is not sufficient to explain the fact that the death rate of the pork-built city has been greater in proportion than the death rate in some of our Canadian hospitals, where the people are supposed to be in bad health, while in Chicago they are supposed to be in a nominally healthy condition. Physicians have already begun to estimate the probable mortality in the city during the coming year. The visitors will be largely among the victims, for they will suffer, in addition to the usual disadvantages, the discomfort of crowded hotels, improperly aired beds, and the full horror of the cheap restaurants. Typhoid fever is lurking in the city—diarrhoeal diseases prevail at all times, and \$5.00 per day for food and drink, and the consumption of cheap and irregular food will undermine the constitution. Even the beautiful children's building is looked upon as a hot bed of infectious diseases, and intending visitors are strongly advised to exercise much common sense in matters pertaining to diet and general living.

In his recent book, “Imperial Federation, the Problem of National Unity,” Mr. Parkin devotes 7 pages to the very advanced views of Hon. Jos. Howe on the subject. Mr. Parkin publishes nearly in full the outline of Howe's “Organization of the Empire,” contributed by Mr. Blake Crofton to THE CRITIC in October, 1888. It is much to be regretted that the finest quotation from Mr. Howe, ending in one of his most majestic periods, is marred by misprints in Mr. Parkin's book. Mr. Howe had suggested that the British Government should invite the colonies to share in the defence of the Empire, and should offer them representation and partnership in return, and had argued that even an adverse decision would be better than uncertainty. “But,” he concluded, “I will not for a moment do my fellow-colonists the injustice to suspect that they will decline a fair compromise of a question which involves at once their own protection and the consolidation and security (the last two words are omitted in Mr. Parkin's book) of the Empire. At all events, if there are any communities of British origin anywhere, who desire to enjoy all the privileges and immunities of the Queen's subjects without paying for and defending them, let us ascertain who and what they are—let us measure the proportions of political repudiation (expenditure in Mr. Parkin's book) now, in a season of tranquility, when we have the leisure to gauge the extent of the evil and apply correctives, rather than wait till war finds us unprepared and leaning upon presumptions in which there is no reality.”

Marinelli, the serpent man, is at present exciting great attention from the scientists of Europe. He is a phenomenal creature, in that he appears to be possessed of no bones, but recent investigations have shown that his skill in contorting himself lies in the fact that from his earliest years every attention has been given to developing his muscles, while his bone system has been wholly neglected. In fact the man is but a mass of muscles enclosed in a soft elastic skin. His grace and agility surpass anything before seen on the contortionist stage of Europe.

President Hypolite, of the Republic of Hayti, is by no means amicably-minded towards rebellious subjects. A few days ago an attempt was made to assassinate him as he was leaving his palace at Port au Prince. Within fifteen minutes the three conspirators were arrested and executed by order of the President, who seems to have viewed the whole affair in a curious third personal light. The incident recalls the story of an ancient Spanish conqueror, who was called upon when dying to forgive his enemies. He retorted—"I have no enemies, for I have shot them all."

The people of New South Wales are by no means content with adopting the customs and laws of their civilized contemporaries. Instead they prefer to experiment with and thoroughly test any modern idea which seems plausible. The latest innovation has been the adoption of the single-tax law, by means of which the revenue is to be raised by the direct taxation of land values, irrespective of improvements. As both the Premier of the Colony and the leader of the Opposition are in full sympathy with the movement, there is no doubt that a fair trial will be given to the new system.

Mrs Kate Field, in her bright Washington paper, expresses herself with much point and aptness on the vexed question of pensions. Exception is taken to the fact that a man, his wife and children, may receive pensions from the Government, because the man has at some time served for a term of sixty days in the army. The man may have received no injury, but in any case he can claim a pension for life. The suggestion is made that the Government, instead of assuming the enormous burden which it has borne in the past, should only pension those whose earning or self-supporting capacity has been injured in service.

Dr. Cornelius Herz, who has been frequently mentioned in connection with the Panama scandal, is well known in the United States, where he has been found to be a most audacious swindler. In 1874 he made a brilliant social and professional appearance in San Francisco. He induced two well-known merchants to lend him some ninety thousand dollars, and their widows now hold his valuable note for the amount. One old gentleman, a millionaire patient, was worked upon to the extent of a cool hundred thousand, and numbers of less wealthy men lost smaller sums through his wiles. His early training seems to have stood him in good stead in his recent financial actions.

The inhabitants of Sanger have not only suffered greatly from the volcanic eruption which rent asunder their island, but the heavy rains which have fallen incessantly since the earthquake have been most disastrous to the uninjured crops. The coconut plantations have been much damaged by both the eruption and the dampness, and it will be a full year before another crop of nuts will attain maturity. Meanwhile the Government is endeavoring to induce the people to rebuild, and is offering daily rations of rice to all who wish state aid. The many Chinese residents have departed in haste to the Flowery Kingdom, being ill-content with the grim humors of Dame Nature towards the sea-girl isle.

Although little appears on the subject in the public prints there is no doubt cholera is again gaining ground in Hamburg. During the last summer four children were stricken with the disease. In the Eppendorf Hospital thirty-eight cases, eight of which are of the most virulent type, are being treated. Meanwhile the emigrants being shut out of the ports of the United States are flocking to Halifax, and it is not at all impossible that they may bring the germs of the disease with them. Every care should be exercised by the authorities, who are responsible for the welfare of our citizens. They should realize that through carelessness or neglect on their part the dread disease might obtain such a foothold on the continent as would bring themselves and our fair city forever into disrepute.

We are always glad to note the successful trial of the co-operative labor scheme, by which both the employer and employed are proportionately benefitted. A year ago a well-known St. John firm of brush and broom-makers adopted a modified form of profit-sharing, which seems to have worked to the satisfaction of all concerned. The scheme in brief is as follows: Interest on capital, allowance for depreciation, cost of management, sinking fund for buildings and one per cent. for the invalid fund are taken off, the remaining profit being divided between capital and labor in the proportions which capital invested or wages paid demand. During the past year, owing to unusual losses and the construction of new buildings, the profit was not large, amounting to between one and two per cent. on the year's earnings, or about a week's extra pay all round. Nearly a hundred of the employees entered willingly into a similar agreement for the coming year, only stipulating that a larger percentage should be set aside for the invalid fund.

Two almond-eyed celestials called on a member of Parliament at Toronto last week with a doleful tale. Their employer, Wah Sing, had disappeared, or rather had been abducted by two unknown persons. As the missing man had \$1000 about his person his countrymen feared that he had been robbed or possibly murdered. The police were put upon the track, and in a few hours Wah Sing was discovered in the county jail. It appears that he had made an arrangement to smuggle one Sam Kee into the States for a consideration of \$1.50, which sum had been paid over. The smuggling scheme fell through, but Sing declined to part with the money, whereupon his brother-celestial handed him over to the grim powers of the law. The police authorities had more than one laugh as new features developed in the curious case.

A Working Woman's Protestant Association has been formed in Montreal, where a large number of young girls and women are employed in the mammoth dry goods and millinery establishments. The object of the Association is to secure and hold positions for needlework women, to help up the weekly wage to a fair amount, and to improve the condition of those who are strangers in the city. It is hoped that a co-operative boarding house for working women will soon be opened, and many of the solitary workers gathered into a homelike residence. A strong effort will be made to prevent the repetition of the starvation wages of previous winters, and tailors and seamstresses, who suffer chiefly from the evils of the sweating system, are to receive every protection from the Association. The Critic wishes a most prosperous career to the new and much-needed Society.

The younger and more Europeanized elements among the Japanese people are extremely dissatisfied with the present state of the civil and commercial codes of their island kingdom. Japan is hampered by many treaties, which hinder her independence in the administration of matters judicial or matters appertaining to the tariff question. A new commercial code was drawn up in 1890, but its adoption was to be postponed until 1893. Now that the term of years has elapsed the more conservative statesmen are desirous to still further delay the alteration of the laws, and a recent vote in both houses of the legislature called for another four years' hoist. The emperor with his cabinet ministers, however, are privileged to ignore the decision of the legislatures, and their well-known sympathy for modern methods of government may result in a reversal of the ballot of the timorous officials.

A very interesting law case, that of Gray & Sons vs. Wilson, has just been settled in Court at Chatham, Ont. Wilson, who seems to have been "a dresful smart" nursery man, obtained an order from Gray for a box, or for boxes of young spruce trees, the whole number not to exceed 300 trees. When the order was filled, the surprised agriculturist found himself possessed of some 7,500 infantile spruces and a bill of gigantic proportions. The Nursery Company refused to accept the return of the surplus trees on the ground that they filled orders by boxes only, and that it was no part of their business to sell a portion of the contents of a box. The irate farmer, backed by many neighbors who had been tricked in the same way, carried the case to court, and has not only won his suit, but has succeeded in unveiling a nest of sharpers who were most successfully carrying on a spruce deal of a most dishonest kind.

The Chinese Government, which has so patiently put up with the insult the people of the United States have heaped upon the heads of the Mongolian emigrants, has at last determined on a fixed policy which may speedily neutralize all the legislation of the Republic. The Hon. Yung Wung has arranged the plan of combat as follows:—An appeal will first be made to the courts of the United States to test the constitutionality of the Exclusion Act. In case the Act is upheld, an appeal will be made to Congress. Should the Congress prove obstinate, the Chinese Government will make formal remonstrance, threatening retaliation if an amicable adjustment of affairs is not made. The retaliation measures agreed upon would be serious injury to the refractory nation, for treaty rights would be annulled, all commercial intercourse checked, and banishment or death would be decreed for the three thousand American missionaries and merchants now residing in China. The policy of Mr. Yung Wung is not a tall suggestion of the infantile name with which he is hampered.

A well organized and most successful effort was made in Toronto during the holiday season to obtain Christmas gifts for the poor children of that great city. A small depot was opened for a couple of weeks with some bright young ladies in charge. Through the newspapers appeals were made to the charitable public to contribute cast-aside clothing or toys. The express companies and several private individuals volunteered to call for parcels at any address throughout the city. Confectionery, nuts and cake came in a steady stream, and gifts for 3,000 children were quickly collected. Then the real work began—the age and condition of each child were ascertained, and a gift selected for each. Clothing was remodelled, old hats furnished up with bright trimmings, new heads put on old dolls, or old heads put on new bodies, until the 3,000 parcels were prepared. A sweet thought was the marking opposite the names of some of the children the word "special." The special children were the invalided or crippled little ones of the city, and the choicest gifts were set aside for their benefit. We trust that by another year a similar experiment may be tried in many of our Canadian cities.

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Is by Trying K. D. C.

K. D. C. Relieves and Cures.  
K. D. C. quickly relieves and positively Cures Indigestion.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

WHY SONGS ARE SUNG.

'Tis not for honors he may win  
The poet's songs are sung;  
'Tis not for these he lets us in  
To worlds he lives among.

No bay nor laurel would he wear;  
But that for which he longs,  
Is only that someone, somewhere,  
May learn to love his songs.

"This," said the red-eyed cook, who was peeling an onion; "is wan o' thim concealed weepins."

Bayer—Is this suit all wool?

Mozinsky—I von't lie to you, mine frient, it is not; do buttons was made of silk.

"What are you doing?" asked the convict of the reporter who was writing up the penitentiary. "I'm taking notes." "Humph! That's what brought me here."

"There is one thing sure," said the editor, who was reading the new reporter's long article, "you are in no danger of being troubled by a short age in your accounts."

A NEW IDEA.—"They are going to be married? Why, I didn't know they were engaged." "Well, you see, there are so many engagements broken nowadays that they thought they wouldn't get engaged, just simply married."

Successful farmer (whose son has been in college): "What was all that howlin' you was doin' out in th' grove?" Cultured son. "I was merely showing Miss Brighteyes what a college yell is like." "Well, I swan! Colleges is some good, after all. I'm going into town to sell some truck to-morrow. You kin go along an' do the callin'."

A SIGIL.

Ah! very dear, indeed is she,  
This maiden fair by me adored!—  
But it is very plain to me  
She's dearer than I can afford.

A GOOD TEAM.—Jackson—"If you fail in tailoring what will you do?" Jenkins—"I'll try to get Brown to give up the bakery business and go into partnership with me on editing a paper."

Jackson—"A fine pair of editors you would make."

Jenkins—"Well. I can use the shears and he can make good paste."

AN ADDITION TO THE POETS.

"Man wants but little here below,"  
So Young and Goldsmith say,  
But lovely woman wants it all,  
And wants it right away.

Little Johnny—"Dogs don't need to bark 'cause any one can understand their bark." Visitor—"Can you?" Little Johnny—"Easy as rollin' off a log. When my dog is at the door and barks, that means he wants to get in; if he's inside the door and barks, that means he wants to get out." Visitor—"Humph! Suppose he's half inside and half outside and barks, what does that mean?" Little Johnny—"That means that there's a bigger dog than his in our yard."

THANKFUL FOR HOPE.

Dah's lots of holiday in me—  
At least I hopes dar is,  
Aldough de times could hah'dly be  
Much wuss fur me an' Liz.

I neber was so pow'ful pore,  
But I'll be thankful yet,  
In pah't fur what I'se had, but more  
Fur what I hopes ter git.

One of the homeliest men in Detroit has a beautiful little girl about five years old. The other day she was sitting on his lap with a handglass before her. She looked at her father a moment, then looked at herself and turned to her mother: "Mamma," she inquired, "did God make me?" "Yes, daughter." "Did he make papa, too?" "Yes." Then she took another look in the glass at herself. "Well," she said thoughtfully; "he's doing a good deal better work lately, isn't he?"

WHAT HE GOT.—Guest—Got any good roast beef?

Waiter—Yes sir.

Guest—Bring me one of your best cuts. I want it tender, juicy, not too well done, not raw, and with very little gravy. Have the fat and lean about equally divided, and be particular not to cut the slice thick, and don't forget the horse-radish. Can you remember all that?

Waiter—Yes, sir. (Loudly.) Roast beef, one.

Thorough work, short time and lit'tle cost at SNELL'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.

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CAN NOW HANDLE A LARGE INCREASE OF BUSINESS.

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ASK FOR OUR PRICES.

BE SURE and send your parcels to UNGAR'S Steam Laundry and Dry Works, 66 to 70 Barrington Street, Halifax, Telephone 623; or St. John, Waterloo Street, Telephone 53. They will be done right if done at

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ARE SHOWING AN IMMENSE LINE OF

HOLIDAY GOODS. SHAVING SETS for \$1.

Others at Prices Ranging to \$5.

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EVERYTHING MARKED TO SELL.

HARD COAL.

CHESTNUT,  
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South-End Depot, - - - - - Dominion Wharf.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The City Hall is to be lighted by electricity.

The *Eastern Chronicle* has our thanks for a neat little calendar.

The S. S. *Halifax* is being repaired and refurnished at East Boston.

R. B. Seaton has been appointed a director of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

A cheese factory is to be established at Malagash, Cumberland County.

The Annapolis Valley crop for last year is estimated to be over 100,000 barrels.

Not a little discussion is going on in Halifax over the proposed site for a new market.

Judgment in the Home Supply cases will be given in the city court on the 11th inst.

The bill for the new steam fire engine was presented for payment this week. The amount is \$4,940.

The aggregate value of the buildings erected in Halifax during 1892 is estimated at over a half million dollars.

A fire at Richmond on Sunday morning burned the cooperage of the Messrs. Hayes. Loss about \$4,000; no insurance.

Dr. Almon has retired from the consulting staff of the dispensary, and Dr. Currie has been appointed to fill the vacancy thus made.

The new ships built in New Brunswick last year amounted to 1662 tons, probably the smallest business in any year during the last half century.

A new paper called the *Sun* has been started in Toronto. Its avowed object is to advocate the political union of Canada and the United States.

Prof. Frank H. Eaton has assumed charge of the *Kentville New Star*. He promises improvements and changes in name, size and style of the paper.

Prizes of \$400 and \$200 are offered for models of vessels suitable for the North Atlantic fisheries, and also suitable for the West India trade in winter.

The Northern Pacific steamship *Tacoma* anchored at Vancouver, B. C., on Tuesday with a case of small pox on board, which had developed during the voyage.

The Bass River Furniture and Merchandise Company, whose buildings were destroyed by fire a short time ago, are pushing their new factory rapidly to completion.

The end of one of the C. P. R. passenger cars at Richmond was burnt out on Wednesday evening. The fire was extinguished by some of the employees of the C. P. R.

Sir John Abbott is now in Italy. Much anxiety is felt regarding the ex-premier's health, but he expects to derive great benefit from his sojourn in the warm Italian climate.

During the past three months 146 French-Canadian families have returned to the St. Hyacinthe district of Quebec from the New England States and more are coming.

Arch. Crawford shot a bear at Masquodoboit Harbor on Monday. He received the bounty of \$4 from County Treasurer Wiswell, and sold the skin to a city furrier for \$20.

Henry A. Taylor, who has for thirty years acted as treasurer of the Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, has resigned the position, much to the regret of the members of the order.

On Christmas eve Mrs. Steadman, wife of Moncton's murdered policeman, was presented with a purse of \$222.50. The amount was raised by subscriptions solicited by I. C. R. officer O'Rourke.

A large calendar has been received with thanks from Messrs. Kelley & Glassey, wine and spirit merchants, of this city. A good cut of the Leith House, the building occupied by this firm, is shown.

The steamer *Premier* was sold on Wednesday for \$31,500 to George Campbell, of F. D. Corbett & Co. It is understood that the purchase was made for the Marine Securities Corporation of London, Limited.

Edward Owen, of Lunenburg, shot himself in the forehead on Monday morning in his room at King's Hotel, Lunenburg. At last accounts the wounded man was resting quietly, but will probably not recover.

A pretty and serviceable calendar has been received from Messrs. Heintzman & Co., piano manufacturers, of Toronto, through their agent in this city, the Halifax Piano & Organ Co., who will kindly accept our thanks.

A. E. McKenzie, of Truro, has been acquitted of the crime of murdering his fellow-countryman, James Fraser, at Los Angeles, Cal., last week. The jury brought in a verdict of acquittal on the ground that McKenzie killed Fraser in self-defence.

There is now in St. John, ready for shipment to the other side, some twenty millions of deals, but it is a question whether much of it will go this winter. Freights are so low all over that shippers look for even a lower rate than the owners of vessels now in port are willing to accept. The vessels bound here will therefore, in all probability, have to winter here.

Immigrants and other passengers from Europe complain of the damage done clothing by its being subjected to the great heat of the disinfecting process. The temperature in the fumigating car is almost 212 degrees. The same difficulty it is thought will be met with in the apparatus of the Sir C. Ogle, which is now being fitted up for quarantine service.

The new steam fire engine, *Columbia*, No. 5, is a beauty.

Ten hundred and thirty-six deaths occurred in Halifax during 1892.

Professor Semon opens an engagement in St. John, N. B., on the 9th inst.

The Manitoba government officially announces that 20,000 settlers took up land in that province during 1892.

Mader, charged with the murder of Hyson at Mahone Bay, has been committed for trial in the Supreme Court at Lunenburg.

Interesting lectures on astronomy have been given this week by Mr. Cox, who speaks on the subject of the heavenly bodies this evening at Argyle Hall.

Many people living in the outskirts of St. John's, Newfoundland, have been compelled to kill their cattle, last summer's fire having destroyed the grass.

A bankrupt merchant at Acadia Mines has been sentenced to two months in jail for having wilfully contracted a debt without having at the time a reasonable expectation of being able to pay it.

A large calendar has been issued by the Windsor & Annapolis Railway advertising their now famous Land of Evangeline route. The pictures of the village of Grand Pre and of a little maiden studying a book entitled "Land of Evangeline" are all very attractive.

The telephone has lately been arranged for the use of divers. A sheet of copper is used in place of one of the glasses in the helmet, and to this a telephone is fixed, so that the diver when at the bottom of the sea has only to slightly turn his head in order to report what he sees, or to receive instructions from above.

The steamer *Stanley*, in crossing from Charlottetown to Pictou last week, rescued a schooner that had become ice bound. The crew could not get ashore and were out of provisions and nearly out of fuel with the thermometer below zero. The schooner bore a French name, which in English was the *Morning Star*. She was towed to Pictou Landing.

According to the returns made at the end of October, the banks of Canada had lent to the banking institutions of New York and other eastern cities no less than \$22,792,466. These loans were made because the American institutions were short, in consequence of the heavy shipments of gold which the exigencies of commerce required to be made from New York to London.

Hood's Pills cure liver ill, jaundice, biliousness, sick headache, constipation.

Winnipeg will furnish an interesting exhibit for the World's Fair. Dr. McDonald's large collection of wild animals, including ten elk and moose, and six bears have been purchased by an agent of the Dominion Government, and will be shipped to Chicago in the last week of this month. Sir Donald A. Smith's herd of buffalo will also be shipped to Chicago for exhibition.

Bradstreet reports 157 failures, with liabilities of \$956,320, in Nova Scotia for 1892, against 122 for 1891, with liabilities of \$591,000. In the Dominion of Canada, including Newfoundland, the total number of failures reported for 1892 is 1682, a decrease of 9 per cent. compared with the preceding year. The decline in value of liabilities, however, is much heavier, from \$14,884,000 to \$11,603,000, 22 per cent.

Some time ago a number of Halifax merchants contracted with a Montreal publishing firm for space in a special illustrated Halifax number. But the work in the number was so poor that the booksellers nearly all cancelled their orders when they saw the books. Many of the advertisers refused to pay at the rate agreed upon, claiming that the publishers did not fulfil the terms of the contract and the publication was not nearly up to the standard understood. Accordingly drafts were not honored, and now the publishers are suing one of the advertisers, the case being a sort of test one.

A new system of lighting has recently been tested in Montreal with satisfactory results. The Auer incandescent light is produced from ordinary illuminating gas by a special form of burner attached to any existing gas-fitting. A cotton woven mantle about two inches in diameter and seven inches long is dipped in a solution of the salts of a refracting metal obtained from menazite. It is then wrung out and dried over a former to give it the proper shape. The mantle is then set on fire and the cotton is entirely consumed, and the heat converts the salts of the mineral into an oxide. The mantle is then placed over the blue flame of a Bunsen burner, which brings it instantly to incandescence. It is claimed that the cost of this light is very much less than that of ordinary gas, while the illuminating power is much greater. The inventor is Dr. Carl Auer, a native of Austria and a graduate of Heidelberg University.

The January *St. Nicholas* contains a very charming Indian fairy story by Rudyard Kipling. When young readers get well into the swing of this vigorous bit of narration, they will understand for themselves what it is that has made this young Englishman's name a candidate for not only a high place, but for one of the topmost places of literature. If you do not mean to do more than glance at the number, you will find it hard not to be caught by the jolly and the taking pictures, the bright and clever poems that beckon from every page. Here are pictures by Kemble, by Birch and by Irving Wiles, and poems by Helen Gray Cone, Margaret Hamilton, Virginia Woodward Cloud, Edith Thomas and Margaret Johnson, with two bits of humorous verse by Tudor Jenks. The serials also are apt to beguile one into longer lingering than is always convenient to the busy older reader. It begins the New Year well, and tries successfully to make a "Happy New Year" for children more easily possible.

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



Typhus fever is spreading in New York. Forty cases were reported to the health authorities within the first three days of this month.

A despatch from Saginaw, Mich., says that on Saturday night Fred. Foote, formerly of Toronto, and his brother, George, got into a warm debate on the question of execution, when George drew his revolver and fired, inflicting a wound that caused death.

The late Jay Gould is reported to have confessed to a great desire to know what his fellows would say of him after his death. "I don't think I ever had an ambition," he said, "except to break the world and to see what it will say about me when I am dead. No man will be cruel enough to say what he really thinks of me when I am dead." If the dead millionaire could see the stacks of clippings which his son Edwin has collected he would hardly undertake the task of reading them for two very good reasons. It would take him several years to accomplish the task, and the tone of most of the comments would not have pleased him. Shortly after his father's death Edwin Gould arranged to have sent him a copy of every newspaper article printed about his father. He has since received 20,000 clippings, which combined make an obituary notice some six miles long. Of these 12,000 have been taken from the press of the United States and Canada, 3,000 from the British newspapers and the remainder from those of France, Italy, Germany, Sweden, Holland and Spain. Two clippings have been made from Turkish publications.

Cholera is spreading in the north of France, and several new cases are reported in Germany.

At his New Year's reception Emperor William, it is said, assured his generals that he is determined the army bill shall pass, and will not hesitate to crush all who oppose him in the matter.

England is experiencing extremely cold weather. The privation and suffering among the unemployed in London increase as the winter advances. Hundreds are wholly dependent on charity for sustenance.

The Russians have become so alive to the value of women physicians that the Imperial Government has granted \$200,000 for a medical school for women to be established at St. Petersburg. The site has been given by the city.

The dynamite outrage in Dublin on Christmas evening has nullified the efforts of leading Liberals inside and outside the cabinet in favor of the release of the Irish political prisoners. Those efforts had almost reached the stage of success.

The Paris Figaro publishes interviews with Generals Komaroff and Tchernoff, the well known Russian officers, in which they say the Panama scandals will have no effect upon the friendship Russia entertains for France. Speaking of the general European situation, both generals declared that war with Germany would be the most popular of all wars.

Professor Garner, who is now in Africa, and is an enthusiast on the subject of monkey language, says in a letter from Libreville, on the Congo, dated November 25th, that he has had several conversations with the chimpanzee, and that he has hopes of soon enjoying social intercourse with a number of gorillas. He intends to start for the interior some time in January. He expects to return to England with a gorilla fully trained as a servant. He has with him a phonograph, with which to prosecute his studies and to secure records of the so-called monkey speech.

The author of "The Russians at Home" reports a custom of that people which reflects credit upon their humanity as well as upon their good sense. The Russians have invented a very ingenious mode of avoiding mere ceremonial visits altogether. Those who do not wish to call on their friends at the new year, send three roubles to the poor; and on New Year's day the journals publish a list of persons who have given to charities the money they would otherwise have spent on cards. This is accepted by every one as a polite and satisfactory alternative.

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BETTER THAN them but one week, there was a visible change in appearance. My skin that was literally covered with pimples and blotches began to clear up. My appetite became good, less pain in my shoulders, and I gained rapidly. I have now used less than two courses of these REMEDIES, and my Rheumatism has entirely disappeared. SHOULDERS THAT WERE DRAWN OUT OF PLACE AND WHICH THE DOCTORS SAID COULD NEVER BE GOT BACK AGAIN ARE AS GOOD AS NEW AND IN PERFECT POSITION. My skin is free from blotches and pimples. I have gained COLD twenty pounds in flesh, can go into the woods at sunrise, and chop cord wood until dark, and not get tired, a thing I could never do before in all my life, and am able to work all the time. My friends are astonished at the results, and not more so than myself. They consider it almost miraculous."

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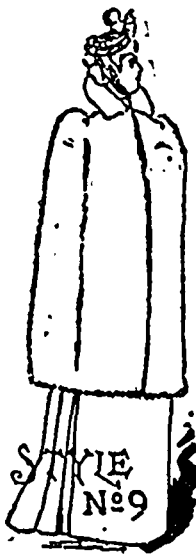
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[FOR THE ORITIO.]

SEMPER FIDELIS.

"Be thou faithful unto Death and I will give thee a crown of life."

Yes, until Death! When that is past,  
When Heaven-home is gained at last,  
Since all the fight thy faith has won  
Then shall thy days go calmly on,  
All faithful still.

Oh most beloved! shrink not from strife  
Which shall not mar that newer life;  
And there, fulfillment's crown of all  
Is this—thou never more canst fall!  
Such is God's will.

MIGNON.

STRETCH IT A LITTLE

Trudging along the slippery street,  
Two childish figures, with aching feet  
And hands benumbed by the biting cold,  
Were rudely jostled by young and old,  
Hurryng homeward at close of day,  
Over the city's broad highway.

Nobody noticed or seemed to care  
For the little, ragged, shivering pair;  
Nobody saw how close they crept  
Into the warmth of each gas jet  
Which flung abroad its mellow light  
From the gay shop-windows in the night.

"Come under my coat," said little Nell,  
As tears ran down Joe's cheeks and fell  
On her own thin fingers, stiff with cold,  
"It's not very big, but I guess 'twill hold  
Both you and me, if I only try  
To stretch it a little. So don't cry."

The garment was small and tattered and thin,  
But Joe was lovingly folded in  
Close to the heart of Nell, who knew  
That stretching the coat for the needs of two  
Would double the warmth and halve the pain  
Of the cutting wind and the icy rain.

"Stretch it a little," O girls and boys  
In homes o'er flowing with comforts and joys;  
See how far you can make them reach—  
Your helpful deeds and your loving speech,  
Four gifts of service, and gifts of gold;  
Let them stretch to households manifold.

HANDSHAKING.

The study of character, as indicated by handwriting, is largely pursued both for pleasure and for profit, experts claiming that the hidden nature of the most reserved man or woman will infallibly creep out through the finger ends and proclaim itself truly to the practised eye. The twist of an "s" or the cross of a "t" may indicate the soul of a saint or the instincts of a sinner, while in the lilliputian dotlet of an "i" may lurk a whole history of hypocrisy or honesty, kindness or cruelty. It may be so. It may be that, while the subject matter is absorbing the mind well trained by worldly wisdom to lie, the unsophisticated soul slips out in the unguarded formation of the infinite variety of curve and dash which we call handwriting. It seems, then, though the eye is the window of the soul, the hand is certainly the door from which it issues to the world, for none need be experts to recognize at once the character of man or woman when engaged in the grand old English greeting called handshaking.

The variety in handwriting may be infinite; but is it not so in handshaking? And as a means of unveiling hidden thoughts and feelings the latter test must surely be the best, for we may write in truth or falsehood and our handwriting remains the same, but if we greet with hypocrisy, our words following our wit, our hands grasp those we greet as our hearts alone command. Handshaking, therefore, whilst in general style it may serve to indicate the character, may also, by individual application, mark the true relation in which the factors stand.

Who has not felt the cold, metallic, avaricious grasp, devoid of warmth or feeling, with which your man of business welcomes you? Does not something creep out of his fingers telling you, while his voice says, "How do you do?" his heart says, "How much shall I make out of you?" Have we not all experienced the jerk of the man who simulates intense delight in the meeting, but involuntarily drops your paw as if he were afraid it would burn him? He probably owes you money, and his handshake tells you his delight in meeting you is a sham. On the other hand, though the experience is more rare, we most of us know how the grip of a friend whose heart is sincere sends a thrill through our own, and in that moment we feel he reads us as clearly and truly as we understand him. Then it is our turn to drop or retain his warm grasp as our instincts dictate. But our instincts alone are our rulers.

Again, everyone knows, or will know sooner or later, that hand shaking and love-making are inseparable. When love is in the soul does it not creep out at the finger-tips and tell its tale of gladness or woe quicker and more surely than by any other channel? Come, all you noble army of experts in handwriting, can you tell me, "Does my Phillis love me truly," though I show you a gross of her letters? And can I mistake that timid yet trustful pressure of her dainty palm as it meets mine and lingers awhile like a kiss, then drops gently away like a tear? Examples such as these prove that in shaking of hands individual relations are revealed and thoughts may be read. By a more general application this process may typify character and broad outline of soul. Old wise women tell us "a cold and a warm heart" are always accompanied. We venture to think that experience

**PUTNERS**  
IS THE BEST TAKE NO OTHER  
**EMULSION**

proves this to be a fallacy, at least as concerns the method of shaking hands. A warm, steady pressure which reveals the pulsation of life is surely the habit of those whose hearts overflow with the milk of human kindness; whereas a cold, inanimate touch is the natural style of the unemotional living machine which we call heartless humanity. This is generally recognized, and, as all virtues are sped and exaggerated, so a certain class in their anxiety to express their friendship torture their victims to the extent of the thumb-screw. Such as these stand revealed by the fact of their sping. But the boarding-school miss who will listlessly lay her hand in yours must not be too hastily judged, for her manner proclaims that her character as yet is not formed and matured to the icy-cold-dame, the warm, loving woman, or the fast, slightly, fickle, and insincere ape. The man who shakes your hand violently up and down, then drops it with an air of having done his duty, suggests such thoughts as, moulded into words, might say, "There! Don't say I didn't shake hands with you, whatever else you may say," and thus the fact that he mistrusts you is implied. And of the man who by prolonged pressure causes you uneasiness we probably should read a overweening value of the favor he confers, and anxiety that you should not under-estimate his friendship. Such a man is set down as a victim of conceit, but consciously lacking the fuel on which to feed his master. The hasty snatch, and still more hasty fling away, is preferable to either of these modes, for it betrays a self-reliant spirit, and happy indifference to good or bad repute. The man with this method of handshaking is no hypocrite, and that is as near as most men come to honesty. The absurd method of giving one or two fingers only, always seems to us as a deliberate insult, and is doubtless translated as such by all. It is a glaring proof of littleness. The heart and mind may be judged to be proportionate with the part proffered.

There is a wide and profitable field for the student in the investigation of character and thought as revealed by handshaking, and when perfection born of practice is with him, the art may be invaluable which distinguishes the greeting of a hypocrite from the grasp of an honest man.—*Household Words.*

## BOOK GOSSIP.

In the January *Popular Science Monthly*, Dr. Andrew D. White completes his account of the stubbornly contested advance, "From Magic to Chemistry and Physics," in the warfare of science. Colonel A. B. Ellis contributes to the same number a paper on "Marriage and Kinship among the Ancient Israelites." "Some Vegetable Malformations," such as roses and pears with branches growing through them, are described, with illustrations, by Prof. Byron D. Halsted. The story of an independent invention of the lightning-rod, by a Bohemian contemporary of Franklin, is told by Joseph J. Kral. Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim, writing on "Genius and Suicide," shows that a mind which is abnormally developed on any side is in much danger of becoming unbalanced. Dr. Alexander Macalister reviews the recent progress of anthropology under the title "The Study of Man." The "Early Extirpation of Tumors" is advocated by Dr. J. W. S. Gouley, whose experience has shown him that a great number of innocent tumors take on a cancerous character in time. "The Evolution of Civilization and the Arts" is traced and explained by M. Gustave Le Bon. The movements of "A Captive Comet," one which collided with Jupiter in 1866, are described by Charles Lane Poor. Miss E. F. Andrews contributes a lively discussion of the question "Will the Coming Woman lose her Hair?" There is a statement of "The Problems of Anthropology," by Rudolph Virchow. In "The Rotation of the Farm," the so-called abandoning of farms is explained by Appleton Morgan as a tendency of the country population toward the city, which is likely to be counteracted by a growing tendency of city dwellers toward the country. Other articles are "The Logic of Organic Evolution," by Frank Cramer; "Profits of Legitimate Business not too Large," by P. F. Hallock, being a reply to J. B. Mann's article in November; also "Totemism in the Evolution of Theology," by Mrs. Clara K. Barnum; and a sketch of Lewis Morris Rutherford, with a portrait. In the Editor's Table, the subjects of Superstitions, Scientific Politics, and Good Roads receive attention. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Fifty cents a number, \$5 a year.

The New Year's number of *Toilette*, a popular fashion magazine, published at 126 West 33rd street, New York, is out, and is for sale at Halifax bookstores. The costumes illustrated and described are well worthy the attention of all the fair sex who would be well and becomingly dressed, and the magazine is sure to be received with favor. The low price of 15 cents a number places it within the reach of slim purses.

The January number of *The Century* is strong in papers of out-of-the-way adventure or travel, told from personal experience. Of these there are three: (1) the concluding paper of Mrs. Pennell's diverting account of the adventures of herself and Mr. Pennell among the Austrian gypsies, picturesquely illustrated by that artist; (2) a paper of "Personal Studies of Indian Life," by Miss Alice C. Fletcher, setting forth, from experience during her life among the Omahas, the "Politics and Pipe-Dancing" of that tribe, to which paper Mr. Castaigne contributes some striking and carefully studied pictures of Indian life; and (3) two papers on "The Great Wall of China," by N. B. Denny and Romyne Hitchcock, giving graphic pictures in text and illustration of a wonderful construction of which every school-boy has heard something but of which the public knows very little in detail.

The piquant title of Mark Twain's new sketch in the January *Century*, "The £1,000,000 Bank-Note," is borne out by the not less piquant motive of the story, which is a wager between two Londoners that a man with nothing but a £1,000,000 bank-note could not live thirty days and keep out of jail. The story records the unique adventures of the man who tried the experiment. Other stories are the third of Miss Grace King's Louisiana "Balcony Stories," entitled "La Grande Demoiselle," in which the author sets forth an interesting type of New Orleans society, and a story of official

life in Washington, entitled "The Reward of the Unrighteous," by George Grantham Bain, attractively illustrated by Wentzell. Add to these the second part of Mr. Balestier's western novel, "Benefits Forgiven," the third part of Mr. Curton Harrison's New York society story "Sweet Belle-Out of Tune," and it will be seen that the fiction of this number has much variety of scene and style.

There are three papers relating to well-known authors: (1) A paper of reminiscence and sympathetic criticism of Whittier by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, including extracts from letters of the poet, and accompanied by a frontispiece portrait; (2) a concise but graphic sketch, by Prof. Henry A. Beers of Yale College, of Christopher North (John Wilson) the "Crusty Christopher" of Tennyson's stanza, with which is printed a striking portrait from a photograph, which sets forth hardly less vividly the odd personality of the Scotch rowler; (3) a paper by Arthur Allchin, entitled "An Illustrator of Dickens," on Hablot K. Brown ("Phiz"), setting forth this interesting illustrator's relations with Dickens and Lever. A portrait of Browne appears, along with a number of his illustrations of Dickens's best known characters.

These, with several subjects of public interest ably treated, editorial articles and contributions from popular poets, make up a timely and entertaining number. Century Publishing Co., New York.

## INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Lloyd Manufacturing Company has in hand at present an unusually large number of orders. Among the number is an order for a rotary mill to go to New Brunswick in a few days, which will make the fourth rotary mill shipped to that Province within a period of eight weeks. Another order is for a rotary mill of the largest size they make and fitted with all the latest improvements, which is to be shipped about March 1st. This one is also to go to New Brunswick. Besides machinery for Shelburne, Queens, Lunenburg and Prince Edward Island, which the company has now in process of construction, they are about closing a large sale in Vancouver, B. C. The Lloyd Manufacturing Company has been established about three years and their business during that time has shown a steady and gratifying increase. Sixteen men are now employed by the concern, which, in the usual acceptance of the term, is the only manufacturing establishment in Kentville engaged in building machinery for sale to the public.—*Canning Gazette.*

## ON TRIAL FOR 90 DAYS.

The finest, completest and latest line of Electrical appliances in the world. They have never failed to cure. We are so positive of it that we will back our belief and send you any Electrical Appliance now in the market and you can try it for Three Months Largest list of testimonials on earth. Send for book and journal Free.

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



Children of Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Soller  
Alltoona, Pa.

Both Had Eczema  
In Its Worst Form

After Physicians Failed, Hood's Sarsaparilla Perfectly Cured.

Great mental agony is endured by parents who see their children suffering from diseases caused by impure blood, and for which there seems no cure. This is turned to joy when Hood's Sarsaparilla is resorted to, for it expels the foul humors from the blood, and restores the diseased skin to fresh, healthy brightness. Read the following from grateful parents:

"To C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:  
"We think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most valuable medicine on the market for blood and skin diseases. Our two children suffered terribly with the

**Worst Form of Eczema**  
for two years. We had three physicians in that time, but neither of them succeeded in curing them or even in giving them a little relief. At last we tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a month both children were perfectly cured. We recommend

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
as a standard family medicine, and we would not be without it." Mr. and Mrs. M. M. SOLLER,  
1412 2nd Avenue, Alltoona, Pa.

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

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

**J. A. LEAMAN & CO.**  
Wholesale & Retail Victuallers,  
AND MANUFACTURERS OF  
**CANNED GOODS, BOLOGNAS, & C.**  
6 to 10 Bedford Row,  
ESTABLISHED 1864 HALIFAX, N. S.

**NEW GOODS.**  
DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.  
SAND GRAINED DRAWING PAPER  
WHATMAN'S  
CARTRIDGE " "  
TRACING PAPER.  
PROCESS PAPER.  
TRACING LINEN.  
DRAWING PENS  
and a General Assortment of ARTISTS  
MATERIALS.  
**A. & W. MACKINLAY,**  
137 Granville Street.

**TERRIO'S**  
**FRENCH BLUEING,**  
The Best in the World, will not  
Streak the Clothes.

**RED STAR**  
**AMMONIA;**  
FULL PINTS Fifteen Cents per bottle.

Prepared by  
**THE JOHN D. WAYNE MFG. CO.,**  
87 & 88 India St., Boston, Mass.



## COMMERCIAL.

The new year, 1893, has now entered upon its course, and if we may judge from present appearances, it promises to be characterised by favorable records in the commercial world. The last quarter of 1892 witnessed considerable and wide-spread depression in prices in several of the leading lines—notably breadstuffs—but indications are not wanting that figures will advance considerably before long on both sides of the Atlantic, and holders of stock of nearly all kinds will realize handsomely.

A review of the past year does not call up any events that figure prominently in the history of this city and province. A record of the business of 1892 would exhibit rather a generally even state of things than a series of notable occurrences. 1891 was more eventful, but not, probably, more satisfactory. The trade of 1892 has undoubtedly been of larger volume and payments have been better. While the year has not lacked its failures, it appears to have been honorably distinguished from average years in its better showing in respect to failures. The bankruptcies have been fewer, and the total liabilities of insolvents have been lower than they were a year ago. In 1891 also the material conditions were less favorable to good prices, large trade, satisfactory collections, and a good state of solvency, than have been those of the year last past. The crops of 1891 were the largest ever taken off in this country. The farmer got low prices; they did not sell freely till the turn of the year, and such money as they did realize on their crops inside of that year went to pay interest or principle on loans. The results of the full yield of 1891 did not come to the benefit of trade generally until 1892 was entered upon. The last year, itself, has been a good one in our staple crops, and the farmers have not been deceived by false hopes of the future. They have been selling quite freely from the moment that their crops were ready for the market. Thus they have reason to be in a much better position as regards their buying and paying capacity than they were last year.

The United States Government has, at last, fully determined to enact a National bankruptcy law, the demand being apparently as great for the passage of such a law there as there is in the Dominion of Canada. The *New York Commercial Bulletin* discussing this measure has the following:—"The bankruptcy bill is a non-partisan measure, and can be appropriately adopted by a Congress that is politically divided, and at a time when matters of party policy are necessarily held in abeyance. The preliminary work of perfecting a bill and making its provisions known throughout the country has been more thoroughly done in the present Congress than heretofore. The commercial influences of the South and West, as well as those of the North and East, have been arrayed in favor of such legislation, and sectional and class prejudices have been gradually overcome. The necessity for a national bankruptcy law is now more generally recognized than ever before, and the demand for it more earnest and urgent. This is shown by the unexpected readiness with which members of Congress are signing a petition for early consideration of the bill in the House of Representatives." It is to be hoped that the present Dominion Cabinet and members of Parliament will, regardless of party, be fully as ready to recognize the vast importance of giving the people of Canada a Bankruptcy Act, for which they have been clamoring for years, as are the Washington authorities to accord a similar measure to the people of their country. It is expected that soon after the holiday recess the United States bill will be passed by the House. Senator Hoar and others have stated that if the bill passes in the House it will be pressed in the Senate, so that the final action, its approval by the President, which is assured, will be had before the 4th of March. It would, therefore, seem that the law-makers at Washington are determined to take prompt action in passing this great legislative measure, and we feel confident that the authorities at Ottawa will not be more unmindful of the interests of Canadian, but will enact a bankruptcy law that will remedy the huge evils to which the commercial community is at present subjected.

**DRY GOODS.**—The wholesale dry goods trade has again lapsed into quietness, as the holiday demand for fancy goods suitable for presents is over, and general business will require a week or two to resume its usual tone. Travelers, who are at home for their holidays, and will not take the road again for a couple of weeks. Meanwhile they will prepare fresh samples of spring goods, and expect that when they start again they will book satisfactory orders. Cotton goods continue very firm, the mills having experienced a good demand for both grey and white, as buyers realize the fact that they are not going to buy at less money by waiting. The city retail houses experienced a large holiday business this season and trade has been, on the whole, quite satisfactory. Remittances and city collections have been only moderate, but this excites no comment, as it is in the regular order of business at this season.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—There has been no material change during the past week, although the better feeling developed in the English market has infused some courage in the hearts of holders, who are not as anxious to sell as they were at the low rates that have lately ruled. Writing on the present wheat position and the probabilities of the supplies for the next few months the *Montreal Trade Bulletin* says:—"It is quite possible and even probable, that the present visible supply of wheat on this continent, which has been accumulating at such a tremendously big ratio of late, may turn out very misleading; for when the increased storage facilities throughout the West and Northwestern States are taken into account, and the free selling on the part of producers, it may mean that the heavy increase in the visible supply this year represents what was in farmers' hands in previous years. In fact, it is well known that besides the free selling on the part of farmers, they have availed themselves of elevator room in different sections of the country, preferring to store their wheat where it is eligible for sale at a moment's notice rather than have it in their own barns in winter time, when they might be precluded from conveying it to market owing to bad roads. The enormous increase in storage room throughout the West and Northwest may

therefore account in a great measure for the unprecedentedly large supplies in sight, as compared with former seasons. Consequently, if it should prove that the present large increase in sight means 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels less in farmers' hands than is estimated, wheat is to-day worth at least 10c. per bushel more than it is at present selling at. English buyers would also be deceived in supposing that stock of the enormous supplies in sight on this continent were correspondingly large reserves, so that the question of supplies may have led to a misapprehension all round, in which event it would naturally follow that values have been unduly depreciated. Still, the spot market will no doubt be governed largely by supplies in sight; but as soon as these diminish to any extent, cash wheat will probably advance materially as well as futures. It now seems to be more generally conceded that the prices of breadstuffs have been forced down beyond their normal status, and if this has actually been the case, the reaction will of course be the more pronounced. Such is the confidence which some of our regular dealers manifest in present prices that they have commenced quietly to make purchases, although the prices paid are beyond what the English market will warrant being paid at present. One or two lots of No. 2 Upper Canada winter wheat have changed hands on this market at about 70c., which is an extremely low price, and never before known to be as cheap by the oldest dealers in the trade. This wheat, as has been intimated, was not bought for immediate shipment, but for a future market, as a great change is expected between now and the next crop."

**PROVISIONS.**—The local provision market does not show any change, the general tone being very firm and the movement quite fair for this season of the year. In Montreal "The market for pork is very firm and steadily tending upward, further business being reported in new Canada short cut mess pork at \$20.00, although on the basis of the present price of hog prices should be \$21.00 to \$22.00 per bbl. It would be a pretty difficult thing to pick up a round lot of 500 bbls. of Canada short cut in this market unless at a higher figure than at present quoted. The lard market is strong and advancing, with sales of compound ranging from \$1.75 to \$1.85 per pail, although a lot of 1,000 pails could not be secured under \$2.00. Pure lard is firmer and higher at \$2.10 to \$2.20 per pail. Smoked meats are in good request, with sales of hams at 12½c and bacon at 12c. All hog products are firm, and higher prices are looked for." In Chicago hogs have been steady to five cents lower.

**BUTTER.**—Butter remains much the same, and we do not learn that much has been brought here on speculation. Prices continue to be very high, really good butter being quoted at 21c. to 23c. We note that there is some difference of opinion among the trade as to whether winter dairying will be of any ultimate benefit or not. Extra choice butter is not plentiful and obtains a good price on local account. A Montreal report says:—"The local market is very quiet, but as stocks are in limited compass prices rule steady. A few lots of Eastern Townships of good quality have been placed at 20c. to 20½c., but fine to selected packages bring from 21c. to 22c. In creamery, there has been some business for British Columbia account at about 22½c. and for English account at 22c. to 22½c. Quite a lot of creamery and Western dairy goes forward this week to England. Silos of round lots of Western have been made for shipment at 19c., and if the British demand continues, there will be none too much butter to last until the new make comes in. Receipts of Western roll butter continue fairly liberal with sales at 17½c. to 18c. We again caution shippers not to send rolls to this market except they are properly done up in cloths. Morrisburg in baskets range from 18c. to 19½c., and a few fancy baskets have brought 20c."

**CHEESE.**—Matters in cheese continue quiet, and no general activity is anticipated for a few weeks. The public cable is unchanged, and the Britishers are not bothering Canadian holders of cheese much. But it is noted that in New York business is rather brisker, and full figures have been made there. Still holders of cheese do not show any anxiety whatever in the face of existing quietness. A Montreal report reads:—"The cheese market continues to strengthen on both sides the Atlantic, sales of finest Western having taken place at 11c. on this market, and under grades have sold at 10½c. to 10¾c. The English markets are firm, finest Canadian September cheese selling in Liverpool at 55s., notwithstanding that the public cable only quotes 53s. Private cables from Liverpool quote finest colored and white 55s. to 56s. The New York market continues to gain strength as the season advances, sales of choice full cream having transpired in that market at 11½c. The light stocks held in this city are gradually disappearing, and from present appearances their clearance will be effected even earlier than at of last season."

**EGGS.**—The local market continues to be very scantily supplied with really good, fresh eggs, and prices rule high, being 19c. to 21c. per dozen by the case. There are considerable quantities of limed eggs and eggs that have been frozen offering, but it is difficult to induce our people to buy them. In Montreal it is reported—"The market is firmer, Montreal limed eggs selling at 16c. to 17c. and fresh held at 19c. to 20c. Strictly fresh 23c. to 25c., and new laid from near-by points bring higher rates. Shipments have been made to the American and English markets with satisfactory results. The recent cold snap has helped to stiffen the market, and if the foreign demand continues higher prices will undoubtedly rule."

**APPLES.**—The local market is very quiet and prices are still quoted at \$2.25 to \$2.75 as to quality. "It is reported that the apple syndicate in the West hold about 60,000 to 70,000 bbls. of apples, for which they paid about 50c. per bbl. too much, and it is claimed by dealers here that there were no legitimate grounds for contracting at the high prices which ruled at the commencement of the season. The unwarranted prices then established resulted from the mad desire of one or two Western men, who made money on their shipments last season, to buy up all the apples in Canada, and in their haste to obtain that object they put up prices on each other, with the result that such action has about wiped out all the profits they made last

year. Late Liverpool mail advices report: 'Arrivals continue moderate for the time of the year, and with good enquiry clearances have been readily effected. Values, however, show no improvement,—in fact, if anything, there was a downward tendency manifest yesterday, attributable no doubt to the indifferent turnout of a large proportion of the samples shown. Quotations as follows:—Canadian Baldwins 13s. to 15s. 9d., Greenings 13s. to 17s., Spies 12s. 6s. to 16s., Kings 10s. to 25s. 6s., Maine Baldwins 9s. to 14s. 9s., and Boston Baldwins 8s. 6s. to 13s. per barrel. Newtown Pippins, of good quality, have been well competed for, and realize 25s. to 42s., while commoner qualities moved slowly at prices ranging from 12s. to 19s. per barrel.'

**DRIED FRUIT.**—The holiday scurry in dried fruit has spent itself. It is usual, however, for trade in this line to revive in January, and this revival is looked-for this year. All prices are well maintained, except in Raisins raisins, which holders are offering at inviting prices. Whatever surplus is now carried is likely to be available at easy prices. Prices of currants remain very firm at previous quotations.

**SUGAR.**—Locally there is only a fair demand for sugar, the market not showing any change since our last report. The market for raw sugar keeps very firm with no prospects of materially lower prices. Beet has been somewhat irregular in London, due to speculation, although prices are 1½d. to 3d. per cwt. higher than last week. Cane sugar keeps very firm. Willett & Gray, New York, in their weekly statistical, say: Raws advanced 1-16c. Refined unchanged. Total stock in all the principal countries, at the latest uneven dates, is 744,080 tons, against 650,410 tons at the same uneven dates last year. Havana and Mantanzas stock none, against 25,000 tons last year. The week has been quiet in raws, because of the small quantity of available sugar, but the tone is very strong and Europe has led in a small advance. Refiners have, however, obtained a new supply from foreign countries, including, we think, some 20,000 tons of beet-root sugars and some small lots new crop Cuba sugar from the south side of the island for early shipment. Various causes tend just at the close of this year to keep prices comparatively high, or higher than is usually expected at the beginning of the cane crops. Advices from cane producing countries are favorable for good average crops, Barbados particularly having changed for the better since last mail. No new estimates are made of the Cuba crop, and none will be reliable for some time to come. Mr. Light reduced his beet estimate this week forty five thousand tons, making the crop 136,291 tons under last year. At the same time he reduced his cane crop estimates 25,000 tons, making them 18,302 tons under last year. All reductions in the estimates are important this year, because of the possible deficiency in supplies to meet any increased consumption, but there seem to be other causes at work in the political and financial centres, and in our own country, which may offset expectations of resulting exceptionally higher prices. At the close the market is more active at 1-16c. advance over last week. The demand for refined continues fair and is fully up to the demand of last year at this time. Prices remain steady, except for the lowest grades, and even with the firmer tendency of the raw market we anticipate no general change in quotations for remainder of the year. The Mollenhauer refinery, which was set down for work last September, is going through the experience of all new refineries, and will scarcely produce any sugars this year.

**TEA** is let alone just now, but it will begin to have its turn by the middle of this month. In the meantime prices are firmly maintained and the position retains all its firmness. Wholesalers would be free purchasers of low grade Japans if there were any of the latter offering, as the stock is very small. All low grade teas are good property.

**COFFEE.**—Purchases of coffee are of minor moment even as compared with other lines in the current grocery trade slow as all other lines are. The price is very firm in sympathy with the state of affairs in New York. Rioa are quoted at 20c. upwards.

**FISH.**—The local market continues to be slow, though a little is doing in the way of shipping to the Upper Provinces and to the States. Shippers engaged in sending fish to the West Indies state that the business was carried on last year at a loss to those engaged in it. We do not doubt, in view of the very low prices that have obtained there, that the statement is a true one. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, Jan. 4.—'The fish market is in very good shape. The demand is quite satisfactory, and there is a firm feeling. We quote—Haddock 3½c. to 4c.; cod 3c. to 3½c.; steak cod 4½c. to 5c.; No. 1 green cod \$5.25 to \$5.50; Labrador salmon \$13 to \$14; No. 2 mackerel \$14 per bbl.; Labrador herring \$5.25 to \$5.50 per bbl.; Cape Breton and Nova Scotia do. \$5.25 per bbl.' Another report from Montreal of the same date says:—'Owing to an early Lent this year, it is expected that the demand for fish will commence early. Green cod is quoted firm at \$5 for No. 1. Large is quoted at \$5.25 to \$5.50 and draft \$5.75 to \$6. Dry cod is steady at \$4.50 per quintal. Herring are quiet but steady, Labrador being quoted at \$5 to \$5.25; Canso and Cape Breton, August and September catch, \$4.50 to \$4.75. Yarmouth bloomers \$1.25 per box of 60; smoked herring 12½c. per box; boneless codfish 5½c. to 7c., and fish 3½c. to 4½c.' Toronto, Jan. 4.—'The fish trade is of small consequence locally and at present. Sea herring is 5c.; steak cod in 6½c. to 7c.; market cod is 4½c.; codfish, skinned and boned, sells at 6½c., and is in fair request; Labrador herring is \$6, Shore herring \$5 to \$5.50, and Digby 11c. to 12½c. per lb.; boneless fish is 4c.; boneless cod 7c. to 8c.' Gloucester, Mass., Jan. 4.—'Stormy weather the past week has tended to retard fishing operations and arrivals. Receipts moderate and trade light as usual at this season. Several cargoes of frozen herring are reported on the way home from Newfoundland. We quote latest fare prices as follows:—Last sales Bank halibut 15c. and 10c. per lb. for white and gray. Georges cod from vessel \$4.50 and \$4.37 for large, \$2.62 and \$2.75 for small. Bank \$3.75 and \$2.25. Fresh mixed fish—cod \$2.50 for large and \$1.25 for small; cusk \$1.50; hake 70c.; haddock 90c. Mackerel jobbing at \$24 to \$38 per bbl. for No.

1's and extras, \$17 to \$20 for 2's, and \$14 to \$15 for 3's. New Georges codfish a. \$7 per qtl. for large, and small \$5; Bank \$5.50 to \$6 for large and \$3.25 for small; Shore \$6.50 and \$4.50 for large and small; dry Bank \$6, medium \$3.50. Cured cusk \$5 per qtl.; hake \$2; haddock \$2.50; heavy-salted pollock \$2.62; Newfoundland herring \$4 per bbl.; pickled codfish \$4; haddock \$3.75; halibut heads \$3.50; sounds \$13; tongues and sounds \$12; tongues \$11; slowives \$3.50; trout \$14; Halifax & Imon \$28; Newfoundland do. \$16.'

1892, "THE CREAM OF THE HAVANA CROP."

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

LEITH HOUSE.

Established 1818.

KELLEY & GLASSEY,

SUCCESSORS TO ALEX. McLEOD & Co.

Wine and Spirit Merchants,

HALIFAX, N. S.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

<b>SUGARS.</b>	
Cut Leaf.....	5 3/4
Granulated.....	4 3/4
Circle A.....	4
White Extra.....	3 3/4
Standard.....	3 1/2
Extra Yellow C.....	3 1/4
Yellow C.....	3 1/2
<b>TEA.</b>	
Congou Common.....	17 to 19
"    Fair.....	20 to 23
"    Good.....	25 to 29
"    Choice.....	31 to 33
"    Extra Choice.....	35 to 36
Oolong Choice.....	37 to 39
<b>MOLASSES.</b>	
Barbados.....	32
Demerara.....	35 to 38
Diamond N.....	47
Porto Rico.....	30 to 32
Ciafusgos.....	none
Trinidad.....	38
Antigua.....	28
<b>Tobacco, Black.....</b>	<b>45 to 47</b>
"    Bright.....	<b>47 to 55</b>
<b>BISCUITS.</b>	
Pilot Bread.....	3.00
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2
Soda.....	6 1/2
do in lib. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2
Fancy.....	8 to 15

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, per bbl., Gravenstein.....	2.50 to 3.00
"    No. 1 Fall.....	1.50 to 2.00
Oranges, Jamaica, brils., New.....	6.50 to 7.00
Lemons, per case.....	8.00
Cocoas, new per 100.....	5.00
Onions crib.....	2 to 2 1/2
"    per lb., Canadian.....	5 to 5 1/2
Dates boxes, new.....	5 1/2 to 6
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	5 1/2 to 6
Figs, Klème, 5 lb boxes per lb., new.....	10 to 11
"    small boxes.....	9 to 10
Fruits Stewing, boxes.....	8
Bananas.....	2.00 to 2.50

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

FISH.

<b>MACKEREL—</b>		
Extras.....	15.00	
No. 1.....	14.00	
"    Large.....	10.50	
"    2.....	8.00	
"    Large, Reamed.....	7.00	8.00
"    3, Reamed.....	7.10	
"    Large, Plain.....	6.75	
"    3 Plain.....	7.10	
<b>HERRING.</b>		
No. 1 C. B. July.....	5.00	5.50
"    1 Fall Split.....	2.50	3.25
"    1 Fall Round.....	3.00	3.00
"    1 Labrador.....	6.00	5.00
"    1 Georges Bay.....	0.00	2.00
"    1 Bay of Islands.....	0.00	3.00
"    2.....	4.50	5.50
<b>SALMON.</b>		
No. 1, 1/2 bbl.....	15.00	15.00
No. 2, 1/2 bbl.....	14.00	14.00
"    3.....	12.00	14.00
Small.....		
<b>CODFISH.</b>		
Hard C. B.....	3.75	4.25
Western Shore.....	3.50	4.00
Bank.....	3.50	4.00
Bay.....	3.10	3.25
Newfoundland.....	3.75	4.50
Haddock.....	2.50	3.00
Bank & Western.....	0.00	2.75
Hake.....	1.75	2.50
Pollock.....	1.75	2.25
Hake Sounds, per lb.....	1 1/2	1.75
Cod Oil per gal.....	30	18c

BREADSTUFFS

It is generally conceded by the best known authorities everywhere that markets have touched bottom, and that the improvements noted the past few days will be followed by a stronger and healthier tone in the breadstuffs market.

It would seem as though breadstuffs must advance and hog products decline. We make no change at present in quotations.

<b>FLOUR</b>	
Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	5.00 to 5.10
High Grade Patents.....	4.15 to 4.25
Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	4.00 to 4.10
Straight Grade.....	3.90 to 4.00
Good Seconds.....	3.70 to 3.80
Graham Flour.....	3.90 to 4.00
Oatmeal.....	4.10 to 4.25
"    Rolled.....	4.10 to 4.25
Kila Dried Cornmeal.....	2.85 to 2.95
"    In Bags.....	2.80 to 2.90
Rolled Wheat.....	4.00 to 4.25
Wheat Bran, per ton including bags.....	12.75 to 13.00
Middlings.....	20.50 to 21.00
Shorts.....	15.75 to 16.00
Cracked Corn.....	38.50 to 39.00
Ground Oil Cake per ton.....	30.00 to 31.00
Mouise.....	22.00 to 24.00
Split Peas.....	4.10
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.25 to 1.40
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	5.00 to 4.15
Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	40 to 41
P. E. Island Oats.....	35 to 40
Hay.....	12.00 to 13.75

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	12.50 to 13.00
"    Am., Plate.....	15.00 to 16.00
"    Ex. Plate.....	13.50 to 14.50
Pork, Mess, American.....	16.50 to 17.00
"    American, clear.....	16.00 to 17.00
"    P. E. I. Mess.....	16.50 to 17.00
"    P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	15.00 to 15.00
"    Prime Mess.....	11.50 to 12.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	50
"    American.....	10 to 12
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	11
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25
"    "    in Small Tubs.....	22 to 24
"    Good, in large tubs, new.....	18 to 20
"    Store Packed & overmalted.....	16
Canadian Township.....	22 to 24
"    Western.....	18 to 20
Cheese, Canadian.....	10 1/2
"    Antigonish.....	11

SALT.

Factory Filled.....	\$1.50
Fine Liverpool, bag, from store.....	60
Liverpool, 1/2 bbl., ".....	1.50
"    Turks Island.....	1.45
"    Lisbon.....	1.40
"    Coarse W. I., ".....	1.40
"    Trapan.....	1.30

## MATT.

A TALE OF A CARAVAN.

(Continued.)

It was arranged that Monk should drive Matt in the dog cart, while William Jones and his father followed in the commoner vehicle. At Pen-cross, where the ceremony was to be performed, they were to meet with one Mr. Penarvon, a country squire and kindred spirit of Monk's, who had promised to be "best man."

Monk took the reins, while Matt got in and seated herself beside him, the groom getting up behind; and away they went along the sand-choked road, followed by Jones and his father.

The day was bright and merry, but Matt never thought of the old proverb: "Merry is the bride that the sun shines on;" she was too busy examining the prospect on every side. All at once, as the bridal procession wound round the edge of the lonely lake, she uttered a cry of delight. There, standing in its old place by the lakeside, was the caravan.

Monk looked pale—there was something ghostly in the re-appearance even of this inanimate object. He was a man of strong nerve, however, and he speedily smiled at his own fears.

As they approached the spot they saw Tim standing near the vehicle in conversation with two strange gentlemen—one a little man in black broad cloth, the other a tall, broad-shouldered fellow wearing a light overcoat and a wide-awake hat. Directly the procession approached, this group separated, and its three members walked severally to the road, he with the wide-awake hat standing right in the centre of the road quietly smoking a cigar.

As the dog cart came up he held up his hand. Unable to proceed without running him down, Monk pulled up angrily.

"What is it? Why do you block the road?" he cried fiercely.

"Excuse me, governor," returned the other coolly. "Mr. Monk, of Monkshurst, I believe."

"That's my name."

"Sorry to trouble you on such a day, but I should like a few words with you."

"I cannot stay—I am going to be married!"

"So I heard," said the man, lifting his hat and bowing with a grin to Matt. "Glad to see you, miss. How do you do? But the fact is, Mr. Monk, my business won't keep. Be good enough to step this way."

Full of some unaccountable foreboding, inspired partly by the stranger's suave yet determined manner, partly by the reappearance of the caravan, Monk alighted, and followed the other across the grass to the house on wheels. The little elderly man followed, and the man who had first spoken went through the ceremony of introduction.

"This is Mr. Monk, sir. Mr. Monk, this gentleman is Mr. Lightwood, of the firm of Lightwood & Lightwood, solicitors, Chester."

"And you—who the devil are you?" demanded Monk, with his old savagery.

"My name is Marshall, Christian name John, though my friends call me Jack," answered the other with airy impudence. "John Marshall, governor of the detective force."

Monk now went pale indeed. But recovering himself he cried, "I know neither of you. I warned you I was in haste. What do you want? Out with it!"

The little man now took up the conversation, speaking in a prim, business-like voice, and occasionally referring to a large note book which he carried.

"Mr. Monk, you are, I am informed, sole heir, male, of the late Colonel Monk, your cousin by the father's side, who was supposed to have died in the year 1862."

"Yes, that's true. What then?"

"On the report of his death, his name being included in an official list of officers killed and wounded in action, and it being understood that he died without lawful issue, you laid claim to the demesne of Monkshurst, in Cheshire, and that of the same name in Anglesea. Your claim was recognized and in 1865 you took possession."

"Well, have you detained me to hear only what I already know?"

"Pardon me, I have not finished. I have now to inform you that you inherited under a misconception—first, because Colonel Monk was married and had issue; second, because he did not die in India, but reached the shores of England, where he perished in the shipwreck of the vessel *Trinidad* on Christmas day, 1864."

Monk was livid. At this moment Jones, who had been watching the scene from a distance, came over panting and perspiring in ill-concealed terror.

"Lor', Mr. Monk, what's the matter? Look ye now, we shall be late for the wedding."

As he spoke Marshall, the detective, clapped him playfully on the shoulder.

"How d'ye do, William Jones? I've often heard of you, and wished to know you. Pray stop where you are. I'll talk to you presently."

## THREE PRACTICAL POINTS.

Three practical points: 1st. Burdock Blood Bitters cures dyspepsia by acting promptly on the stomach, liver and bowels. 2nd. Burdock Blood Bitters cures bad blood by the same specific action combined with its alterative and purifying powers. 3rd. Burdock Blood Bitters cures all diseases arising from the two first named, such as constipation, headache, biliousness, dizziness, scrofula, etc., by removing their cause as shown and proved in thousands of indisputably recorded cases.

"I don't what you mean," Monk now said with dogged desperation, "with all this rigmarole, Mr. Lightwood, or whatever your name is. It seems to me you are simply raving. If I am not my cousin's heir, who is, tell me that?"

"His daughter," said the man, quietly.

"He never married, and he never had a daughter."

"His daughter, an infant twelve or fourteen months old, sailed to England with him, was shipwrecked with him, but saved by a special Providence, and has since been living in this place under the name of Matt Jones."

"Your intended bride, you know," added Marshall, with an insinuating smile. "Hullo, where is the young lady?"

Monk looked round towards the dog cart and on every side, but Matt was nowhere to be seen.

"I see her go into their cart," said William Jones.

"Call her," cried Monk. "I'll stay no longer here. Listen to me, you two. Whether you are telling truth or lies, that girl is going to be my wife—I have her guardian's consent, and she herself, I may tell you, fully appreciates the honor I am doing her."

"Indeed!" said Mr. Lightwood smiling. "Unfortunately I, as Miss Monk's legal advisor, must have a say in the matter. Doubtless this marriage would be a very pretty arrangement for keeping the late Col. Monk's fortune and property in your possession, but I cannot conscientiously approve of the young lady's marriage to an assassin."

"An assassin!—what—what do you mean?" gasped Monk, staggering as if from a blow.

"Tell him, Mr. Marshall."

"All right, sir. Well, you see, Mr. Monk, of Monkshurst," continued the detective, grimly, yet playfully, "you're accused of making away with—murdering, in fact—a young gentleman who came to Aberglyn a few weeks ago in that little house on wheels; and this nice friend of yours," (here he again slapped William on the shoulder) "is accused of being your accomplice."

"No, no. I never done it! I'm innocent, I am," cried William Jones. "Tell 'em, Mr. Monk, tell 'em—I'd nowt to do with it."

"Silence, you fool," said the other, then he added, turning on his accusers: "You are a couple of madmen, I think. I know nothing of the young man you speak of. I have heard that he is missing, that is all; but there is no evidence that any harm has come to him, for his body has not been found."

Here Marshall turned with a wink to William Jones, and nudged him in the ribs.

"Don't you think now," he asked, "it might be worth while looking for it in that little underground parlor of yours down alongside the sea?"

William Jones uttered a despairing groan, and fell on his knees.

"I'm ruined!" he cried. "O Mr. Monk, it's your doing! Lord help me! They know everything."

"Curse you, hold your tongue," said Monk, with a look of mad contempt and hatred. "These men are only playing upon your fears, but they cannot frighten me."

"No," remarked the detective, lighting his cigar which had gone out. "I think we shall even manage that in time."

As he spoke he carelessly, as if inadvertently, drew out a pair of steel handcuffs, which he looked at reflectively, threw up and caught underhand in the air.

"You accuse me of assassination?" said Monk, trembling violently. "I warn you to beware, for I will not suffer such accusations without seeking redress. If you have any proof of the truth of your preposterous charge produce it!"

At this moment Matt, looking bright as sunshine, leaped out of the caravan.

"There is my proof," said Marshall. "Miss Monk, this amiable bridegroom of yours denies being concerned in harming Mr. Charles Brinkley. Is he telling the truth?"

Matt's face darkened, and she looked at Monk with eyes of cordial detestation.

"No," she said, "he's lying."

"Matt," cried Monk, fiercely, "take care."

"He's lying," she repeated, not heeding him. "I see him do it with my own two eyes, and I see William Jones helping him and looking on; they thought that no one was nigh, but I was. I was hiding behind them sacks and barrels in the cave."

Monk now felt that the game was almost up, for he was beset on every side, and the very ground seemed opening under his feet. The wretched Jones, in a state bordering on frenzy, remained on his knees wailing over his ruin. The two strangers, Lightwood and Marshall, looked on as calm but interested spectators. Matt, having delivered her homethrust of accusation, stood and gazed into Monk's face with cool defiance.

"It is a plot!" Monk cried, presently; "an infamous plot to ruin me! You have been tampering, I see, with this wild girl, whom you foolishly suppose kin to me by blood. Arrest me, if you please—I shall not take the trouble to resist, for I am perfectly innocent in this matter."

He added, while they looked at one another as if somewhat puzzled:

"As to the girl's relationship to my dead cousin, the very idea is absurd. Where are the proofs of her birthright?"

"Here," said a quiet voice.

Monk turned his eyes and started back in wonder, while William Jones

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shrieked and fell forward on his face. Standing before them in the sunshine was the reality of the semblance of—the murdered young man of the Caravan.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE 'MURDERED' MAN.

Yes, it was the artist himself, looking a little pale and carrying one arm in a sling, but otherwise, to all appearance, in good health.

Monk had strong nerves, but he could not prevent himself from uttering a wild cry of horror and wonder. At the same moment Matt went to the young man's side, and with an air of indescribable trust and sweetness, took his hand—the hand which was free—and put it to her lips.

'The proof is here,' he said calmly; 'here upon my person. I am not quite dead, you see, Mr. Monk of Monkshurst, and I thought I should like to bring it to you myself. It consists, as you are aware, of Col. Monk's dying message, written on the fly-leaf of his prayer book, and of the marriage certificate of his wife, both these having been placed upon the child's person, concealed by unsuspecting and illiterate Jones, and found by me after a lapse of many years.'

Monk did not speak; his tongue was frozen. He stood aghast, opening and shutting his clinched hands spasmodically and shaking like a leaf. Reassured to some extent by the sound of his voice, unmistakably appertaining to a person of flesh and blood, William Jones gradually uplifted his face and looked in ghastly wonder at the speaker.

'You will be anxious to ascertain,' proceeded Brinkley, with his old air of lightness, 'by what accident, or special Providence, I arose from the grave in which you politely entombed me? The explanation is very simple. My young friend here, Matt, the foundling, or, as I should rather call her, Miss Monk of Monkshurst, came to my assistance, attended to my injuries, which were not so serious as you imagined, and enabled me, before daylight, to gain the kindly shelter of my Caravan. Tim and a certain rural doctor did the rest. I am sorry to disappoint you, Mr. Monk, but I felt bound to keep my promise—to interfere seriously with your little arrangements if you persistently refuse to do justice to this young lady.'

As he spoke Monk uttered a savage oath and rushed toward the road; but Marshall was after him in a moment, and sprung upon him. There was a quick struggle. Suddenly Monk drew a knife, opened it, and brandished it into the air; so that it would have gone ill with his assailant if the herculean Tim, coming to the rescue, had not pinned him from behind. In another moment the knife was lying on the grass, and Monk was neatly handcuffed by the detective.

'Now, governor, you'd better take it quietly!' said Marshall, while Monk struggled and gnashed his teeth in impotent rage. 'You're a smart one, you are, but the game's up at last.'

Monk recovered himself and laughed fiercely.

'Let me go! Of what do you accuse me? It was murder just now, but since the murdered person is alive (d—n him!) I should like to know on what charge you arrest me.'

'Oh, there's no difficulty about that!' said Brinkley, looking superciliously. 'In the first place you have by fraud and perjury possessed yourself of what never legally belonged to you. In the second place, you attempt murder at any rate. But upon my life, I don't think you are worth prosecuting. I think, Mr. Marshall, you might let him go.'

'It's letting a mad dog loose, sir,' replied Marshall. 'He'll hurt somebody.'

'What do you say, Miss Monk?' said Brinkley. 'This amiable-looking person is your father's cousin. Shall I release your bridegroom in order that you may go with him to the altar of Hymen and complete the ceremony?'

'I hate him!' said Matt, 'I should like to drown him in the sea.'

Brinkley laughed.

'Your sentiments are natural, but unchristian. And the gentle Jones, now, who is looking at you so affectionately, what would you do with him? Drown him in the sea too?'

'No, no, Matt,' interposed William Jones abjectly; 'speak up for me, Matt. I ha' been a father to you all these years.'

Matt seemed perplexed what to say. So Brinkley again took up the conversation.

'On reflection we will refer William Jones to his friends, the coast-guard chaps. I think he will be punished enough by the distribution of his little property in the cave. Eb, Mr. Jones?'

Jones only wrung his hands and wailed, thinking of his precious treasure.

'And so, Matt,' continued Brinkley, 'there will be no wedding after all. I am afraid you're awfully disappointed.'

Matt replied by taking his hand again, raising it to her lips, and kissing it fondly. The young man turned his head away, for his eyes had suddenly grown full of grateful tears.

CONCLUSION.

My tale is told. The adventure of the caravan has ended. Little more remains to be said.

(To be continued.)

KEEP IT ON HAND.

**STRS.**—I always keep a bottle of Haysard's Yellow Oil for cuts, sprains and bruises. The folks at the house use it for almost everything. I know it to be a good medicine, it is an excellent mollifier for cracked or chapped hands.

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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, 327 E. Commerce st., San Antonio, Texas.

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"My daughter was afflicted for nearly a year with catarrh. The physician 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 Rielle, Little Canada, Ware, Mass.

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"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 made a spell for a long time."—E. T. Hansbrough, Elk Run, Va.

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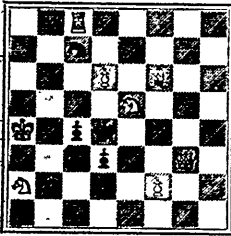
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CHESS.

Solution of Problem 143: Q to R5. Solved by C. W. L.

PROBLEM 145. Crocyden Guardian. Black 4 pieces.



White 8 pieces. White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME No. 147

Below is the fine game won by Showalter against Lesker during the recent meeting of the Indiana Chess Association:

RUY LOPEZ.

- WHITE. Showalter. 1. P to K4. 2. Kt to KB3. 3. B to K5. 4. Castle. 5. P to Q3. 6. P to B4. 7. B takes Kt. 8. Q to K3. 9. Kt takes P. 10. B to QK3. 11. - to K5. 12. QB to Qsq. 13. Q to Q3. 14. P to B4. 15. Kt to B3. 16. R to Q2. 17. P to KR3. 18. Q takes B. 19. P to KK4. 20. R to K5. 21. Kt to K2. 22. P to K5. 23. R to B4. 24. B takes P. 25. P to B3. 26. K to R2. 27. Kt to K3. 28. Kt to R5. 29. R to K2. 30. Kt to B6. 31. Kt takes P. 32. R to K7.

NOTES.

a Showalter considers these the best moves for white, who seeing that black is now obliged to exchange pawns, acquire an advantage in position. b As played by Lesker against De Vieser in a kindred position. c A graded move, says Lesker, who indicates here P to B3. Compare Black's 19th move. d All this is sterling chess; white avoids the following trap: 22. P takes P, P takes R. 23. Q takes P, Kt to K3. 24. Q to R6, Q to B4th. 25. Q takes Q, B takes Q ch. 26. Kt to Q4, R to K6. 27. P to B3, Kt to Q4 regaining the pawn with a greatly superior position. e White takes advantage of this and the succeeding move by very fine play. f Kt to K5 was here essential, if then 28. Kt takes K4, P takes Kt. 29. R takes R, Q takes R. 30. Q takes P, Q to Q7th.

A superb sacrifice. No better was Kt takes Kt. 31. KtP takes Kt, P to Kt3. 32. Q to Kt4, QR to Qsq. 33. Q to Kt6, winning easily, as the threatens mate by Q to R6 in combination with R to K4. Or if Q to Qsq. 34. Q to Kt5, R to Kt sq. 34. R to Kt4, Q to KBsq. 35. R to R4, and now if P to KR4. 36. R takes Pch, mating in two more moves; otherwise R to R6 and Q to R4 wins speedily. f For mate is threatened both by R takes P ch. and by Q to R5.—Ballimore Sunday News.

MINING.

Mineral samples sent to the OBITU office, accompanied by a fee of one dollar, will be submitted to a thoroughly competent assayer for a preliminary examination and allight 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.

OLDHAM.—The Fraser & Chalmers milling and gold mining machinery purchased from the Huntington Reef Mine in Yarmouth county and transported to the Oldham district has, under the direction of Mr. H. F. Carpenter, been placed in position on the property purchased from Mr. Whidden. It will soon be running, and we shall then give a detailed description of it, and also of the most important gold properties in the district.

LAWRENCE TOWN DISTRICT.—At the present time considerable attention is being paid to this district, and the prospecting work being done is showing good results. As a result capitalists are now in negotiation for the Auston areas, and we may have to announce a sale at any moment.

CHEZZETCOOK.—Mr. Walter Reynolds has opened up a belt of gold bearing leads at the head of East Chezzetcook Harbor, and, stimulated by his success, adjoining properties are being prospected with most encouraging results.

MONTAGU.—The Nissen Mill on the Salisbury Company's property would have been in operation before this had not the extremely cold weather interfered with the laying of the foundation for the engine. By the time this item appears it will doubtless be running, and we advise our mill men to have a look at it. The Windsor Foundry and Machine Company are making the mills from Mr. Nissen's patterns, and the superiority of material and workmanship are thus guaranteed.

On the Symon-Kayo property the 9 inch pump has been placed in position in the Skerry lead, and for some days the lead has been actively worked. The pump was ordered through Auston Bros. of this city, and was turned out by the Truro Foundry and Machine Company.

MONTAGU.—On Saturday last Messrs Harrington and Chisholm, solicitors of the Nova Scotia Gold Mines, limited, and Mr. W. H. Harrington, financial agent of the company, paid through the Bank of British North America the final payment on the gold properties purchased by the company at Montagu, amounting to £7400. The amount due the Annand estate remains in the bank pending some technical proceedings; but the other owners were made happy by the receipt of checks for the amounts due them. The titles of the Annand, Lawson, Ross and Montreal Gold Mines have now been transferred to the company, giving them a block of areas over a mile long, but not including the British American Mine. The company own a magnificent property, and we hope and believe that it will prove a large dividend-paying one. Its record in the past has proved the phenomenal richness of the many leads that traverse it, and with wise economical management, such as has so far characterized the working of the mine by the company, success seems assured. Every man in the province interested in the advancement of the gold mining industry should wish them success, as London capitalists are now watching operations, and will invest heavily in our gold and other mines, if this proves a paying venture.

Mr. James H. Allen, of Boston, a gentleman interested in mining in the Western States, has been visiting some of our gold districts. In company with Mr. T. B. Donaldson, the well-known gold miner of Enfield, he paid us a visit and, judging by his remarks, he had evidently been favorably impressed with the gold properties he had inspected.

We acknowledge with thanks a handsome Christmas card "with best wishes for 1893 to THE OBITU and staff," from Alfred Woodhouse, F. G. S., of the Nova Scotia Gold Mines, limited, and the Symon-Kayo Syndicate, who is at present in London on business connected with his companies.

CARIBOO.—The following despatch, dated January 2nd, is copied from the Chronicle. Taking advantage of the delightful weather and good sleighing, a party of twenty left here last Thursday afternoon and drove to Cariboo, Halifax county, about 38 miles distant, where the property of the Truro Gold Mining company is located. The provisional directors, including the president, Thomas G. McMullen, the secretary and treasurer, Gardiner Clish, besides J. H. McKay, M. D., J. J. Snook, William G. Fraser, Siles R. Tupper and Lucius B. Crowe had invited thirteen friends, and Managing Director George W. Stuart awaited their arrival at the mine. Musquodoboit was reached Thursday night, and after a comfortable night at Fisk's hotel the excursionists completed their journey early on Friday, the drive in the clear crisp air up the mountain being most invigorating. Manager Stuart had everything prepared to show the visitors the process of retorting and smelting, the former producing a substantial lump to be added to the four he had previously got since Dec. 14. In all thirty tons of quartz had been crushed since that date, when the new engine furnished by the Truro Foundry and Machine Company was put in. An extra large crucible had been ordered for smelting the fortnight's yield, but it barely held the retorted metal, and the mould had to be increased by a wooden collar, to insure containing all the precious stuff. It was a picturesque scene as the group of interested visitors stood about the forge watching Manager Stuart and his faithful assistant, Robert Wright, dropping the lumps into the crucible. When the boiling metal was poured and cooled everybody exclaimed "what a beauty." As Mr. Stuart raised it from the water Martin Duckie shouldered it and led the procession to the weighing.

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room, where the scales showed there were 760 ounces of the pure gold. The estimated value of this is \$16,000, or about \$500 to each ton of quartz crushed since December 14. Some of this was particularly rich, Mr. Stuart's estimate being that it yielded \$4,000 to the ton. After this feast for the eyes the party sat down to a substantial dinner, during which Robert Wright brought in the bar, thoroughly washed and cleaned of flux. Mr. C. A. McCully, of New York, on behalf of the company, received it, and expressed the appreciation of all the directors with the faithful work done by Mr. Wright as the manager's assistant.

The return to Truro was quite as pleasant as the trip to the mine, and the big bar was exhibited Saturday in the window of A. H. Smith's jewellery store, tastefully dressed with some fine specimens of quartz from the same strike. Twenty-one men are employed at the mine, fifteen of them under ground.

**CARIBOO.**—We have given the *Chronicle's* account of the visit of a party from Truro to the Cariboo Gold District and of the result of the last clean up at the mill of the Truro Company, and have since received the following additional particulars. The mining and milling of the ore yielding the last gold brick occupied fourteen men twenty days. The quantity of quartz crushed was 30 tons, and was run through the mill in 140 hours. The yield was 760 ounces, which may be roughly estimated as worth \$16,000. Three tons of the quartz crushed contained at least 150 ounces gold per ton, and was from all accounts the richest stuff ever mined in the province.

It is asserted, on what we consider good authority, that the syndicate which has bonded certain of the C. B. collieries has put up another \$50,000. This is the second \$50,000 that has been deposited, and is proof that the syndicate means business. It is scarcely probable the syndicate will be in a position to take hold in time to transact next year's business. The time limit expires in May. The syndicate may require some legislation before it assumes control. It is also asserted that the syndicate have secured Sydney Mines and Low Point. It is said Mr. J. S. McLennan was instrumental in bringing this about. The only collieries in C. B. outside the syndicate are the Sydney & Louisburg Mines and the Gardiner Mines. The question agitating the minds of many is: "Will the syndicate be of advantage to the country?" The answer to the question admits of no ready answer. Will the amalgamation of the collieries be advantageous or otherwise to the workmen? There is no reason to suppose that the syndicate will be able to induce the men to work at less wages than obtainable from private concerns. There will be the necessity, however, when the scheme is consummated, that the mine workers be in union all the time, or else they will be brought to the condition of the men of the Acadia. The heart will be crushed out of them.—*The Stellarton Journal and News.*

*The Bankers' Journal and Financial Review* for November is an interesting number, the table of contents being varied and embracing articles of particular value not only to bankers and financiers, but also to professional men, miners, manufacturers and merchants. The space devoted to mining is well edited, the gold, coal and other mines of this Province receiving due attention. *The Bankers' Journal* is published monthly by Frank Weir, Toronto and Montreal, and the rate of subscription is \$4 00 per year.

A sample of the coal taken from the second seam of the Drummond colliery was sent to Prof. Donald of Montreal for analysis. Manager Fergie has just received the results of that analysis, and it is exceedingly favorable and gratifying. Says the learned analyst: "It is the finest specimen of Canadian coal I have ever seen, giving 68 per cent of fixed carbon."

**Slocan.**—Anton Eilers, of New York, recently through the Commercial National Bank, of Helena, made the last payment on the Freddie Lee mine in the Slocan county, says the *Spokane Review*. The beneficiaries were M. M. Fry, and his partner, who were the original discoverers. The Freddie Lee was bonded last June by a company of mining capitalists, headed by James E. Wardner, of Fairhaven. The bond was given for a period of six months, and since development work was begun to be actively pushed. Ore is now being shipped regularly and the property could not be bought for \$100,000. A company will be organized in New York at once. Spokane will be given two directors and Helena will get an equal number. The remaining four will be from stockholders in New York City, where the main office will be located.

Patrick Clark, until recently superintendent of the Poorman, at Burke, Idaho, has bonded the Rico group of prospects on Carpenter creek, 20 miles from Kalo, for \$75,000. The claims bonded are five in number, the original locators retaining two in the group. The Rico carries 6 ft. of clean shipping galena and 18 in. of carbonates. The galena assays about 200 oz. in silver and 80 per cent lead. The carbonates in the Rico assay 50 oz. in silver to the ton.

**THE OCCURRENCE OF THE OPAL IN NEW SOUTH WALES.**—Mr. William Anderson, in the *Records of the Geological survey of New South Wales*, describes the method of occurrence of the opal at the now mines discovered recently at White Cliffs. Inferior qualities of opal have been found in many places in New South Wales, but until the Wilcannia field was discovered some years ago, the whole of the Australian supply of precious opal was obtained from Bulha Creek, Queensland. The White Cliffs deposit is situated about 60 miles northwest of Wilcannia. The opal is found here in a very siliceous sandstone belonging to the Upper Cretaceous. It occurs disseminated in minute fragments through the body of the rock, coating the points and fractures, and occurring as definitely shaped pieces which have resulted from the replacement of fragments of fossil wood, shells, etc.,

or the filling of cavities which have been left vacant by decomposition. Their method of occurrence produces the most valuable specimens. Some have the form of fossil wood and others of mollusca, and both bring exceedingly high prices. The occurrence is so irregular that no shaft can be sunk, and the outcrops are carefully searched for traces of opal, and such specimens as are found are taken out by hand.—*The Engineering and Mining Journal.*

**THE HALIFAX ASBESTOS COMPANY, (LTD.)**—Thorpe R. Gue, capitalist, Chas. E. White, mining engineer, Arthur E. Curran, merchant, and Joseph H. Austin, all of Halifax, and James R. Hayes, Bay St. George, Newfoundland, merchant, give notice through their solicitors, Messrs. Pearson, Forbes and Covert, of their intention of applying to his Hon. the Lieutenant Governor in Council for the grant of letters patent to incorporate The Halifax Asbestos Company, Limited. The company are to carry on the business of mining, manufacturing, selling and dealing in asbestos and other minerals, and as will be seen by the following article copied from the *Daily Tribune*, St. John's Newfoundland, have already acquired a valuable asbestos property in that Island. The chief place of business is Halifax, and the capital stock of the company is \$1,000,000 in shares of one dollar each. All the incorporators are also provisional directors.

"The western part of Newfoundland, in the vicinity of St. George's and Port-au-Port Bays, has been said to produce asbestos of a superior quality, and rich finds of this peculiar mineral have been discovered by several persons who have taken out licenses with the intention of commencing operations. About two years ago Hon. Capt. Cleary began to work his mine, which has hitherto turned out very satisfactory, and since then mining claims have been taken out by several other persons, and notably James R. Hayes of Sandy Point, Bay St. George, whose mine is near Lewis Brook in Port-au-Port Bay, about two miles from the coast. Mr. Arthur White of the Surveyor General's Department, who has recently returned from Lewis Brook, where he has been making a survey of Mr. Jas. Hayes's claim, says that Mr. Hayes intends to commence mining operations at once. He has been successful in raising sufficient capital to get his mine in operation by selling one half his claim to a number of Nova Scotia capitalists. The asbestos found at Port-au-Port is similar to that found in Canada, and is in reality a form of serpentine material called chrysotile, which abounds in the Bay of Port-au-Port on the West Coast. In Canada this mineral was not worked until 1878, when about 60 tons of ore were taken out. Since that time, however, the industry has rapidly developed, and in 1893 the quantity of asbestos produced was 6115 tons. The mining in Canada is practically confined to two sections—Black Lake and Theford—places about four miles apart in the eastern township of Quebec.

It is thought that Mr. Hayes's mine at Lewis Brook will produce asbestos of a superior quality, as samples sent away some time ago were submitted to competent authorities, who said they compared very favorably with the Theford ore, which is the best produced in Canada. Professor Jones, of London, England, who is considered one of the greatest authorities on asbestos, having made it a special study, lately visited the mine of Hon. Philip Cleary, which is situated near the mine now being opened by Mr. Hayes, and expressed it as his opinion that a vast quantity of asbestos was located in that section, so that in all probability the yield of asbestos on the West Coast, when these mines are in full working order, will be very large. Asbestos is used for a variety of purposes, such as mill board, cements, paints, valve packing, safes, clothing, &c., and there is no doubt that in connection with the mining the manufacture of many of these articles will be undertaken, which will give a variety of employment to people on that part of the coast."

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157 and 159 HOLLIS STREET.



Mr. J. Godfrey Smith has pleasure in submitting to the public the following testimonial from our highly esteemed fellow-citizen, Peter Lynch, Esq., which proves conclusively what a pair of good Spectacles when properly adapted to the sight, is capable of doing

HALIFAX, Oct. 27th, 1892.

In July, 1882, I purchased of Mr. B. Laurance, on his first visit to Halifax, the pair of Spectacles I am wearing at the present time. I have not incurred any extra expense in their repair during the time mentioned, and the Lenses suit me to-day as well as when purchased thirty years ago.

(Signed) PETER LYNCH.

The agency for B. Laurance's Genuine Axis-cut Pebble Spectacles and Eye Glasses is at the London Drug Store, 147 Hollis Street, Halifax.

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**A SPECIALTY**  
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Nougats, Belmonts  
&c., &c., &c.

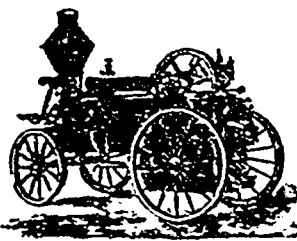
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—ARE—

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George Lawson,

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

## MINING.

### THE CHEMISTRY OF GOSSAN.

Written for the Engineering and Mining Journal by Steven H. Emmens.

Cornish miners have a saying that "gossan rides a high horse," and the German miners declare

"Es ist nie ein Gang so gut  
Dar trägt nicht einen eisernen Hut."

The gossan of gozzan, or *eisernen Hut*, or *chapeau de fer*, as the French miners call it, is the iron cap that surmounts so many mineral veins in the form of a more or less porous, cellular and reticulated mass of hydrated ferric oxide mixed with rocky matter. It is usually regarded as a promising indication, and in the majority of cases a body of ore is found underlying the gossan. This arises from the fact that the gossan itself is the residue or skeleton, as it were, of a whilom mass of ore that has decayed and partially disappeared through the action of the atmosphere and moisture. If, then, the original body of ore extended to a depth below the region of atmospheric action, or if the outcrop of the vein has not been exposed to such action for any relatively long period, the gossan will be found surmounting unaltered ore. If, on the other hand, the original body of ore were of comparatively small dimensions, the gossan indication may not lead to any discovery.

The "brown ores" of the Southern gold mines and other districts are the best known representatives in this country of the "gossans" of Cornwall. They have been produced by the same natural forces acting in the same way; and as the industrial future of the South will be greatly influenced by the attention or inattention given to her gold mines, the study of the natural philosophy of gossan becomes a matter of national importance, if thereby the intelligence of capitalists can be awakened to the facts and probabilities of the case.

Let us suppose that the outcrop of a mineral vein is composed of rocky matter (gangue), carrying crystals and specks and patches, and larger bodies of pyrite, marcasite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, blende, galena, chalcocite, bornite, millerite and folgerite.

It is known that part of the sulphur in pyrite and marcasite is held in combination by a comparatively feeble chemical force. This is proved by the ease with which one half of the sulphur is driven off by the application of very moderate heat, while the balance is difficult to separate from the iron. In marcasite the union is feebler than in pyrite. In pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and bornite also there is a molecule of sulphur in excess of iron monosulphide, and this extra molecule is removed with comparative ease. But in blende, millerite, folgerite, galena and chalcocite the constitution is that of either a monosulphide or subsulphide. It follows, therefore, that the oxygen of the atmosphere will, on the principle of producing the most heat, attack the respective sulphides in the following order:—

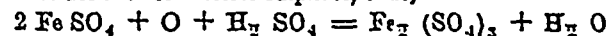
- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Marcasite.    | 6. Folgerite.  |
| 2. Pyrite.       | 7. Millerite.  |
| 3. Pyrrhotite.   | 8. Chalcocite. |
| 4. Chalcopyrite. | 9. Galena.     |
| 5. Bornite.      | 10. Blende.    |

In nature all the minerals would be attacked simultaneously, because the surface of each would be more or less exposed independently to the atmosphere; and the selective action of the oxygen would be manifested by the varying speed and extent of the attack. For the purpose of the present discussion, however, we may consider the attack to begin with the oxidation of part of the marcasite, thus:—

- $FeS_2 + O_2 + H_2O = FeS + H_2SO_4$
- $FeS + H_2SO_4 = FeSO_4 + H_2S$
- $FeS_2 + O_2 + 2H_2S = FeS + 2H_2O + 3S$
- $S + O_2 + H_2O = H_2SO_4$

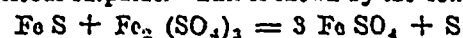
That is to say, the oxygen of the atmosphere and the moisture of the ground and air convert part of the sulphur into sulphuric acid and leave a residue of iron monosulphide, which is then attacked by the sulphuric acid with formation of ferrous sulphate and evolution of sulphuretted hydrogen. This latter reacts with the sulphurous anhydride formed (together with sulphuric acid) by the oxidation of the sulphur in the marcasite, and produces water and free sulphur, the latter of which is in its turn oxidized and produces a further quantity of sulphuric acid, and so on. Hence, as the result of the first attack on the ores, we should expect to find ferrous sulphate, sulphuretted hydrogen, free sulphur and sulphuric acid.

Now, a solution of ferrous sulphate eagerly absorbs atmospheric oxygen and sulphuric acid to form ferric sulphate, thus,



and therefore, although I have spoken of ferrous sulphate and free sulphuric acid as amongst the first results of the gossan-forming action, they are rapidly converted into a solution of ferric sulphate; and it is in this latter form that they are usually found in mine-waters and the like. In some cases, however, where local circumstances impede peroxidation, ferrous sulphate remains in considerable quantity, as, for example, in the manufacture of copper by exposing large heaps of pyrite to the action of the atmosphere and moisture.

Let us next consider what will be the action of the ferric sulphate upon the remaining ferrous sulphide. This is shown by the following equation:



or, in other words, one molecule of ferric sulphate will abstract one molecule of iron from ferrous sulphide, forming 3 molecules of ferrous sulphate and setting free the sulphur. That this change is feasible and, indeed, necessary (if we accept the Law of Maximum Work), may be shown by a consideration of the forces concerned as measured by their heat equivalents.

(To be continued.)

A ST. CATHERINES MIRACLE.

AN OLD AND ESTEEMED CITIZEN RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

Mr. C. W. Hellem, Sr., relates the Particulars of His Sufferings and Relief to a Standard Reporter—Advice to Other Sufferers.

St. Catherines Standard.

Casualty, the other day, the Standard learned that Mr. C. W. Hellem, sen., one of the oldest and most respected citizens of St. Catherines, had been restored to health after years of suffering, in a manner bordering on the miraculous. The editor of this paper had known Mr. Hellem for years, and he was anxious to hear from him the story of his wonderful recovery. He had not seen Mr. Hellem for some months, but met with a very warm welcome when he told the errand upon which he had come. Mr. Hellem's home is on the corner of St. Paul and Court streets, and he is well-known to all our older residents as a citizen of the highest integrity, having lived in this city since 1833.

"I have had Rheumatism," said Mr. Hellem, "more or less for the past twenty years, which often got so painful that I could not get about at all. I had been to all the doctors here and to some in Toronto and Buffalo, but I could get no relief worth speaking about. Five years ago I went to Welland and took a vapor bath, and felt so much relieved that I took two more. The relief however was only temporary, and four and a half years ago the lameness and pains came on again, and so completely used me up that I could hardly do anything. I applied to a number of doctors for treatment and two of them treated me, but without relief. My age they said was against me; that if I were a younger man there might be some hope for me. I was 84 last October. I then discontinued the doctors' treatment and about a year ago got a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and used them without feeling any benefit and quit. This spring I used another box without any effect and again stepped. You see I expected too much and seemed to think that a box of Pink Pills ought to do what years of doctoring did not do. In July I read about the case of Mr. Condor, of Oakville, who had used, I think, eighteen boxes. When I read that he was so fully cured that he was able to work again, and even play baseball, I took courage and saw that I had not before given the pills a fair trial. I then got half a dozen boxes and was on the fifth before I felt any beneficial effects. I had run down so low and my appetite had left me. I now began to feel my appetite returning and my knees and ankles began to gain strength. From that time I continued to improve until the time of the county fair, when I went down there in company with others and went the rounds seeing the stock and other exhibits. I tried to keep up with them and walked so much that day that I felt some bad effects afterwards. But I now knew where to look for relief and continued using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and ever since have felt a steady improvement. My legs have gained strength wonderfully, and the doctors tell me that if I was a younger man I would be still more benefited. My general health has also improved very much. About

six weeks ago I was in Toronto and walked fully five miles that day, something I could not have done before. In fact I feel so much better that I have taken a two year old mustang colt to break it in." At this point Mrs. Hellem, the life partner of the venerable gentleman, who had come into the room while Mr. Hellem was relating his story, said that a friend, when he heard that Mr. Hellem had taken a colt to break, said he was going to commence using Pink Pills too. Then the lady noting the Standard man writing at the table asked Mr. Hellem if all this was to be published.

"Yes," said Mr. Hellem, "if there are any other poor creatures who are suffering as I have done I would be glad to have them know the great good Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done me, and be benefited in the same way. I am glad to have my experience published for the benefit it may do to others, and I cannot too strongly recommend these great pills." In reply to an enquiry Mr. Hellem said he had taken three half dozen boxes since he began to take them regularly and was now using the fourth half dozen.

The Standard reporter called upon Mr. A. J. Greenwood, the east end druggist, whose store is only a few doors from the residence of Mr. Hellem, to enquire how the sale of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills stood in regard to other proprietary medicines, and incidentally to enquire what he thought of their effect in Mr. Hellem's case. "Pink Pills for Pale People have a great sale," said Mr. Greenwood, "and I am continually asked for them. With regard to Mr. Hellem's case I knew that for years he had suffered from rheumatism and other diseases and that he was thoroughly unwell. He now speaks very highly of Pink Pills though at first he did not think they were doing him any good, but that may be accounted for by the hold the disease had on his system. He now feels like a young man and is able to attend the various animals, horses, etc. After he had taken about a dozen boxes he came into the store one day and started to dance around like a school boy. "What's the matter," I exclaimed, perfectly astonished, and with happiness ringing in every tone of his voice, he called out, 'O, I'm young again; I'm young again.' He ascribed as the reason for this that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had performed the miracle. He has frequently told me that he had tried doctors without number, besides other patent medicines, but without any avail. My sales of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are constantly increasing, and all agree that these excellent little pills are beyond praise. There are many people in this district who have cause to be thankful they tried Pink Pills."

The reporter called upon Mr. W. W. Greenwood and Mr. Harry Southcott, the well-known druggists, and both spoke highly of Pink Pills, saying that they are the most popular remedy in the stores, and that those using them are loud in their praises of the results.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling therefrom, the after effects of a gripe, diseases depending on humors in the blood such as scro-

fula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and pallid complexions, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you, and should be avoided.

The public are also cautioned against all other so-called blood builders and nerve tonics, no matter what name may be given them. They are all imitations whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

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

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

All communications to this department must be addressed directly to the Checker Editor, Mr. W. Forsyth, 38 Grafton St.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 310.—The position was: black men 1, 4, 15, 18, 25, 26, kings 19, 28; white men 6, 10, 12, 16, 17, kings 3, 13, 20; white to move and win. It will be remembered by our readers that this is a stroke problem that has been entered in the prize competitions of the Liverpool, G. B., Weekly Mercury:—

10	7	13	9	3	8	9-14
1-10	19-12	12-3	3-10			
12	8	20	24	17	14	14 23
4-11	28-19	10-17	w. wins.			

GAME 198—"BRISTOL CROSS."

Played in London between Messrs. Birkenshaw (black) and Butler (white), with notes by Mr. James Hill.—Glasgow Herald.

11-16	b-4	8	16-29	6-24
23	18	18	9 f 25	21 23 18
a-9	14	6-13	8-11	24-28
18	9 c-21	17 g-18	14	14 9
5-14	13-22	10-17	28-32	
27	23	25	18	21 14 *27 23
16-20	d-11-16	h-11-15	32-27	
24	19	29	25	19 10
8-11	e-20-24	2-6	black	
23	18	32	27	28 19 wins.
a	16-20,	24	19, 10-14,	26 23,
8-11,	30	26,	11-16,	28 24

and we have the same position as in the "Paisley" opening.  
b In my opinion (Mr. James Hill) better than 11-15, etc., as played by Dunne and Strickland.  
c Commendable. White's game now looks the best.  
d 2-6 is worthy of consideration, being perhaps the strongest move at this point.  
e One of those venturesome moves

in which the veteran Birkenshaw seems to delight. It is not sound, but the sequel justifies the risk taken.

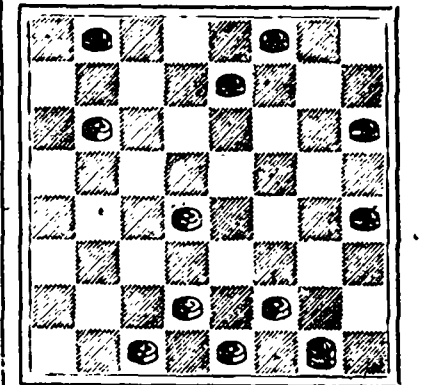
f Up to this stage white has played with admirable precision. Black wanted 19 16, 12-19, 23 16, 8-11, 28 19, 10-15, and black wins!

g Throwing the game away! A discouraging oversight, 18 16, 11-18, 23 14, 10-17, 21 14, 7-11, 19 16, and white wins.

h This is what Mr. Butler overlooked. One of the chances that black figured on at e. All is over; it is useless to struggle.

\*Notwithstanding Mr. Hill's opinion we think white might have drawn here, and we, therefore, present the position to our solvers as below.

CHECKER EDITOR CRITIC.  
PROBLEM No. 312.  
Black men 1, 3, 7, 12, 20, king 32.



White men 9, 18, 26, 27, 30, 31.  
White to play and draw.

**JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT**  
UNLIKE ANY OTHER.  
As much  
FOR INTERNAL AS EXTERNAL USE.  
TRADE MARK

Originated by an Old Family Physician.  
Think of It. In use for more than Eighty Years, and still leads. Generation after Generation have used and blessed it. Every Traveler should have a bottle in his satchel.  
Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera, Morbus, Diarrhoea, Lameness, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne relief and speedy cure. Should have Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in the house for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Cramps and Pains liable to occur in any family without delay. Delays may cost a life. Relieves all Summer complaints like malaric, Fevers, etc. Price paid; 6 bottles for \$1.00. Wholesale, L. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

IMPORTANT to FLESHY PEOPLE  
We have noticed a page-article in the Boston Globe on reducing weight at a very small expense. It will pay our readers to send two cent stamp for a copy to Walker Circulating Library, 10 Hamilton Place, Boston, Mass.

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



## CITY CHIMES.

A paragraph now going the rounds of the press says it has recently been discovered in England that the statute book contains an act passed in the reign of George II. for "the suppression of profanity," and the law was put in force a week or two ago at Wesbech. Penalties are imposed according to the social position of the offenders. In the Wesbech case the prisoner uttered four wicked words in a public street, and, being a mere laborer, he was ordered to pay a shilling for each oath and 12 shillings costs. A thousand pities I think that such a law could not be found in our statute book, if it would tend to suppress the profane expressions one hears on our streets, from the lips of even tiny children, who are perhaps not to be blamed for using words they are accustomed to hear used by their elders. A shilling fine for each oath would be a most effectual way of ensuring the observance of the third commandment.

The Daniels Specialty Company give their first entertainment in our city on Monday evening next. The programme includes reel and clog dancing, juggling feats, music, ventriloquism, etc., etc. The company has been playing to large audiences in St John, and will no doubt meet with equal success in Halifax.

The joints and muscles are so lubricated by Hood's Sarsaparilla that all rheumatism and stiffness soon disappear. Try it.

The second concert of the Orpheus Club takes place next week. By special request Tennyson's "Lady of Shalott" will be given, and all who heard this as given by the club last year will rejoice that it is to be repeated. A good programme has been prepared for the coming concert, which will no doubt be fully enjoyed by all who attend.

I have been told that the Orpheus Club has decided to give an opera in the near future.

In the estimates for civic expenditure for the coming year the amount assessed for truant boys has been increased from \$480 to \$1600. This looks as though some more stringent measures are to be taken to enforce our compulsory school law, and to compel the dozens of children one may meet every morning on the street during school hours to attend the school provided for them. The truant officer, whose duty it is to look after the small boys who delight in "playing hooky," would needs be omnipresent to effectively fulfil his task, but if the increased sum be judiciously expended fewer juveniles will be found enjoying the coasting, skating and like sports when they should be taking advantage of the means for obtaining a fair education, which are within reach of every healthy child in Halifax. It seems to be utterly impossible to impress upon the young incorrigible the importance of sacrificing play for study, but it is a thousand pities that they should be allowed to neglect present opportunities for their good. All work and no play may make Jack a dull boy, but vice versa is apt to prove more disastrous to the future prospects of many of the youths who are growing up in this community.

No praise of ours can equal the sincere faith of those who know Johnson's Anodyne Linctament.

Monday was a decidedly disappointing day. To awaken on the morning of a day for which one has made pleasant plans and find the rain descending in torrents, is about as disheartening as any of the minor ills we have to bear. Those whose lengthy lists of good resolutions for the New Year included the firm intention to be more uncomplaining, cheerful and good natured, must have felt a strong temptation to break the vows they had vowed. In the afternoon the levees of Governor Day and Archbishop O'Brien were fairly well attended and quite a number of private calls were made. Several very successful at homes were held in the evening, and so ended the rainy holiday. We have had charming weather since Monday, but the absence of snow forbids some of the most enjoyable winter sports, and is much regretted.

A very pleasant entertainment was given at the Sailors' Home on Monday evening, which was largely attended by the seamen in port. The ladies, who show their interest in the welfare of the mariners in a most practical manner, and who have done and are doing much for their comfort and good, feel encouraged with the results of their labors, an important and noticeable result being a diminution of intemperance among the men who visit the home.

Among the many things in every day life that bring pleasure to the healthy minded adult, not least is the enjoyment derived from watching children at play in the open air. How the exultant yells of the boys and the shrill screams of the girls, as in their exuberance of joy they give vent to their feelings, bring back to memory days of long ago, when no care marred our enjoyment of the amusements participated in. They only once "pass this way," therefore let all freedom that is expedient be allowed them, but not at the expense of the necessary preparation for their life's work.

The first skating carnival is to be held at the rink on the 23rd of this month.

## TO PREVENT THE GRIP.

Or any other similar epidemic the blood and the whole system should be kept in healthy condition. If you feel worn out or have "that tired feeling" in the morning, do not be guilty of neglect. Give immediate attention to yourself. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla to give strength, purify the blood and prevent disease.

A concert under the auspices of the Oddfellows is to take place at the Academy of Music on the 12th inst.

The city schools re-opened on Wednesday with less than the average attendance. This state of affairs is caused by a number of cases of diphtheria, and the prevalence of whooping cough among the children.

The numerous guessing competitions which have been in progress during the past two or three months have ended, and the contents of the jars have been counted. Of course the winners feel themselves to have been very lucky, and those who did not win "never expected to hit the correct number," so every one is satisfied, especially the proprietors of the establishments, who have in almost every case made a good thing out of the craze.

There has been good ice for skating both on the lakes and at the rink during the present week, and many skaters have taken advantage thereof. In the days of long ago, when from Christmas until Easter one might have sleighing, snow-shoeing, tobogganning or skating as fancy dictated, the attention of our young people was divided, but now the lovers of out-door amusement in Halifax have but one of these typical Canadian winter sports afforded them, on account of our snowless winter season.

Rev. J. Norman Lee is organizing a rink party for Wednesday evening, the 18th inst., in order to raise funds for certain charitable purposes. The party is to be under patronage, and the full band of the Leicestershire will be in attendance.

The amateur dramatic performances at the Academy of Music on Wednesday and last evenings were very successful.

## THE FARMER AND POLITICS.

The prosperity of a farmer to-day depends more on the methods he employs than on governmental rule. Take seeds for an example: Many farmers who are alive to their own interests in other things are careless in buying seeds. They seem to think that a seed is a seed and there it ends. If there was more knowledge about seeds and greater care exercised in their selection, there would be richer crops and better returns.

Realizing this, D. M. Ferry & Co., the famous seed firm of Windsor, Ont., have embodied in their Illustrated Annual for 1893, much valuable information about seeds and their selection. It contains the knowledge gained from many years practical experience in the seed business, and gardening. Such a book issued by a firm of unquestioned reliability is of the highest value to every one who plants a seed. Although the cost of printing and embellishing it with beautiful illustrations has been great, it is sent free to any one making application to the above firm.

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## CHARACTERISTIC.

It is characteristic of the House to have only the very best, and never deal in what is known in the trade as cheap instruments.

It is characteristic of the House never to ask fancy prices (as some dealers do, and come down if they have to). Every instrument is marked in plain figures at actual selling price, which is always the lowest, consistent with quality and a fair living profit.

By these, and other strict commercial methods, I have built up one of the largest, if not the largest, retail Piano and Organ trades in the Dominion.

I was awarded a special diploma at the late Provincial Exhibition for the best exhibit of Pianos, consisting of CHICKERING, KNABF, BELL, DOMINION, MASON & RISCH, and NEWCOMBE, which means the diploma of the exhibition in the Piano line.

W. H. JOHNSON,

121 and 123 HOLLIS ST. - HALIFAX, N. S.