

**Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques**

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/  
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Pagination is as follows: [3]-18 p.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., FEBRUARY 12, 1892.

VOL. 9  
No. 7

## CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL NOTES	3, 4
CONTRIBUTED—	
From San Francisco Duo South	Lillian Russell 8, 9
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Gilt-Chat and Chuckles	5, 6
News of the Week	6, 7
Draughts—Checkers	6, 7
Book Gossip	9
Industrial Notes	9, 11
Commercial	10, 11
Market Quotations	11
Serial—Josephine's Mother	12, 13
The Vengeance of Padre Arroyo	12, 13
Mining	14, 15, 16
A Detroit Miracle	17
City Chimes	18

## THE CRITIC,

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

BY  
CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

Subscription \$1.50 per annum in advance. Single copies 5 cents

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

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 sentiments expressed in the articles contributed to this journal. Our readers are capable of approving or disapproving of any part of an article or contents of the paper; and after exercising due care as to what is to appear in our columns, we shall leave the rest to their intelligent judgment.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is perfectly sickening to read in the European dispatches that the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is reluctant to sign the death warrants of those two monsters in human shape, Frank and Rosalie Schueider, who were recently convicted of murdering and robbing eight servant girls in Vienna. The death sentence, it is stated, will probably be commuted to imprisonment for life. Such sickly sentimentality as this is deplorable. When human beings commit crimes they must suffer the penalty, and if ever there was a case that appeared to call for the utmost severity this is one.

The Lord Mayor of London has promised his support to the movement for introducing anthracite in that city for house purposes. The smoke nuisance has become so great that anything that offers the least relief is worthy of a trial, and the Welshmen who visited the Lord Mayor a few days ago have succeeded in making out a clear case for the coal they advocate. Among a number of curious facts brought out at the interview it was said that London has 700,000 houses and 1,500,000 chimneys. On a cold day about 40,000 tons of coal are consumed, emitting 840 tons of sulphur. A change of fuel is certainly to be desired.

The prospect of a speedy settlement of the Behring Sea dispute is cheering to our jaded spirits. It really seems as if this matter might have been disposed of long ago, but diplomacy, like the mill of the Gods, grinds slowly. Sir John Thompson, Messrs. Foster and Bowell, accompanied by Mr. Parmalee, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, left Ottawa on Monday for Washington, where meetings were commenced on Tuesday. The commissioners for Britain are Sir George Baden Powell, and Dr. Dawson, and for the United States Professors Mendenhall and Merriam. The matter should be fully decided before the next sailing season, and to an onlooker it appears a long enough time to put it through. The rumors that have been afloat as to another reason for the visit of the Canadian Ministers to the United States' capital, may turn out to be correct, they are at least plausible. It would appear to be economy of time and money to make one visit serve for the discussion of both the seal question and the more important one of reciprocal trade relations between this country and the United States. At the time of writing rumor alone is responsible for this statement, but we hope it may be true, for there is room for much improvement in such matters.

We regret to chronicle the death at an early age of one of the most promising young men of the Provinces—Goodridge Bliss Roberts, son of Rev. Canon Roberts of Fredericton, N. B., and brother of Professor C. G. D. Roberts of King's College. The sad event took place at Wolfville on the 4th inst., and was very sudden. Mr. Roberts had gone to Wolfville to preach on the previous Sabbath and was taken ill with pneumonia, which terrible disease proved fatal. The deceased was a graduate in arts of King's, and was pursuing the divinity course at that university. For a man of his years he had already become well known in literature, although naturally his brother's fame as a poet somewhat overshadowed him. Had not death's relentless shaft struck him down thus early in his career there is no doubt that he would have been enrolled among Canada's principal men of letters. Sorrow for the young is always greater than for those whose race is run, and we echo feelingly the words of the poet:—

"Come let the burial rite be said—the funeral song be sung!  
A dirge for him the doubly dead in that he died so young."

The physical culture movement seems to have set in in Canada, and an unusual amount of literature pertaining thereto is afloat on it. Of all fads it is probably the least objectionable, and if it will really teach women the senselessness of waip-waists and consequent ill-health, we will have much to be grateful for. Dress reform goes hand-in-hand with physical culture, whether it pass by the name of Delsartism or something else, and the very fact that the exercises prescribed in the manuals of the order are scarcely safe to be taken while wearing tight clothes or corsets, makes it imperative on the devotees of physical grace and expression to dress in accordance with the laws of health. Mrs. Jenness-Miller, the noted exponent of the system of dress reform, which bears her name, has set the ball rolling in Toronto, and now there is a trainer at work with a large class of ladies in that city. Of course the influence will permeate all over Canada, and the mothers, wives and daughters of the land will be taught how to carry themselves under all circumstances. One thing to be borne in mind by those who enter into this movement is not to expect it to be a cure for everything. It will certainly do good to persist in exercises looking to the correct development of the whole body, but the work is slow and requires patience. It has, however, the advantage of being interesting where classes are formed, and it would not be a bad idea for some of our Halifax ladies to make some experiments in this way.

How would any spirited young man feel just now were he standing in Prince George of Wales' shoes? According to all the oracles he is to be married almost immediately in order to "secure the succession," and the small matter of whether it be agreeable or not to His Royal Highness is not taken into consideration. The possibility of a Fife sovereign ever reigning appears to gail the aristocracy of Eng and exceedingly, hence the anxiety for the Prince to marry and have a family. If he follows the example of all the other members of the Royal Family—with one exception, Princess Louise—there will be no danger of direct heirs failing, but it certainly savors of "counting your chickens before they are hatched," to rely too much upon the possibilities of Prince George's marriage. It is to be hoped that the favorable impression created by the intended marriage of the Duke of Clarence to, if not strictly speaking an English princess, at least as English as they make them, will not be lost sight of by Prince George and his relatives when it comes to the point of choosing a bride. The reigning house of Britain is almost wholly German, with some admixture of Danish blood. Since James VI of Scotland, son of Mary Queen of Scots, became James I of England there has been no infusion of British blood in the family, and that was nearly three hundred years ago. James married Princess Anne of Denmark, and their daughter married the Elector Palatine, and her daughter, Sophia, married the Elector of Hanover, whose son became George I of England. The latter could not speak English well; his wife was Sophia of Brunswick, and their son, George II, was married to Caroline of Anspach. George III was the son of Frederick Prince of Wales by his wife Augusta of Sax-Goth, and his wife was Sophia Charlotte of Mecklenburg Stralz, George IV married Caroline of Brunswick, and his brother, William IV, married Adelaide of Saxe Meiningen. Our present beloved Queen is the daughter of the Duke of Kent, brother of George and William, and his German wife, so it will be seen that Victoria's only English blood comes from so distant a source as to be scarcely apparent at all, she married a German prince, and the Prince of Wales married a Danish princess, so it cannot be said that the family of the Prince of Wales is English. If Prince George has any backbone he will certainly choose his bride himself, and if he knows what is best for him he will not marry a German princess. Some new blood would be an advantage, and there could surely be found a girl in the British aristocracy, "as sweet as English air can make her," fit to share the throne with the sailor prince whom everybody likes.

The new German education bill has been fiercely debated in the Lower House of the Prussian Landtag. It proposed to place all schools in the hands of the clergy, and make religious instruction such as the Emperor may approve obligatory on all alike. A political religion would be an outrage on the people, and would only succeed in creating martyrs and making endless trouble. Freedom of conscience will be a thing of the past in Germany should this bill ever become law, but it is unlikely to do so. One of the results of the views of the bill was the resignation of Herr Miguel, Minister of Finance, who feared it would upset his budget. The attempt of the Emperor to become Pope will not add to the respect the world holds for him. In the language of our carrier, he "will get himself disliked."

For sometime trouble between the branch of the Salvation Army at Eastbourne, England, and the local authorities has been constantly recurring. The Army has persisted in meeting, despite the law, and has proved a terrible annoyance to the inhabitants of Eastbourne. The police have made repeated efforts to stop the assembling, the beating of drums, etc., but as often as they did so rioting ensued. The Army with fanatical persistency continues to hold the fort, and a very unpleasant state of affairs exists. Not less an authority than Sir Charles Russell has stated that the Corporation has no right to enforce the discontinuance of the breach of the Local Act by interfering by means of police, but that the remedy is by summons before the Justice. There are grave differences of opinion as to what is to be done about it; some people think the Corporation is altogether wrong, and others are highly indignant that the Salvationists should be allowed to provoke disorder dangerous to life and limb. Meanwhile a very disagreeable impression is made on the public mind by these disagreements.

The influenza is providing matter enough for anxiety over nearly the whole of Europe just now, and the subject seems one which calls for remark. The death rate in London recently has been appalling, and is referred to in the following alarming words by the *Times*:—"The appearance of the first page of this journal yesterday (Jan. 19th) is not likely to be forgotten. It contained 159 announcements of death, which covered a column and three quarters—an unprecedented total, and quite three times the average." The returns from the Registrar's Office for that week also show a most deplorable state of affairs. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs were 1,248, or 594 above the average; while the births were 2,680, or 161 below the usual figure. This condition of the public health has again directed attention to the question whether, by enforcing or amending the existing Acts respecting the public health, something cannot be done to prevent the spread of the disease. The influenza has been declared by the Conference of Medical Officers of Health to be a dangerous infectious disease, and the enforcement of all regulations against spreading the infection will be attempted. There is evidently something radically wrong with the present mode of living. Whether it is in our houses, or our food, or our habits, is difficult to say, but most likely all these things combined contribute towards the weakening of our constitutions so that disease finds an easy entrance. Civilization such as ours is not without its drawbacks, and warm, comfortable houses, padded and curtained to the height of the art, rich food, the indolent habits of the leisure class, and the close confinement to business of those who in various ways earn their bread, are far from being promotive of health. The smoke which pours from the numerous chimneys of all our cities has a vitiating effect on the atmosphere which is our very life, and cannot but be harmful to us. No one as yet has invented any device of universal applicability for preventing this smoke nuisance, but there is no question of its need at the present day. Even in such a city as Halifax, most favorably situated on a peninsula, and fanned by the fresh breezes from the broad Atlantic, the smoke from our dwellings and factories often hangs like a pall over everything, and as seen from the harbor near sunset looks gloomy indeed. If this is so here, what must it be in a city like London? When we reflect that we are obliged to breathe this smoke—to let it enter the most vital and delicate parts of our organism—the only wonder is that we withstand it so well. We are marvellously fitted for throwing off impurities, but when constantly subjected to them we cannot but suffer. The influenza—to come back to our starting point—appears to be more fatal with men than women, and a greater number of the supposedly stronger sex fall victims to its attacks. There is no telling where the disease comes from; a man goes out apparently well in the morning and comes home in the evening feeling sick; he does not know exactly what is wrong, but he knows he is in for something bad. And so it usually proves, for the disease is fearfully weakening and the recovery of strength is most tediously slow. For the guidance of all who may find themselves "gripped" we will give an extract from an article by Dr. Andrew Wilson in the *Illustrated News of the World*, which says—"The practical conclusions to which we are led by a study of what influenza seems to be, is that the only safety for a person seized with the ailment is to confine himself at once to his bedroom, go to bed, to maintain an equable temperature, and to send for his physician." The Doctor continues—"As regards prevention, that is another matter. Personally, I am a great believer in the value of a teaspoonful of compound tincture of cinchona, taken in water, say twice daily, before meals, both as a preventive measure and a suitable tonic after attack; while a tabloid containing two or three grains of sulphate of quinine taken daily at breakfast has been credited with preventive qualities of a high order. The one thing needful is to maintain as high a standard of bodily health as possible, but this, of course, is just the difficulty when depressing influences are abroad." We trust our readers may find this good advice.

**K. D. C. Restores the Stomach to Healthy Action.**  
**K. D. C. Acts Like Magic on the Stomach,**

Some people show great solicitude for the manner of the bestowal of their mortal remains when the dark angel Asreal shall have enticed their souls away. The aged author of "Leaves of Grass" (Walt Whitman) is numbered among those whose tombs are already prepared for the reception of their tenants. The tomb is described as most elaborate, a reproduction in solid granite of a portion of King Solomon's temple. The door is a single piece of stone six inches thick, and a fine broad slab covers the roof. Within are eight catacombs of marble. No bolts or rods or other ordinary fastenings have been used, the high blocks of granite being strongly mortised together. This beautiful resting place has been constructed to endure for centuries, and is situated in a cemetery near Camden, New Jersey, where the curious in such matters may view it.

The Press as a power for evil, was the heading of an article in an American paper a few days ago. This is a new way of looking at it, but there is a great deal of truth in the implication. We are accustomed to think of the Press as a power for good, and when properly conducted it certainly is that; but sad to say, there is a seamy side to the Press as to everything else. With the opening sentence of this paragraph for a text, what a sermon could be preached! The chief trouble is the lack of thorough independence on the part of most journals. They are influenced by the fear of their subscribers to a certain extent, and dare not offend them too seriously by plain speaking, else the sinews of war will fail, and the paper cease to be a power of any sort. Then again there are the advertisers who must have little things done to secure their good-will, which course is productive of much insincerity on the part of journalists; but the poor fellows are obliged to follow it for the sake of the root of all evil. These two failings will continue to injure the power of the Press for good, until newspapers are made independent of their present means of support by Act of Parliament or otherwise. If it were possible for newspapers to be provided for by the constitution of the country, and kept for the purpose of unearthing corruption, pointing out wrongs, suggesting improvements, and helping the onward progress of the country in many ways, then and then only, could we expect absolute independence on the part of the Press. It sometimes happens that a rich man owns a paper and says exactly what he pleases, but he does not make money by it. The wealthy editor of a magazine was once asked why he did not keep a steam pleasure yacht, and replied—"A man can support but one luxury; I run a magazine." It is the necessity for steering a course for bread and butter land that mars the usefulness of so many papers, but unfortunately there is great difficulty in doing anything else.

It has been said that about fourteen cents a day is sufficient to supply all a man's necessities, but it will not give him the luxuries of life. We have become so accustomed to these that we will not do without them while there are opportunities to obtain them, and life becomes a struggle for money. The whole social fabric has been steeped in the mercenary stew, until selfishness has become chronic with the great majority of men and women. We are accustomed to honor rich people, but when we reflect that as a general thing the acquiring of wealth depends upon the possession of qualities of a low order, we should rather respect the poor. So, no doubt, we do, but the inconvenience of poverty does not commend itself to us, and we harken to the voice of common sense, which tells us that if we want to do anything, be anything, or be able to gratify our own or our friends' tastes, we must obtain a sufficient quantity of the circulating medium. In one way money is only a means of storing our superabundant energy and industry. We are able for a certain period in our lives to produce a great deal more than we need for ourselves, but this period is only about a third of an ordinary life, so during it it is only proper that the other two-thirds should be compensated for. Thus we work as hard as we can, at what best suits our capacities, and in the form of money, if we are fortunate, we lay our strength for future use. As far as this goes, money-getting is perfectly legitimate and honest, but when people begin to exercise the power given them by the control of money to obtain more money we find trouble begin. One of the greatest evils of the present day is the accumulation of vast wealth in a few hands, and the tendency of the rich to grow richer, and the poor poorer goes on increasing the trouble. To this abnormal craving for wealth, and the resorting to means other than productive labor to acquire it, may be laid the charge of most of the misery in the world. What pleasure can be derived from the possession of more means than can be utilized by the people who own it is hard to say. Money is a burden in such quantities, and many of those who have it have complained of it. For this there is no need, for a man who has an income fifty times larger than he requires can always reduce it to manageable proportions by seeking out worthy and needy people upon whom to bestow his largess. He can even give away his principal, but we do not often hear of its being done. The earth has a living for every man, but because of the lack of wisdom of the race some have too much and others have nothing. For instance, thousands are starving in Russia, and the North-West Territories of Canada have grain enough stored there to feed them all if only it could be moved. The United States has been talking of helping the starving Russians; why does not some rich man send some cargoes of Canadian wheat to them and try and equalize matters? We fear when future generations read the history of the nineteenth century they will look upon it as the dark ages; but the world is improving, and gradually it will be recognized that all people must be allowed to partake equally of the blessings of the world. When a new order of things appears, and wealth is not held by a few close-fisted speculators, life will be a pleasure, and not the sad-eyed experience it is for so many at the present day.

**K. D. C. The Greatest Cure of the Age.**  
**K. D. C. The Dyspeptic's Hope.**

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

DESTINY.

With patient toil I spun myself a web,  
And when its meshes sparkled in the sun  
And caught each fleeting vision as it passed,  
I looked upon it with delight and cried:  
"Ah! this is love and life!"

One day the master hand of Destiny  
Swept down my web, and left me crouching there,  
A helpless spider that had spun its life  
Away. Then, in despair, I understood  
That this was love and life!

If some men could only be convinced that it paysto be good, they could'nt be kept out of church with a gun.

AND MAY GROANED.—"So near and yet so-fa," said Arthur as he sat beside May on a comfortable lounge, and took a fresh grip on her slender waist with his good strong right arm.

You must idealize. Humanity is never fiendish. It loves and sympathizes only with the good and true. True culture is the culture of strength, not weakness. The strength of a man is in his sympathies.—John Boyle O'Reilly.

Sacred have I kept, God knoweth,  
Love's last words between us twain;  
"Hold by our past, my only love, my lover;  
Fall not, but rise by loss of me!"

THE DOCTOR UNBENDS A LITTLE.—Parishioner—"Doctor, that sermon of yours on the existence of the devil was a most timely and appropriate one."  
The Rev. Dr. Fourthly—"Yes, I think I reached it just in the Old Nick of time."

AN AMAZONIAN MOUTH.—"She is a perfect Amazon."  
"Why do you say that? She is not at all like the Amazons of old."  
"Oh, no; I mean like the river. She has a large mouth and babbles on forever."

Couldn't Get the Best of Him.—It takes a Georgia editor to get the better of a soulless corporation. One of them who recently moved to another town boycotted a railroad which refused to give him a pass. He shipped his hand-press by another road, and walked the whole distance, seventy-five miles.

AND IT WAS VERY LATE WHEN HE DID GO.

'Twas 11 o'clock. He had started to go,  
And his hat he nervously fingered,  
And they stood in the hall—Mary Jane and her beau,  
And he lingered, and lingered, and lingered,  
And he lingered, and lingered, and lingered,  
And lingered,  
And lingered, and lingered, and lingered,  
And lingered, and lingered, and lingered,  
While his hat he nervously fingered.

HER BREATHLESS INTEREST.—Bingo—"While I was matching that ribbon for you to-day in a dry goods store, a man came in, threw down a bomb; there was a terrible explosion, several people were killed, and I barely escaped with my life."

Mrs. Bingo (anxiously)—"You didn't lose that piece of ribbon did you?"

A FREE TRANSLATION.—The Sergeant: "Jack, what does *fin de siècle*, that the papers are always mentioning, mean?" Up-to-date Private: "Guard, turn out." The Sergeant: "That's curious, now. How did you make it out?" Up-to-date Private: "My girl knows French, and she told me it was 'End of the Sentry.'"

THE DIFFERENCE EXPLAINED.—"I have just learned the difference between a vase, a vabs and a vauzs.

"How do you distinguish them.?"

"Anything that costs less than 50 cents is a vase; between 50 cents and \$7 is a vabs; over \$7 is a vauz."

They may talk about the editors  
And say that they are poor,  
With very few good creditors  
And little earthly store.  
But there is one thing certain:  
You cannot keep them down,  
For when they can't support themselves,  
They still support the town.

The Composer's Dilemma.—Sad Eyed Composer—Wot genelman can spare me a few quotes?

Foreman—See here, slug 13, that's the sixth time you've asked for quotes in five minutes. Whatcher setting, anyhow?

Slug 13—Wel., the rules of the paper say quote all slang, and I've got a take of the base ball editor's copy.

THE LOVER'S LAMENT.

Your face is like a drooping flower,  
Sweetheart!  
I see you fading, hour by hour,  
Sweetheart!  
Your rounded outlines waste away,  
In vain I weep, in vain I pray.  
What power Death's cruel hand can stay?  
Sweetheart, Sweetheart!

Why, nothing but Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It imparts strength to the failing system, cures organic troubles, and for debilitated and feeble women generally, is unequalled. It dispels melancholy and nervousness, and builds up both flesh and strength. Guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it refunded.



A CURE IN EVERY BOTTLE

St. Jacobs Oil.

IT CONQUERS PAIN

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN



A SAFE, SPEEDY SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA

Ask your Druggist for it and take nothing else.

The word "DYSPEPTICURE" is a Registered Trade Mark in Canada and the United States.

*Dyspepticure*  
Prepared by  
Charles K. Short,  
Pharmacist,  
St. John, N.B.

Two Years Ago

"DYSPEPTICURE" was known to some hundreds of People scattered here and there throughout the Maritime Provinces and New England States.

To-Day

Thousands upon thousands of CURED CHRONIC DYSPEPTICS are sounding its PRAISES all over America.

"Dyspepticure" Differs wholly from all other remedies and is a discovery in the treatment of all Stomach troubles, by its soothing and healing action on the irritated coatings of that Great Nerve Centre—the Stomach. It positively cures not only Indigestion but the severest forms of Chronic Dyspepsia.

"DYSPEPTICURE" ASTONISHES CHRONIC DYSPEPTICS.

Sample Size, 35c. Large Bottles (much cheaper), \$1.00.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Prepared by CHARLES K. SHORT, Pharmacist, St. John, N. B.

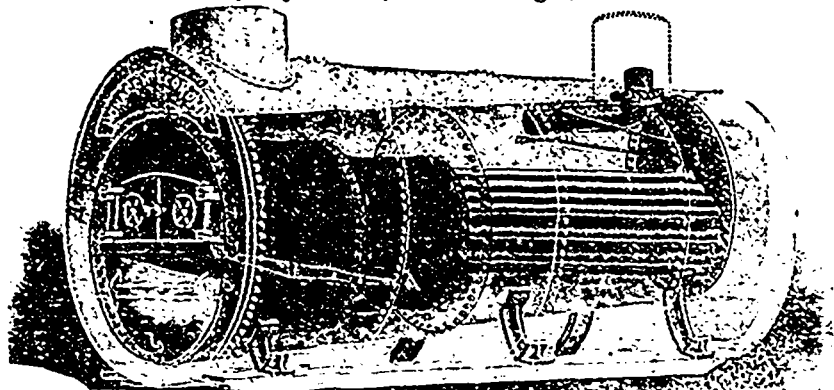
ROBB ENGINEERING CO., Ltd.

SUCCESSORS TO

A. ROBB & SONS.

All departments running full blast.

Heavy Stocks on hand of Iron Pipe, Steam Fittings, Hose, Belting, Packing, Oils, Copperine, Emery Wheels, Saws, Laco Leather, Inspirators, etc. Orders filled promptly for Engines, Boilers, Rotary Mills, Shingle Machines, Lath Machines, Turbine Wheels, Saw filers, School Desks, Fence Railings, Crestings, Church and Fire Bells, Bone Mills, Steam Pumps, Oil Filters, Governors, Hay Presses, Portable Forges, etc.



Loss Heavy, but Health and Pluck left yet.

ESTABLISHED 1848. AMHERST, N. S.

Send along your Orders and Remittances and thus help us out and up.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The Nova Scotia Legislature is summoned to meet on March 3d

Hon. C. H. Tupper has returned to Ottawa, and is again in bed.

The Province of Quebec has been given a clean bill of health so far as smallpox is concerned.

Daggett, arraigned for indecent assault in Digby, has been sentenced to two years imprisonment.

The ice sports in Dartmouth were witnessed by a large number of spectators on Monday evening.

All the Halifax banks have done well during the past year. All the reserve funds were increased.

J. E. Wilson & Co., stove dealers, this city, have assigned to Frederick Brown. Liabilities are about \$20,000.

Our city clergymen and others all over the world made feeling references to the death of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon on Sunday.

His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau has absolved the faithful in Quebec from fasting and abstinence from February 7th until further notice.

The oldest lawyer in Canada, Theophilus Stewart, died at Charlottetown on Sunday night aged ninety-five years. He was admitted to the bar in 1826.

Unfortunately owing to the election in Halifax coming on Thursday, we cannot give the result until next week. We go to press before the returns come in.

Mrs. Collingwood Schriebner, wife of the Chief Engineer of Government railways, dropped dead in her drawing room while at work on Monday. Heart disease was the cause.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the British American Book and Tract Society was held on Tuesday. Reports were read, officers elected and the usual business transacted.

An attack on Sir Adolph Caron by the Toronto Globe is the latest in the line of political scandal. Boasting is the impeachment. A parliamentary investigation will probably be the result.

The militia department has received the resignations of three captains and three lieutenants of the 9th Battalion, Quebec, which is said to be one of the results of Lieut.-Governor Angers' coup d'etat.

The Herald says it has it on the best authority that the Bishop of Nova Scotia will sail on March 16th from Genoa, or Naples, for New York, and will reach home by Easter or perhaps by the 1st of May.

Those Belgian paving blocks, which a good while ago made some trouble in Halifax, are again worrying the Board of City Works. They should not have been purchased until the streets were ready for them.

Mr. Frank Forbes, Liberal, has been elected in Queens, N. S., by a majority of about 50 over Morine, Conservative. The majority for the Liberals has been reduced fifty per cent. from the last election.

Dr. Borden, Liberal, and C. R. Bill, Conservative, were nominated on Saturday to contest King's County for the House of Commons. Mr. E. C. Bowers, Liberal, and H. Z. Jones, Conservative, were nominated in Digby County.

A man named William Myles purposely threw scalding water over another in a house in Albermarle Street on Monday, so that the assailed was terribly scalded about the head and shoulders. A warrant has been issued for Myles' arrest.

One of the most widely-known citizens of Halifax, Mr. Otto S. Weeks, died on Thursday of last week from a complaint of the liver. He was acknowledged to be one of ablest men who ever took part in the public life of this province, but owing to faults of disposition he did not occupy the high place he might have done.

George Pugsley, a respectable farmer of River Hebert, was tried at Amherst last week on a charge of forging the name of Clinton Pugsley to a note of \$500. Clinton Pugsley testified that he had not signed the note or authorized anybody to sign it for him. Jos. Latta swore that Clinton Pugsley told him he had signed the note. Judgment was reserved.

A spacious new dining room has been opened at the Halifax Hotel. It is the old room enlarged by twelve feet in width and handsomely decorated. The room is now 65 by 45 feet and will seat at small tables 190 persons, while at a banquet table 270 can sit down. Great admiration of the furnishing of the room is expressed, and the proprietors of the Halifax are to be congratulated upon the improvements made.

The annual meeting of the Historical Society was held on Tuesday evening when officers for the year were elected and other business attended to. Sir Adams Archibald was re-elected president. Hon. L. G. Power called attention to the necessity of providing accommodation for the books of the late Dr. Akine. A new building to contain the affiliated libraries and the Provincial Museum seems a crying necessity.

The death of Mr. Stephen Seldon, registrar of deaths and marriages, about noon on Monday, was a great shock to his many friends; and more especially the Baptist denomination of the province. Mr. Seldon was out a few days before his death, but was struck down by that fatal disease pneumonia, which seldom lets its victims escape. He was within a week of being seventy-five years old, and he leaves behind him one daughter, Miss May Seldon. His home was for many years in Dartmouth.

**MUCH BETTER,  
Thank You!**

*THIS IS THE UNIFORM TESTIMONY of those who have suffered from CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, OR ANY FORM OF WASTING DISEASES, after they have tried*

**SCOTT'S  
EMULSION**

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES  
—OF Lime and Soda.—  
IT IS ALMOST AS PALATABLE AS MILK. IT IS A WONDERFUL FLESH PRODUCER. It is used and endorsed by Physicians. Avoid all imitations or substitutions. Sold by all Druggists at 50c. and \$1.00.  
SCOTT & BOWNE, Baltimore.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

T. B. Lynch, Shubercadie.—Your letter and games received with many thanks. Have written you and hope that our intercourse may be more frequent in future. Will publish one of the games next week.

We have received Nos. 1 and 3 of the Weekly Checker Journal. No. 2 has failed to come to hand. Why? No. 2 of Vol. 4, American Checker Review is received. It is filed, as usual with views, games and problems. Our readers wishing to keep posted in the game should subscribe at once to one or both of these papers.

NEWS.

Mr. Wyllie has presented the Edinburgh Club with a medal to be contested for in a handicap tournament by the players of that city.

The Chicago Chess and Checker Club has adopted resolutions to hold a checker tournament during the World's Fair in 1893. There can be no doubt of its success should Pref. Hopkins take it in hand.

During Mr. Wyllie's visit to Edinburgh articles were signed for a subscription match with Mr. Richard Jordan of that city. It will consist of twenty games, each player to select five openings. R. McCall of Glasgow has been chosen as referee. The match is to commence early in February.

The above three items are culled from the Weekly Checker Journal.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 261.—The position was: black men 1, 6, 9, 10, 14, king 27; white men 13, 17, 19, 21, 2; king 7; black to play and draw.  
27—24 17 10 1 13 6  
19 16 1—5 24—20 20—9  
10—15 drawn

The above next end-game brought no response from our solvers.

GAME No 157—"Laird and Lady."

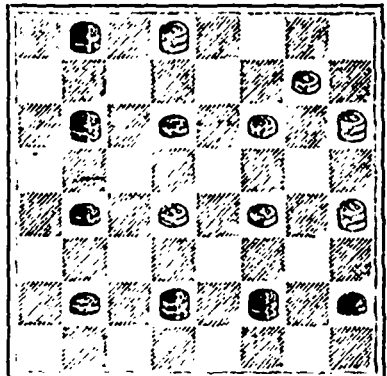
This game won the 1st game prize in the Liverpool Mercury competition. It was originally played in London thirty-two years ago between the late John Way, who had the whites, and R. Martin,

11—15	17—21	21—25	1—5
23 19 25 22	30 21	27 23	
8—11	18—25	3—8	18—27
22 17 29 22	4 11	32 23	
9—13 a 11—16	7—30	5—14	
17 11 22 17	28 21	19 15	
10—17	4—8	30—26	14—17
21 11 24 20	21 19	21 11	
15—18 b 5—9	26—22	6—10	
26 23 c 20 4	17 13	black	
13—17	9—18	12—18	wine.
31 26 23 14	14 9		

a Anything else and white is sure to get the better game.  
b For a long time it was thought that this won outright, but  
c 14 5, 7—10, 20 4, 10—11, 17 10, 6—31 and white is said to have a precarious draw.

PROBLEM 263.

Black men 10, 17, 25, 28, kings 1, 9, 26, 27.

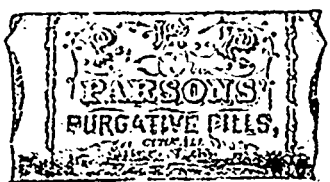


White men 8, 11, 18, 19, kings 2, 12, 20.

White to play and win.

Entered for the Mercury competition by "C. U. J. C." A nice illustration of stroke problems. It is by Nova Scotian and we invite solutions.

PARSONS



PILLS

Make New Rich Blood

"Best Liver Pill Made."

They promptly cure all HEADACHE and BRUISES, swell all the rheumatism and GOUT. In Glass Vials. Thirty in a bottle or a box. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find great benefit from them. They are sold by mail for 25c. in a box of 30. Full particulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 North Four St., Boston, Mass.

HARDWARES

Please Take Notice.

SPOONER'S

COPPERINE

is the best selling metal in this country. It is cheaper and there is no metal made or imported that can equal it for wearing qualities. It has no competitor. Does away and all kinds of work and prevents Hot Boxes in machinery. Use it in refitting old work and specify it for all new machinery.

Hardwares all Sell It.



McIvaine the murderer died by electricity in Sing Sing prison on Monday morning.

The Edison electric light company's employees in New York have struck on account of the employment of non-union men in the wiring department. The strike threatens to assume large proportions.

Russell Sage, jr, nephew of Russell Sage, millionaire, died on the 4th inst. at the Windsor hotel from meningitis. He had been seriously ill for some time. He was 53 years old and unmarried.

Secretary of State Blain has written J. S. Clarkson, chairman of the Republican National Committee, that he will not be a candidate for the presidency and his name will not go before the Republican National Convention for nomination.

The Royal Hotel in New York was burned on Sunday morning and about sixty persons either perished in the flames or by jumping from the windows. One of the urgent needs of the times is a satisfactory fire escape; many of the hotels and large buildings are nothing but fire traps.

The death of the Grand Duke Constantine, uncle of the Czar, was a heavy shock to the Czarina, who is just recovering from an attack of influenza. The people at Moscow are much more impressed with the gravity of the famine than are the pleasure-loving people of St. Petersburg. All classes in Moscow are making great sacrifices to assist the famine districts.

The Queen is suffering from rheumatism, especially in her knees.

Following influenza a new epidemic, seemingly of poisonous origin, prevails in Vienna. Its symptoms are fever, colic and ejection of blood.

Mrs. Catherine Sandish, a lineal descendant of Lord Sandish, the Irish nobleman who was raised to the peerage in 1610, died in Birmingham, Conn. on Monday in abject poverty.

The will of the late Cardinal Manning shows that he possessed less than £100, which was in coats and a collection of books. This fact speaks louder than words in showing the benevolence of the Cardinal. The will contains no statement of public interest.

Services were held in London on Monday, in memory of Dr. Morell Mackenzie. A very large number of distinguished persons were present. There was displayed in the church a splendid wreath, to which was attached a mourning card with inscription, "From Her Majesty, Empress Frederick."

Prof. Copeland, a Scotch astronomer, has discovered a new star, which will be known as Copeland's Nova. It is wrapped in a sail of flame, and may be seen about two degrees south of the medium bright star Cap-Auriga with the aid of a good opera glass. The stranger first made its appearance about December 10th.

Fraulein Helene Lunge of Berlin has proposed to the German Government that all girls between the ages of 18 and 22 years shall be compelled to serve one year as nurses in the hospital, attendants in the people's kitchens, the kindergartens, the homes for nurses, governesses and servants in order to increase the number of capable nurses and attendants necessary in war times.

The deacons of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, who have in their power the choice of a successor to the late Mr. Spurgeon, are inclined to select Charles Spurgeon, now at Greenwich, a fluent preacher and sound theologian, but lacking in some of the qualities of popularity. The choice lies between him, Dr. Pierson and Archibald Brown, of Shorelitch, who most nearly approaches the distinctive powers of the late Mr. Spurgeon.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday replying to the criticism of the Earl of Kimberly regarding the absence of any reference to Newfoundland in the Queen's speech, Lord Salisbury said that the present settlement of the question was not due to the action of the Government but to the people of Newfoundland themselves. The address in reply to the speech from the throne was moved by the Earl of Dudley and was passed by the House of Lords.

British Parliament re-assembled on Tuesday. The Queen's speech was read by a Royal Commission. It referred to the death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, the death of the Khedive of Egypt, mentioned that relations with foreign powers continued friendly, and stated that an agreement had been concluded with the United States whereby the disputes regarding the seal fisheries in Behring Sea will be referred to arbitration. The subject of local government for Ireland was briefly referred to and several matters of minor importance were mentioned.

**Marriage Licenses.**

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE  
Halifax, February 9th, 1892.

Persons desiring to obtain MARRIAGE LICENSES are requested to apply to Mr. E. C. Fairbanks, at this office, until further notice.  
H. CROSKILL,  
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

**London Rubber Stamp Mfg Co.**

Rubber and Metal Stamps,  
Notarial Seals,  
Hectograph Copying Pads,  
Stencil Cutters, &c.  
1000 HOLLIS ST., Halifax.



**VERY SMALL AND EASY TO TAKE.** Sent on receipt of price, **PRICE 25 CTS.** Paid by **HATIE & MYLUS,** HALIFAX, N. S.  
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.  
Halifax Printing Company,  
161 Hollis Street.

The merits of "Dyspepticure" are so wonderful that it is fast spreading all over Canada and the United States.

For Head-ache, Sleeplessness and Nervousness it is a quick and sure cure.

It easily overcomes indigestion, and strange as it may seem to the hopeless Chronic Dyspeptic who has made up his mind to try nothing else, the original reputation of "DYSPEPTICURE" was based altogether on the praises of thousands of Cured Chronic Dyspeptics.

**GILLETT'S**  
PURE  
POWDERED  
**LYE**  
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.  
Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap  
Saves time and water. It costs only a few hundredths  
of a cent and equals ordinary lye.  
Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.  
**J. W. GILLETT, Toronto.**

**WE TELL THE TRUTH**  
about Seeds. We will send you Free our Seed Annual for 1892, which tells **THE WHOLE TRUTH.**  
We illustrate and give prices in this Catalogue, which is handsomer than ever. It tells **NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH.**  
Write for it to-day.  
**D.M.FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.**

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

**JANUARY**  
IS THE MONTH WE SET APART FOR  
**Special Bargains.**  
Come & Examine our Stock Taking Clearances.

**Cragg Bros. & Co.**  
Cor. Barrington & George Sts.  
Cutlery, Household Hardware,  
Builders' Hardware,  
Mechanics' Tools,  
Novelties, &c., &c.

**Just Published!**

The History of David Grieve by the author of Robert Elsmere	\$1.00
The Flight of the Shadow, by George McDonald	.60
Santa Barbara, by Ouida	.40
A Florida Embankment, by Gunther	.60
A Willow Insect, by Rhoda Broughton	.50
The Little Minister, by J. M. Barrie	.60
The Gaston Bigamy, by Alfred Ross	.60
Mrs. Dine's Jewels, by W. Clarke Russell	.60
The Baroness by Frances Maynard	.60
Cut with his own Diamond, by Paul Cushing	.60
Peace and its Hindrances, by Bishop Oxender	.60
Parliamentary Procedure and Practice in Dominion of Canada, 2nd Ed. Revised and enlarged by Boivinot	38 00
The Churchman's Pocket Book, 1892	.60
Presbyterian Year Book of Canada, 1892	.30
Freedom as Ethical Postulate, by James Seth	.35
The Relation of Hans Sachs to the Decameron, by Prof. McMechan	.60

FOR SALE BY  
**T. C. ALLEN & CO.**  
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS & PRINTERS.

**Free Farms in the Canadian Northwest**  
**MANITOBA. ALBERTA.**  
**ASSINIBOIA. SASKATCHEWAN.**

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

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

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

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

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

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



**BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.**  
 Within Two Minutes Walk of Post Office.  
**DUNCAN BROUSSARD, - Proprietor**  
 HALIFAX, N. S.  
**101 ON PARLE FRANCOISE.**

BUY DIRECT FROM THE MILLS.  
**MANITOBA FLOUR.**

ALL GRADES FROM CHOICE HARD WHEAT.  
 Correspondence from Cash Buyers Solicited.

**LEITCH BROS. FLOUR MILLS,**  
 OAK LAKE, MANITOBA.

**JAS. A. GRAY,**  
 Undertaker & Embalmer,  
 239-241 GRAFTON ST.  
 (Corner Jacob.)  
 HALIFAX.

TELEPHONE 619.  
 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.

**ONTARIO GLOVE WORKS,**  
 Brockville, Ont., Canada.

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

Our Travellers are out with 1892 Samples,  
 which represents the favorite lines required  
 by THE TRADE.  
 ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

**CANADA ATLANTIC LINE**  
**Fastest Route to Boston.**

ONLY REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The new Clyde built Steamer  
**"PREMIER",**  
 Having Unsurpassed Accommodations, and  
 Saloon Amidships, sails for  
**BOSTON**  
 Every TUESDAY EVENING, at 10 P. M.  
 Returning leaves BOSTON for HALIFAX  
 Every SATURDAY at Noon.

**LOW FARES.**  
 Through Tickets for sale at all Stations on Inter-  
 colonial Railway.  
**H. L. CHIPMAN, Agent,**  
 Halifax, N. S.  
**RICHARDSON & BARNARD,**  
 Savannah Pier, Boston.

ARE YOU A CRITIC?  
 THEN VISIT THE  
**LONDON DRUG STORE, 147 Hollis Street**  
 and your superior judgment will lead you to  
 purchase

A Bottle of Choice Perfumery,  
 A Manicure Set,  
 A Glove and Handkerchief Set,  
 A Brush and Comb Set,  
 A Shaving Set, &c.,  
 A Pair of Spectacles, in Gold Frames, for your  
 mother-in-law, and  
 A Bottle of Nisbet's Cocoa Cough Cure, to stop  
 that Hacking Cough; prepared by  
**J. GODFREY SMITH, Dispensing Chemist,**  
 Agent for Pebble Spectacles, Opera Glasses,  
 Botanical and Miner's Glasses.  
 Night Clerk on the Premises. Telephone 613.

**THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC**  
**LOTTERY.**

**BI-MONTHLY DRAWINGS IN 1892**  
 7 and 20 January | 6 and 20 July  
 3 and 17 February | 3 and 17 August  
 2 and 16 March | 7 and 21 September  
 6 and 20 April | 5 and 19 October  
 4 and 18 May | 2 and 16 November  
 1 and 15 June | 7 and 21 December

**3134 Prizes Worth \$52,740.**  
**Capital Prize worth \$15,000.**

**TICKET, - - - \$1.00**  
**11 TICKETS FOR - - \$10.00**

ASK FOR CIRCULARS

**List of Prizes.**

1 Prize worth 15,000.....	\$15,000 00
1 " " 5,000.....	5,000 00
1 " " 2,500.....	2,500 00
1 " " 1,250.....	1,250 00
2 Prizes " 500.....	1,000 00
5 " " 250.....	1,250 00
25 " " 50.....	1,250 00
100 " " 25.....	2,500 00
200 " " 15.....	3,000 00
500 " " 10.....	5,000 00
<b>APPROXIMATION PRIZES.</b>	
100 " " 25.....	2,500 00
100 " " 15.....	1,500 00
100 " " 10.....	1,000 00
999 " " 5.....	4,995 00
999 " " 5.....	4,995 00

**3134 Prize worth.....\$52,740 00**  
**S. E. LEFEUVRE, Manager,**  
 81 St. James St., Montreal, Canada.

**FROM SAN FRANCISCO DUE SOUTH.**

Now that the United States government is talking of making San Diego a naval station, and also fortifying the harbor, there is every prospect of this fine old city taking her proper place as one of the foremost cities of the coast. Its available anchorage is six square miles and length of bay 13 miles.

The surrounding country is being rapidly brought under cultivation, over 7000 acres in fruit and 8000 in raisin grapes in an indication of such efforts being brought to a successful issue.

We visited one ranch of a thousand acres that ten years ago was a sand waste. Now you see olives, peaches, prunes, lemons, oranges, citron of commerce, bananas and every fruit known, in blossom, or loaded with fruit; and the grape myrtles and roses are very lovely. Money, brains and irrigation worked this miracle.

The population of San Diego is 17,000 and the people are progressive. Their handsome court house cost \$150,000; public buildings, handsome houses, well paved streets and cable and electric cars with several motor roads are signs of the times easily read by the visitor within their gates.

We view all the sights of San Diego and then take the steamer for Ensenada, 65 miles further down the coast. Soon as we pass the boundary line marked by a marble obelisk rising 20 feet above its lofty pedestal on Monumental Point we are under the red white and green striped flag of Mexico. The coast trends off in a southerly direction to Descanso Point, a bluff about 80 feet high, which Mexican sailors call Point of Rest. From this point to Salsipuedes Point the coast is sandy and low, with occasional rocky cliffs standing sentinel-like; the table lands that slope the sea being clothed in a rich green, and through our glass we notice that the turf is dotted with wild flowers in all colors. The air is so clear that the mountain chains miles away seem only about half a mile distant.

The captain says the longest lines have failed to find bottom only 3 miles from shore, so we are steaming over a bottomless pit, and the question arises if one of us should fall overboard where would we finally locate; and the handsome dark-eyed first officer shrugs his shoulders and says "Quien Sabe."

Cape San Miguel, the northern part of Todos Santos, (all saints), is a bold point 200 feet high, backed by high round topped hills. Ensenada point is 400 feet high.

Pea flowers and vines in brilliant colors rest on the blue water. Many of the bulbous kinds are preserved by the natives, but always retain a briny flavor. Punta Banda seems to advance to meet us as we approach. This is a famous whaling station and tons of big bones lie blackening on the beach. It would add materially to our pleasure at this point of our journey if we had left our organs of smell in bond or duty paid at the custom house, for whale oil is not at all like the perfume of Araby the blest. If we had handles or straps on our noses, one might hire somebody to hold them. We don't enthuse much as we reach the long pier at Ensenada, which means Harbor of refuge, the pleasant breeze, however, does us a favor by veering around and we all enjoy a whiff of fresh air.

The custom house officers are very courteous, and beam brightly at the ladies of our party. The governor is introduced to us and in a very courteous way places "himself, his house and all he has at our disposal." We pass the garrison with its troop of gayly dressed Mexican soldiers, and on our way to the hotel we pass the Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Catholic churches; all nice modern buildings, though I should imagine a Mexican would object to Baptists on the ground of their general aversion to water. Woollen mills, carpet factories, breweries, and canneries are flourishing, and turtle canning is extensively carried on. We saw a turtle 5 feet across; imagine him in soup. He'd be in it, would he not?

The Iturbide is the finest hotel. Situated on a picturesque hill overlooking the town, it is reached by a winding path and long flights of terraced steps. Flowers and rare vines trail everywhere, and a glorious view is seen from the broad verandahs. The crescent-shaped blue bay; high mountains rising abruptly near by, and shading from richest purple to a dusky blue that melts into a sunny haze at the peaks, is the prospect before us. Mission Fathers years ago christened this spot "La Sierra Perfecta," and they had wisdom and taste combined.

At night we have no desire to sleep. A phosphorescent glow marks each curving wave, and a full moon rising from the waters throws a shimmering golden trail to the mountains very feet. Their sombre peaks, silhouetted against the clear dark blue sky, make a charming "picture to hang on memory's wall."

The drive to San Carlos is six miles. This city is laid out in wonderful avenues and squares for future enlargement.

The trip to Todos Santos by moonlight, with glimpses of the dark peak of Punta Banda at the foot of the bay, and the silvery sand beach, is beautiful.

The government house or palace is a picturesque place with lovely grounds. Curio stores are full of the Mexican dealers work, and embroidery in gorgeous silks, and the curiously woven blankets are works of art as well as patience. Here we see the Mexican onyx in all its purity and beauty, and some very fine opals. The Mexican fire opal, which is not expensive, is exceedingly pretty.

The women, when young, are pretty, but age makes wrecks that seem scarcely human. The men are dark, handsome, polite and lazy.

We ate tomatoes, tortillans, and had lemonade with Chili pepper dashed in it, and tasted Abalone (the shell fish whose shell has such exquisite pearl tints). It is prepared by pounding it to a jelly, and is then fried in butter. If you have lost all sense of taste the better probably you will relish the odd flavor. But you dont want to miss anything in this new country and you sometimes pay Eve's penalty.

Ojai, another Mexican town, is pronounced Oti, so when Pedro invites Ramona to go out on the bay, and have a good time, he probably says, "will you come on the by and have a guy time."

A traveller was told that J in Spanish was H, so he wrote home he saw lots of hack-rabbits and hack-asses in Lower California.

We return by train to San Bernardino and Los Angeles; thence to Riverside and Pasadena (crown of the valley,) viewing the orange groves, the big ranches and the stock farms, visit the missions and see life as it is lived in the south. The growth of Los Angeles during the last five years is noticeable in the magnificent blocks of buildings. The Nadeau, the Westminster and Hollenbeck are a few of them. A big, busy, bustling city, with more fruit than land now as a base for the boom that has not died yet.

Our next stopping place for a rest is Monterey. As a native of Nova Scotia I must say I feel rather jealous of this new country and the progressive people who build such magnificent hotels for travellers. Of course climate and fruit are great incentives to improvement. When I see a small town of 600 inhabitants like San Luis Obispo and notice the elegant Ramona, a hotel with 200 elegantly furnished rooms, with tall service and meals perfection, and think of the very common-place hotels in my own country intown much larger, I sigh for what might be with a little enterprise.

Nova Scotia has scenery just as beautiful as the Pacific coast, and although our summers are short, yet they are long enough for ordinary use, and travellers don't want to pay money for misery, discomforts and poor accommodations. As for fruits, Nova Scotia is far ahead of California in apples and the small fruits like berries; and between you and me Mr. Critic, our Canadian men are a much brighter, better, and finer looking lot than the Pacific coasters.

LILLIAN LORDLY.

#### BOOK GOSSIP.

"Elton Hazlewood; a memoir by his friend Henry Vane," by Frederick George Scott. Thomas Whitteker, 2 and 3 Bible House, corner Ninth street and Fourth Ave., New York. 75 cents.

The picturesque surroundings and startling incidents of the fighting in Acadia in the middle of the last century are grouped by the masterly hand of Professor C. G. D. Roberts around the heroes of an interesting story, "The Raid from Beausejour," in the February *Dominion Illustrated Monthly*. The tale is well illustrated, and promises to be unusually attractive in every way.

Many of our readers will remember that some time ago a volume of poems entitled "The Soul's Quest" was published by Mr. Scott—who is a clergyman of the Church of England residing at Drummondville, Quebec,—which little volume was well received. We now have from his pen a psychical romance, somewhat highly colored, but written with undoubted charm of style and containing a moral not far to seek. Harry Vane, the quiet country clergyman tells the story of the life of his brilliant friend Elton Hazlewood. The hand of the parson is apparent throughout, and the way in which everything connected with the recital points to the blessedness of being in the ministry. The character of Hazlewood is a psychical study; he possessed a brilliant intellect—genius in fact—but he lacked that element known as continuity of purpose, or what some would call common sense. Originally intended for the ministry, he changes his mind and becomes an actor, making this calling a grand success for a time. He marries, and for a while is happy; but his wife elopes with his "friend," leaving her boy with his father. This blow is so heavy that Hazlewood abandons his career in London and goes to the country, settling near his friend Vane. After a while his wife dies, and the boy also, to whom Hazlewood is devoted, is called away by death, and he decides to enter the ministry, which he accordingly prepares for. On the day set for his ordination he is missing and never re-appears. Why he was missing, the reader will learn from the conclusion of the story, which is strongly told, and deeply impressive. The scene is laid entirely in England, and there is nothing to indicate the Canadian origin of the book. Taken as a piece of Canadian prose literature it ranks high, but the author is evidently not yet quite at his ease in this style of writing. The narrative is slightly disjointed, a fault which one observes while reading, but which is overcome in the subsequent final impression after finishing it. There will be wide differences of opinion concerning the merits of this book, but we think the author is certainly to be congratulated upon adding another to our few prose works of any standing.

"Pastor Felix," one of the most charming and sympathetic of Canadian writers, continues his "Red and Blue Pencil" series in the February *Dominion Illustrated Monthly*. "Schoolboy Dreams" is advanced another stage, and is supplemented by a talk about "Rab and his Friends," and the other writings of Dr. John Brown of Edinburgh. These papers were a strong feature in the old *Dominion Illustrated*, and most of its readers will be sure, welcome their re-appearance in the new magazine.

"Delsartean Physical Culture," by Carriac Le Favre, New York, Fowler & Wells Co., 775 Broadway, paper 25 cents. The Delsart system has been a fashionable fad for some time, and is not without its recommendations. Everyone who pretends to keep up to the times should be familiar with its main features, and we doubt not the sensible reader will be able to discriminate and separate the grain from the chaff in this book. The exercises explained are very sensible and would increase the grace and beauty of all who practice them. There is much that is useful to know in it, and we have no hesitation in recommending this text-book of Delsartism to our readers, especially the young ladies who wish to become more charming than ever.

Those who have lived or travelled in the Orkney Islands will be much interested in Miss MacLeod's article, "Beyond the Pentland Firth," in the February *Dominion Illustrated Monthly*. The description and incident are delightfully told, while the illustrations greatly add to the charm.

*The Illustrated News of the World*, (New York edition of the London

*News*) has issued a special double number in memoriam of the late Duke of Clarence and Avondale. It is finely illustrated with various portraits of the prince, his family and scenes during his last illness and at the funeral. Everyone who takes an interest in the affairs of royalty should possess this number. Price 20 cents.

"Roy the Royalist," a clever story of the olden time, is contained in the February issue of "Lippincott's." The troublous times of the narrative are treated in a bright, stirring manner. Julius Chambers contributes an article on the "Mingling Elites" which will touch the hearts of all newspaper people. The manner in which the ravages of the great Boston fire were conveyed to New York when the telegraph lines were down is an example of newspaper pluck and energy. "The Hickney Horse" is well described and illustrated by Louis N. Megargee. The chapter in the "Athletic Series" deals with "Swimming" in a practical manner. The good work of Secretary Rusk in raising the standard of American Pork is outlined by Julian Hawthorne. Clara Janz contributes a weird story of retribution in "Jermy's Portrait." Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood, whose comely face does duty as frontispiece, gives some of her childish recollections in most interesting form. The poetry of the number is excellent.

Lovers of Rugby football—a game advancing rapidly into popular favor—will welcome R. T. McKenzie's paper on "Rugby Football in Canada," which appears in the February *Dominion Illustrated Monthly*. The illustrations of the three systems—Canadian, English and American—give a vivid idea of the varying methods of play.

The "Century" for February opens with a beautiful engraving of "La Bella," Titian's master-piece. In sharp contrast with the lovely dame is the following article on "The New National Guard" by Francis J. Greene—a subject which is again cleverly taken up in "The Open Letters" department. The question of the degradation of the State of Louisiana is well discussed by Clarence Clough Buel who fears that its present Lottery Franchise may not only be maintained but extended. J. E. Pillsbury contributes some new and curious facts concerning the Gulf Stream—that ever-fascinating topic. The clever Kipling—Balestier production—"The Naulabka" presents some novel views of harem and hospital life in India, and a posthumous story by Mr. Balestier is also published. "Raffey" is such a clever piece of workmanship that one cannot but regret the early death of its author. "Characteristic," by S. War Mitchell, M. D., is full of that kindly analysis of human nature which distinguishes the writer. Installment II of "The Jews in New York" is well illustrated. Among the shorter stories of the month we find "Monsieur Alorbeade" by Mrs. Benton Hanson and a clever dialect sketch—"De Hant in Buzzard's Nes," by Virginia Boyle. A number of poems in lighter vein brighten the issue, as does also the engraving of the American picture, "Killing the Moose."

THE GAMBLER OF FORTY-NINE.—The gambler of '49 was no vulgar villain of the sordid stripe; he had his aspirations; it was proud game he hunted, and he put his own life into the chase. The law being to play fair or die, and the finest distinctions of the *meum* and *tuum* being defined by the pistol, it is easy to understand that there were honest gamblers in San Francisco in '49; in fact, I will go so far as to assert that, as a class, no others were so strict and punctual in all their dealings. No investment was ever or more profitable than a loan to a gambler; no rightful claim was more easy of collection. Nor were these men, though most dangerous on certain points of professional prerogative, by any means habitually quarrelsome. On the contrary, they were often the peacemakers of a fierce crowd whose explosive passions were stired, constituting themselves an extemporaneous vigilance committee, in the name of the law and order they had themselves set up for the occasion; and then woo to the refractory!—*Dr. J. W. Palmer in the February Century*.

In the February *Dominion Illustrated Monthly* Douglas Brynmor, the *Dominion* Archivist, draws on his remarkable knowledge of American history in the production of the true account of "Hamilton's Raid on Vincennes," an article which will surprise a good many, and probably alter their opinion of Col. George Rogers Clarke, of the Continental Army.

#### INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Very few people are aware that gloves are manufactured in Canada, but such is the case. Prominent among the glove manufacturing concerns of the present day is the Ontario Glove Works, of Brockville, of which Messrs James Hall & Co., are the proprietors. Mr. James Hall located in Brockville in 1831, and was engaged in the tanning business for some years. In 1865 he commenced in a small way the manufacture of heavy mitts and winter gloves from domestic leather. From this small beginning was built up by degrees the extensive business now conducted. The premises occupied by the works are situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence, and are two and three story buildings, and other detached buildings, the whole covering about 80 x 200 feet in dimensions. The works are fitted up with the most improved machinery, driven by a 40 horse power engine, and employment is furnished to a large staff of skilled workers both male and female. They concern manufactures all kinds of gloves and mitts, from the finest kid to the heaviest buck, and in all the fashionable shades. Large contracts for the Militia and North-West Mounted Police have been supplied. Mr. Hall is a native of Clackmannan, Scotland, and possesses the keen business ability of the canny Scot. He is persevering and enterprising and is one of Brockville's most esteemed and valued citizens.

NEW MACHINERY.—Mr. N. N. Bentley, of Five Islands, has exchanged the boiler and engine formerly used in his rotary mill for a new "Monarch boiler and Hercules engine" manufactured by A. Robb & Sons, Amherst. The new boiler was brought here by rail, and on Wednesday was taken to Five Islands by a team of eight horses. The remainder of the machinery went yesterday.—*Cumberland Leader*.



## COMMERCIAL.

The beautiful fall of snow, with the continued cold weather, has enlivened trade to a quite noticeable extent, and our merchants are "looking pleasant."

Accruing obligations are being more promptly met than was the case during the early winter, and few notes, comparatively, go to protest.

Several failures have occurred, but they have been, mostly, those of parties who were known previously to be more or less embarrassed, and whose suspension was not unexpected, and had, in fact, been practically discounted. Such failures do not disturb business at large. Some of the unbusinesslike practices of banks and bankers in this Dominion are pertinently referred to in the *Montreal Trade Bulletin*, which remarks are so appropriate to the point we would enforce that we copy them entire. "Owing to the refusal of one of the banks interested in the failure of Messrs. Hua, Richardson & Co., to accept their offer of 50c. on the dollar secured, this old and honorable firm has been compelled to make an assignment with liabilities of about \$96,000, a large portion of which is due the Bank of Commerce and Quebec Bank, and very little to ordinary creditors. In those times it seems that the firms which obtain the easiest settlements are those that go through the banks and bleed them badly by the dexterous art of kite-flying and other illegitimate practices; but when honest firms, which never floated an accommodation or exchange note, are brought down by the damnably crooked methods of the kite-flying crowd, and make a fair and square offer to the utmost limit which their respective estates will safely allow, it is a sad spectacle to witness how in some instances the banks apparently delight to squeeze a little more than these honorable houses can afford to give. Surely such tactics cannot be for the purpose of crowding out the honest firms and supplanting them by a less desirable class of traders, whose chief aim is to furnish as much double named paper as they can possibly shove through the discounting mill, regardless of whether the two named documents represent value received or not. It is inconceivable that any of our banks would intentionally pursue such a reprehensible policy, and yet, strange to say, some of them, through ignorance, carelessness, or something worse, act as if they preferred the custom of men who stick them at stated intervals as regular as clock work to that of firms who do business upon honest lines, and discount less because their paper is all genuine. It surely cannot be that our banks or a portion of them intend to oust honest firms in order to make room for rogues, whose adeptness lies in palming off accommodation notes for legitimate paper."

Not the least valuable suggestion made by Mr. Archer, the retiring president of the Montreal Board of Trade, was contained in his valedictory address at the meeting last week, and it is applicable to every Board of Trade in the Dominion. The point was that the Board of Trade should not confine its deliberations and suggestions exclusively to strictly business questions, but should take up matters of general public interest. This is a very reasonable and very proper way of looking at the duties and responsibilities of such important bodies. For, without any doubt, the utter absorption of business men in business and their apathy to public matters are largely responsible for the low state of politics in Canada. Politics are rapidly becoming simply a profession, and are attractive to the ambitious and unscrupulous law student, who sees greater wealth in Parliament than he could honestly earn in his own profession. Business men have no time for politics, and they wonder how it is that they are plundered by professional hoodlers. The Boards of Trade are not only important commercial bodies, but have great influence in politics, and might be of great use in questions of national interest. Of course it would not do for them to meddle in party politics, but there are many points of civic as well as of national movement, that such a body of men could influence. Such civic questions as overhead wires, street railways, civic contracts, and many others would be none the worse if discussed and influenced by the Boards of Trade. The question of education, of a confederation in laws, of a Dominion Bankruptcy Law and similar ones, could be largely influenced if every Board of Trade in the country took a live interest in it. Mr. Archer instanced Boston, which was formerly governed by a corrupt and hoodling civic council, but all this has been changed, thanks to the active interest taken by the Board of Trade in civic affairs. Why should our merchants not follow this example and purge the civic councils of the crowd of hoodlers which fatten, in almost every city, on the mercantile classes? There is lots of room for good action by our own, and every other, Board of Trade, and business will be greatly aided and improved if the scamps in office were either restrained, or, better still, kicked out, by the exertions of business men.

The new tariff of Trinidad, which went into force on the 9th of January last, admits free of duty the following articles that are or may perhaps be profitably exported from Canada to that island:—

Beef and pork, preserved in cans; Belting for machinery, of leather, canvas, or india rubber; Boats and lighters; Bran, middlings and shorts; Bridges of iron or wood, or of both combined; Brooms, brushes, and whisks of broom straw; Candles, tallow; Carts, waggons, cars, and barrows, with or without springs, for ordinary roads and agricultural uses—not including vehicles of pleasure; Fishing apparatus of all kinds; Gas fixtures and pipes; Hay and straw for forage; Houses of wood, complete; Ice; Implements, utensils, and tools for agriculture, exclusive of cutlasses and forks; Lamps and lanterns; Medicinal extracts and preparations of all kinds, including proprietary or patent medicines, but exclusive of quinine, or preparations of quinine, opium, ganga and chang; Paper of all kinds for printing; Paper of wood or straw for wrapping and packing, including surface coated or glazed; Printed matter in all languages; Salmon and oysters in can; Sewing machines, and all parts and accessories thereof; Ship-building materials and accessories of all kinds, when used in the construction, equipment, or repair of vessels of any kind, except rope and cordage of all kinds,

including wire rope; Starch; Steam and power engines, and machines, machinery, and apparatus, whether stationary or portable, worked by power or by hand for agriculture irrigation, mining, the arts and industries, of all kinds, and all necessary parts and appliances for the erection or repair thereof, or the communication of motive power thereto; Tan bark of all kinds, whole or ground. Subject to duty from the same date are:—Manufactured tobacco 2s. per lb.; Lumber 6s. 2½d. per M; Coal, coke and patent fuel 2s. per ton; Malt liquors in wood 9d. per gal; do in bottles 1s. 3d. per doz. qts.; Bread and biscuit 9d. per bbl; Cheese 1½d per lb; Lard 1s. 6d. per 100 lbs; Shooks 3½d per bundle; Savas 6s. per M.; Flour 3s. 1½d. per bbl.

**Dry Goods**—Business continues to exhibit a fair amount of activity. Orders from travellers are coming in more freely and a considerable improvement is likely to develop in the next month's trade. Prices all round are firm, but manufacturers of cotton goods have not, as yet, effected the advance that they threatened last week. They seem to have awakened to the fact that the public—like the proverbial camel—will only bear a certain amount of burden. If taxed beyond endurance it will "kick" and disaster will ensue. Remittances are reported to be slightly more satisfactory.

**IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.**—The present week is a repetition of its predecessor for quietness and lack of news. Advices from the other side do not reveal anything particularly new, and we quote prices unchanged. Warrants remain steady at 43½, and, as we stated last week, this drop is evidently entirely the result of a speculative movement, because the change in the price of warrants has failed to alter the price of iron. Business everywhere is very quiet.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—The local market continues dull and uninteresting, business being confined to supplying actual consumptive demands. Of course our figures must at present be regarded as purely nominal, as it is impossible to obtain correct quotations in the absence of any transactions. Beer-bohm's cable reports wheat quiet and corn nil. French Country markets are generally a turn cheaper. The Liverpool public cable says:—"Wheat dull, demand poor, holders order moderately; corn steady with a fair demand." In Chicago the situation is not materially altered. A little flurry was caused in the early part of the week by the statement that foreign shippers were buying freely in New York but as soon as it was discovered that the purchases were simply to fill previous orders, which were limited, the excitement died out naturally. Corn there has been firm and advanced ½c. to ¾c. There was no special character to trade and the general view of the temporary strength is that it is but a natural reaction preparatory to a further decline. It is stated that much larger quantities of corn would come to the front but for the inability of the railroads to handle it. The indications for the next spring crop of both wheat and corn are very unsatisfactory. In the "winter belt" wheat is reported small and more or less weak from late seeding and not in a condition to stand the siege of the next six weeks. No weather mild enough to start the wheat growing has been experienced even in southern latitudes.

**PROVISIONS.**—The local demand for pork is very fair but dealers complain that, for reasons previously given in these columns, it is very hard to fill orders. Consequently the market rules strong. With a more active demand prices would doubtless take another upward turn. Our figures are more or less nominal. Smoked meats and lard are dull and neglected. The only change in the Liverpool market was a decline of 3d in lard. The Chicago provision market has been firm. The hog market has been strong and advanced fully 5c. The cattle and sheep markets were strong and steady.

**BUTTER.**—The butter market is steady with a quiet jobbing business doing at quotations. The supplies of first-class stuff are hardly up to the demand and medium and lower grades command an active enquiry. In London butter still keeps a firm market and prices show no sign of lowering, with the exception of Danish, whose holders ask a rate which is ridiculous, and repels buyers. This week, however, there has been such a holding aloof from the Denmark product, that holders have had their hands forced and have in many instances agreed to accept a few shillings below their previous pretensions. American is well inquired for here, and is disposable of easily in the vicinity of 100s. per cwt., and, coupled with Canadian, up to 105s. in Liverpool, where little or none is offering. Even in the North, buyers are getting disgusted at the extreme rates demanded for Danish stuff, and the higher priced parcels have been neglected, while stubble stuff has moved briskly in Glasgow at 120s. to 125s. New Zealand and Australian still arrive in large quantities, but though well cleared there is not the rush there was, and future bookings have been less numerous.

**CHEESE.**—The local market is apathetic. The demand is unusually small and receipts are fully equal to requirements. Still the indications from "across the pond" are of a nature to carry out our estimates of several months ago that higher prices for cheese were sure to prevail before the spring opens. A London letter says:—"Cheese is a stronger market in all departments, and American and Canadian sell freely at stiffer rates. Stocks are getting low, and buyers begin to manifest anxiety to fill necessities between this and the new market, and holders consequently are more confident in advancing their ideas. The market closes very strong, with signs of even greater firmness in the near future. Septembers are eagerly bought at 57s. to 58s., some houses holding doggedly for 59s., while anything running down to 50s. is well cleared. In Glasgow, not a deal of business is put through in consequence of the high tone of the holders, but American and Canadian are in active request at advancing prices. Stock there is almost nil, and is much wanted. The Liverpool market is firm and advancing."

**EGGS.**—Business in hen fruit here is rather slow, and prices drop. Newly-laid eggs now "go-a-begging" at about 14c. to 16c. per dozen, while limed or otherwise old eggs are practically unsaleable in this market. A correspondent writing from London remarks:—"Eggs are settling down to quietness. London business is slow, though the end of the week is better than the beginning, showing a clearance of stock, and prices are down about

6d. to 9d. on all descriptions. The trade is about over now for the season in Liverpool, and stocks are well cleared up. There has been an awful slaughter of prices there, and though the trade journals may have some authority for quoting up to 8s. 6d. per long hundred for Canadians, I happen to know that the figures for the major part of the sales are much below the rates, large consignments having been sacrificed to clear at 6s. 10d. to 7s. 6d. The disaster attending some of the sales at the port on the Mersey is only to be fully appreciated by the consignor. One lot placed in the sales-room by a light-hearted receiver, whose heart should have bled for the shipper (premising he has one), realised the magnificent sum of 5s. 9d. per 120! After the deduction of all charges, this means a return to the shipper of only about 4s. per long hundred, enough to disgust and dishearten any one who is not acquainted with the fact that the price realised on consignments depends nearly as much on the character and capacity of the man in charge of their disposition as on the quality of the ovoids themselves. London is a hard nut to crack, and I understand that the endeavors to divert some of the Liverpool market to this have not resulted quite as the projectors of the movement could have wished, pounds being dropped on the transaction. There are some rum customers in the egg business, and shippers on your side ought to feel happy when results have proved to them they are in good hands." The *New York Commercial Bulletin* says: "The egg market has been peculiarly sensitive of late, with the slightest change in the weather causing more or less fluctuation. Supply and demand are both dependent upon the weather, however, which causes the unsettled condition. The continued winter weather which has prevailed in the interior at most producing sections has checked the production, and small collections are reported; but at the same time we have had a very light consumptive demand, and dealers to a great extent can buy or hold off, according to the market or circumstances. Shippers' ideas are high, and, with such light collections at shipping points, they look for a higher market, and probably the bulk of supply now in receivers' hands is held under a limit, some shippers putting the limit as high as 30c. Consequently the available offerings are limited and vary from day to day, not according to arrivals, but according to instructions wired from shippers. Mild weather causes the limit to be removed in many instances, which makes larger offerings, and a weakness develops, as buyers are in a position to hold off a day or so, and, rather than buy on a weak market, they take advantage of the situation and only buy enough for positive wants, or hold off entirely, while, on the other hand, a cold day causes increased stock to be put under a limit, which reduces the available supply and gives dealers more confidence to operate, so that the temper of the market depends almost entirely upon the weather."

**APPLES.**—The local apple market remains steady and consumptive demands fully absorb the supplies that come forward. A letter from London, G. B., says:—"The apple trade is looking up, and with an absence of any large supplies here prices have made an upward move. Any Canadians arriving shortly will sell well, especially as the cable tells us there is likely to be considerable falling off in arrivals up to the end of the season. Shippers should be cautious, but should nevertheless get in before we are supplied from other quarters, though that is still away ahead. In Liverpool, arrivals have been smaller (totalling 35,000 bbls. last week, making 666,895 bbls. for the season against 196,000 last year), but prices have not moved in the right direction, owing to the poor quality of many of the parcels, Maines being most discreditably soft. People on your side wanting oranges from this market had better wake up, as prices are advancing all along the line, and will go higher still, enormous sales in London the past fortnight having been put through at continuously enhancing rates. It is seldom oranges make such a dear market."

**DRIED FRUITS.**—Business is extremely quiet and sales are impossible to be effected. Prices are not being tested at all and quotations remain nominal and unchanged. The *New York* market is reported by the *Commercial Bulletin* as follows:—"Hopes are entertained of an early improvement in the demand; and as the spring is not far distant, interior dealers will soon awaken to the advantages that now offer. Valencia raisins are sustained at full previous figures, but the orders submitted are small as a rule, and confined almost wholly to selections of layers, off-stalk finding a very limited sale. California are in moderate demand only, but there is no pressure making to realize upon goods of a desirable character, the outlook for this class of fruit being regarded as very favorable. Currants are not taken with any spirit by the trade, but importers have seemingly taken a firm stand, and decline to execute orders below 3c for bbls and 3½ for cases, the same is quoted for the goods on the 'Tudor Prince' to arrive."

**SUGAR.**—The market is very quiet and devoid of any features of interest. In London best firings are still steady at 14s. 7½d. and everything is quiet. In New York granulated remains at 4c and that centre furnishes no special news.

**TEA.**—The local tea market remains in about the same condition as last week. Reports from Shanghai state that the stock of country green is very small. Local business here is dull.

**COFFEE.**—Locally our market is very bare of coffee and there is no animation in the trade. The markets in New York and London for Brazils are stronger, with an advance in prices. This advance is said to be partly due to the higher freight rates that are being asked by vessels on account of the prevalence of yellow fever at Santos. Be the cause what it may, the fact remains that these coffees have advanced ¼c. within the last week, and present prices are very steadily held.

**FISH.**—The past week has developed no new features in the fish trade in this locality. Continued boisterous weather and a lack of bait have prevented our fishermen from "taking the hazard" in the way of prosecuting their efforts to secure specimens of the "finny tribe." Our advices from abroad are as follows:—Montreal, Feb. 10.—"No. 1 green cod is a little higher, at \$5.50 to \$6, with \$6.25 for small lots. Large cod is unchanged

at \$6 to \$6.25. Dry cod is easier at \$5.25. Newfoundland salmon is lower, quotations being \$18 to \$19 per tierce, and \$12 to \$13 per bbl. Labrador harrings are lower at \$5. The market is pretty steady but without any excitement. All the large 190 boxes of Yarmouth bloaters are sold out and only 60 boxes are for sale. We quote Yarmouth bloaters, per 60 box, \$1.10 to \$1.25; Saint John's bloaters, per 100 box, 90c. to \$1.10; boneless cod, large boxes, 8c. to 7c.; do. small boxes, 7c. to 8c. Gloucester, Mass., Feb. 10.—"Frozen herring are beginning to arrive freely, but for the most part find a market in Boston. Still the bait famine has been broken and the fleet are fitting away. The indications point, however, to a further scarcity of bait later in the season. The volume of receipts of ground fish in January was very light, and but little improvement has been manifest since Feb. came in. The outlook is good for an active spring trade. Mixed fish for curing, large cod, \$2.75, small do. \$1.80; cusk 90c, hake \$1.20; haddock \$2.25; fresh shore cod \$4.50; frozen herring \$3.50 per cwt.; herring bait from cold storage \$1 per cwt.; fare sales of Georges cod \$5 and \$3.75; last fare sale of Bank halibut 9c. and 6s. per lb. for white and gray; salt herring \$2.50 per bbl. in bulk; mackerel, j. b. b. b. small 3's \$8.50 and \$9; medium 2's \$10.50 and \$11; large 3's \$14, medium 2's \$13 and \$14; large 2's \$17 and \$18; Bay 1's \$21; Shore 1's \$24; extra Shore 1's \$26; extra bloaters \$30. New Georges codfish at \$7.50 per qtl. for large, and small at \$5.50; Bank \$6.87 to \$7.25 for large and \$1.50 to \$5 for small; Shore \$7.25 and \$5.25 for large and small. Dry Bank \$7.25, medium \$5.50; cured cusk at \$5.50 per qtl, hake \$3; haddock \$4.12½ to \$4.50; heavy salted pollock \$3, and English cured do. \$3.75 per qtl. Labrador herring \$6.50 per bbl.; Newfoundland do. \$7; Nova Scotia do. \$7.50; Eastport \$3.50; split Shore \$4; round do. \$4; round Eastport \$4; pickled codfish \$6; haddock \$5; halibut heads \$3.50; sounds \$13; tongues and sounds \$12; tongues \$11; alewives \$3.50; trout \$14; California salmon \$14; Halifax do. \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16."

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

GROCERIES.		BREADSTUFFS	
<b>SUGARS.</b>		We have but little to add to our remarks of last week, concerning the trade which still continues very quiet although somewhat improved. Quotations remain the same.	
Cut Loaf.....	5½	FLOUR	
Granulated.....	4½ to 4¾	Manitoba Highest Grade Patents	5.75 to 6.00
Circle A.....	4½	High Grade Patents.....	5.10 to 5.20
White Extra C.....	4½	Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	4.80 to 5.00
Standard.....	3½ to 3¾	Straight Grade.....	4.40
Extra Yellow C.....	3½	Good Seconds.....	4.40
Yellow C.....	2½ to 3½	Graham Flour.....	4.60 to 4.75
<b>TEA.</b>		Oatmeal.....	4.25 to 4.4
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19	"    Rolled.....	4.45
Fair.....	20 to 22	Kiln Dried Cornmeal.....	3.10
Good.....	25 to 29	"    In Bond.....	2.90
Choice.....	31 to 33	Rolled Wheat.....	5.55
Extra Choice.....	35 to 36	Wheat Bran, per ton.....	21.00 to 21.50
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39	Middlings.....	23.50
<b>COFFEES.</b>		Shorts.....	22.50
Barbadoes.....	33	Cracked Corn.....	35.00
Demerara.....	35 to 38	Ground Oat Cake, per ton.....	36.00 to 38.00
Diamond N.....	48	Meal.....	24.00 to 28.00
Porto Rico.....	34 to 35	Split Peas.....	4.10
Centenos.....	none	White Beans, per bushel.....	1.50 to 1.65
Trinidad.....	32½ to 35	Por barley, per barrel.....	3.90 to 4.50
Antigua.....	33 to 34	Canadian Oats, choice quality new.....	4.25 to 4.5
Tobacco, Black.....	45 to 47	P. E. Island Oats.....	4.1 to 4.5
Bright.....	47 to 55	Hay.....	13.00 to 14.00
<b>BISCUITS.</b>		<b>J. A. CHIPMAN &amp; Co., Head of Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.</b>	
Pilot Bread.....	3.00	<b>PROVISIONS.</b>	
Boston and Thin Family.....	6½	Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	13.50 to 14.00
Soda.....	6½	"    Am. Plate.....	14.50 to 15.00
do in lib. boxes, 50 to case.....	7½	"    Ex. Plate.....	15.00 to 15.50
Fancy.....	8 to 15	Pork, Mess, American.....	15.00 to 15.50
<b>HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.</b>		"    American, clear.....	17.50 to 18.00
Apples, per bbl., N. S.....	2.00 to 3.00	"    P. E. I. Mess.....	15.00 to 15.50
Oranges, Jamaica, bris.....	5.50 to 7.00	"    P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	14.00 to 14.50
Lemons, per case.....	5.50 to 6.00	"    Prime Mess.....	11.50 to 12.50
Cocoanuts, new per 100.....	5.00	Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	12
Onions Am. per lb.....	2½ to 2¾	"    American.....	10 to 11
Canadian, per lb.....	2½ to 2¾	Hams, P. E. I., green.....	9
Dates boxes, new.....	5½ to 6	Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	6 to 7	<b>BUTTER AND CHEESE</b>	
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb, new.....	10 to 11	Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25
small boxes.....	9 to 10	"    in Small Tubs.....	25
Prunes Stewing, boxes.....	5½ to 6	"    Good, in large tubs, new.....	17 to 20
Bananas.....	1.50 to 2.00	"    Store Packed & overcasted.....	15
Cranberries, per bbl.....	1.50 to 2.00	Canadian Township, new.....	20 to 22
<b>C. H. Harvey, 12 &amp; 10 Sackville St.</b>		"    Western.....	18
<b>FISH.</b>		"    old.....	18
<b>MACKEREL—</b>		Cheese, Canadian.....	12
Ex Vessel.	Ex Store	"    Antigonish.....	12½
No. 1.....	00.00	<b>SALT.</b>	
No. 2.....	00.00	Factory Filled.....	\$1.50
" 2 large.....	00.00	Fine Liverpool bag, from store.....	60
" 2.....	00.00	Liverpool, ¾ hhd.....	1.25
" 3 large, Reamed.....	0.00	"    Afloat.....	1.25
" 3, Reamed.....	0.00	Capiz.....	3.55
" 3 large, Plain.....	0.00	Turks Island.....	3.75
" 3 Plain.....	0.00	Lisbon.....	2.00 to 3.25
Small.....	0.00	Coarse W. I.....	4.00
<b>HERBING.</b>		Trapan.....	4.40
No. 1 C. B. July.....	0.00	"    Afloat.....	4.40
" 1 Fall Split.....	0.00		
" 1 Fall Round.....	0.00		
" 1 Labrador.....	0.00		
" 1 Georges Bay.....	0.00		
" 1 Bay of Islands.....	0.00		
Alexwies, No. 1.....	0.50		
<b>SALMON.</b>			
No. 1, ¾ brl.....	00.00		
No. 2, ¾ brl.....	00.00		
" 3,.....	00.00		
Small.....	00.00		
<b>CODFISH.</b>			
Hard C. B.....	0.00		
Western Shore.....	0.00		
Bank.....	0.00		
Bay.....	0.00		
Newfoundland.....	0.00		
Haddock.....	0.00		
Banks & Western.....	0.00		
HANK.....	0.00		
Pollock.....	0.00		
HANK SOUNDS, per lb.....	12½		
COD OIL per gal.....	20		

## JOSEPHINE'S MOTHER.

The child came close to her mother's side, aware of trouble, hiding in the folds of her skirt as Priscilla stood with her hands clasped, her head thrown back, imploring Heaven, while her voice implored her husband.

"You heard what I said?" he answered. "The lady's going away on the noon stage. I'm going down now to sign the papers and get my money, and I'll bring them up for you to sign. She'll come up with me, and you have Josephine all rigged out. It's a load off my mind about Josephine." And he stalked out.

For one moment Priscilla stood as if turned to stone. In the next she became a whirlwind. She had Josephine's coat and hat on and her own, and she had her few clothes tied up in a shawl and she was hurrying through the back door and running with all her might and main with the child in her arms across the field and down the lane to the sunken road. She was almost ready to fall, when she met the butcher and accosted him. "Wal," said he, "jest about beat out you be, lugging that child," and he took her up beside him and jugged along.

Oh, how slowly that old horse crept! She dared not hurry him; she dared not confide her story to the butcher; they were all men together, and he might take the man's side, and turn about and deliver her bound hand and foot to Charley. When they reached the crossroads she got down, and as soon as he was out of sight, climbed a fence with Josephine and hurried on. How blue the sky was; how soft the dull autumn colors blended in purple, and russet, and dull reds, how like a sheet of mother of pearl lay the still lake, what silence and peace brooded over all, and in her life, and in her heart what tumult, what distress! She did not stay to think as much; she only felt it; and she ran on as fast as her trembling limbs could move, and fell breathless and almost senseless on Miss Elvira's doorstep.

"I see you coming," said that worthy woman, hastening to help her up and get her inside. "I knew aught was up. What is it?"

"Josephine," gasped poor Priscilla. "He's going—to—give—her away! And I've taken her—and left him."

"You poor dear child! And not an hour too soon! There's plenty here for three. And I've a little property to leave. It's the happiest day of my life!" exclaimed Miss Elvira, bustling about. "And as soon as you get over the shock, 'twill be o'journ! She's safe here. This ain't bis State. And he can't git her without rekititioning the gov'nor. Ah, there ain't a gov'nor breathing would give Charley Dane that child, right or no right! I'm going ter lock the doors and windows, and if he comes here fur her, I'll shoot him fur housebreaking. Here, Jane, git a cup of tea made as soon as the water'll bile. I declare for't, this baby's the image of your mother," as she seated herself at last and took the bewildered child on her lap. "I love ye, ye little creetur, that I do!" And Josephine's face, where the lip had begun to quiver, turned into a smile, and she cuddled her head under the old aunt's chin, warm and content, and was presently safe from all harm in sleep. "There now, drink your tea. Priscy," said Miss Elvira. "And you'll feel better soon."

"I feel better now," said Priscilla.

It was two or three mornings afterward that, as Miss Elvira opened the weekly paper, a clatter of laughter resounded through the house. "Wal, I swum!" she exclaimed, laughing till she cried. "I didn't know he had a bed and board! Seems to me you furnished both of 'em. I'd like ter see him a forbidding me! Here jest you hark to this!" and Miss Elvira read with unction:

Whereas, my wife, Priscilla Dane, has left my bed and board, I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her after this date, as I will pay no bills of her contracting.

CHARLEY DANE.

## THE VENGEANCE OF PADRE ARROYO.

Gertrude Franklin Atherton, in "Lippincoll's Magazine."

Pilar, from her little window just above the high wall surrounding the big adobe house set apart for the women neophytes of the Mission of Santa Ines, watched, morning and evening, for Andreo, as he came and went from the rancheria. The old women kept the girls busy, spinning, weaving, sewing, but age nods and youth is crafty. The tall young Indian who was renowned as the best huntsman of all the neophytes, and who supplied Padre Arroyo's table with deer and quail, never failed to keep his ardent eyes fixed upon the grating so long as it lay within the line of his vision. One day he went to Padre Arroyo and told him that Pilar was the prettiest girl behind the wall—the prettiest girl in all the Californias—and that she should be his wife. But the kind, stern old Padre shook his head. "You are both too young. Wait another year, my son, and if thou art still in the same mind thou shalt have her."

Andreo dared make no protest, but he asked permission to prepare a home for his bride. The Padre gave it willingly, and the young Indian began to make the big adobe, the bright red tiles. At the end of a month he had built him a cabin among the willows of the rancheria, a little apart from the others; he was in love, and association with his fellows was distasteful. When the cabin was builded his impatience slipped from its curb, and once more he besought the priest to allow him to marry. Padre Arroyo was sunning himself on the corridor of the Mission, shivering in his heavy brown robes, for the day was cold. "Orion," he said sternly—he called all his neophytes after the celebrities of earlier days, regardless of the names given them at the font—"have I not told thee thou must wait a year? Do not be impatient, my son. She will keep. Women are like apples; when

they are too young they set the teeth on edge; when ripe and mellow they please every sense; when they wither and turn brown it is time to fall from the tree into a hole. Now go and shoot a deer for Sunday; the good padres from San Luis, Obispo and Santa Barbara are coming to dine with me." Andreo, dejected, left the Padre. As he passed Pilar's window and saw a pair of wistful black eyes behind the grating, his heart took fire. No one was within sight. By a series of signs he made his lady understand that he would place a note beneath a certain adobe in the wall.

Pilar, as she went to and fro under the fruit-trees in the garden, or sat on the long corridor, weaving baskets, watched that adobe with fascinated eyes. She knew that Andreo was tunnelling it, and one day a tiny hole proclaimed that his work was accomplished. But how to get the note? The old women's eyes were very sharp when the girls were in front of the gratings. Then the civilizing development of Christianity upon the heathen intellect triumphantly asserted itself. Pilar, too, conceived a brilliant scheme. That night the padre, who encouraged any evidence of industry, no matter how eccentric, gave her a little garden of her own, a patch where she could raise sweet peas and Castilian roses. "That is well, that is well, my Nausica," he said, stroking her smoken braids. "Go cut the slips and plant them where thou wilt. I will send thee a package of seeds for the sweet peas." Pilar spent every spare hour bending over her "patch," and the hole, at first no bigger than a pin's point, grew larger at each setting of the sun behind the mountain, while the old women scolding on the corridor, called out to her not to forget vespers. On the third evening, kneeling on the damp ground, she drew from the little tunnel in the adobe a thin slip of wood covered with the labor of sleepless nights. She hid it in her smock, the first of California's love-letters, then ran with shaking knees and prostrated herself before the altar. That night the moon streamed through her grating, and she deciphered the fact that Andreo had loosened eight adobes above her garden, and would await her every midnight.

Pilar sat up in bed and glanced about the room with terrified delight. It took her but a moment to decide the question; love had kept her awake too many nights. The neophytes were asleep; and they turned now and again, their narrow beds of hide suspended from the ceiling swung too gently to awaken them. The old women snored loudly. Pilar slipped from her bed and looked through the grating. Andreo was there, the dignity and repose of primeval man in his bearing. She waved her hand and pointed downward to the wall, then, throwing on the long coarse gray smock that was her only garment, crept from the room and down the stair. The door was protected against hostile tribes by a heavy iron bar, but Pilar's small hands were coarse and strong, and in a moment she stood over the adobe which had crushed her roses and sweet peas. As she crawled through the opening, Andreo took her hand bashfully, for they had never spoken. "Come," he said, "we must be far away before dawn."

They stole past the long Mission, crossing themselves as they glanced askance at the ghostly row of pillars; past the guardhouse, where the sentries slept at their post; past the rancheria; then, springing upon a waiting mustang, dashed down the valley. Pilar had never been on a horse before, and she clung in terror to Andreo, who bestrode the unsaddled beast as easily as a cloud rides the wind. His arm held her closely; fear vanished, and she enjoyed the novel sensation. Glancing over Andreo's shoulder, she watched the mass of brown and white buildings, the winding river, fade into the mountain. Then they began to ascend an almost perpendicular steep. The horse followed a narrow trail, the crowding trees and shrubs clutched the blanket and smock of the riders; after a time trail and scene grew white; the snow lay on the heights. "Where do we go?" she asked. "To Zica Lake, on the very top of the mountain, miles above us. No one has ever been there but myself. Often I have shot deer and birds beside it. They will never find us there." The red sun rose over the mountains of the east. The crystal moon sunk in the west. Andreo sprang from the weary mustang and carried Pilar to the lake. A sheet of water, round as a whirlpool, but calm and silver, lay amidst the sweeping willows and pine-forested peaks. The snow glittered beneath the trees, but a canoe was on the lake, a hut on the marge.

Padre Arroyo tramped up and down the corridor, smiting his hands together. The Indians bowed lower than usual, as they passed, and hastened their steps. The soldiers scoured the country for the bold violators of Mission law. No one asked Padre Arroyo what he would do with the sinners, but all knew that punishment would be sharp and summary; the men hoped that Andreo's mustang had carried him beyond its reach; the girls, horrified as they were, wept and prayed in secret for Pilar. A week later, in the early morning, Padre Arroyo sat on the corridor. The Mission stood on a plateau overlooking a long valley forked and silvered by the broad river. The valley was planted thick with olive-trees, and their silver leaves sparkled in the rising sun. The padre, exiled from the luxury and society of his dear Spain, never tired of the prospect; he loved his Mission children, but he loved Nature more. Suddenly he leaned forward on his staff and lifted the heavy brown hood of his habit from his ear. Down the road winding from the eastern mountains came the echoing of galloping footfalls. He rose expectantly and waddled out upon the plaza, shading his eyes with his hand. A half-dozen soldiers, riding closely about a horse bestridden by a stalwart young Indian supporting a woman, were rapidly approaching the Mission. The padre returned to his seat and awaited their coming. The soldiers escorted the culprits to the corridor; two held the horse while they descended, then led it away, and Andreo and Pilar were alone with the priest. The bridegroom placed his arm about the bride and looked defiantly at Padre Arroyo, but Pilar drew her long hair about her face and locked her hands together.

Padre Arroyo folded his arms and looked at them with lowered brows, a sneer on his mouth. "I have new names for you both," he said in his



thickest voice. "Anthony, I hope thou hast enjoyed thy honeymoon. Cleopatra, I hope thy little toes did not get frost-bitten. You both look as if food had been scarce. And your garments have gone in good part to clothe the brambles, I infer. It is too bad you could not wait a year and live in your cabin at the rancheria, and with plenty of frijoles and tortillas in your stomachs." He dropped his sarcastic tone, and, rising to his feet, extended his right hand with a gesture of malediction. "Do you comprehend the enormity of your sin?" he shouted. "Have you not learned on your knees that the fires of hell are the rewards of unlawful love? Do you not know that even the year of sackcloth and ashes I shall impose here on earth will not save you from those flames a million times hotter than the mountain fire, than the roaring pits in which evil Indians torture one another? A hundred years of their scorching breath, of roasting flesh, for a week of love! Oh, God of my soul!" Andro looked somewhat staggered, but unrepentant. Pilar burst into loud sobs of terror.

The padre stared long and gloomily at the flags of the corridor. Then he raised his head and looked sadly at his lost sheep. "My children," he said solemnly, "my heart is wrung for you. You have broken the laws of God and of the Holy Catholic Church, and the punishments thereof are awful. Can I do anything for you, excepting pray? You shall have my prayers, my children. But that is not enough; I cannot—ay! I cannot endure the thought that you shall be damned. Perhaps"—again he stared meditatively at the stones, then, after an impressive silence raised his eyes "Heaven vouchsafes me an idea, my children. I will make your punishment here so bitter that Almighty God in His mercy will give you but a few years of purgatory after death. Come with me." He turned and led the way slowly to the rear of the Mission buildings. Andro shuddered for the first time, and tightened his arm about Pilar's shaking body. He knew that they were to be locked in the dungeons. Pilar, almost fainting, shrank back as they reached the narrow spiral stair which led downward to the cells. "Ay! I shall die, my Andro!" she cried. "Ah! my father, have mercy!" "I cannot, my children," said the padre sadly. "It is for the salvation of your souls." "Mother of God! When shall I see you again, my Pilar!" whispered Andro. "But, ay! the memory of that week on the mountain will keep us both alive."

Padre Arroyo descended the stair and awaited them at its foot. Separating them and taking each by the hand, he pushed Andro ahead and dragged Pilar down the narrow passage. At its end he took a great bunch of keys from his pocket, and, raising both hands, commanded them to kneel. He said a long prayer in a loud monotonous voice which echoed and re-echoed down the dark hall and made Pilar shriek with terror. Then he fairly hurled the marriage ceremony at them, and made the couple repeat the responses after him. When it was over, "Arise," he said. The poor things stumbled to their feet, and Andro caught Pilar in a last embrace. "Now bear your incarceration with fortitude, my children; and if you do not beat the air with your groans I will let you out in a week. Do not hate your old father, for love alone makes him severe; pray, pray, pray." And then he locked them both in the same cell.

A JEWISH WEDDING.

Admission to the floor of the synagogue is by card, to the galleries by favor. The reading-desk on the floor is covered by the "chuppah," or marriage baldachino. It consists of four slender posts supporting a cover of richly figured silk with massive satin fringes. On each side, except the eastern, is an arch of smilax, evergreens and roses. Ushers are in black frock suite, and wear high silk hats. At 5 p. m. the assistant reader of the congregation chants the psalm of thanksgiving in Hebrew, to which responses are made by a trained choir in the gallery. Next the ministers, chief among whom is the venerable father of the groom, descend from the platform and approach the door as the bridal procession enters. Returning to places within the chuppah, they are followed by the bridegroom, supporting his mother on his arm. The bride follows accompanied by her mother, brother, and an old nurse, who, like those of her race in the West Indies, is faithful in solicitous attendance to the last. Eight little children, cousins of the bride, bearing baskets of flowers, come last.

Pure white satin is the dress of the lady, who is covered with a diaphanous veil, and carries a bouquet of flowers. Face to face with the bridegroom, she stands composedly while the ritual is read. The first cup of consecrated wine, to be sipped by the groom and bride, is then presented. If the obligations of matrimony are not now understood by the quietly happy pair, it is not the fault of the officiating rabbi, whose long but sterling address in English is punctuated by apt Hebrew quotations. Wifely and husbandly duties are set forth with great force and precision. The officiating minister then takes a glass of wine in his hand and pronounces the seven prescribed benedictions. Bridegroom and bride taste the wine, and thus symbolize participation in the joys and pains of earthly life. The wedding-ring,—plain and unadorned, as the emblem of simple contentment, perfectly rounded, as signifying concord in endless union—is placed on the bride's finger by the groom, with the words, "Behold thou art consecrated unto me by this ring, according to the law of Moses and of Israel." Reading the "Kethubah," or marriage contract, as formulated by the fathers, is omitted, for the sufficient reason that it has already been subscribed in private. Now comes an interesting performance on the part of the newly wedded husband. The goblet from which he and his wife have drunk is deposited on the floor, and by his foot is crushed into a thousand fragments, and that with a vim that speaks eloquently of his resolve to put his foot on every and all evils that may enter the family circle until death shatters it. The first kiss under the new relation is then given, the bridegroom offers his arm to his spouse, and with a proud air of responsibility leads the willing kinsfellow from chuppah to entrance, and thence home to the wedding-feast.



C. G. SCHULZE,

PRACTICAL

Watch and Chronometer

MAKER.

IMPORTER OF

Fine Gold & Silver Watches,  
Clocks, Fine Jewelry  
and Optical Goods.

Chronometers for Sale, for Hire & Repaired.  
Rates determined by Transit Observation.

Special Attention given to Repairing  
Fine Watches.

171 BARRINGTON ST.  
HALIFAX.

BOOK-BINDING.

Magazines, Music, Law and  
Library Books

— Neatly and Strongly Bound in —

Sheep, Roan, Calf & Morocco.

The best way subscribers to Magazines  
and other valuable publications of the day,  
can preserve them, is to have them bound  
into neat and convenient volumes of six  
months or a year.

Blank Books, Invoice Books,  
and Portfolios  
MADE TO ORDER.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON EDIFION WORK

E. J. SMALL,  
197 HOLLIS ST.

(Opp. Province Building.)

Established 1830.

JAMES BOWES & SONS

Book and Job Printers,  
125-Hollis Street-125  
HALIFAX, N. S.

PRINTING SPECIALTIES

Office Stationery,  
(You will need it for the New Year.)

Law Printing,  
Debenture Warrants,  
Insurance Printing,  
—AND ALL KINDS OF—  
Book and Job Printing.

125 HOLLIS STREET  
STATIONERY FOR 1892

Scribbling Diaries  
Canadian Office Diaries  
Shannon Files  
Shannon Binding Cases  
Wagstaff's Rapid Index  
Letter Copying Books  
Blotter Baths for Copying  
Blank Books in all Sizes

A. & W. Mackinlay  
137 GRANVILLE ST., HALIFAX, N. S.

NOTICE.

WITHOUT A DOUBT,

STANFORD

THE TAILOR,

Is showing the Best Selected Stock of  
WOOLLEN CLOTHES

In the City. INSPECTION INVITED.

156-Hollis Street-156



119 Hollis St.  
HALIFAX, N. S.

— OPEN AFTER —

XMAS HOLIDAYS,

JAN. 4, 1892.

Send for CIRCULARS to  
VICTOR FRAZEE, B. A.,

Secretary,

or

J. C. P. FRAZEE,

PRINCIPAL.

JOHN PATTERSON,

Manufacturer of Steam Boilers,  
For Marine and Land Purposes

Iron Ships Repaired.  
SHIP TANKS GIRDERS, SMOKE PIPES and all  
kinds SHEET IRON WORK.

ESTIMATES given on application.

488 UPPER WATER TREET, Halifax, N. S.





## AUSTEN BROS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Railway, Colliery and  
Gold Miners'  
SUPPLIES.

124 HOLLIS STREET,  
HALIFAX, N. S.



ENGINES, BOILERS, PUMPS,  
WROT IRON PIPE,

CYLINDER and MACHINE OILS,

Picks, Shovels, Steel, Miners' Patent Sperm  
Candles, Belting and Hose.

### W. & A. MOIR,

Mechanical Engineers & Machinists.

Our Specialty—MARINE ENGINE BUILDING AND REPAIRING.

— DEALERS IN —

MILL, MINING AND STEAMSHIP SUPPLIES.

Agents for GARLOCK'S PATENT PISTON ROD PACKINGS.  
Agents for "MAGNOLIA," a Perfect Anti-Friction Metal.

Engine Works, Barrington Street, Halifax.

## MACDONALD & CO.

(LIMITED)

HALIFAX, N. S.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

### PUMPING MACHINERY

FOR MINERS' USE,

### IRON PIPES AND FITTINGS, &c.

## WASH WITH

## IDEAL SOAP.

Wash everything. It cleans easily and thoroughly. Makes a complete job of anything it touches. It washes one thing as well as another, and does it WELL.

Takes Little Labor and Time.

**ASK** Your Grocer for it. If he offers you a substitute, tell him you did not come to him for advice but for Ideal Soap. You'll get it if you ask for it that way. There's no substitute; you'll say so after using it.

## MINING.

The second annual general meeting of the General Mining Association of the Province of Quebec was held in the new club room, Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on Wednesday, 13th January last, and the full account of the proceedings as they appear in the January number of the *Canadian Mining and Mechanical Review*, just received, prove that the Association is doing good work, and that it numbers amongst its members men of the highest standing in the mining and scientific world.

Besides a full attendance of the leading mine managers and mining engineers engaged in active mining in the Province of Quebec, there were present Sir William Dawson, of McGill University, Dr. R. W. Ellis and E. D. Ingall, Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa, Prof. B. J. Harrington and Prof. W. C. Carlyle, McGill University, H. S. Poole, F. G. S. Acadia Coal Co. Stellarton, and many others.

Hon. Geo. Irvine, President of the Association, was in the chair and after the usual opening business the secretary, Mr. B. T. A. Bell of Ottawa, read the somewhat lengthy but interesting correspondence between the Department of Justice at Ottawa and the Atty-General of Quebec in relation to the petition to disallow the Quebec Mining Act.

Without going into details the Association has every reason to be satisfied with the result of the petition, as the Government of Quebec stands pledged to repeal the most obnoxious enactments of the Mining Act at the next session of the Legislature.

The following were then elected officers and council for the ensuing year:—President, Hon. George Irvine, Q. C., Quebec; Vice-Presidents, Capt. R. C. Adams, Montreal; R. Prefontaine, Q. C., M. P., Montreal; S. P. Franchot, Buckingham; Treasurer, A. W. Stevenson, C. A., Montreal; Secretary, B. T. A. Bell, Ottawa; Council, D. A. Brown, O. M. Harris, J. Lanson Wills, F. C. S., Dickson Anderson, John J. Penhale, Col. Lucko, J. Burley Smith, R. T. Hopper, L. A. Klein. After which the Association adjourned.

At two o'clock the members re-assembled, Capt. R. C. Adams presiding, when a number of valuable and interesting papers were read, the first being Professor W. C. Carlyle's paper on "technical education in relation to mining," the reading of which was prefaced by some appropriate remarks by Sir Wm. Dawson.

The other papers were: "Canadian platinum," by Mr. J. T. Donald, M. A., of Montreal.

"Mining Luck," by Capt. R. C. Adams.

"The importance of a knowledge of Geology and its kindred subjects to the mining engineer and prospector," by Dr. Robert R. W. Ellis, of the Geological Survey.

"Occurrence of Asbestos at Templeton, Quebec," by Mr. C. Circkol, Templeton Asbestos Co., Templeton.

Mr. S. H. Poole, F. G. S., of Stellarton, on being called upon made some humorous remarks in relation to mining luck, and the other papers elicited some discussion after which the Association adjourned, the proceedings terminating with a banquet in the evening.

The Quebec Association is now a most successful organization and has already accomplished much that will prove of lasting benefit to the Province. There is room for such an association organized on the same broad lines in this Province. The coal and gold miners now have special organizations with very limited spheres of usefulness, but there is a crying need for a general mining association, and the sooner the mining men of the Province recognize this and act upon it the better for all concerned.

We have to report this week the same quiet state of affairs as prevailed last week, the gold mining outlook continuing bright but there being no special movement at present outside of the regular and profitable work on the old properties.

Notice has been given that at the next session of the Nova Scotia Parliament application will be made for the incorporation of a company to be called "The Newport Plaster, Mining and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.," for the purpose of mining, manufacturing and shipping gypsum, lime, limestone, and building stone.

It is reported that the nickel property at St. Stephen, N. B., owned by J. A. Carroll and W. F. Best, has been bonded to parties in England who will send a mining expert over in March to report upon it.

**INCREASED DUTY ON LEAD.**—The iron mining and manufacturing industry is now receiving adequate protection from the Dominion by increased tariff on imports and a bonus on the pig iron produced in the country. Lead on the other hand is not protected, the old revenue tariff of \$8 per ton on pig lead not having been altered. The reason is that practically no lead has heretofore been produced in the Dominion, but that does not alter the fact that in Nova Scotia there are large bodies of galena ore which if worked would alone be sufficient to supply the constantly increasing demand for years to come.

Capitalists are inclined to advance the money to open these mines and to erect large smelting works, but the present low tariff is not encouraging. The United States imposes a duty of \$30 per ton on lead and lead ores, and all that is now wanted to open our galena mines is the imposition of a similar duty here. The *Canadian Mining Review*, in the interests of the Western Dominion lead mines, is now advocating the increase of the duty to \$30 per ton, and in the necessity for this increase we of the east heartily concur. It is a matter of simple justice to the lead mining industry, and there can be little doubt that by wise agitation and influential presentation to the authorities at Ottawa the duty will be raised to the sum required.

The magnitude of the lead business is little known nor is it generally understood that year by year there is a large increase in the imports, proving that as the country increases in population and wealth there is a steadily increasing demand for lead and its manufactures.

The Trade and Navigation report of the Dominion for 1890—official statistics—show the value of the imported lead and its manufactures for that year to have been as follows:

	Quantity.	Value.
Lead and manufactures of, (cwt).....	101,587	\$281,246
Bars, blocks and sheets (cwt).....	17,363	54,166
Pipe (lbs).....	70,333	3,585
Shot (lbs).....	89,650	3,377
Nitrate and acetate of lead, not ground (lbs).....	252,652	12,062
Manufactures of lead not otherwise provided for.....		15,805

\$373,221

By Products—Paints and Colors.

Colors, dry (lbs).....	511,835	12,761
“ ground in oil.....		73,682
“ black (lbs).....	12,275	15,748
Dry, white and red lead, etc., (lbs).....	10,859,672	381,959
White lead in pulp.....		250
Oxides raw (lbs).....	1,381,266	13,751
Paints mixed in oil.....		19,891

\$518,042

With unlimited supplies of galena in the country to furnish all the lead required, we in 1890 sent abroad \$891,263 to purchase lead, a part of which might have been retained in the country, furnishing employment not only to miners and smelters, but to manufacturers of shot, lead pipe, sheet lead, red and white lead, etc., etc.

If the duty on lead is increased to \$20 per ton, this desirable state of affairs will be greatly facilitated and no time should be lost in bringing the question before the Government.

Deep mining for gold in this Province has so far not been attempted, but it is now almost certain that several gold mining companies will during the coming summer sink their shafts to depths of 1,000 or 1,500 feet. If success rewards their operations a most important advance will have been made in gold mining, and the reports circulated in many centres of capital that our mines are mere shallow deposits most effectually disproved to the great advantage of the industry. The following taken from the *Financial and Mining Record* gives the depths of the leading mines in Bellefleur:

“For the purpose of giving those not familiar with the names of Bellefleur an idea of the depth to which a few of the more important properties here are being worked, the following figures have been prepared: Alice 1,500 feet; Lexington, 1,465; Anaconda, 1,000; St. Lawrence 1,000; Mountain View 1,000; Gagnon, 1,000; Mountain Consolidated, 800; Mountain 800; Parrot, 800; Blue Wing, 700; Magua Charta, 600; Rising Star, 600; Silver Bow, 700; East Gray Rock, 800; West Gray Rock, 500; Belle of Bellefleur, 500; Parrot Colusa, 500; Ramsdell Parrot, 600; Amy and Silver-smith, 500; Rarus, 600; East Colusa, 500; West Colusa, 500 (new shaft 600); Blue Bird, 700; Matte, 500; Harris L. yd., 500; Speculator 400; High Ore 600; W. K. Up-Jim, 500; Green Mountain, 500; G. L. Smith 400; Glengarry, 450; Original, 500; Netto, 500; Clear Grit, 400; Pacific, 300; Vulcan, 400; Snowbar, 400; Star West, 400; Germania, 300. Outside of these there are at least 50 more, the depth of which varies from 100 to 400 feet and from which ore in abundance is being extracted. The Ground Squirrel, which is already one of the largest copper ore producers in the camp, has a shaft only 200 feet depth. The output from this property alone is about 4,000 tons per month.—*Miner.*”

**CURIOUS IF TRUE.**—When news of the discovery of a wonderful nickel mine in Oregon reached the Geological Survey a short time ago it was received with disbelief. The specimens of ore sent here were in the shape of pebbles about the size of hazel nuts and of very rounded form. The prospector reported that they were found in great quantities, and that his intention was to smelt them for the metal they contained. Experts here examined the first of the samples and promptly declared them meteorites. Instead of a mine of nickel the finder had simply picked up a few bits of star dust. Since then, however, a competent mining engineer has been over the field, the precise location of which is as yet not disclosed, and found it so thickly strewed with such pebbles as those offered for examination as to entirely explode the theory that they are meteorites. Dr. W. H. Melville, a chemist for the Geological Survey, analyzed a few of the pebbles, and ascertained that they contained 62 per cent. of nickel, 10 per cent. of stony matter, and the rest iron. Now, meteorites are ordinarily composed of iron, with a small amount of nickel, but none has ever been picked up with anything like such a proportion of the latter metal. The pebbles are not meteorites. Of that there is no longer any doubt. Whence then did they come? They were originally fragments of rock washed down the streams and rounded in the process as other pebbles are. Where is the rock mass from which these fragments came? Any one who finds it will have discovered one of the richest mines in the world—almost a solid lump of nickel. Perhaps there is a who's hill of it, containing enough of the metal to supply the United States with five-cent pieces.

Rev. W. A. Newcomb, Thomaston, Maine:—“Suffering from indigestion when in Nova Scotia a year ago a package of K. D. C. was given me. I cheerfully acknowledge the effect of the remedy in curing the trouble was very marked and prompt as well as lasting.”



Here is a straight tip for you, and a good one

Are You Suffering from a cold?

Estey's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil will cure it.

Take nothing else.

No other preparation is so reliable for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Lung and Throat troubles, Whooping Cough, etc., etc.

Estey's Emulsion

Is a great flesh producer. For weak and delicate children it has no equal. Ask your dealer. Take no substitute—it hasn't any.

Sold everywhere. Price, 50c. Bottle. 6 Bottles \$2.50.

E. H. ESTEY MANUFACTURING CO., MONCTON, N.S.

**NASAL BALM**

SOOTHING, CLEANSING, NEVER FAILS HEALING.

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.

Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, loss of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose no time procuring a bottle of NASAL BALM. Be warned in time, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. Sold by all druggists, or sent, post paid, on receipt of price 50 cents and 25¢ by addressing FULFORD & CO. Brockville, Ont.

**CURES COLD IN HEAD AND CATARRH**

**Army and Navy Depot, Granville St. HALIFAX, N.S.**

FULL STOCK GROCERIES, viz:

SUGAR, Cut Loaf, Granulated, Pulverized Porto Rico.

TEAS and COFFEE, best value in the city

CHEESE, English and Canadian Stilton.

FLOUR, best Pastry and Superior.

OATMEAL and CORNMEAL.

BUTTER and LARD (in 10, 5 and 3 lb tins).

MOLASSES, Diamond N., Golden Syrup.

PICKLES, Assorted; Lazenby and Cross and Blackwell.

SAUCES, Worcester, Harvey, Nabob, etc.

JAMS and JELLIES, Cross & Blackwell Keller and Morton.

FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS, CAPERS, etc.

TRUFFLES, CAPERS and OLIVES.

SOUPS, in tins. Huckin's American CANNED and POTTED MEATS.

CONDENSED MILK, Swiss and Truro.

BISCUIT, English, American & Canadian.

BENT'S WATER CRACKERS and WAFERS.

RAISINS, CURRANTS, FIGS DATES ORANGES.

TOBACCO and CIGARS, Havana.

**J.A.S. SCOTT & CO.**

TELEPHONE 243.

**Ungar's Steam Laundry, 62 & 64 GRANVILLE ST.**

We have been in the Laundry Business over twenty years in New York and St. John, and have always given satisfaction. All parties entrusting their work to our care will be sure to be satisfied. Goods called for and delivered free of extra charge. TELEPHONE 653.

**MAX UNGAR,** PROPRIETOR.

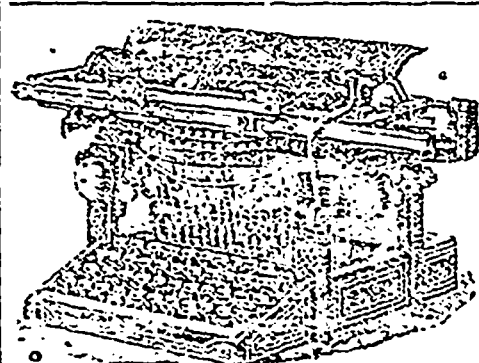
If you wish to advertise anything anywhere, at any time, write to GEO. F. ROWELL & CO., No 10 Spruce St., New York.

EVERYONE in need of information on the subject of advertising will do well to obtain a copy of "Book for Advertisers" 364 pages, price one dollar. Mailed, postage paid, on receipt of price. Contains a careful compilation from the American Newspaper Directory of all the best papers and class journals; gives the circulation rating of everyone, and a good deal of information about rates and other matters pertaining to the business of advertising. Address, ROWELL'S ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 Spruce St., New York.

**The Confederation Life, Toronto.**

Issues Life Annuities on most favorable terms. Rates realize far more than ordinary interest on investment.

F. W. BREEN, HALIFAX, MANAGER MARITIME PROVINCES.



**THE REMINGTON.**

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

Descriptive Catalogue and Price List on application.

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

# Gold Mining Supplies!

The best class of Goods at the Lowest Prices can be bought at

**H. H. FULLER & CO.,**  
41 to 45 UPPER WATER STREET.

We make a specialty of everything needed in GOLD and COAL MINING, and RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION. As we always keep a large Stock on hand, we can guarantee prompt delivery of any orders entrusted to us. Enquiries by mail always receive our prompt and careful attention.

H. H. FULLER & CO.  
General Hardware Merchants,  
Halifax, N. S.

## LLOYD MANUFACTURING AND FOUNDRY CO.

(LIMITED),  
KENTVILLE, NOVA SCOTIA.  
MANUFACTURERS OF

Lane's Improved Rotary Saw Mills,  
Lloyd's Shingle Machines,  
Cylinder Stave Mills,  
Heading Rounders,  
Buzz and Surface Planers,  
AND ALL KINDS OF SAW MILL AND MINING MACHINERY

### UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS

CONSTANTLY BEING RECEIVED IN FAVOR OF THE FAMOUS

## Heintzman's Pianos.

NEW STYLES, IN PLAIN & FANCY WOODS, Constantly Arriving.  
PRICES AND TERMS TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

Sole Agents: **HALIFAX PIANO & ORGAN CO.**

157 and 159 HOLLIS STREET.

## THE DOMINION PAINT CO.

Are prepared to Supply the Trade with

### MARINE PAINTS

AS BELOW

ATLANTIC ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION for Iron Ships.

MOSELEY'S COPPER PAINT, for Wooden Ships.

LIQUID MARINE BLACK PAINT.

SEAM PAINT, a Perfect Substitute for Rosin. Also, Black and Bright Varnish, Roofing Pitch, Tar, &c. Quality guaranteed equal to anything manufactured.

Office & Works, Dartmouth  
TELEPHONE 920.

## GRIFFIN & KELTIE,

Monumental Designers and  
SCULPTORS.

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

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

323 Barrington St., HALIFAX, N. S.

At 132 Granville Street,

That is six doors south of Duke St,

## MOIR, SON & CO.

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

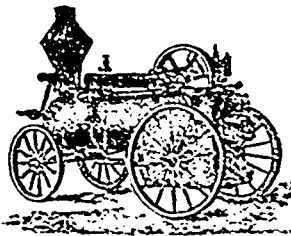
## AARON SINFIELD,

MASON AND BUILDER, HALIFAX.

BOILERS, OVENS, & all kinds of FURNACE WORK a Specialty.

Jobbing promptly executed in best Mechanical Style, in Country as well as City, at Lowest possible Rates. ADDRESS—BRUNSWICK ST.

E. LEONARD & SONS



E. LEONARD & SONS

BEFORE BUYING  
ENGINES, BOILERS,  
ROTARY SAW MILLS  
OR WOOD WORKING MACHINERY,  
Write **GEO. H. EVANS,**  
62 WATER STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.  
For Catalogue C and prices.

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

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

## WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER,

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

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

## MINING.

CANADA.

From Annual Statistical Number of The Engineering and Mining Journal:

By JOHN STEWART, M. E.

(Continued)

In the Buckingham district the Phosphate of Lime Company's mine at High Rock has produced about 600 tons a month, with 175 men employed. In July new ground to the northwest of Cap Rock pit was opened. At present 50 men are employed. The Canadian Phosphate Company operated the Union mine during the season. The Central Lake Mining Company was formed by Mr. S. P. Franchot and Capt. Macnaughton, of Buckingham, and American capitalists to mine phosphate lots 7, 8, 9 and 10 in range 1<sup>st</sup>, Portland West. About 1,000 tons were hauled while the sleighing lasted, and mining progressed during the season. The General Phosphate Corporation, Limited, has operated the High Falls and Ross Mountain mines and constructed plants at both mines, the want of which has necessarily curtailed the output hitherto. At the Ross Mountain mine a bedded deposit of phosphate was discovered on the east or river side and was worked. The first shipment of 600 tons was made in May to Hamburg. Mr. S. P. Franchot, with American capitalists, has organized the Emerald Mining Company to work the old Emerald mine of the Ottawa Mining Company. The Dominion Phosphate Company operated the North Star and Washington property near the Emerald mine. The Little Rapids mine was worked with a small force by W. A. Allen, the owner. The Anglo-Continental Guano Work Company worked the Etna and Star Hill mines during the year. The Dominion Phosphate Company, Limited, suspended work at the London mine near Little Rapids in May.

The majority of the phosphate mines are closed for the winter on account of the local government placing a royalty of 3 per cent. on the output of all minerals, and are awaiting the results of the passing of the bill or the petitions to have it disallowed. The High Rock with 50 men and the High Falls with 90 men are the only mines at present being worked. The locks at Little Rapids were completed this fall and the dam is to be constructed this winter, which will raise the water 12 ft. and give uninterrupted navigation from Little Rapids to the High Falls and greatly benefit the mines on the upper part of the river.

The shipments of phosphate rock from Montreal during the season of 1891, as per Custom-House manifests, aggregated 14,009 tons, as against 21,762 tons in 1890. The shipments each year were distributed as follows:—

Destination.	1890.	1891.	Destination.	1890.	1891.
Liverpool.....	11,193	6,972	Queentown.....	84	.....
London.....	4,446	2,755	West Hartlepool....	.....	650
Hamburg.....	2,805	840	Cardiff.....	.....	300
Gt. Sgow.....	1,752	1,411	Bristol.....	.....	284
Hull.....	820	60	Leith.....	.....	187
Grimsby.....	422	125	Antwerp.....	.....	150
Newcastle.....	200	225	Fleetwood.....	.....	50
Swansea.....	130	.....			
				21,762	14,009

**GRAPHITE**—The property in the Buckingham district owned by Mr. Walker, a lawyer of Ottawa, has been operated to a small extent during the year, with a view to effect a sale, which did not, however, materialize, and the miners quit work as the pay was behind. Another graphite property near Donaldson's Lake has been operated by Mr. Jacob Weart, president of the Graphite Lubricating Company, of Jersey City, N. J., and a new process and plant employed with, it is said, satisfactory results. Shipments of dressed graphite have been made from this mine.

**IRON**—The Bristol iron mine near Ottawa has been leased on royalty for a term of years by Messrs. Ennis & Co., of New York. The engine house was destroyed by fire in April, and was rebuilt with the addition of two roasting kilns, crushers and elevator, which gives the plant a capacity of handling 100 tons of ore per day. The mine closed down in July with 10,000 tons of ore on hand. This ore is mined for export to the United States. There are two companies operating charcoal blast furnaces in the Province of Quebec at present, both using bog ore and producing car-wheel pig iron. These are the Canada Iron Furnace Company, Limited, at Radnor, near Three Rivers, which uses local ores and manufactures for the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Messrs. John McDougall & Sons, at Drummondville, who use ores from the Ottawa Valley and manufacture for the Grand Trunk Railway.

**LEAD**—The Galena mine at Lake Temiscamingue produced about 175 tons of concentrates assaying 16 oz. silver per ton and 70 per cent. lead during the year. The first shipment of 75 tons was made to the Balboch Smelting and Refining Company in January. The shaft was sunk 25 ft. during the winter, and at 125 feet water was struck in such volume that the mine was closed down in March. Drifts had been driven at the 100-ft. level, and the mine at this depth was practically valueless.

**MICA**—In the phosphate districts of Kingston and the Rideau Canal, in eastern Ontario, and in the Templeton district of Quebec a large number of properties have been worked for amber or colored mica for the use of electrical manufacturers. This class of mica is found associated with phosphate veins, at times occurring on the walls, and at times forming the whole vein filling. It is exported to the United States and England; both in the rough and in cut and split forms. Statistics of output are not obtainable at present, as the shipments are made in small lots.

(To be continued.)

A DETROIT MIRACLE.

A GREAT TRIUMPH FOR CANADIAN MEDICAL SCIENCE.

Particulars of One of the Most Remarkable Cures on Record Described by the Detroit News - A Story Worth a Careful Perusal.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 29th, 1892.— A case has just come to light here, the particulars of which are published in the *Evening News*, which will be read with considerable interest by all Canadians, as it records the remarkable achievement of a Canadian medical discovery, which has already, in its own country, won great and enduring fame. At this added triumph there is no doubt the fellow countrymen of the proprietors will rejoice, as it sheds lustre on Canadian science. The story is told by the *News* as follows:—

The following paragraph, which appeared in the *News* a short time ago, furnished the basis of this information—a case that was so wonderfully remarkable that it demanded further explanation. It is of sufficient importance to the *News*' readers to report it to them fully. It was so important then that it attracted considerable attention at the time. The following is the paragraph in question:—

"C. B. Northrop, for 28 years one of the best known merchants on Woodward Avenue, who was supposed to be dying last spring of locomotor ataxia, or creeping paralysis, has secured a new lease of life and returned to work at his store. The disease has always been supposed to be incurable, but Mr. Northrop's condition is greatly improved, and it looks now as if the grave would be cheated of its prey."

Since that time Mr. Northrop has steadily improved, not only in looks, but in condition, till he has regained his old-time strength.

It has been hinted to the writer of this article, who was acquainted with Mr. Northrop, that this miraculous change had been wrought by a very simple remedy called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. When asked about it Mr. Northrop fully verified the statement, and not only so, but he had taken pains to inform any one who was suffering in a similar manner when he heard of any such case. Mr. Northrop was enthusiastic at the result in his own case of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It was a remedy that he had heard of after he had tried everything he could hope to give him relief. He had been in the care of the best physicians, who did all they could to alleviate this terrible malady, but without any avail. He had given up hope, when a friend in Lockport, N. Y., wrote him of the case of a person there who had been cured in similar circumstances by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The person cured at Lockport had obtained his information respecting Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from an article published in the *Hamilton, Ont., Times*. The case was called "The Hamilton Miracle," and told the story of a man in that city who, after almost incredible suffering, was pronounced by the most eminent physicians to be incurable and permanently disabled. He had spent hundreds of dollars in all sorts of treatment and appliances, only to be

told in the end that there was no hope for him, and that cure was impossible. The person alluded to (Mr. John Marshall, of 25 Little William St., Hamilton, Ont.) was a member of the Royal Templars of Temperance, and after having been pronounced permanently disabled and incurable by the physicians, was paid the \$1,000 disability insurance provided by the order for its members in such cases, for years Mr. Marshall had been utterly helpless, and was barely able to drag himself around his house with the aid of crutches. His agonies were almost unbearable and life was a burden to him, when at last relief came. Some months after he had been paid the disability claim he heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and was induced to try them. The result was miraculous; almost from the outset an improvement was noticed, and in a few months the man whom medical experts had said was incurable, was going about the city healthier and stronger than before. Mr. Marshall was so well known in Hamilton, that all the city newspapers wrote up his wonderful recovery in detail, and it was thus, as before stated, that Mr. Northrop came into possession of the information that led to his equally marvellous recovery. One could scarcely conceive a case more hopeless than that of Mr. Northrop.

His injury came about in this wise. One day nearly four years ago, he stumbled and fell the complete length of a flight of stairs which were at the rear of his store. His head and spine were severely injured. He was picked up and taken to his home. Creeping paralysis very soon developed itself, and in spite of the most strenuous efforts of friends and physicians the terrible affliction fastened itself upon him. For nearly two years he was perfectly helpless. He could do nothing to support his strength in the least effort. He had to be wheeled about in an invalid's chair. He was weak, pale and fast sinking when this timely information came that veritably snatched his life from the jaws of death. Those, who at that time saw a feeble old man wheeled into his store on an invalid's chair, would not recognize the man now, so great is the change that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have wrought. When Mr. Northrop learned of the remedy that had cured Mr. Marshall in Hamilton, and the person in Lockport, he procured a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through Messrs Basset & L'Hommedieu, 95 Woodward Avenue, and from the outset found an improvement. He faithfully adhered to the use of the remedy until now he is completely restored. Mr. Northrop declares that there can be no doubt as to Pink Pills being the cause of his restoration to health, as all other remedies and medical treatment left him in a condition rapidly going from bad to worse, until at last it was declared there was no hope for him and he was pronounced incurable. He was in this terrible condition when he began to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and they have restored him to health.

Mr. Northrop was asked what was claimed for this wonderful remedy, and replied that he understood the proprietors claim it to be a blood builder and nerve restorer; supplying in a condensed form all the elements necessary to enrich the blood, restore shattered nerves and drive out disease. It is claimed by the proprietors that

Pink Pills will cure paralysis, rheumatism, sciatica, palpitation of the heart, headache, and all diseases peculiar to females, loss of appetite, dizziness, sleeplessness, loss of memory, and all diseases arising from overwork, mental worry, loss of vital force, etc.

"I want to say," said Mr. Northrop, "that I don't have much faith in patent medicines, but I cannot say too much in praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The proprietors, however, claim that they are not a patent medicine in the sense in which that term is used, but a highly scientific preparation, the result of years of careful study and experiment on the part of the proprietors, and the pills were successfully used in private practice for years before being placed for general sale. Mr. Northrop declares that he is a living example that there is nothing to equal these pills as a cure for nerve diseases. On inquiry the writer found that these pills were manufactured by Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brookville, Ont., and Morris-town, N. Y., and the pills are sold in boxes, (never in bulk by the hundred) at 50 cents a box, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., from either above addresses. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment with them comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies, or medical treatment. This case is one of the most remarkable on record, and as it is one right here in Detroit and not a thousand miles away, it can be easily verified. Mr. Northrop is very well known to the people of Detroit, and he says he is only too glad to testify of the marvellous good wrought in his case. He says he considers it his duty to help all who are similarly afflicted by any word he can say in behalf of the wonderful efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. If any of the *News* readers want any further information, we feel sure Mr. Northrop would willingly oblige them, as he has the writer in relating these facts to him.



PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Synopsis of "The General Mining Act," Chapter 16, 64th Victoria.

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

GOLD AND SILVER.

PROSPECTING LICENSES up to 160 acres (each 150 feet by 250 feet), issued at 50 cts. an area up to 10 acres, and 20 cts. afterwards per acre, good for one year. These licenses can be renewed for second year, by payment of one-half above amount.

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

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

MINES, OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.

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

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

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

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

ROYALTY ES.

Coal, 10 cts. per ton of 2,240 lbs.  
Copper, 4 cts. on every 1 per cent. in a ton of 2,352 lbs.  
Lead, 2 cts. on every 1 per cent. in a ton of 2,240 lbs.  
Iron, 5 cts. per ton of 2,240 lbs.  
And other Minerals in proportion.

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

L. J. TWEEDIE,

Surveyor General.

COALS.

SYDNEY COAL, VICTORIA COAL, ANTHRACITE COAL.

For Prices and Terms of SYDNEY COAL, address

CUNARD & MORROW, HALIFAX,

AGENTS GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

And of VICTORIA COAL,

S. CUNARD & CO.

AGENTS LOW POINT, BARRASOIS, AND LINGAN MINING CO., LIMITED.

Local Requirements of any of the above COALS supplied by S. CUNARD & CO.

TRURO FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO.

TRURO, N. S.

MANUFACTURERS.

GOLD MINING MACHINERY A SPECIALTY.

Boilers and Engines, Stoves, Ship Castings and Ship Steering Wheels.

IMPROVED ROTARY SAW MILLS. SHINGLE and LATH MACHINES.



## CITY CHIMES.

The report of the Public Schools of Halifax for the past year submitted by Supervisor MacKay shows our schools to be in many respects in a very satisfactory condition, and we feel sure this report will be read with interest by parents, teachers and pupils as well as all who are interested in the progress and requirements of the public schools. The returns show a slight decrease in the number of pupils enrolled, which was doubtless due to the prevalence of diphtheria in the city during the winter of 1891. Mr. MacKay points out some defects in the present course of study pursued in our schools which deserve careful consideration. It is only too true that the average pupil is already overburdened with many and difficult studies and could not advantageously take up more subjects, but it is equally true that too much time is devoted to unnecessary details that might well be given to more important work. We quote Mr. MacKay's remarks with regard to the present system of study:—"I have already indicated how much could be made for the study of composition and literature by letting them take the place of grammar, geography and history as at present taught use up altogether too much of the pupil's energy. It is true that they do not take up very much time in school. But in the form of long and tedious memorizing of dates and unimportant facts, of lists of cities, rivers and ancient statistics they leave the conscientious scholar scarcely time for necessary sleep. Now the fault lies partly in the text-books as well as in the teachers, and arises partly from the tyranny of oppressive examinations. The text-book in British history contains 227 pages of uniformly small monotonous type, together with a table of 500 dates. No difference of letter press discriminates the more important dates or paragraphs of the text, nor do any historical maps illuminate its dreary pages. Although it is ably and impartially written, yet a book of half the number of words with illustrative maps for different periods and places would suit our schools much better. The text on its various pages would leave upon the memory a much more enduring impression. We are not yet ready to smile at judicious memoric helps. Our larger geography, though superior in type and maps, is likewise too ponderous. The fact is that this book is not at all needed. The junior geography somewhat enlarged would be all that is necessary for the common schools. For the Academy a small hand-book such as Mill's commercial geography with an atlas would give the best results. Let the pupils have short lessons in these subjects and let them be encouraged to read extensively works of travel and history." We think all interested will heartily endorse the Supervisor's opinion on this important topic, and as those who have received a public school training recall the long hours spent in committing to memory uninteresting and really unimportant facts, as quickly forgotten as learned, we feel sure the general opinion will be that this is a defect urgently requiring remedy. The Departments of Manual training and Kindergarten work which have been added to the public school system have proved very successful, and good work is being done in both classes. Mr. MacKay earnestly advocates a course of professional training for teachers, a "parental home" for unruly and unmanageable boys, to be under the charge of a superior teacher and under the control of the School Board, and speaks favorably with regard to the establishment of a cooking school in connection with the schools of Halifax. There is no reason why any child in our city may not obtain a good, practical education, and we are glad to hear encouraging reports of the advancement being made in the provision of educational facilities for the coming men and women of our land.

We have never sided with those in our city who deride the military nor with those to whom familiarity with the sons of Mars means social nirvana; but we have frequently expressed our contempt for those who toady after the officers, and for some of the latter who have not shown the hall mark of gentility in their bearing towards Halifaxians. We therefore feel free to speak plainly on the subject of the recent toboggan mishaps which, it appears, were in a large measure due to the inexperience of the gentlemen of the garrison who undertook, unwisely, the management of toboggans and the care of young ladies. The recklessness of the girls is apparent; but one is at a loss to understand why any young lady would care to confide herself to the unskilled guidance of a novice in the somewhat dangerous sport of tobogganing, rather than to some tried and well-proved Halifax lad, just for the reason that the former bears His Majesty's commission. It would be wise for strangers to perfect themselves in the art of going down hill before inviting young ladies to accompany them, and the latter, for the sake of sound bones had better not take the risks of a random descent on the ci adel. We do not mean to say that officers should not toboggan, but that they should learn how to, and to the credit of most of them be it said they are not slow at making themselves at home in our winter sports.

Sunday will be St. Valentine's Day. The ancient custom of celebrating the 14th of February by the sending of love tokens appears to be gradually dying out, and in this matter of fact ago our young people consider this mode of expressing their feelings very much out of date. Perhaps Cupid is growing less sentimental and diffident as the years go by, and the victims of the blinded little god are not prompted in these later days to thus declare their devotion to the fair object of their choice. At any rate the custom is a pretty one and has at least age on its side to commend it. It has been said that Saint Valentine "was a man of most admirable parts and so famous for his love and charity that the custom of choosing Valentines upon his festival took its rise from thence." After perusing the lengthy lists of bachelors resident in our city and the towns round about, which have of late been published in the columns of one of our contemporaries, it seems that it is about time to revive the custom which was such a boon in times gone by to bashful lovers.

The sacred concert to be given by the choir of Trinity Church on the 23rd of this month gives every indication of being a very enjoyable entertainment for all who appreciate sacred music.

The carnival at the Exhibition Rink on Tuesday evening next promises to be a grand affair, and the public will probably turn out in large numbers to see "what is to be seen." The ladies and gentlemen of the private afternoon party who are to take part in the cotillion are perfecting themselves in their art by practice, and a very enjoyable evening is anticipated on this festive occasion. The 66th and Leicestershire bands will furnish music.

St. Patrick's Minstrels are preparing a first-class programme, consisting of new songs, witty stories, etc., for the entertainment to be given by them on Monday evening, 15th inst., at the Academy of Music, and will no doubt furnish their audience a limitless fund of amusement. This popular company has won many laurels in the city, and has an enviable reputation for truly enjoyable minstrel shows, and we feel quite safe in predicting a substantial welcome on Monday evening. The proceeds of this performance are to go towards the building fund of St. Mary's new Glebe House.

The energetic company of amateurs who are to present the comedy entitled "School" at the Academy of Music on Tuesday, March 1st, deserve a large and appreciative audience. This company consists of several well-known ladies and gentlemen of this city, assisted by a few of our Military friends who are ever ready to help forward any worthy social movement. The fact that the proceeds of this entertainment are to be devoted towards paying for the new drop curtain and scenery of the Academy stage which is now being finished by the well-known Halifax artist, William Gill, should appeal to the hearts (and pockets) of all patriotic theatre-goers of Halifax.

Supervisor McKay in his report to the school board speaks favorably of teaching boys as well as girls the use of the needle. In this we heartily concur. When we went to school the boys were allowed to bring various sorts of plain and fancy work to do during sewing hour, and they proved fully as industrious as the girl members of the sewing circle. Every boy should be taught at least to sew on buttons, for there are times in the affairs of men when female assistance is not available, and even a small amount of knowledge of this useful art is a valuable possession. It will not make Bettys of the boys to teach them this, and more, of sewing, and will serve to interest them in the hour devoted to needle work. It is well worthy the consideration of our educationists.

Are all the grumblers, as well as the good-natured people, satisfied with this weather? It is to be hoped so, for if not we are afraid the best is not good enough for them and they must needs turn their footsteps to some more congenial clime for full gratification. The bountiful fall of snow has turned our darkness into light and the transformation is very pleasing. The fine sleighing and typical winter weather of this week has brightened the aspect of our social as well as business life, and the clear and exhilarating air, not too cold, is thoroughly enjoyable; for as some aspiring poet said

"When ice is thick and deep's the snow  
And winter days are drear, O!  
Man wants but little here below  
Zero."

Tobogganing, snowshoeing, skating and sleighing parties have been taking full advantage of the delightful opportunities afforded for the health-giving sports of our Canadian winter.

The entertainments given on Thursday and Friday evenings of last week by Zera Semon at the Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Wanderers Amateur Athletic Association, did not attract as large audiences as had been anticipated, though Professor Semon was at his best, and the long list of wenders he performed on these occasions were very interesting and provided much amusement to those present. The Club will realize about one hundred dollars from these performances.

Among the many merry parties who have taken advantage of the excellent sleighing this week none appeared to more thoroughly enter into the spirit of the occasion and thoroughly enjoy the "fleeting moments" than the Social Club, who, starting from their new club rooms, corner of Duke and Barrington Streets, on Tuesday afternoon drove to Bedford and there partook of a bountiful repast. The "bois bakers" of the city also had their drive on Tuesday. The snowy moonlit roads present a fascinating prospect for all in search of pleasure, and the merry jingle of the bells and happy voices of the young that resound on the evening air testify that many hearts are echoing the words of the old song:—

"Oh what fun it is to ride  
In a one-horse open sleigh."

The concerts to be given this evening and to-morrow evening at the Academy of Music, under the patronage of his Honor the Lieut.-Governor, by the full band of the Leicestershire Regiment are going to be worthy of extensive patronage. One of the attractions of the programme will be a display of the famous Mrs. Jarley's waxworks, which have been brought to Halifax for this occasion, and which will doubtless be very interesting. The ladies of the Regiment have interested themselves in these entertainments and have spared no pains to ensure success.

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