

THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL NOTES	3, 4
CONTRIBUTED.	
In the Lobby	"By-stander" 8, 9
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Chit-Chat and Chuckles	5
The Critic's Calendar	6, 7
Poetry—A good old-fashioned Winter	8
Industrial Notes	9
Commercial	10, 11
Market Quotations	11
Serial—The Railroad Scheme	12
A Casual Encounter	12, 13
Mining	14, 15, 16
Chess	18
Draughts—Checkers	6
City Chimes	18

THE CRITIC,

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

IN THE SHEEP FOLD.—Perhaps of all domestic animals the sheep suffer most severely during the chill months of winter. They are too often neglected by the farmers, on the plea that if properly housed they can take care of themselves until grazing weather arrives, and too often they are poorly fed during their shut-in season. The sheep that in the spring are lean and languid are not profitable sheep to the farmer. It is in his interest to keep them at all times in good condition if he wishes to secure good wool and good mutton. Both the horse and the ox can be "fed up" in a short period, but the sheep does not share their peculiarity in this respect. The farmers who are now feeding their flocks with cleanly and suitable food, and who are mindful of their proper shelter, are the farmers whose profits from their flocks in the coming season will make their careless neighbors both wondering and jealous.

COMPARATIVE GROWTHS.—Observations have been taken in the schools of the City of Worcester as to the comparative growth of boys and girls. Over three thousand pupils were weighed and measured, and the results of the investigations were most interesting. At five years of age the boys were, as a rule, taller than girls of the same age, but by the seventh year the two sexes were found to be of equal height. From the ages of nine to eleven the boys were found to be the superior in height, until at about the twelfth year, when the girls rapidly increased in size, distancing the boys for a period of three years. From fifteen on the boy steadily grows, of course until he has passed the early years of the twenties, while the girls were found to have ceased growing at the age of seventeen. In weight the boys had a decided superiority excepting in the years between twelve and fourteen, when the girls were found to be much the heavier.

NO LONGER DUCKED.—Not long ago complaint was made in the court, Toronto, of a woman who was characterized as a "common scold." The evidence against her was plain and convincing, but both judge and jury were embarrassed by the fact that the punishment prescribed by the law of the Dominion for such an offender was "a public ducking in the horse pond." As there was no horse pond at hand, and as public opinion has long ago disallowed ducking even for worse offences the jury did not attempt to show the courage which their convictions entitled them to, but incontinently sent in a verdict of "not guilty," thereby relieving the judge from a most embarrassing situation. A similar case came recently before a court at Jersey City, N. J., where the woman being found guilty, a \$10.00 fine was imposed by the judge in lieu of the now-impracticable sentence. It will be news to many women that the ancient penalty of ducking is still an authorized punishment for offenders.

PROGRESSIVE INDIANA.—The residents of the State of Indiana are quite ready to move in the matter of road-reform, although the peculiar provisions of the bill which the promoters of the movement have recently introduced into the State Legislature are more sweeping than judicious in their scope. The farmers will be delighted to share their burden of the expenditure with the owners of bicycles and other pleasure vehicles, who are to be invited to pay \$1.00 a year to the road funds. It is also proposed to tax traction engines, timber wheels, and portable engines, at the rate of \$10.00 per annum to appropriate all unclaimed fees to the road-service, and to secure the free labor of County prisoners and State convicts. Perhaps the most peculiar provision is, that wife beaters shall not have the option of a fine, but shall be compelled to do road service. The bill will doubtless be shorn of some of its glories before it becomes law, but its present state indicates fairly well the aspect of the American mind towards a much-needed reform.

WITHIN THE PRISON WALLS.—We are glad to note a more rational tone on the subject of the treatment of convicts. Many people now admit that even the convict is a human being, and that he is entitled to reasonable treatment. When we consider the social status of the prisoner of the last generation, we cannot but be surprised and delighted at this revulsion in public feeling. In many parts of the United States and in Canada the prisoner becomes in a sense the property of the Government. His family may be in utter need outside of the prison walls, while he may be earning comfortable wages within, but it is not in his power to aid those who should be dependent upon his honest efforts—he is set to make money for the Government. A more rational treatment would be to allow the prisoner to support his family by means of his labor beyond that necessary to repay the Government for his board and lodging. It would speedily be found an economical change, for the enforced pauperism of his family would be partially, if not wholly, prevented, and a high incentive to industry would be kept before the laborer. This suggestion seems to us to have the right ring about it, and we shall be heartily glad if at some future day it may be found to work advantageously in the prisons of our Maritime Provinces.

A WORD FOR THE LITTLE ONES.—The Kindergarten system of education has been given a fair trial in our city. A capable instructress has trained several young teachers to carry on the work, and yet Halifax is extremely ill equipped with these most necessary schools. The Kindergarten system has proven itself to be one of the greatest modern educational plans, its benefits are far-reaching, improving the morals, the manual skill and the general ability of every child brought within its influences. It is not a cheap system, but on the other hand its results have been vastly beneficial in the cities where the Kindergartens have been adopted. In many of the large American cities and in several of our Canadian cities, the Kindergartens have done a grand work in reclaiming the children of degraded or of poverty-stricken parents. Why cannot Halifax have as good Kindergarten departments as other cities? Why should our children be debarred from advantages which are accorded to many whose homes are in much smaller towns? Is it a question of expense for it can hardly be one of expediency. If so, let the idea of the breadth and scope of the Kindergarten training be everywhere made known, until public opinion shall demand and obtain the much-needed educational privilege.

HOW DEATH THE LITTLE BUSY BEE?—The keeping of bees is found both profitable and pleasant work in many parts of our Province, but each year we hear of novices in the art who are disheartened by their last year's experience. The trouble is, that they fail to recognize that bee-keeping is an art, and a fine one, requiring experience, skill and energy. In the first place the bee stock should be carefully selected, on the same principle that the farmer selects good strains of blood to breed his stock from. The experienced honey-raiser does not trust to random stock from country hives, but obtains the famous Italian bees, secure in the knowledge that he is repeating the experience of centuries of bee keepers. Another error of the amateur is in ignoring the needs of the little insects during the winter season. Too often the slighty built nives which have done good service in sunny weather are the only protection for the bees in the cold winter months. Thick walls and double windows in their hives are needed for the bees in our Province, else they will too often continue their chilled season of hibernation into the sleep of death. Many hives in which the question of warmth has been considered, are yet found to be full of dead bees in the spring. The cause of the destruction is that the bees are too far-removed from the honey, owing to the faulty construction of the hive. After our present severe winter many of our bee-keepers will have reason to be discouraged, but a little careful study of the cause of their failures will be greatly to the advantage of their next year's experimenting.

GOOD ENOUGH TO EAT—A novel and most appetising map of the United States is now under course of construction for the Chicago Fair. The map is the work of a vegetable and fruit preserving company, and the materials used in its construction are the products of the firm. The states contrast in colors, being laid down in tomatoes, corn, peas or beans, lakes and rivers are shown in vinegar, islands in pickles, and cities are indicated by cloves. The cost of this single exhibit, which, by the way, measures 24 ft. by 18 ft., will amount to \$15,000.

NOT A BAD IDEA—An American engineer was confronted recently with the problem of erecting a long low wooden store-house, for the storage of heavy machinery, on a swampy piece of ground. Owing to the nature of the soil, it was considered impossible to secure a steady foundation, but the bright-brained man was equal to the emergency. Ordinary post-holes were dug, in which were placed casks, filled to the depth of a foot with iron turnings. On top of this the posts were placed in an erect position, and the remaining space was wedged full of turnings. A solution of salt and water was poured over the contents of the casks, which, by chemical action, solidified the particles of iron into a solid mass. It is claimed that the novel foundation is superior to those of concrete, in use in similar circumstances.

STILL ALIVE!—The little Republic of Honduras has been caught in the meshes of the erstwhile Louisiana Lottery Co. The people expect that the prosperity of their country will be greatly increased by the revenues from the company, for beside the lump sum of \$1,000,000 in gold which the Government has already received, a graduated percentage of from one to three cents is to be paid on the face value of all tickets sold. On the other hand Honduras has granted the Lottery Company many valuable privileges. The island of Gusaia has been conceded to the company, as well as much valuable land throughout the state. The right of the company to lay cable lines or establish steamship lines is already granted, all goods belonging to the company or its employees are admitted free of duty, and the exemption of the employees from military service and from taxes is conceded. In the long run, we fear that little Honduras will find that she has made an extremely bad bargain.

IT MAY FREEZE TOO!—Many of our shivering citizens will envy the more fortunate inhabitants of Boise City, Idaho, who have decided that life, without a reasonable amount of heat, is scarcely worth living. They are now planning a system of hot water heating which is extremely novel in its arrangement. The hot springs outside the town are to be utilized for heating purposes, and well-protected conduit pipes will convey the boiling water to the city, where it will be distributed to the buildings whose owners wish for the change. It is claimed that the cost of heating public buildings and houses will be reduced to a very low rate, and the city authorities are wild with delight over the new scheme. Halifax has no possible system of hot water works, and our house owners have had so stern an experience with the cold water works during the last cold snap, that some of them would fain fly the country for a more promising region. Take courage friends—the back of old winter is already broken, and there is no especial guarantee that our friends at Boise City may not wake up some frosty morning to find their hot water service in the state of our own too often congealed pipes.

SOME DEATH RATE STATISTICS—An interesting paper on the death-rate statistics of various professional and working men has recently been compiled. The death rate is strikingly low among clergymen, but it is followed closely by the record of the gardeners and farmers. Grocers, carpenters, and fishermen are also registered at low figures, but the figures increase rapidly to denote the death percentage of brewers, liquor dealers, costermongers and earthenware makers. Special diseases seize on the makers of lucifer matches, the makers of artificial flowers, the chimney sweeps, and the workers in many kinds of metal. The three occupations with greatest liability to fatal accident—mining, stone and slate quarrying and fishing—do not show a high death rate, and aside from fatal accidents the coal miners can claim as low a record as the agricultural laborer, while the immunity of the coal dust-breathing miner from the ravages of consumption is most remarkable. Many occupations which entail dust-inhaling have a light death rate. The cutlers, file-makers, Cornish miners and cotton mill hands are especially liable to consumption, although the dust-breathing millers, bakers and carpenters suffer no ill-effect.

KEEP THEM ON THE FARM—An interesting discussion took place last month at a meeting of the Farmers' Association at Fredericton, N. B. Several of the practical farmers present attributed the lack of interest of the young generation in agricultural matters to the fact that agricultural pursuits were almost unrecognized in the public schools. Dr. Inch, Supt. of Education, argued that the fault did not lie with the teachers or their text-books, but with the farmers themselves, who took no pains to interest their sons and daughters in farm life, although they vigorously required that chores of all description should be performed by them. He claimed that life is made senseless and irksome to the farmer's lad, because there seems to be no future ahead of him but one of endless drudgery. If the lad could but earn a small wage for his services, in money, in a patch of ground or in cattle, his lively interest and co-operation would in most cases be secured. The Supt. claimed that the whole trend of the public school training to a boy whose interest in the farm was thus assured by his parents, was to

make him a better farm hand and a better citizen. The great need in New Brunswick seems to be for the establishment of a school of agriculture, where definite training can be given. At such a school the errors of both home and school training may be corrected, and unless we are greatly mistaken in our ideas there is much to be said on the matter, both by the farmers and the educationists.

NOT UNDER THE STARS AND STRIPES—The neat little Revolution at Hawaii has had both an enlivening and a sobering effect on the American Press. There is no longer a keen desire to annex the island kingdom, and to pension off the dusky royal family who are said to have retrograded into idol worshippers. The revolutionists are now known to be composed of a class of American sugar planters, who, being anxious to secure the bounties on home-grown sugar, thought to bring about annexation. The American Consul at Hawaii hoisted the Stars and Stripes and declared a Cromwellian protectorate, and yet there was no remonstrance from the British press, although the *Daily News*, the organ of the Imperial Government, casually remarked that "British interests were not compatible with American ownership of the only coaling station in the middle of the Pacific Ocean." The excitement of the United States papers gradually cooled off—rumors were afloat that the British Government would act when convenient. There was no undignified haste or rash assertion on the part of Her Majesty's representative, but the quiet force and authority of their policy has been a serious discouragement to the would-be land-grabbers.

PROTECTION TO THE FEMALE WORKER—For many years a vigorous protest has been made in portions of the British press against the abuses which work-women were subjected to in the matters of long hours of labor, wages kept almost at the starvation limit, and the horrors of the sweating system. Deputations from the various Women's Trade Unions, and from the social and friendly leagues which have been established for the benefit of the woman-worker, recently waited upon the Home Secretary and urged upon him the need of proper legislation to protect the rights of the laboring class which they represented. They asked in particular that female inspectors might be appointed for all factories and workshops in which women and children were employed. Mr. Asquith has pledged himself to give the female inspectors a trial, and their appointments will at once follow, but whether the inspectors will be of the class which the deputation demand—the practical working class—remains to be seen. Mr. Asquith, though opposed to Women's Suffrage, has done good service to the cause of women's rights by acknowledging the excellent service which women have rendered on School Boards and as Poor Guardians, and his last experiment, we have no doubt, will be quite as satisfactory in its results.

THE ITALIAN BANK SCANDAL—A long-threatening storm cloud has burst about the heads of the Italian Government. In 1885 there was a period of depression in Roman financial matters, caused by the fact that but fifty-six per cent of the paper money in circulation could be redeemed either by the banks or the Treasury. In order to tide over the crisis, the Government made a bad matter worse by authorizing six banks to issue still more paper money. In a short time paper money to the extent of four times the value of the capital was in circulation. The credit of the banks and of the Government was inextricably involved. The failure of the Banco Romana and the consequent investigation of its affairs at once implicated the Government in some shady transactions. The past four years have been marked by many unprosperous speculations, which have tied up both the real and the fictitious capital, and by a steadily increasing national expenditure, the deficit for the past few years running from \$5,000,000 to \$20,000,000 per year. A host of prominent men, the King, the past Premiers, Crispi and Rudini, and the present Primo Minister, Geolletti, are all connected with the financial trouble, and the Republican element of the nation proclaim themselves quite willing to assist in any way the Revolution against authority which they hope the present crisis to result in.

A CANADIAN HISTORY—The need of a good history of our Dominion for use in our public schools has long been felt. Our young people are growing up with but a few random ideas concerning the early days of the settlement of the Dominion, and the histories so far prepared have been either so concise as to lack in general interest, or too elaborate for the requirements of a school text-book. The Dominion History Committee have made a wise move in the direction of securing a better compilation, and they only await the action of the Province of Quebec to make a definite public announcement. Representatives have been appointed from each Province to consider the matter, and with the exception of the representatives from Quebec, they have arranged to obtain the sum of \$2,000 in all from their respective Governments for the furtherance of their work. The idea is to advertise widely for a proper school history, and in order to insure the work of many competent writers to offer prizes, not only to the successful competitor, but to the four best writers whose work is rejected by the committee. The sum of \$200 will be awarded to each of the four unsuccessful authors, \$900 will be given the committee for travelling and other expenses, and a margin of \$500 will be reserved for unforeseen calls. The successful contestant will be amply recompensed for his labors by the purchase of his book by the educational authorities. We trust that this rather novel scheme for securing a suitable text-book may be carried out, and that Quebec will agree to co-operate with the other Provinces in the good work. We trust also that some of our Nova Scotian writers may be heard from when the results of the competition are made known.

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CHIT CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

COASTING.

Single sleds and double rippers
Vanish down the hill;
Merry laughter, horns a-blowing
Loudly cannot still.
Little shrieks of girlish terror,
Soft arms closely cling,
While the songs of flying coasters
Make the night air ring.

Who would ask for warmer climates
Seeking fun like this?
Bless you! a Nova Scotia winter
Means a lot of bliss.
Even we sedate prim people
Feel our senses thrill,
As we hear the merry coasters
Dashing down the hill.

Some people are a good deal like angels' wings. That is, they are no earthly use to anybody.

A man has to love children very, very much, to be able to think faster than he speaks, when he steps on a little tin cart as he is groping barefooted across his chamber in the dark.

The revival of old fashions has been predicted for some time, but the first model of the old fashioned winters is pronounced by the general public decidedly inferior to the new styles in weather.

Some love the stately proud brunette,
And some the blonde alone;
But I adore the girl who is
Without a chaperon.

"Of course it hurts, Josiah," said Mrs. Chugwater, as she applied the liniment and rubbed it vigorously. "Rheumatism always hurts. You must grin and bear it."

"I'm willing to bear it, Samantha," groaned Mr. Chugwater, "but I'm jiggered if I'm going to grin."

CAREFULLY TRAINED.—Little Dick—"Mamma, may I stay with Billy Beeswax all night?"

"Mamma—" I'm afraid you'll forget to say your prayers."

"Little Dick—" No, I couldn't, 'cause he has to say 'em hisself. His mamma is just as cross an' ugly 'bout that as you are."

Mother (to Johnny, just back from a visit to his aunt's):—"What was your auntie doing?"

Johnny:—"Minding the baby."

Mother:—"You should say tending, not minding."

Johnny:—"Hub! You don't know that baby."

Modest. "You inherited quite a nice little fortune," said the lawyer.

"Yes," replied the fortunate youth.

"I suppose you will pay a lot of your debts now?"

"I had thought of it, but I concluded to make no change in my manner of living. I don't want to be accused of vulgar display."

WHY HE LEFT.—Big Sister—I don't see why Mr. Nicafollo should have left so early this evening.

Little Brother—I guess he went home to count his money.

"Count his money?"

"Of course. I told him you was wondering how much he had."

THE GOLDEN EXCEPTION.

She lifts back the window curtain;
He closes the gate below;
She smiles—a coquette I am certain;
His eyes take a tender glow.
Will it be this way after marriage?
Will they play at sweethearts through life?
Listen, you who true love disparage:
They have flirted for years—that's his wife.

A SEVERE TEST.—Stranger—"Call your paper a great advertising medium, do you? It isn't worth shucks. I put in an advertisement last week, and didn't get an answer, not one."

Editor—"My! my! How was your advertisement worded?"

Stranger—"A poor young man wants a pretty wife who can do her own housework."

EDUCATIONAL ITEM.—"No gentlemen," exclaimed a middle-aged man, who was talking to a crowd in a New York hotel.

"Nothing in the world could induce me to allow one of my children to enter a school room for the reason that—"

"You hire a teacher to come to the house," interrupted one of the crowd.

"No, it's not that. It's because—"

"They are too sickly to go to school," exclaimed another, excitedly.

"No, that's not the reason either. No child of mine will ever attend school, because—"

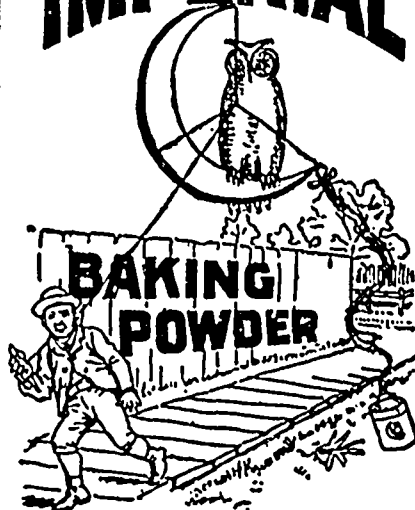
"Because you don't want them to be smarter than their daddy."

"No, gentlemen; the reason is because I've not got any children."

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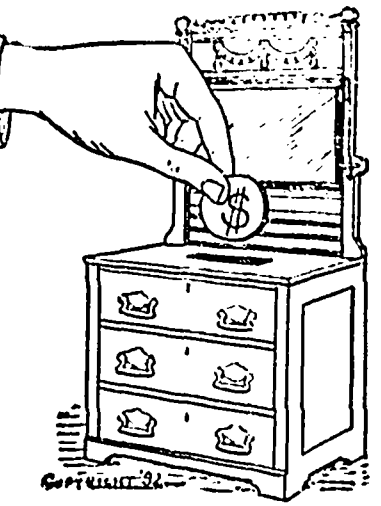
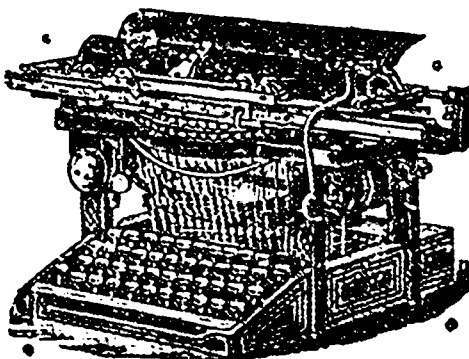
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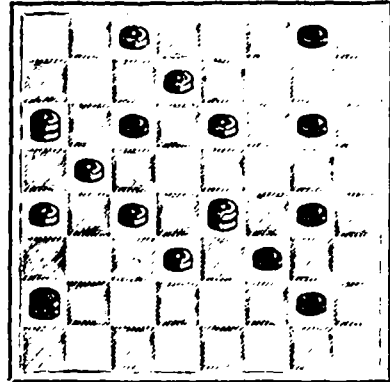
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DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

PROBLEM No. 320.

One of the Liverpool Mercury's Competition Problems. Contributed by "Fifeshire."



White men 14, 17, 19, 21, 23, 26, 31, king 15.

White to play and win. "Fifeshire" makes the following very sensible observations:—"I send you (Mercury) a stroke problem for competition. It is bran new, never having appeared in print. You will find a number of likely ways, but only one right way; and I think a stroke problem should have a good many likely ways. I have tried to make the one closed obscure, short and decisive."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JAMES BARRY, Nine Mile Brook, Pictou Co.—Many thanks for letter and enclosed pamphlet.

NEWS.—Only four persons have responded to our invitation to go into a correspondence checker match through THE CRITIC, and we have abandoned the idea for the present. THE CRITIC cannot but express its regret at the indifference shown by the many amateur checker players of the Maritime Provinces to a plan that would have tended to bring them closer together in friendship and would also have afforded them some excellent practice.

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 316.—The position was:

black men 8, 12, 10, 19, 21; white men 18, 25, 27, 30, 32, white to play and win.

18 15 32 28 15 11 25 22 16-20 12-16 8 15 w. wins.

Problem 317.—The position was: black men 7, 15, 18, 20, king 19; white men 17, 28, 29, kings 3, 25; black to play and win.

20-24 18-22 19-23 23-21 3 10 25 11 28 19 b. win.

PROBLEM 318.—The position was: black men 3, 5, 7, kings 16, 16, 24; white men 9, 14, 31, kings 6, 13, 22; white to play and win. The only correct solution received to this problem is from John Brunfield, Springhill. On comparing this problem with 316, he expresses it as his opinion that the latter is the better of the two.

14 10 14-21 22-25 30 23 7-14 31 26 21 30 9-18 13 17 5-14 6-9 w. wins.

GAME 205—"Cross."

Played recently between Stephen Hilder (black), and Samuel Granville (white), both of this city.

11-15 15-18 11-15 19-23 23 18 20 25 32 28 10 1 8-11 6-9 15-24 23-14 13 14 17 13 28 19 13 6 9-18 2-6 23-27 14-10 24 19 26 22 22 18 6 2 15-24 18-23 27-31 10-19 22 8 a-24 20 17 14 1 6 4-11 7-11 10-17 8-11 28 19 22 17 21 14 25 22 11-15 b-3-8 31-27 19-15 27 24 31-27 30 25 2 7 5-9 c-1-5 27-24 11-16 25 22 27 18 19 15 20 11 9-14 14-23 24-19 15-8 22 17 25 22 14 10 drawn. a 22 18 is stronger here. Would

This is strong, leaving white only the move in the text to draw.

Here also black has but the one way to a draw.



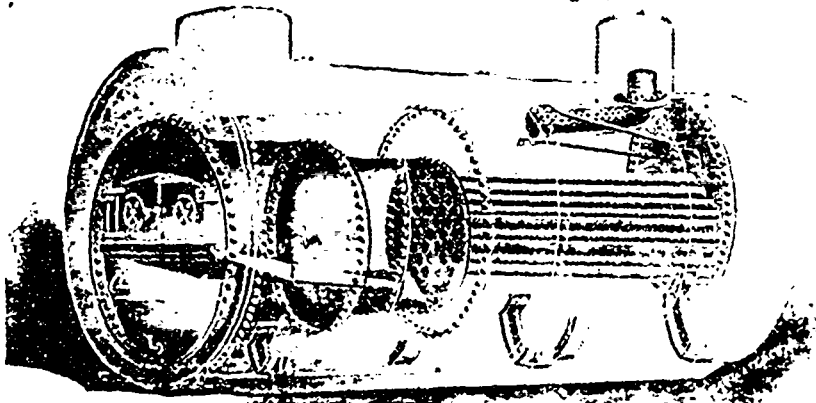
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THE CRITIC'S CALENDAR.

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

DEATH AT SEA.—Nearly one-third of the fishermen who met their deaths during the year while engaged upon Gloucester fishing vessels were Nova Scotians. Gloucester's annual death record on the deep is always a sad one.

PROFESSOR ROBERTS, OF KING'S, HONORED.—Prof. C. G. D. Roberts, of King's College, Windsor, has been chosen to act as one of a board of twelve literary arbiters of the Chicago Exposition. Prof. Roberts is the only Canadian on this committee.

THE MATTER SETTLED.—That Wolfville is to be incorporated was decided at a poll held on Saturday, when the vote stood 80 to 72. The town is rapidly going ahead, and promises to ere long be one of the most attractive centres of the Province.

ST. JOHN'S COMING UP.—St. John's, Newfoundland, is slowly but surely arising from its ashes, although it will probably be some time before it recovers from the effects of the big fire which laid it low last year. Over one thousand houses have been built, and more are in course of construction.

NOT TO BE QUARANTINED.—The American regulation imposing a ninety days quarantine on Canadian cattle to be exhibited at the World's Fair has been rescinded, and the hearts of our stock-raisers now beat naturally. The regulation, if adhered to, would have practically excluded the exhibition of Canadian stock.

A NEW BRIDGE AT NIAGARA.—It has been announced that a new bridge will be constructed across the gorge at Niagara Falls either by the railway or the Suspension Bridge Company. The proposition of the bridge company is to construct a double track bridge with a roadway for electric cars and carriages besides footpaths for pedestrians.

ANOTHER NOVA SCOTIAN TO THE FRONT.—Mr. Hugh McD. Henry, of Halifax, has been appointed a puisne judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, in succession to Judge Hugh McDonald, who has resigned his position on account of ill health. Mr. Henry is a favorite among the legal fraternity, and his promotion will give general satisfaction to his large circle of friends.

The safest and best remedy that can be found for family use is Johnson's Anodyne Lincture.

REV. MR. WELTON'S POSITION.—The Rev. Sydney Welton's resignation of the pastorate of the Portland Baptist Church, St. John, has been accepted by the congregation, and as the matter now stands the Rev. gentleman possesses papers that place him in "good standing," so that he is at liberty to accept a call from any church that may desire his services as its pastor.

CHEAP FERRY RATE.—St. John people have been worrying over ferry rates between the city and Carleton. As a result, the Council, while retaining the regular two cent rate for occasionals, has dropped the fare to one cent per trip for regular passengers and one-half cent per trip for apprentices. This is cutting it down pretty fine, but the deficiency is to be made up by general taxation.

ROUGH WEATHER FOR SEAMEN.—The weather for the past few weeks has been very rough at sea, and the list of disasters is unusually long. Ad- vices received from St. Croix, Danish West Indies, announce the loss of a small vessel from Halifax bound for St. Croix. All on board, four in number, perished. The cargo consisted of 13 tons of ice shipped by R. I. Hart & Co of this city.

MIGHT PROFITABLY TAKE A LESSON FROM HALIFAX.—A friend writing from Derby, England, says:—"I wish some of the Halifax institutions were here, especially that for the relief of the poor. You could hardly believe the number of able-bodied men that are begging all through the country. I feel inclined to call upon the Mayor of Derby and instruct him how things are done in Halifax, N. S."

THE STREET RAILWAY ASSAULT CASE.—The Street Railway assault case occupied the attention of the S. pendary this week and is still on. The evidence on behalf of those accused of joining in the crowd which assaulted the Superintendent and employes of the Street Railway Company on Wednesday, 18th inst., has all been heard. This afternoon some legal points in connection with the case will be argued.

A NOTABLE CHANGE.—People naturally wonder, in view of the large number of young ladies now attending the Ladies' College at Halifax, the Church School at Windsor, Acadia Seminary at Wolfville, and Mount Allison Seminary at Sackville, where the young ladies of the Maritime Provinces were educated prior to the establishment of these institutions. The truth is that private schools, which a decade or more since flourished in all the principal towns, have almost disappeared, and have given place to larger and better-equipped schools for the training of our girls.

TOWN TOPICS.—With the first issue in March Town Topics, the brilliant society journal published in New York, will be enlarged to thirty-two pages. Arrangements are now completed with twenty-five of the most distinguished writers of fiction to contribute short stories and serials to its columns. Hereafter each number of Town Topics will contain a short story, and a chapter or two of a serial by one or the other of these entertaining literateurs. There will be no curtailment of the varied and interesting matter that has heretofore gained for the journal the unique and exalted position it now holds in current literature.

CLEAR HAVANA "CIGARS"

"La Cadena" and "La Flora." Insist upon having these brands.

STEAMSHIP AFFAIRS.—The Yarmouth Steamship Company reports the past year's business to have been a heavy one. It is estimated that \$10,000 have been sunk in running the steamers between Halifax and St. John, and the company have decided that unless subsidies sufficient to put the route on a paying basis can be obtained the service will be discontinued.

THE NEW DEPUTY MINISTER OF JUSTICE.—Mr. Robert Sedgewick, Q. C., has been formally sworn in as Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada. Mr. E. L. Newcombe, of the firm of Drysdale, Newcombe & McInnes, of Halifax, has been appointed Deputy Minister of Justice in place of Mr. Sedgewick. Mr. Newcombe has proved himself to be possessed of much ability, and has hearty congratulations on this upward step.

THE ACADIAN ORCHARDIST.—The first issue of this paper, published in the interests of those who are interested in agriculture and horticulture, is out. Editorially the *Orchardist* proclaims that "if it can do anything to break up the excessive conservatism in the methods of farming in the Province; if it can help to bring our people together in more united action, and to develop a more vigorous and intelligent industrial life among them, then its aim will be realized and its existence justified."

AN INNOVATION.—On Saturday last, in the presence of about one hundred persons, the first official trial of the pneumatic tube for mail transit in America was successfully given in the post office at Philadelphia. The tube runs from a sub office to the general post office, a distance of over half a mile, and the initial package, sent by Postmaster-General Wanamaker, passed through the tube in one minute and three seconds, with a pressure of six pounds to the square inch.

Nothing else can equal Johnson's Anodyne Lincture for any form of sore throat. Try it once.

ONE SCANDAL SETTLED.—In the Stevens-Nase case in St. John a compromise has been reached. Whether money was the moving factor in effecting this compromise, or the case was allowed to drop on account of Mrs. Nase preferring not to have certain necessary questions put to her, is not known to the public. Gossip-mongers will have one "sweet morsel" less to roll under their tongue, but all right-thinking people will gladly know that one of the numerous scandals which have recently excited the public has been laid to rest.

OVERDUE STEAMERS.—Much anxiety was caused by the non-arrival of the Allan steamers *Nestorian* from Glasgow, and the *Mongolian* from Liverpool. Both arrived safely yesterday morning, much to the relief of the passengers as well as those on shore who were directly interested, the *Nestorian* being eleven days overdue and the *Mongolian* four days. At the time of going to press no intelligence has been received by the Halifax agent of the *Ulunda* which is fifteen days out from Liverpool bound to St. John's, Newfoundland.

SEEDS FOR THE GARDEN.—An illustrated catalogue of seeds for the farm and flower gardens has just been received from Messrs. D. M. Ferry & Co., of Windsor, Ontario. No man or woman who intends sowing a garden this year can afford to neglect sending for this seed annual before purchasing seeds or plants. Its illustrations are good, the list of vegetables and other seeds is complete, and it contains much information that is priceless to the gardener. Messrs. Ferry & Co have won a reputation for reliability, and it will pay to give them a trial.

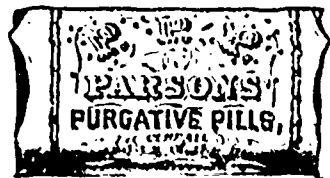
Found—the reason for the great popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla simply this: Hood's Cures. Be sure to get Hood's.

OUR EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT AT CHICAGO.—There is now no doubt that the educational exhibit from Nova Scotia for the World's Fair will be in every way creditable. In December last the Superintendent of Education distributed circulars inviting all the educational institutions of the Province to send samples of their work. The exhibits must all be in before the end of February, when, at the expense of the Department of Education, they will be forwarded to Chicago and suitably arranged in the space allotted. The Church School for girls at Windsor, Acadia College and Seminary at Wolfville, the School for the Blind and the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, of this City, have made ready their exhibits, which with those from other institutions and from the public schools will no doubt cause all Nova Scotians who may visit Chicago during the coming season to point with pride to the educational work that is being done in the Province.

THE PANAMA CANAL.—Mr. James D. McGregor, M. P. P., of New Glasgow, who is travelling in Central America, in writing to the *Eastern Chronicle*, refers to the DeLesseps Canal scheme as follows:—"Here are to be seen two handsome residences built for Count DeLesseps and his son, costing over \$100,000 each. The streets and avenues are nicely laid out and are lined and shaded with palm trees and tropical plants, and along these are built a number of fine residences for officials of less pretensions than the Count, as well as a large number of cottages for other employees. Here, also, we saw some of the waste and loss of this great work. Your readers may not be aware that there is no building stone here, and where such is required it has to be made of cement. Along the water's edge there were dumped thousands upon thousands of blocks of concrete about four feet square, each of which we were told cost not less than twenty dollars. We were also told on good authority that upon the very ground where we were then standing had been buried thousands of tons of iron, steel and machinery that had never been used and had cost millions of dollars."

"An ounce of prevention, &c." Do not neglect that cough! One bottle of *Pulver's Emulsion* (the cough medicine par excellence) taken now, may save you weeks of illness, and a long doctor's bill. Large bottle, only 50 cents.

PARSONS



PILLS Make New Rich Blood "Best Liver Pill Made."

They purify the blood, strengthen the liver, and cleanse the system. They are the best pills for all ailments of the liver, and for all cases of indigestion, biliousness, and all other ailments of the bowels. They are sold by all druggists, and by mail for 25 cents per box. For particulars, send for the circular, which will be sent by mail for 25 cents. Address: Parsons, 100 North Street, Boston, Mass.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Lawlor's Island Wharf," will be received until Friday, the 3rd day of March next, inclusively, for the construction of a Wharf for Quarantine Purposes at Lawlor's Island, Halifax Harbor, Nova Scotia, according to a plan and specification to be seen at the office of Mr. C. E. W. Dodwell, Resident Engineer, Halifax, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

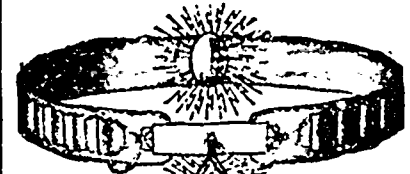
Tenders will not be received unless made on the forms supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

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

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, E. F. E. ROY, Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 10th February, 1893.

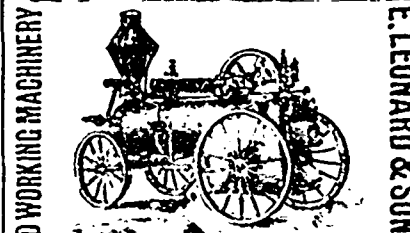
DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT



LATEST PATENTS WITH ELECTRO-MAGNETIC SUSPENSORY.

Will cure all ailments of the back, neck, and shoulders, and all other ailments of the spine. It is the best remedy for all cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, and all other ailments of the nervous system. It is sold by all druggists, and by mail for 25 cents. Address: Sanden Electric Co., No. 319 Broadway, New York City.

ATTENTION! The Government of Canada has purchased 100,000 copies of this book, and it is now being distributed free of charge to all the people of Canada. Address: Sanden Electric Co., No. 319 Broadway, New York City.



BEFORE BUYING ENGINES, BOILERS, ROTARY SAW MILLS, OR STEAM PUMPS, Write **GEO. H. EVANS,** 62 WATER STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. For Catalogue O and prices

SKODA'S DISCOVERY, the Great German-American Remedy for Heart, Nerves, Liver, Kidneys, Blood. Guaranteed contract with every bottle. Pay only for the good you receive. At all Druggists, \$1.00 per bottle, six bottles \$5.50. If you want to know about SKODA'S REMEDIES, send postal for "Morning Light."

WOD...ERY con...SARSAPARILLA...Sarsaparilla made.



CLIFTON WEST. "People said I would die!" A TERRIBLE CASE OF Blood Poisoning! SKODA VICTORIOUS!

THE FOLLOWING CASE WILL BE VOUCHERED FOR BY MANY OF THE BEST CITIZENS OF HALIFAX, AND THE CURE THAT FOLLOWED IS TRUTHFULLY RECORDED.

"For months I had been a great sufferer from supposed Blood Poisoning, and its attendant results. My legs would swell to twice their ordinary size, and from my feet to my hips both legs were one solid mass of great purple sore. My arms and body also became affected in like manner. Ceaseless itching and burning tormented me day and night. I lost my appetite. My bowels became constipated. I was much reduced in flesh. People said I would die, and I believed there was no help for me. This was my condition when I began taking SKODA'S DISCOVERY and SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS, using SKODA'S OINTMENT. My condition improved. After using these REMEDIES four weeks I had gained fifteen pounds in flesh, and improved in every way.

Less than one course of the DISCOVERY, with SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS, and SKODA'S OINTMENT, has completely cured me.

My appetite excellent. Swelling all gone from my legs. Food digests well. Bowels in good condition. And my skin is free from sores and blotches, and all the ugly scars upon my legs tell of my previous trouble.

Halifax, N.S. CLIFTON WEST.

SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N.S.

SKODA'S OINTMENT, the Great German Skin Cure, and finest Cosmetic made. Removes Blackheads, Pimples, etc., as if by magic. 3 oz. tubes in elegant cartons 50 cts.

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

Halifax Printing Co., 161 Hollis St. Halifax.

MATERIALS

USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF

WOODILL'S { German Baking Powder

—ARE—

PURE, WHOLESOME, WELL-PROPORTIONED!
George Lawson,

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

E. Maxwell & Son,
TAILORS.

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

SEALLETTE SACQUES

TO ORDER.

68 GRANVILLE ST.
TELEPHONE 889.

BOSTON DRUG

THE CURE FOR

Drunkenness.

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

We are making

A SPECIALTY
Of Extra Fine
CHOCOLATES.

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

MOIR, SON & CO.

Argyle St., Corner of Duke.

Old Chum

(CUT PLUG.)

OLD CHUM
(PLUG.)

No other brand of Tobacco has ever enjoyed such an immense sale and popularity in the same period as this brand of Cut Plug and Plug Tobacco.

Oldest Cut Tobacco manufacturers in Canada.

D. Ritchie & Co.

MONTREAL.

Cut Plug, 10c. 1/4 lb Plug, 10c.
1/2 lb Plug, 20c.

SCOTT'S

E. J. SHELDON, Esq.,
Inspector of N. Y. Life

Takes great pleasure in testifying that SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM relieved him almost in-

CURE

stantly from a severe attack of RHEUMATISM in the arm, and recommends it highly as a Household Remedy.

FOR RHEUMATISM.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

London Rubber Stamp Mfg Co.

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

A GOOD OLD-FASHIONED WINTER.

My grandpa's always talkin' 'bout the winters long ago—
Never nothing like o'm now, the ones he used to know.
Many's a time we've heard him say, me and Bob and Billy,
When "bad colds" an' rain an' mud made our mothers sily,
"I'll tell you what it is, boys, 'd fill me full of joy,
To see a good old-fashioned winter, like we had when I's a boy.
Give me ice and give me snow,
Give me sleet an' give me blow;
Give me cold 'at goes clear through,
Give me sleddin' -slding, too,
And them's the things, I tell you, 'at makes you glad you're livin',
An' a good old-fashioned winter, boys, I hope we may be given!"

Since New Year's eighteen-ninety-three my grandpa's changed his tune.
Funny how big folks, you know, can change their minds so soon!
Funny, too, how they'll forget all they've said to you.
An' say jes' 'actly different things, like they meant 'em, too!
For grandpa's growling every day, in 'rain, noon an' 'night,
An' all the folks at our house 'll tell you I am right.
'Cause there's ice an' 'cause there's snow,
'Cause the natural gas is low,
'Cause the cold jes' goes clear through,
'Cause I say it's bully, too!
Do you 'spec he 'spects to see, though he calls it "beastly weather,"
A good old-fashioned winter an' August come together?

[FOR THE CRITIC.]
IN THE LOBBY.

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

—Coriolanus.

When I heard so much anti-session talk about lopping off "mouldering branches" from the National Policy, and such great protestation of tariff reform during one or two recent by-elections, my memory was ironical enough to recall a bit of Horatian philosophy learned in my school-days under the session of the rod:—"Quid dignum tanto foret hic promissor hiatu? Parturient montes; nascetur ridiculus mus!"

The Budget is down, and Mr. Foster has produced his "ridiculus mus" in the shape—1st. Of removing the indirect protection given Canadian petroleum in respect of the transit dues heretofore exacted from imported oil, and—2ndly. In reducing the duty on binder twine from 25 to 12½ per cent. A brilliant and masterly stroke of state, to be sure! I must say, frankly, that I never believed the government to be quite sincere in their declaration of sudden and radical tariff reform. I was afraid the manufacturers had too strong a grip of them to be shaken off in so summary a manner. The Budget of 1893 is a make-shift affair viewing it in the kindest possible light. Indeed the Finance Minister is candid enough to admit that the country at large demands a lightening of the burden of taxation, but he craves time before taking a decisive plunge. In short, he simply does what he has so long accused his adversaries of doing—"looks to Washington!" In justification of the course he is pursuing he avers that Canada had very short notice of the recent political turnover in the United States, and that as our policy was necessarily affected by tariff conditions there, he and his colleagues thought it wise to await developments in that direction awhile. But Mr. Foster fails to show this country any satisfactory reason why we should dance to Brother Jonathan's piping now while a year or so ago, with all his rhetorical wealth of utterance, he told us that were a craven thing to do! Come, come Mr. Foster, let us have no temporizing or shilly-shallying at this crisis of our history! You are an astute financier—the ablest Canada has ever had in many ways. This young nation is the product of Conservative statesmanship, and its people have an abiding faith in the ability of your party to lead them by sure and steady steps to the fullest measure of national greatness. Don't abuse that faith and so lose it. The National Policy was an heroic remedy applied to our commercial and industrial existence when sick unto death. It wrought the desired effect at the time, and now it is necessary to modify that treatment or you will have your patients sick again with some new ailment. The Conservative party need not be afraid of the charge of inconsistency from their opponents if they come down to a tariff for revenue purposes only, for no "lightning change artist" on the theatrical stage has ever equalled the celerity and facility with which Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright have taken up and cast off policies during the past few years. There are heaps of common sense and encouragement in the old saying that wise men change their opinions, but fools never.

Wouldn't it be a pity if the present government didn't rise equal to the occasion? It is composed of such splendid stuff—pretty nearly all wool and a yard wide into the bargain. The combinator microbe must be exceedingly fatal if it kills such an aggregation of brains and physical energy as the Thompson Administration.

I learned with pleasure to-day from a friend who occasionally comes out to have a chat with me in the lobby corridors that Mr. Robert Sedgewick, Q. C., the Deputy Minister of Justice, is to be appointed to the vacancy on the Bench of the Supreme Court of Canada, created by the elevation of Mr. Justice Strong to the presidency of the court. I am sure all Nova Scotians will be pleased at the distinguished honor which will thus be accorded Mr. Sedgewick. The new Judge came to Ottawa with a splendid reputation as a member of the Nova Scotia Bar, and he has added to that by his capable administration of the Department of Justice as its executive head. He will be an acquisition in every way to the Federal Judiciary, and his success in this new sphere of labor is assured.

Mr. Sedgewick's appointment to the bench from the position of Deputy

PUTNERS
IS THE BEST TAKE NO OTHER
EMULSION

Minister of Justice, following that of Mr. Justice Burbridge, creates a precedent, and the office will now doubtless be eagerly sought after as a stepping-stone to the goal of every lawyer's ambition.

I saw a man with a very rueful countenance in one of the lobbies today. He was an M. P. of recent make and was a victim of the wiles of some of his political brethren of longer experience in the ways and byways of the "House." He had come to the capital from some enterprising country town nursing the fond delusion that he could instruct his fellow-members in the art of playing draw-poker with profit and *eclat*. He sat down last evening at a table in one of those rooms usually allotted to busy members for the purpose of writing therein to their constituents (ahem!) with a most jocund smile on his pleasant face and a brand new chamber-lining to his right hip-pocket preparatory to carrying off the coin that his friends might, in the absent-minded way they have when attending to their political duties, throw into a receptacle that by some strange chance conveniently stands in the centre of the table. To make what threatens to be a long story short, our bucolic member simply "wasn't in it" with the artful old gamblers that he vainly imagined he could give points to, and when he stood up after a night of it, he not only had lost the loose cash he carried about him but had to pledge his indemnity to the extent of \$150! It is not to be denied that the "first session" at Ottawa is instructive in a great many ways to giddy young blades of fifty who are anxious to learn all that pertains to a *fin de siècle* M. P.

Really, it is more pitiable than amusing to see how silly some men of mature years will become as soon as they are emancipated from the restraints of their every day life at home and get up here into the whirl of social and political excitement of a parliamentary session. Whatever is asinine about them gets the ascendancy over all the more sober elements in their mental make-up, and the way they get up on their hind-legs and cavort around is simply astounding to those who have known them only in their domestic environment. Of course there are many men in the House of Commons of sterling moral worth who are a credit to their constituencies and an example to those of whom I have just been speaking; but they are quiet, gentlemanly and unobtrusive in a social way and are completely obscured by these middle-aged roisterers who so obtrude themselves on the view of an observer of parliamentary life as to cause him to form a very incorrect estimate of the character of our public men generally. The most irreligious place I have ever visited in the city of Ottawa on a Sunday is the House of Commons during the session of parliament. Go into the chamber on a Sunday morning during the hours of worship in the churches and you will find many members in their seats writing letters, preparing speeches, and doing everything else but respecting the day or saying their prayers. As for other parts of the building we will pass them over in discreet silence! I venture to say that no such practices mark the sessions of any of the provincial legislatures. No wonder, forsooth, that Mr. Charlton's Sabbath Observance Bill didn't pass the house. I should imagine that a good deal of missionary work would have to be done before such a consummation could be hoped for by the most sanguine Sabbatarian.

What a splendid field of work the House of Commons presents to the brotherhood of St. Andrew and kindred organizations!

Mr. Tarte has taken his seat and begun his inimitable performance of the character of pimp and scavenger. People will take very little stock in this small man's doings when they come to know that he is only actuated by motives of spite and malevolence, which he harbors against the Conservative party for an imaginary grievance suffered by him under some former administration. To a man like Sir John Thompson such an assailant must be very puny indeed. No mud can stick to the present premier no matter by whom flung. His moral armor is as invulnerable to slanderous attack, as his equanimity is impervious to the shafts of satire hurled at him by Mr. Laurier and the lesser lights of the opposition. Through all the orgasm of a hot debate Sir John sits quietly in his seat with a countenance as calm and immovable as if he were watching children at play. I some times feel that the new premier is an anachronism. He should have lived in heroic days. I believe if King Arthur had known him he would have asked him to become his knight.

Ottawa.

By-stander.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

SHELburne.

ITS FISHERIES, MINES, SHIPBUILDING AND OTHER INDUSTRIES—A BANK AGENCY REQUIRED.

Mr. Editor:—

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in furnishing you with the following facts respecting Shelburne and its industries, and I trust that from time to time you will give me space in THE CRITIC for further matter in respect to the commercial, industrial and mineral interests of our citizens. Fishing, our most important industry, is in a flourishing condition. The past season was the best for the shore fishermen that we have had for many years. The run of herring in particular was almost unprecedented, and as they are always sold for cash (generally in Halifax) it puts a great deal of money in circulation during the autumn and early winter. Bank fishing was not so successful as in some former years, but the coming season, with the increase in bounty lately granted, will, no doubt, see a change for the better.

Ship building is in a fairly prosperous condition. There are at present six vessels of various sizes in course of construction. Among these is a sailing yacht upon the most approved American lines, which will be somewhat of a novelty to Shelburne builders. She will be owned by a wealthy Canadian, and when completed will be a most expensive craft. Her lead keel alone will cost over \$1,000. Her deck furnishings will be solid mahogany, her fittings brass, and her cabins will be fitted up most luxuriously. Her builder, Mr. Joseph McGill, has the best wishes of the community in his very difficult undertaking. Work at the Shelburne granite works has been rather dull during 1892, but, judging from the arrival of a number of quarrymen lately, prospects must be looking up. While I am on this subject, Mr. Editor, I cannot help saying that when your city next makes a contract for paving stone, I hope she will not send to Belgium, but try a little nearer home. The stone turned out by the Shelburne Co. is fully equal to any in the world, and it looked hardly fair to go to a foreign country to obtain it at the same price. Shelburne has always been a good customer of Halifax, and an extra hundred men at work here means just that much more money spent in your city. The only serious reverse met with during the year was the burning of Harlow's Trunk Factory, by which a number of hands were thrown out of employment. However, the site was soon after purchased by our enterprising townsman, James R. Bower, who will erect a large wood-working factory thereon, so that we will not be much worse off after all.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I would like to bring to notice the immediate and pressing want in Shelburne town of a bank agency in charge of a reliable man. There was one set up here some years ago, but unfortunately for us the same company had previously established agencies at Barrington and Lockport, and finding that they had a monopoly of the county, coolly closed up the Shelburne branch, and rendered us dependent on Barrington, Yarmouth, Lockport, etc. This has continued about long enough.

With the prospect of freer trade relations with the U. S. and direct shipments to U. S. ports, with the construction of a railway from Yarmouth to Lockport via Shelburne an assured fact, and an increase in business generally, a bank has become a necessity to the commercial welfare of our town.

Hoping that you will give these remarks publicity in your valuable journal, and wishing you all prosperity,

I remain, yours respectfully,

VERITAS.

1892, "THE CREAM OF THE HAVANA CROP."

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



Mrs. Mary E. O'Fallon of Piqua, O., says the Physicians are astonished, and look at her like one

Raised from the Dead

Long and Terrible Illness from Blood Poisoning

Completely Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mrs. Mary E. O'Fallon, a very intelligent lady of Piqua, Ohio, was poisoned while assisting physicians at an autopsy 5 years ago, and soon terrible ulcers broke out on her head, arms, tongue and throat. Her hair all came out. She weighed but 73 lbs., and saw no prospect of help. At last she began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and at once improved, could soon get out of bed and walk. She says: "I became perfectly cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and am now a well woman. I weigh 123 lbs., eat well and do the work for a large family. My case seems a wonderful recovery and physicians look at me in astonishment, as almost like one raised from the dead."

HOOD'S PILLS should be in every family medicine chest, Once used, always preferred.

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

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DIRECTLY OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION.

EXTENSIVE improvements having been completed in this house it now possesses 32 Bed Rooms, 1 Ladies and 2 Gentlemen's Parlors, Sample Rooms, Billiard Rooms, Hot and Cold Baths. This house is conducted on first class principles, and it will be found, outside of the Queen of Halifax Hotels, equal, if not superior to any in the province. Livery Stable in connection.

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A VERSATILE GERMAN BARBER.

The following prospectus of a gifted barber of Nuremberg, who flourished in the year 1640, is published by a German newspaper:

"Isaac Makerl, barber, maker of borruques, surgeon, dyer, schoolmaster, blacksmith and accoucheur, shaves for a kruetzor, cuts hair for two kruetzers, including pomado for pretty girls, cleans stoves, instructs noble young persons, without difficulty, in the principles of grammar and teaches them fine manners as well as the alphabet. He puts on heels in a masterly fashion, repairs boots and shoes, teaches the hautboy and the flute, lets blood, lends on wages, gives lessons in the cotillion and other dances, sells cosmetics of all kinds, paper, wax, salt herrings, brushes, mousetraps, various pre-ervec, strengthening herbs, potatoes, sausages and vegetables."

"N. B.—Teaches also cheography (1) and foreign products every Wednesday and Saturday."

COMMERCIAL.

Although there has been, on the whole, a somewhat easier feeling, which is not unusual at this season of the year, when bad country roads and ice-bound harbors are drawbacks to business, still the features of the wholesale trade have not been materially altered from those of last week, and the prospects for an excellent spring trade continue to be excellent.

The continued outflow of gold from the United States referred to in the last issue of THE CRITIC is commanding the closest attention of the ablest financiers in the neighboring country. So much so, indeed, that Secretary Foster of the U. S. Treasury is discussing the question with New York bankers, with a view to reach some solution to the question that is beginning to assume a serious phase for the government of that country and is one of the leading topics of discussion in Wall street. New York financiers say that the only way out of the difficulty is for the secretary to sell bonds. But he seems averse to this plan, although those bankers who have come forward and offered the government all the assistance in their power express the opinion that the sale of gold bonds only will enable the Treasury of the United States to maintain its reserves. It is undoubtedly the apprehension that the continued exportation of gold from the United States may eventually lead to a situation when the supply of gold in that country will not be found equal to meet foreign obligations, and adverse balances will have to be met by payments in depreciated silver certificates. Undoubtedly the way in which foreign nations view the silver law of the United States is one of the chief causes of the drain of gold now going on from that country, and foreign capitalists are becoming alarmed at the ultimate disastrous effects which they believe must occur from the operations of that law. They are, consequently, disposing of their investments in that country's securities and withdrawing their capital.

The following from the *Toronto Merchant* is on a subject of really great importance to all business men, especially in view of the fact that the insurance companies doing business in this city and province are considering whether our people can bear a further advance in rates of premiums:—"The American underwriters are giving a good deal of attention to the subject of fire insurance. The schedule committee of the insurance companies working in the United States have published the new universal schedule designed to control the rating of insurance risks throughout the country. Their aim has been to ascertain equitable rates, so that the insured in each individual case shall pay for the defects of his risk, and at the same time secure all the benefits of its good points. This effort is the first that has ever been made in the States to effect this result on sound principles. For years the whole system of insuring has been grossly unjust, if the comparative premiums in different parts of the country are considered. In this respect, however, Canada has not been in as bad a position as the United States. This schedule begins by rating the ideal city from a basis of twenty-five cents premium per \$100. It makes additions for deficiencies of water supply, of fire department, of situations (as on steep hillsides), of exposure (as circumvalating lumber yards), in the width of the streets, condition of the streets, etc. The rates for a given city thus ascertained is the basis from which the rate is calculated. The schedule next defines the ideal building to which alone in the standard city the basis of twenty-five cents on the \$100 is applied. For every enumerated departure from the standard, addition to the rate is imposed, whilst for specific additions for safety, deductions are made. The lowest minimum rate is thus expressed. No building shall be rated lower than twelve cents, nor shall its contents be rated lower than twenty-five cents, or of merchandises not in original packages, net rate shall not be less than thirty cents. A note further on throws some light on this. It reads, no office building to be rated below five cents, and no mercantile building below ten cents, after deducting company insurance. A good deal of stress is laid on exposure. There is no doubt the new schedule will be productive of much good, and it will bear reading by the Canadian underwriters, for the rates that obtain in Canada are rather excessive in view of the lax manner in which the risks are taken. The honest man has to pay for the carelessness of the insurance agent, and a premium seems to be virtually placed on crime. Now that the Dominion Government is promising to introduce a system of trade arbitration, it could not do better than extend the operation of such arbitrations so as to include fire insurance."

So far as can be judged from the recent speech from the throne at the opening of the Dominion parliament, the government does not seem to have yet determined upon any new legislation this session looking to a general insolvency law throughout Canada. Though this is to be greatly regretted, the long delay should enable business men the more fully to criticise the proposed Boards of Trade bill, with a view to securing any desirable amendments. For, notwithstanding the acknowledged necessity of a general insolvency law, it must be confessed that it is very difficult to frame a law,

applicable alike to all the provinces, that will prove satisfactory in its working to all classes. Ample time must now, perforce, be taken to fully consider this subject, which is of primary importance, in all its bearings, to digest the different phases well, and to produce an Act that, in its working, will prove as nearly perfect as human legislation can be.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & Co., New York, Feb. 18.—"The importance we have attached in our weekly advices, for some months past, to the influences connected with the silver problem is at last more than justified by the gradual depletion meanwhile of the treasury gold surplus reserve, due to the current large exports of the precious metal. Our silver act of 1890 was virtually a pledge that we would take off the market our current production of that metal. The promise sufficed, for a time, to check somewhat the growing apprehension of an inevitable monetary disturbance. The pledge however was a serious one. The maintenance of it was a question of but a very few years at most; and, notwithstanding the momentary hesitation of Congressmen whose eyes are not yet fully open to the situation, it may be reasonably hoped that the total suspension of our silver purchases has now but a few weeks or months to wait for its enactment. The nations that have a considerable proportion of silver in their monetary systems are as actively as they are respectively able augmenting their stocks of gold; partly with a view to being the better enabled to protect their base coin, and perhaps not less in contemplation of eliminating it from circulation as soon as possible. We are thus already in the beginnings of a great international struggle for gold; with what resulting derangements to monetary systems and to international financial arrangements it is impossible to foresee.

As matters at present appear, it seems almost out of the question that this rush of tendencies should prove to be controllable by any more conventional arrangements. The Brussels conference and its forthcoming second session seem almost too puerile a factor to base any hopes upon in the heat and selfish competition of such a struggle for gold. The question with each of the great commercial nations has already become—how best to retain its gold and how and where to get more; and it is not likely that much regard will be shown for either scruple or cost in the ways of getting it.

So far as respects our own chance in this struggle, our means of self-protection are ample; the only question being whether we can depend upon ourselves to use them wisely. Our exposed point lies in our large indebtedness to foreign countries. If our credit should be weakened by further dallying with silver, or by the adoption of new monetary arrangements lacking in guarantee that our currency will be kept at par in gold, then we should be subject to the continued return of foreign-held securities, and in a volume that might permanently weaken the gold basis in this country and correspondingly strengthen it in Europe. For twelve months following the enactment of the silver law we had a sample of this sort of cause and effect, when not less than one hundred millions of our securities were sent home; and already we see symptoms of like consequences incited by the indisposition shown by both houses of congress to repeal or suspend the Sherman act.

One great decisive act by the American people, showing that above all they are resolved upon maintaining the nation's money at par in gold is the imperative need of the moment. That act should be neither more nor less than the prompt, unqualified and final suspension of purchases of silver. If that assurance cannot be immediately formally given to our creditors, there should be no abatement of resolute demand from the press and from the commercial and financial communities that this halt in our Sherman policy shall be made without a moment's needless legislative delay. Such a resolute attitude of the controlling opinion of the country would undoubtedly help to produce a deferment of realizations on our foreign-held securities.

This really constitutes the chief means of protection available to us at the moment, and it should therefore be attended to with the utmost diligence. If the present congress cannot be driven out of its debasing devotion to petty party considerations, it will remain to be seen how much better Mr. Cleveland and his new congress understand the imperative necessities of the situation.

Once we have suspended silver purchases we shall then be in at least as safe a position as the other countries concerned; for our foreign indebtedness will then be safe against disturbance; and that being secured it is not easy to see how Europe will be able to get from us gold with which it is not to our interest to part. But until this kind of assurance is given we shall stand exposed to a return of investments that may cost us the loss of a considerable further amount of our stock of gold. The one thing above all others desirable as a means of staying the prevailing disturbance of confidence is—to afford assurance to the world that at an early day the United States will cease a 1 additional to the silver element in its currency. There is nothing to fear from the amount now in circulation, but there is from its increase."

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

	Week Previous Weeks corresponding to				
	Feb. 16 week.	1893	1892	1891	1890
United States	205	223	269	213	253
Canada	44	45	43	52	31

DRY GOODS.—The dry goods trade continues to be an exception to most lines as our merchants report business remarkably good, both as regards sorting and spring orders. In fact this branch of trade has not experienced such a thoroughly healthy season for many years past. There has been quite a good demand for colored cottons, cottonades, serges, etc., as well as for white and grey cottons for spring delivery. Some sorting orders have also been received for flannels and other heavy wear, showing how low stocks in retailers' hands must have run down. Road orders are coming in steadily. Remittances are somewhat complained of, owing, it is

THE RAILROAD SCHEME.

(Concluded.)

The young girl, worn out with the many excitements of the day, had steadied herself, resting one hand upon the corner of the library table. At her father's words, so terrible in her young ears, the room swam before her eyes. She was swaying in a whirl of nothingness, and felt herself sinking to the floor.

It was nearly noon on the following day, and Hollis Overton sat wearily over his desk in his private office. His daughter was ill. The doctor feared trouble with the brain. The house was silent, the air full of suspense. Amid such conditions Jarvis St. Gerald, admitted by the servants without question, passed through the private hallway, and opened the baize door of the banker's room. He was, as usual, scrupulously dressed, and wore his habitual languid air, but a close observer could have detected a fierce, desperate resolution in his eyes. Mr. Overton glanced up in surprise at the interruption to his depressed thoughts.

"Good morning, sir," said the young man. "I have come to you for a conversation on business matters."

"I did not know that business was in your line, St. Gerald," was Mr. Overton's sceptical reply.

"I am obliged to make it so. My affairs—my mother's and sister's affairs, are on the brink of ruin."

"I am sorry to hear it. I did not think it was so bad as that," was the banker's wary reply.

"It is very bad. We have been robbing Peter to pay Paul for a number of years, if I may put it in that way, till Peter had nothing more to lose while Paul still demands pay."

"I think I understand. But may I ask why you have taken me into your confidence?"

Mr. Overton's supposition was that St. Gerald was about to ask him for his daughter. But nothing could have been further from the truth.

"Yes, sir. I am aware that your time is valuable, and I am coming directly to the point," said the young man.

Mr. Overton interlaced his fingers which rested on a mass of papers before him, and bowed his gray head with an air of patience.

"I don't mind saying to you, Mr. Overton," St. Gerald began, "that for some months I have been a desperate man, casting about for a straw which might save me from drowning. This sounds strange to you, doubtless, but it is the truth. A month ago I offered myself to your daughter. She refused me, as you probably know."

The banker shook his head, and his visitor went on:

"Failing to make a marriage which would set me up in fortune, I have stumbled into a business scheme, which seems to promise even more than I could hope from obtaining a rich bride. Accident has placed in my possession the secret calculations as to the construction of a railroad in the Far West. The plan is well nigh matured. The pledges of certain Congressmen for Government patronage have been secured. All the influence and all the capital necessary to ensure a gigantic fortune rests within the grasp of a few men. Chance, as I said, has put their secrets in my possession. What I now demand is to be admitted into this syndicate, with an equal share in its profits, or to be paid for silence as to the information I possess."

St. Gerald spoke slowly, with fierce deliberation, making every word tell, and Mr. Overton listened with amazement which he did not betray, but which it would be hard to describe. He had no doubt that St. Gerald referred to Effingwell's scheme. For that the capital and influence were secured; of that the results would be a gigantic fortune.

But how had St. Gerald become possessed of the secret information which had been guarded with such caution by the few men in the ring, the few men who knew so well how to keep their own counsel for their own advantage. He shook his head without raising his eyes.

"I hope you don't mean that you've decided to turn black-mailer," he sneered. "Your aristocratic lineage ought to forbid that."

St. Gerald's temper blazed at the taunt. He rose from the seat he had taken, and walked about the room.

"I have taken enough from you and yours," he said hotly. "I have got through submitting to taunts. I have the power, and, by Heaven, sir, my needs will drive me to use it."

"Go ahead, my boy," returned the millionaire. "Use all the power you've got and welcome."

St. Gerald approached the old man. Unaccustomed to opposition or self-control, Mr. Overton's taunting air enraged him.

"You don't believe me!" he hissed in the banker's ear, standing over him; "but I will let you know that what I say is true. Your secrets—are—in—my possession—every one," and he laid his hand significantly over his breast-pocket. "If I prove this to you, will you let me into your syndicate?"

Mr. Overton smiled ironically.

"Not at all," he said.

"Then I will sell your secret—give away your scheme—destroy your plans by exposing them. The world shall know—"

"Look here, St. Gerald," interrupted Mr. Overton, "this will do. I want you to get out of my office."

WHEN IN DESPAIR.

When in despair of being cured of lung troubles, there is still a hope, and a strong hope of perfect cure in Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. This medicinal cures even after all others have failed, and no one suffering from coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, etc., need despair of cure while Norway Pine Syrup is obtainable.

During this excited conversation, St. Gerald, who was really nerved by despair, had instinctively cast his quick eye over the papers upon the desk on which Mr. Overton's hands rested. He had perceived that they supplied the missing links between the details of the great scheme which accident had—as he said—placed in his way. With those links in his possession he could bid defiance to the world. Overton must let him into the ring where his fortune was assured, or buy him off. He was a wild enough fellow, but he had never committed an actual crime. Would the seizure of these papers be a crime?

"Get out of my office," repeated the banker; and in his excitement and anger he raised his gold-headed cane which rested upon the chair.

St. Gerald was no longer his own keeper. The blood rushed to his head. With one hand upon the old man's throat, with the other he swept together and seized the papers whose possession meant a fortune. The banker, unable to make an outcry, struck wildly at his assailant with his cane.

A brief struggle ensued. At the end Hollis Overton lay senseless upon the floor, while Jarvis St. Gerald, crowding the stolen papers into his hat, hurried out into the private corridor, hoping to quit the house unseen. And so he would have done, but for a tall, silent spectator, who, with his hand upon the padded door, had been for an instant a witness of this astounding scene.

Effingwell, bound by such interests to Hollis Overton, had, despite his yesterday's experience, come back for one more interview with the irate millionaire. Cool, agile, imperturbable, he laid one hand on St. Gerald's shoulder.

"Stop!" he said, and then with a voice that penetrated every corner of the silent mansion, he cried out: "Help!"

The end may be foreseen. Mr. Overton revived to consciousness to expose his assailant, and to reward Effingwell's timely appearance and recovery of the documents purloined by St. Gerald, with his forgiveness.

Marguerita, too, recovered, to finally receive her father's approbation of her engagement to Effingwell, whose noble qualities shone out in the vicissitudes which had resulted from the confidential business relations with the millionaire.

The mystery of St. Gerald's possession of the secrets of the syndicate was eventually explained. Learning of Marguerita's meetings with Effingwell in the park, he had followed them in the mornings, in order to spy upon their interviews. In the agitation of the moment of parting with the young lady, Effingwell had dropped the wallet on which he was tracing the outlines upon the map for her benefit, and, though he returned and searched for it, had been unable to recover it, for St. Gerald had picked it up, on a blind impulse of jealousy, with the hope of discovering something derogatory to his rival therein.

Out of consideration for St. Gerald's family and their social favors to the Overtons, the dastardly attack of St. Gerald on the old banker was kept from the public, and St. Gerald recovered once and for all from the disgraceful frenzy to which he had given way. He turned his attention to an honorable business, and eventually married Miss Von Siltonstall.

Marguerita, who was such a lovely "bud," bloomed out into a perfect flower of womanhood.

Effingwell's scheme, worked out through long familiarity with the wild region where he had served an apprenticeship to the Real, proved worthy of the interest which a few sagacious capitalists took in it. The railroad was constructed, and succeeded. Effingwell, prosperous and respected, was called "the man who dared." There were those who said that Marguerita should likewise be called the woman who dared. If she bestowed her heart somewhat recklessly, the issue justified her instinct, and Mrs. Overton was made happy, just before the grand wedding which she made for her daughter, by the discovery that Effingwell was an actual cousin to a lord.

A CASUAL ENCOUNTER.

"And how are you to-day, Peggy?" asked a mischievous voice in her ear as the train moved out of Worcester station, and the lady in blue who had been glued to the window looked up with a start to find a masculine figure settled comfortable beside her in the narrow seat. Her face turned crimson and she gave a little jump of surprise.

"Why, Tom! Thomas J. Lindsay! Where in the name of all that is startling and uncanny did you come from? Am I dreaming? Nothing so Rip Van Winkly ever happened out of a book!"

"Well I am here in the flesh. I am going to Boston. I came from Worcester. I saw you through the window from the platform, recognized you in a minute, and thanking my lucky stars walked in to find a seat beside you, which I propose to occupy for the next hour at least. Q. E. D. Are you glad to see me, Peggy?"

"Of course I am. It renews my youth like the eagle's just to hear you call me Peggy, for these ten years have thrust the dignity of Margaret upon me."

"Ten years! It is fifteen since we have met. Really, Miss Duncan, you are very well preserved. By good rights you ought to be wearing spectacles and a worsted shawl, and here you are, humbugging everybody into believing you sweet sixteen with the frivolous Paris morsel on your head, and a bell skirt. Now don't try to argue me out of it; I know it's a

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bellskirt." Mr. Lindsay stroked his brown beard and laughed like a boy. Time turned back, and he felt twenty again, taking up so easily the tone of light bantering which had long ago been put aside as inconsistent with the dignity of the leather business. The lady in blue fell equally under the spell. She dropped her eyes and pouted, in spite of her two and thirty summers.

"Yes, I suppose I ought to be dreading the 'coming of the crows-feet and the backward turn of the beaux-feet.' But really I am often taken for a bud and I own up to twenty-five. It hardly seems a twelvemonth since you were introduced to me at Janet Morgan's party.

"I remember. What a puny little thing you were, with those long yellow braids of hair and a scared look at the mere mention of such childish joys as post office and Copenhagen! And how I groaned in spirit when Morgan dragged me up and ordered me to take you out to supper!"

Miss Duncan clapped her hands softly at the recollection. 'Yes, and you were so tall and scornful that I trembled when I put my new white kid glove upon your coat sleeve. You seized my hand and pulled it through your arm. 'For Heaven's sake' you snarled, 'take a fellow's arm like a christian, can't you?' I was your galley-slave from that moment. Strange, isn't it, how women always adore the fortiter in re?"

"What has become of the pine grove, where we read Dickens and I taught you Greek—the blind leading the blind? In the spring our fancy lightly turned to sentimental things. Peggy, have you forgotten my asking you to elope?"

"Because you thought papa would never consent to bestow my hand upon a man who only had an allowance of fifty cents a week and had not been through quadratic equations? Oh, yes! 'Where shall we go?' I asked you, and you said in a grand way that took away my breath, 'O, to Venice or Chicago!'"

And they laughed so joyously over their memories, did these two middle-aged young people, that their fellow-passengers smiled involuntarily too, and wondered what the fun could be about. Certainly there was nothing in the car to afford amusement. It was filled with uninteresting people, and the air-tight stove sent out a heat that wavered in the atmosphere, deadening the senses. Outside, the landscape of a New England winter slipped monotonously past, bare, unsuggestive, hopeless. Not strange that envious glances were cast upon the merry companions, too far back in the past to be affected by the present.

"It was after that, wasn't it, that I had the measles? Mother was in Florida and I wanted you to come and see me when I was convalescing, but you hardened your heart like Pharaoh's and refused, on the score of propriety, to budge an inch. That was my first experience of woman's callousness, and it left its scar upon me for many a day."

"Ah!" sighed Peggy; "I have your note now. It was so naive for a boy of seventeen that I never had vandalism enough to destroy it. 'Dear Peggy,' it ran, 'after reading your letter I was mad clear through, and I said to myself, I'll write a letter that will make the old girl squirm. But now, having cooled off a little, my mind has changed, and I shall let you off easy. I suppose you thought it would be a breach of etiquette to come and see me. Very well! I disagree with you. I'll tell you why; I wrote asking you, and setting the day and even the hour. If it had been a party, or anything of that kind, you would have come. But as it was nothing of the sort, only a young lady spending the afternoon with a sick friend (presuming myself to be such) you say, 'I cannot, don't you see that I cannot?' to which I reply, 'No, I don't see any such thing!' Oh, Tom! You had the making of a litterateur in those days. You brought up my grammar in the way it should go. What have you done with all your bookish tastes?"

"Very little," answered Lindsay, gravely, conscious of a sudden regret. "Very little, indeed. I may as well confess at once that I am not the author of 'The Bread Winner' nor of 'Beautiful Snow.' I have never even trodden the paths of glory that lead to writing advertisements for those who ride in horse cars to read. Mine has been the daily grind of toil, and, Peggy, may I, for the sake of auld lang syne, whisper to you a conviction which has been growing upon me with dreadful force of late? If Shakespeare had gone into the leather business we should never have heard a word about Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, or the Moor of Venice. There is something cramping about it."

"In other words, your mind is hide-bound. But now I want to hear a little autobiography. On the Majestic last spring there was a girl, who had not a single attraction—no, not one! Yet, every man on the ship was devoted to her. One day we got hold of one of the victims and asked him what was the first thing she said to him. After a little reflection, he answered: 'Tell me all about yourself!' and the secret was out. Men always like to talk about themselves. So please begin. Chap. 13. After the Lady Margaret dropped out of his life—"

"Thomas, Earl of Lindsay, left college, maddened by too much learning, and invited to do so by the faculty. He went into business, backed up willingly by a low-spirited parent, got on well, made money, stuck to the office like a Trojan, made more money, and at thirty-five as you behold him—a prosperous, highly respected member of society, whose noble brow is unscamed by care."

(To be continued.)

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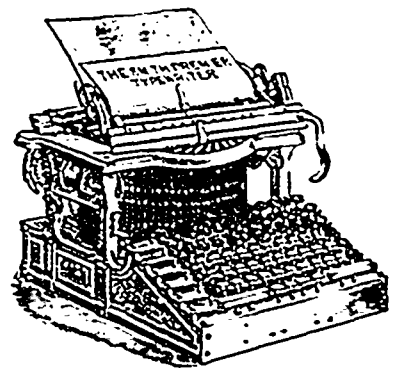
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MINING.

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

MONTAGU—THE UNDERGROUND WORKINGS OF THE SYMON-KAYE MINE—GROUND BROKEN FOR A TEN STAMP MILL.

We had accepted an invitation from Messrs. Boyd and Clancy to attend the entertainment at Montagu in honor of Mr. Woodhouse on Tuesday week last—not Wednesday as we unaccountably wrote in the last issue of THE CRITIC—but the heavy snow storm Monday night, which continued with little intermission all Tuesday morning, put the idea of getting to Montagu out of our head, as we considered the roads impassible. Tuesday afternoon, however, Mr. Boyd dropped in on his way to Montagu, and we accompanied him to the ferry, where Mr. Woodhouse was waiting, and together we took the boat to Dartmouth.

Here we spent a pleasant half hour at Green's while a pair of his powerful and spirited grays were being harnessed to a roomy and very comfortable sleigh. When the team finally drove up we ensconced ourselves beneath the warm robes, the driver grasped the reins and off we went ploughing through the deep but fairly level snow. It was heavy work for the horses, but they kept up an easy trot and we were soon skirting the lakes and passing through the stretches of woodland which lend so much beauty to the scenery on the Waverley road.

The sun came out, and at one turn of the road hemmed in on either side by spruces and firs, we stopped the team to enjoy the perfect winter scene. The trees were loaded down with the whitest of snow, while an unbroken level of the same emblem of purity spread everywhere, the whole glistening in the bright sun. It was simply a delight to breathe the pure fresh air, while ones feelings were soothed by the peace and quietness that pervaded all nature.

Continuing our journey we arrived at Mr. Boyd's quarters on the Symon-Kaye Mine at about six p. m. Mr. Boyd's man soon prepared us a cup of chocolate, and at 7:30 we walked over to Barker's and had a substantial dinner. At Barker's there was quite a company of youths and maidens, and the exciting topic was the coming entertainment, in providing the good things for which Mrs. Barker had been busily cooking most of the day.

Mr. Woodhouse was on a visit of inspection, and the numerous details of the prospective work and the interviews with various employees took up all his time, the one absorbing topic being the mine.

After dinner we returned to Mr. Boyd's quarters, where Messrs. Woodhouse and Boyd dressed, and then we took a sleigh to Cooper's, where we thoroughly enjoyed the dance and supper, the particulars of which have already appeared in THE CRITIC. Towards the close of the evening we adjourned to Mr. Cooper's parlor, where Mr. Boyd performed a number of brilliant solos on the piano, and also sang several comic and sentimental songs in his well-known inimitable manner. Mr. Woodhouse also sang a very amusing serio comic ditty which was warmly applauded. In the company assembled in the Coopers' Parlor were the two charming daughters of the host, and Mr. J. C. McQuarrie and his bright vivacious wife. Mr. McQuarrie is the amalgamator of the Nova Scotia Gold Mines, limited, and has contributed many valuable articles to THE CRITIC on the Montagu district, with every foot of which he is familiar.

It was late or early when the party broke up, and we were assigned quarters at Mrs. Logan's. Here in a large upper room containing three beds, two of which were occupied by tired miners, we rapidly undressed and were soon joining our spouses in grand chorus with the other sleepers.

Mrs. Logan is the widow of Alfred Logan, the miner accidentally killed in the Annand Mine last autumn, and was left the sole support of three little ones, the youngest being hardly seven months old. No one but she can appreciate the terrible loss she has sustained in the death of her husband and bread winner, but wasting no time in useless repining, she has set herself to maintain herself and little ones, and now provides for their evident comfort by taking in boarders. At breakfast in the morning we met Mrs. Logan, who is a woman of unusual ability and energy. Her little ones, all bright, pretty children were playing around, and our hearts were touched as we thought of their bereavement. It brought before us most vividly the dangers of a miner's life. In a series of entertainments Messrs. Woodhouse and Boyd raised quite a substantial sum for the widow, and she never tires in expressing her appreciation of their kindness.

We were to visit the underground workings of the mine and soon after breakfast repaired to Mr. Boyd's headquarters. Mr. Woodhouse loaned us a pair of miner's boots, and protected by a waterproof we were ready to make our trip underground.

We first had a look at the power-house buildings and machinery on the surface, all of which have lately been described in THE CRITIC, and then went down the temporary shaft on the Skerry Lead. This is now being utilized (while the pumping and sinking is going on in the main shaft) to raise the ore. It is some forty-seven feet to the bottom in one straight descent by ladders and, has been connected by a drift at the bottom along the lead with the main shaft some twenty-seven feet west. Work has been done both ways, east and west, and some very rich ore obtained, about sixty tons of which are now on the surface. Walking through the drift to the main shaft the water in places was six or eight inches deep, and as we paused while Mr. Woodhouse gave his instructions regarding future work the water came down the sides of the shaft in a shower bath pour and found its way in a freezing streak down the back of our neck. Here the nine

inch pump was at work sucking up great quantities of water and raising it to the surface to be discharged in sluices across the swamp. When the pump (which is perfect in its action) is being lowered the water is kept down by an auxiliary pump of smaller, not similar, size.

We will not go into all the details of our inspection, but state here that the mining work is being thoroughly and rapidly done—that some rich nuggets have been already secured, and that another was just ready to be dislodged at the time of our visit, and that the main shaft is to be perpendicularly sunk, this work to go on continuously for five hundred feet or more. At each station levels will be driven and all the mining carried on by over-hand stoping. Mr. Rankine is the foreman of the underground work, and is, from all accounts, a most capable man. We ascended the main shaft (a three compartment one as previously described) and arrived at the surface very much in the condition of drowned rats.

Mr. Woodhouse then laid out the site of the new stamp mill on the hill near the flag staff, and work was at once ordered to be begun in excavating for the battery foundations and in putting up the crusher building. A ten stamp mill has been purchased—the mill at Margaret's Bay—and will be at once dismantled and hauled to Montagu. No time will be lost, and it is expected that the mill will be dropping its stamps on the Symon-Kaye property by April 15th next. The site chosen will admit of extending the mill as the necessity arises, and the present building will be sufficiently large to accommodate fifteen stamps. Steam power will be used at first, but eventually the mining and milling will all be done by water power.

The boiler at the power house is now run most economically—a cord of wood and a barrel of coal being the fuel consumed in twenty-four hours, the total expense of fuel and attendance being less than three dollars daily.

Mr. Woodhouse, Mr. Boyd, and Mr. Rankine then spent an hour at headquarters, where Mr. Woodhouse completed his instructions for the carrying out of the work.

In the interim we strolled around and met Capt. Maynard, of the Salisbury Company, and was informed by him that the Nissen mill, just completed and turned over to the company, was giving entire satisfaction.

We dined at Barker's, but did not start on our return to Dartmouth until late in the afternoon, catching the five o'clock boat for Halifax, after a stop at Green's.

The whole trip was enjoyable and instructive, and we are convinced that Mr. Woodhouse is going to make a great success of the Symon-Kaye Mine.

THE WHITNEY SYNDICATE.

In reading the objections raised in the press to the Whitney coal bill, only amazement can result, as in all cases ignorance and bigotry are plainly shown.

The Ontario press, in its now born zeal for the interests of Nova Scotia, proves in its utterances in discussing the bill that it does not understand the question, or that it has been misled by the *Herald* and other journals in this Province, which have without rhyme or reason united in libelling the undertaking.

One objection raised is that the Whitney lease contains no provision compelling the working of the areas under penalty of forfeiture. The *Herald*, in giving the history of mining legislation in this Province, has withheld the fact that the mining act has been amended and a rental system introduced doing away with the provisions of the former acts where the penalty exacted was forfeiture for non working. The act introducing the rental system has been assented to by the Crown, and is now binding. When this change was before the assembly it was fully discussed, and it was so obviously to the benefit of both the Province and lessees, that it received the assent of all parties, Mr. Cahan, then, as now, being the leader of the opposition. Years of experience had proved that the forfeiture-for-non-working provision of the act did not meet the requirements of the case. It was found that jumpers and blackmailers were the only ones that profited by the provision, and that the title given was so insecure that capitalists hesitated to invest. Hence the rental system was substituted, giving a larger revenue to the Province, and forcing holders of areas to pay a certain amount, as large as it was possible to exact, if they failed to work their properties.

Under the existing acts, therefore, the Whitney Syndicate could have purchased the Cape Breton mines, and, if they failed to work them, would have only been compelled to pay thirty dollars yearly in rental on each square mile.

If they had purchased the Cape Breton mines simply to shut them down, they would not have asked for special legislation, nor have agreed to pay a minimum royalty of \$125,000 annually.

These are the simple facts, and they prove that there is nothing in the contention that the lease to the syndicate should have made provision for forfeiture in case of non working, and also that the Government has not disregarded the wishes of the Crown, as the rental act has been duly sanctioned.

Another objection is the monopoly cry, and it is proclaimed that the Whitneys and their associates are going to form a large combine with the Pennsylvania Coal Barons, and force up the price of coal to consumers.

The *Philadelphia Record* ought to know something about coal combines, and in a brief editorial, it proves that a combination of the bituminous coal interests is simply an impossibility, and has never been entertained. It shows that the attempt of the anthracite mine owners to combine, although the area is limited, had proved a failure, and asks how it is possible to form a combine of the bituminous mines, covering as they do thousands of miles, and distributed in most sections of the country.

Nothing but malice can lead the opponents of the Whitney syndicate to raise the monopoly cry, and to publish as arguments against it extracts from New York and Boston papers written in opposition to the anthracite combine.

It is a deliberate attempt to mislead the public, and to manufacture opposition to a very wise measure, which will only react against its movers.

The syndicate will of course obtain as high a price for its coal as possible, but the laws of supply and demand in the Dominion will prevent any great increase. We note that the Hon. A. G. Jones, in an interview, admits that it was the duty of seventy-five cents that gave our mines the markets of the St. Lawrence. Remove this and Welsh and English coal will at once compete at present prices. Besides, the syndicate will control only a portion of the Cape Breton area, and in Pictou and Cumberland outside of the mines now being worked there are many unworked areas which will under the stimulus now given to the coal trade be soon opened up.

They have had to pay to the Cape Breton coal mine owners the prices they considered their properties worth. The owners are certainly the best judges of the value of their mines, and if they could see the immense profits from them the *Herald* predicts the syndicate will make, they certainly are very benevolent to sell out at the prices they are receiving. On this point the *Herald* is of course a better authority than they, but we note that that journal in one editorial claims that the syndicate are to at once double their money, and in the next states that "the scheme has the support of a number of professed Liberal Conservatives, but so far as we can learn they are interested directly or indirectly in mining areas or other property which is being unloaded on the Whitney syndicate at high prices." Professed Liberal Conservatives is good, when applied to such men as the McKeens, the Archibalds, McLennans, Archbalds, Lathgows and others, but letting this pass, the two editorials prove the lengths to which the *Herald* will go in its insane desire to injure the syndicate.

A great deal has been said and written against the ninety-nine year lease, but when it is understood that the present leases are really renewable for three terms of twenty years each, or eighty years in all, and that leases may be surrendered before their expiry and taken up for another term of eighty years, it will be seen that there is nothing in this objection.

The Whitney Syndicate, before investing several millions in this Province, wished to secure a lease that would not be subject at each renewal to increased royalty. As a consideration for this they agreed to pay a royalty of 12½ cents per ton, an increase of 2½ cents over the usual rate, provided the government would give them a continuous lease for ninety-nine years. To this the government assented, and further stipulated that the syndicate should bind themselves to pay a minimum royalty of \$125,000 yearly. This also was agreed to, and for the slight concession given the government exacted ample compensation and drove a very hard bargain.

Looked at from any point of view there is nothing in the objections raised against the syndicate and the coal bill worthy of the name of argument, and we are forced to the conclusion that Mr. Van Horne is right, and that the opposition to the bill is largely the result of disappointment at not being in some way interested, or what is more likely of sheer jealousy of those who are profiting through their enterprise in promoting the most beneficial mining scheme that was ever introduced into Nova Scotia.

GOLD RETURNS—Very few gold returns have been received at the Mines Office for the month of January.

The North Star Mine, Stormont district, returns 150½ ozs. gold from 86½ tons quartz crushed. The Antigonish Co., same district, 155½ ozs. gold from 308 tons quartz crushed. The Cariboo (Moose River District) has two returns, the D. Touquoy Mine, 101 ozs. gold from 428 tons quartz and slate crushed, and the Moose River Gold Co. 22 ozs. gold from 180½ tons crushed.

The Dufferin Mine, Salmon River, is looking up, the returns for October were 86 ozs. gold from 400 tons quartz.

November...	95	"	"	450	"	"
December...	110	"	"	400	"	"
January.....	90	"	"	350	"	"

OLDHAM—The stamp mill on the property at Oldham owned by the "Columbia Gold Mining Company," was started on Monday by Superintendent Carpenter. It was shut down again to make some changes in the screens and will soon be in regular commission. Parties interested in this rich district will hear of the starting of the new mill with pleasure, as it will stimulate mining in that locality. The company have plenty of quartz on hand for crushing and are now mining good pay ore.

FIELDING AND CHURCH—This is an action brought by Mr. Geo. H. Fielding, barrister of Halifax, against Hon. Chas. E. Church personally, to recover the value of an interest in the Annand mine, which was lost, it is alleged, through the commissioner refusing to register the transfer, which registering a transfer covering the same areas to the late Charles Annand of a later date. There are some interesting points involved, and from what we have seen of the evidence, we should judge that the facts were somewhat involved. In another issue, when we have more space, we will give a sketch of the facts. The case does not in any way affect the title now held by the Nova Scotia Gold Mines, limited, as there was nothing on the records to show that Mr. Fielding held the interest.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LTD.—The organization meeting of the Dominion Coal Company took place at Boston on Friday last, when the following officers were elected:—President—H. M. Whitney, Boston; Treasurer—John S. McLennan, Montreal; General Manager—F. S. Pearson, Boston; Resident Manager—D. McKeen, North Sydney; Secretary—B. F. Pearson, Halifax; Directors—H. W. Dimock, New York; Robert Winsor, of Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Alfred Winsor, President of the Boston Towboat Company, (senior member of the firm of Alfred Winsor & Son, who do a large business with Nova Scotia); W. B. Ross, barrister,

Halifax; Sir Donald Smith, W. C. Van Horne and Hugh McLennan, Montreal. The business will be managed by a committee of four, who will almost have the same power as the board of directors. Nothing has been settled as regards the Halifax agency. Mr. B. F. Pearson will not remove to Boston, but will continue to reside in Halifax.

To the Editor of the Critic: It is a matter of complaint that Halifax and Nova Scotia people have sent money away out of the country to put in mining investments and decline to aid mining enterprises in this province. In the case of some of the stocks sold in Halifax lately the almost unknown properties owned by the companies in suing the stocks and the remarkable "boom," "boom" style of prospectus used should have been sufficient to have warned people not to gamble so recklessly in these unquoted stocks. That this should have been done with silver stocks is an evidence that Halifax buyers have neglected to note what is mentioned by a leading and reliable mining and financial journal, viz; that silver properties are unprofitable under the circumstances under which silver has gone down in price that many silver mines are closing down on account of not being able to pay dividends, and that the demands for new properties are for gold mines in preference to silver. C.

MONTREAL MEETING OF MINING SOCIETIES—Some twenty-seven members of the Mining Society of Nova Scotia, accompanied in some instances by their wives, left on Monday by the Canada Pacific express to attend the united meeting of mining societies at Montreal. Through some delay they did not arrive at Montreal until Wednesday morning, too late to participate in the opening ceremonies. This is to be regretted as Premier Fielding was to have delivered an address at the opening.

PICTOU CHARCOAL IRON CO., LTD.

This company was incorporated under the laws of Nova Scotia in November 1891 with an authorized capital of \$200,000 divided into 1000 ordinary shares of \$100 each and 1000 preference shares of \$100 each. The property of the company consists of 5,000 acres heavy old growth hardwood and the wood on an additional 1,000 acres in the vicinity.

2nd.—The mining rights on the Grant Bros. farm at Bridgeville, at the very door of the works and 400 acres only a few miles distant, not liable to government royalty, also the right to search on 5 square miles at Blanchard; on all of which areas good ore has been found.

3rd.—The limestone deposits on Grant's and McDonald's farms at Bridgeville and McLean's at Springville.

4th.—The furnace grounds at Bridgeville comprising 11½ acres of land on Grants farm where the plant is now erected and in operation; ½ mile of track connecting the works with the New Glasgow Iron, Coal and R. R. Co's, railroad from Eureka Junction to Sunny Brae), with branch roads graded from the track to stock house and coal shed.

The buildings comprise office 28 ft. x 38 ft. with 9 ft. x 16 ft. annex. Engine house 35 ft. x 70 ft. Stock house, coal shed and casting house, the former 40 ft. x 70 ft. x 21 ft. posts, with a capacity of 6,000 bushels of charcoal, the later 130 ft. x 52 ft. x 14 ft. posts with ventilators 10 ft. x 4 ft. running the whole length of the casting house.

The workshops and furnace buildings are covered roof and sides with corrugated iron.

The hoist tower 70 feet high, also covered with the same material has double elevators and the boiler house 20 ft. x 32 ft. has iron frame and iron roofing.

The working plant proper is compactly arranged, with furnace stack 50 feet high and 11 feet bosh with crinoline strapping and red brick "shell," supported by 6 iron columns and having a wrought iron mantle, water-coating jacket and 6 bronze tuyers and water blocks. The top provided with a Weimar friction winch and gas seal; the down corner 36 feet clear, bustle and blow pipe, 15 feet diameter with butterfly valve.

The hot blast is so arranged that a high degree of temperature (800° or 900° F), can be easily maintained with a very small amount of fuel (gas).

The boilers are built in sets of two, with separate iron drafts and independent steam and water connections, so as to be worked separately if desired, each set being sufficient to operate the entire blast, the fuel being the waste gases from the blast furnace.

Gas burners of special design with combustion chambers arranged to cause quick ignition and complete combustion are provided.

Water supply for washing ore has been amply provided for; while provision for roasting and screening the same has also been made.

The ore mined is a fine quality of brown hematite; and the supply is practically inexhaustible, while lime abounds in the localities already mentioned.

Kilns of brick (about 20 in number), have been erected for burning the charcoal on the woodland owned by the company, and the work of transferring the coal (which is done in enormous wooden boxes on wheels or runners as is now the case) is being vigorously pursued.

The furnace is now in operation, and under the energetic management of Mr. E. A. Sjostedt formerly general manager of the Kithazin Iron Works, Maine U. S. A., who has had a life long experience in the manufacture of iron, in his native land (Sweden), and in the United States, it has realized all expectations.

The output is about 15 tons per day, while the quality of the iron is all that can be desired. Several shipments have already been made, and given perfect satisfaction.

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MINING.

GOLD AMALGAMATION.

From the Engineering and Mining Journal.

The London Mining Journal of December 24th contains a full report of a meeting of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, which was devoted to the reading and discussion of a paper on "Gold Amalgamation," by Mr. C. C. Warnford Lock, whose portrait, with a biographical sketch, appears in the same journal. Mr. Lock's father is the author of a large book on "Gold; Its Occurrence and Extraction" which possesses considerable value as an industrious and comprehensive composition, though not as a technical authority. I am sorry to say that the son, if one may judge from his paper on the subject, is without practical knowledge of gold amalgamation. Worse than this, the paper is essentially a thinly disguised puff of a new machine, in which "by means of electro chemical action, produced in a very simple manner, the mercury in an unbroken body is permeated by constant streams of hydrogen and sodium." Concerning this apparatus Mr. Lock utters a good deal of what must be recognized theoretical nonsense, and gives a number of reports concerning its performances in "Africa, America and Australia," which it is quite permissible to doubt, because they are not presented in a form which commands confidence. He delicately avoids naming the machine, as if that would be to misuse the opportunity afforded by a technical paper, but he seems to think that the mere omission of the name from what is practically an advertising puff is all that is required to make it acceptable as a technical paper. On the contrary, Mr. Lock should have named the machine frankly, tell who makes it and sells it and at what price, and avowed his own connection with it, if he is at all interested. But he should not have been content with the vague summaries of its surprising performances, which constitute the proof of his astounding theories.

With the exception of this electro-chemical paragon, I notice but one other machine specially mentioned with approval by Mr. Lock. This is "an amalgamator composed of a series of revolving dishes superposed on a vertical spindle," so as to provide "an enormous area of amalgamating surface within a very small space," concerning which apparatus he says that three years ago, after a number of successful trials, he expressed himself in its favor and adds: "Recent reports from Montana, where the machine has been in operation for some time on tailings from the mills of the Montana and other companies, more than confirm my opinion. The saving of 80 cents a ton, which it effected on the Drumlummon tailings, means an addition of £14,000 a year to the income of that mill."

The machine here referred to is the "Jordan Centrifugal Amalgamator," and I happen to know something of its trial at Marysville, at the Drumlummon mill of the Montana Company, Limited. It ran 26 days, and the total clean-up was \$18.54. If Mr. Lock's other statistics of economy are similar in character to this specimen they are quite worthy of his chemical and metallurgical theories. He has simply been deceived, as well meaning people have been before him, by delusive analogies, plausible laboratory experiments and misleading reports from others. As he is a gentleman of intelligence in other departments, personally most agreeable and popular, and an officer and active promoter of the new Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, it is to be regretted that he should have identified himself with crude statements which can only discredit him among practical metallurgists.

A number of gentlemen took part in the discussion of Mr. Lock's paper; and although their evident personal liking for him prevented them from severity of criticism, those who were best entitled to confidence as expert authorities did not fail to make it very plain that they disagreed with him in every important particular; and especially in his condemnation of amalgamated copper plates, and his assertion that "mercury troughs are capable of doing much better service." Whoever does not know how much more readily gold unites with an amalgam already formed than with liquid mercury can add little to the valuable literature of the subject, because he has left A out of his alphabet.

Mr. Lock and many other would-be reformers of practice are on the wrong tack altogether, they are trying to find an apparatus, which, with one crushing and one amalgamation, will save the maximum amount of gold. According to all sound analogy and experience, they will never do it in the world. Successive operations, beginning with relatively coarse crushing, and ending with the treatment of slimes, are necessary to maximum economy and efficiency of extraction. This was found out long ago; and the contrary proposition, which begins to be agitated again, is simply the revival of an exploded error.

R. W. R.

THE NEW GOLD MINES.—They are in the San Juan river valley, in southeastern Utah. The region affected by the gold discoveries is the four corners of Arizona, New Mexico, Utah and Colorado. The way most of the prospectors reach the fields is through southwestern Colorado. The Navajo Indian reservation lies between New Mexico and Arizona, and just south of where Utah and Colorado come together. Thousands of the mining boomers must pass through the Navajo reservation to reach the mines, and there is a prospect of a disturbance among the Indians on that account. One feature of the new mines is that they are situated in a warm climate. Sixty miles south of the San Juan gold field is the place where old John D. Lee, of Mormon Mountain Meadow massacre notoriety, lived, and the c figs grow. The precious metal thus far found is got by the placer mode of mining. The "pay dirt" is found in the banks and bars of the San Juan river. Another find has been made along the Trinity river in the Henry mountains. Whether the placer mines will be the means of leading to the richer, more rollable lodes, is yet among the the unknown things the future holds.

AN ILLINOIS MIRACLE.

A CASE OF DEEP INTEREST TO ALL WOMEN.

Saved Through a Casual Glance at a Newspaper—Weak, Pale and in a Deplorable Condition When Relief Came—Another Remarkable Triumph for a Great Canadian Remedy.

Dubuque Times.

Among the peculiar conditions with which the people of the present age are endowed, is a remarkable capacity for doubting. A full belief only comes after a careful investigation, and after positive proofs have been presented. Current report said there had been a remarkable cure in the case of a lady of Savanna, Ill., but as current report is not always accurate, and as the story told was one possessing deep interest for the public, The Times determined upon a thorough investigation into the matter. The result of this investigation proved that not only was the story true, but that the case was even more remarkable than the public had been given to understand.

Mr. A. R. Kenyon is the fortunate owner of a comfortable house, well kept and with pleasant surroundings, situated on Chicago Avenue, Savanna, Ill., and it was there the reporter sought him to learn of the sickness of his wife, and the cure of which so much is being said. In answer to the bell a lady appeared at the door, and to an enquiry for Mr. Kenyon said, he was employed by the railroad company, worked at nights and was asleep. "Is Mrs. Kenyon well enough to see me?" the reporter then asked. With a very suggestive smile she said: "There is no doubt of it," and in inviting the reporter in, informed him that she was the lady in question. When told the reporter's mission she said: "The statement of facts as you have made it is quite true. I did not think my case was of special interest to any one outside of my own family and friends, but if what information I can give you will be of use to anyone else you are welcome to it. I owe my present good health to a casual glance at a newspaper, and as with me some other women may be fortunate." Mrs. Kenyon is an intelligent lady-like woman, and her home bears evidence of her great capabilities as a house-wife. She told her story as follows:—

"I was born in Warren county, New York, thirty-three years ago. I was married when I was 19 and came to Savanna seven years ago. With the exception of being at times subject to violent sick headache, I considered myself a healthy woman up to five years ago. At that time I was very much run down and an easy prey to the ever present malaria in and about the Mississippi bottom lands. I was taken violently ill and during the succeeding five or six months was the greater part of the time helpless. The local physicians said I had been affected by malaria and intermittent fevers. I continually grew weaker and finally went to see Dr. McAvoy of Clinton, Ia., who is reputed to be one of the ablest physicians in the Mississippi Valley. He treated me for a time without beneficial effects, and finally told me he thought he could help me if I would absolutely abstain from work. That was not to be thought of. If able to go

about I had to look after my household duties. It then consulted Dr. Johnston of Savanna. My stomach would not retain the medicine he gave me and became to the conclusion that my stomach was badly diseased. Occasionally I would choke down and nearly suffocate. I then went to Dr. Maloney and he pronounced it a case of heart trouble. He helped me temporarily, but like the rest said I must stop all work or nothing could be done for me. All this time I had grown paler and weaker until I was in a deplorable condition. I had a continual feeling of tiredness, my muscular power was nearly gone, and I could not go up half a dozen steps without resting, and often that much exercise would cause me to have a terrible pain in my side. Seemingly the blood had left my veins. I was pale as death; my lips were blue and cold and I had given up all hope of ever being better. About the first of April last a young man boarding with us received a Fulton, Ill., paper. It was his home paper sent him by his mother. I picked it up one day and in glancing casually over its columns came across an account of a marvellous cure through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Candidly, I did not believe the story, and when my husband suggested that it would do no harm for me to try the pills I laughed at the idea. He insisted and I submitted, but I had no faith whatever in the pills. My husband sent for two boxes and I took them. When I had used these I was somewhat improved in health. I continued their use and I felt that I was growing stronger, my sleep refreshed me and it seems as if I could feel new blood coursing through my veins. I kept on taking Pink Pills until a short time ago, and I now consider myself a healthy, rugged woman. My house is full of boarders and I superintend all the work. In other words I work all the time, and am happy all the time. I am positive that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People saved my life, and I believe there are thousands of women who would find great relief if they used them. The sick headaches I was subject to have disappeared, and have not had a single attack since I commenced taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"Were there any disagreeable effects from the medicine?" asked the reporter.

"None whatever," replied Mrs. Kenyon. "They are pleasant to take and the conditions imposed by the directions are easily complied with. In common parlance I took Pink Pills and they did the rest." Mrs. Kenyon stated that all her neighbours knew of her former condition and her restoration, and one of them was called in, and when asked of her knowledge of the case said: "I have been intimately acquainted with Mrs. Kenyon and know of her illness. I look upon her recovery as something marvellous. It is surely the unexpected that happened in her case. Of my own knowledge I cannot say what the nature of her ailment was, but I know that she was reduced to a mere shadow; was the palest and most ghost-like person I had ever seen. Here was a remarkable case. She would be helpless one day and the next would be supervising the work of her house, but all the time there was a noticeable loss of strength and the natural vivaciousness of her nature had disappeared. It was generally thought she must die, as

none of the physicians who attended her seemed to understand her case or help her in the least. I was told of the sending for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and of course thought it the whim of a dying woman, or perhaps a sign that her husband still insisted in hoping against hope. But you can see the result for yourself, and if miracles are not performed in these days I would be pleased to know how to describe a case of this kind."

It is a remarkable case. There is no reason to doubt the sickness of Mrs. Kenyon and in just the form she describes it. Hundreds of people in that immediate neighborhood are fully conversant with the facts of both sickness and cure, and discuss it with sympathizing earnestness. But few persons have gone so close to the dividing line between life and eternity and returned; and from the facts stated there was but a single conclusion to be drawn—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People did it.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling therefrom, the after effects of a grippe, influenza and severe colds, diseases depending on humors in the blood such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and

sallow complexions, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature.

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

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

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

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CITY CHIMES.

QUIET REIGNS.—For some reason or other there is really nothing going on in the city to form topic for us poor scribes to scribble on. There does come a time occasionally when we find ourselves stranded, when even the concert halls are deserted, no one of any importance has done anything of any importance, and the only unfailing topic of conversation is the weather. Just now society is keeping Lent, consequently a calm pervades the social atmosphere. "The coal deal" is being discussed with much vigor from all points of view by our business and professional men, and whether "in it" or not all appear to be interested. It is to be hoped that this dull state of affairs will not long continue, but we cannot expect much change before the Spring opens, of which happy event no shadow has yet been cast before.

HALIFAX SCHOOL FOR COOKERY.—The school of cookery is, I am glad to note, meeting with gratifying success, and I have no doubt that its patrons will greatly increase in numbers as time goes on and the benefits that are being derived therefrom by the pupils in attendance are practically demonstrated. Miss Ormonde is a capable teacher, who thoroughly understands the work she has in hand, and the ladies who are under her tuition profess to have already acquired much valuable knowledge in the art of preparing dainty as well as substantial edibles.

THE WINTER AS IT IS.—This old-fashioned winter is holding out well, and, notwithstanding that we are nearing the end of February, the cold shows no signs of weakening. Many of those who a month or so ago were enthusiastic in their pleasure in the genuine winter weather have become more matter of fact, and now declare that a winter landscape is most advantageously viewed from the depths of a comfortable chair drawn close to a blazing fire. However sharp winds and frosty air seem to be rather enjoyed by our hardy young Halifaxians, who even though the mercury be hovering near zero appear to find pleasure in out-door sports. The snow is quite deep and the sleighing very good, the ice on the lakes has been cleared for the benefit of the skaters, and the rink also offers many attractions, so that while those who prefer home firesides these cold days may have their heart's desire, the more energetic may seek and find health and enjoyment in exercise in the open air.

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

A SUCCESSFUL CONCERT.—St. Matthew's Guild gave a very pleasant concert on Friday evening in the Conservatory of Music hall. The hall was well filled and an excellent programme was carried out to the satisfaction of all present. This society has provided some first-class entertainments since its organization and it is hoped will continue in its good work. Such a concert as that given on Friday last might well demand a larger admission fee than the modest sum asked on this occasion, and no doubt those who were purchasers of the Guild's tickets felt that they received more than their money's worth. I trust we may have another similar treat in the near future.

A Good Work.—Through the efforts of a few energetic Christian workers, a night-school has lately been started on Albermarle Street for the benefit of boys who could not attend the public schools, and who were growing up in ignorance. The young people who are carrying on this work are sanguine of success, their aim being to teach the boys whom they have under their charge to read and write, and at the same time to inculcate good principles. On Wednesday evening the boys were entertained by their teachers, and through the kindness of a few friends a programme of music and readings was given, greatly to the delight of the boys. Refreshments were served, and there could be no doubt of the guests' thorough appreciation thereof. The object of this organization is worthy of attention, and it is to be hoped the highest expectations of the workers will be realized.

CHIPS.

A clergyman says, "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment cured me of diphtheria." One among many.

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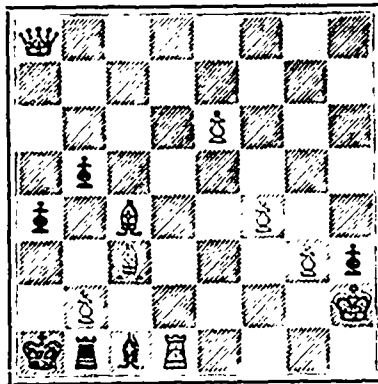
Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

CHESS.

Solution to Problem 150 :

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| White. | Black. |
| 1 R(Kt2) - Kt7 | K - B3 |
| 2 R(KKt7) - QB7ch | K - Q4 or Q3 |
| 3 R - Kt6 mate. | |
| 1 | K - Q3 or K3 |
| 2 R(KKt7) - QB7 | K moves. |
| 3 R - Kt6, mate | |
| 1 | K - K4 |
| 2 R - KKt6 dis. ch. | If K - B5 |
| 3 R - KKt4, mate. | If K - K5 |
| 3 R - QKt4, mate. | If K - Q4 |
| 3 R - QB7, mate. | |
- Solved by C. W. L.

PROBLEM 152.
Black 6 pieces.



White 9 pieces.
White to play and mate in three moves.

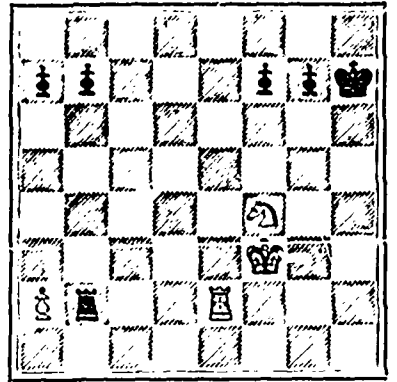
GAME No. 154.

The third game of the Havana match between Lasker and Golmayo. On the fifteenth move, Lasker deliberated thirty minutes.

ZUKERTORT'S OPENING.

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| Lasker. | Golmayo. |
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1 Kt KB3 | P Q4 |
| 2 P Q4 | Kt KB3 |
| 3 P QB4 | P K3 |
| 4 Kt B3 | P B3 |
| 5 P K3 | B Q3 |
| 6 B Q3 | Q KtQ2 |
| 7 Q K2 | Castles |
| 8 Castles | R Ksq |
| 9 R Qsq | P K4 a |
| 10 P tks KP | Kt tks P |
| 11 Kt tks Kt | B tks Kt |
| 12 P tks P | P tks P |
| 13 Q B2 | B K3 |
| 14 B Q2 | B tks Pchb |
| 15 K tks B | Kt Kt5ch |
| 16 K Kt3 | P KR4 |
| 17 R R sq c | Q Kt4 |
| 18 P B4 | Q to R3 |
| 19 P K4 | P Q5 |
| 20 Kt K2 | QR Bsq |
| 21 Q R4 d | Kt K4 |
| 22 P tks Kt e | Q takes B |
| 23 Q RQ sq | Q K:4ch |
| 24 K R2 | Q tks Pch |
| 25 P Kt3 | B Kt5 |
| 26 Q RRsq f | P R5 |
| 27 Q tks QP | P tks Pch |
| 28 K Kt2 | Q takes Q |
| 29 Kt tks Q | Q RQsq |
| 30 B Kt5 | R K4 |
| 31 B K2 | B tks B |
| 32 Kt tks B | R tks P |
| 33 K tks P | R Q6ch |
| 34 K B2 | R Q7 |
| 35 K B3 | R K3 |
| 36 Kt B4 | R tks R |
| 37 R tks R | R tks P |
| 38 R K8ch | K R2 |
| 39 RK2 | |

Black (Golmayo) 6 pieces



White (Lasker) 4 pieces.

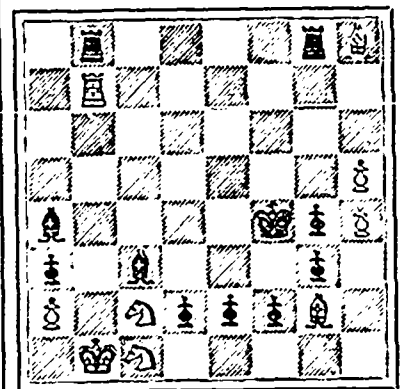
- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 40 Kt tks R | 39 R tks R g |
| 41 Kt B3 | 40 P KKt4 |
| 42 Kt K4 | 41 K Kt2 |
| 43 Kt Q6 | 42 P Kt4 |
| 44 K Kt4 | 43 P R3 |
| 45 P R3 | 44 P B3 |
| 46 Kt tks P | 45 P B4ch |
| 47 Kt Q4 | 46 P R4 h |
| 48 P R4 | 47 P Kt5 |
| 49 Kt Kt3ch | 48 K B3 |
| 50 Kt tks P | 49 K K4 |
| 51 Kt Kt3ch | 50 K Q5 |
| 52 P R5 | 51 K B5 |
| | 52 R signs. |

NOTES BY E. LASKER.

- a Strong play.
- b These movements are bold, but it is very doubtful whether they are sound.
- c Forcing exchanges with B B5 would be better; if 17 B B5, Q Kt4, 18 B tks Kt, B tks B; 19 K R2 with the better game.
- d This is a mistake; Q Q sq seems to be more solid.
- e Again a mistake. Q R3 ought to have been played here.
- f 26... Q tks Q P; 27 B tks Kt, B tks B; 28 R B5 wins the piece at all events.
- g More judicious play would have been not to exchange rooks.
- h The losing move, K B3 would have drawn.

AN END-GAME.

Black 11 pieces.



White 9 pieces.

It being white's turn to play, can he draw the game. If so, how?

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