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HALIFAX, N. S., APRIL 15, 1892.

{ VOL. 6
No. 19 }

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THE CRITIC,

Published every Friday, at 161 Hollis Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia
BY
CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

Subscription \$1.50 per annum in advance. Single copies 5 cents
SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

Remittances should be made to A. M. FRASER, BUSINESS MANAGER.

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Only very mean and very foolish people will attempt to renew the youth of cancelled postage stamps and make them do service again. A postmaster in Flodden, Quebec, recently practiced this little economy with the greatest precautions against discovery, but he was detected and made to pay fifty dollars for his little game. It cannot be too generally known that for each offence of this kind there is a penalty of from \$10 to \$40, highly deserved by all who transgress. Let the Flodden postmaster's punishment be a warning to all whom it may concern, whether inside or outside of post offices. He paid a high price for his stamps.

We would like very much to know what the outcome of Newfoundland's disagreement with us is likely to be. Recent telegraphic dispatches state that a bill is before the Newfoundland Legislature piling on the agony in the form of increased duties on Canadian products. This course, if continued, will be suicidal to the trade between that colony and Canada, which would be very regrettable. The course of Newfoundland since the refusal of Britain to sanction the Bond-Blaine treaty has been utterly antagonistic to Canada, and unless a change come o'er the spirit of the dream there will be a rude awakening for one, if not both parties to the dispute.

There are signs of revolt among the litterateurs of Canada against the present conditions which practically deny them a living in their own country. Every now and then we hear a lamentation or two on the subject, and many sighs are heaved in secret over this sad fact—for a fact it is, that the high thinkers of our country are generally forced to very mean living. Canadians do not buy books to any great extent; if one of our men brings out a volume, people are content to borrow it, and the author does not make much by that plan. It is cheering to see some suggestions made for remedying this state of affairs. "Alchemist," in *The Week*, puts forth several ways of solving the monetary question for writers, and advocates their being given positions in the Civil Service. "Alchemist" makes other good points in his article, and it is to be hoped he will succeed in stirring up a deep interest in the matter. If a few men of letters were in high positions the prospects of authors, artists and others of that ilk would be brighter. It is sad to see the best efforts of our best men being lost to Canada, a change must come, and it should come soon.

We note with pleasure that the franking privileges of members of Parliament are to be cut off, and the members will be paid a specified sum for defraying their postal expenses.

Halifax, not to be behind the times, has a "society" case coming on in the Supreme Court. The plaintiff, Mrs. Little, is a widow living in Pictou, and has moved in the best society there. She asks for \$15,000 damages from Allan Ferguson and his wife, who, it is alleged, have vilified her and her family and classed them with the "low." The case is very sensational, and the rumors that are flying are rather shady. It is a never-ending pity that such scandals should occur, and it is most unfortunate that they should be dragged through the courts. It is to be hoped the details will not be given publicity in the press so as to enter all the homes in our country and be read by mere children.

The most noteworthy feature of the annual report of the Legislative Library, just published, is the appeal made for more room. The space at present at the disposal of the Commissioners is almost totally exhausted, and in view of the continual increase of books an addition to the present accommodation is suggested. This matter has been referred to before, but the necessity has become pressing, and the appeal for room is consequently more urgent. The Commissioners in their report very sensibly refer to the effect which proper building accommodation would have on those who possess valuable libraries, and who might be induced to make bequests to the Province if they thought there would be a place for the books to be kept. The generous bequest of the late Dr. Aikins to the Historical Society is cited as an illustration. This gentleman attached as a condition to his gift that a suitable place should be provided for the collection, but owing to the lack of shelving room the trustees were obliged to place the books temporarily in Dalhousie College, a distinction not contemplated by Dr. Aikins. No time should be lost in removing this disability, and we hope ere long to see the library accommodation all that is required both for present use and to induce benevolent citizens to remember it in their wills.

Only a short time ago Canada was irritated by a dispatch from London stating that the *Times* had contained an exceedingly unfriendly comment on Canada in an article on the Bering Sea difficulty. It now transpires that the *Times* never expressed itself as reported, but that a contributed article, entitled, "The Colonies," contained remarks which gave rise to the report. The writer of the article in question spoke of the unsatisfactory character of the present relations between England and her colonies, and referred to the fact that Britain is liable to be embroiled with foreign countries in the interest of a colony which, in fiscal matters, treats her in a similar manner to the rest of the world. The *Times* in publishing this article was not harsh to Canada, and it is only fair that all views should be voiced in a great newspaper. What is decidedly unfair is that an unscrupulous cable correspondent should make use of such a pretext to raise a sensation in Canada by a false report. There is little need to fear that Great Britain will cease to treat us as her own, for apart from the ties of blood that connect us, she is yearly finding this country more useful to her. What means the sending of sailors to the Pacific through Canada, if Canada is not valuable to Britain? No, it is not likely that the views of one or many newspaper correspondents will affect our position with the Mother Country.

It is getting too common to defend criminals otherwise undefendable by the plea of insanity. Mrs. Ethel Osborne has had it tried for her, but so far without success, and now they intend to plead insanity on Deeming's behalf. The relation between crime and insanity is sometimes very close, and it is by no means an easy task to draw the line, but it will not do to condone crimes that result from a long course of debasement leading to mental derangement and loss of proper control of the actions and use of the will. It is all very well to feel sorry for sin in ourselves or in others, of whatever degree of heinousness, but indulgence of sin in either case will lead to its increase. By sympathizing with criminals those hysterical people who indulge in it make themselves partakers of the crime, and should for the benefit of the community be repressed. Flowers and murderers have nothing in common, and yet it is a common thing for condemned murderers of the most brutal type to be kept supplied by their lady friends with these "stars that in earth's firmament do shine." This is not the kind of action implied by the divine commendation of those who did it "unto one of the least of these," but is prompted by far different feelings. Those who commit crimes should be punished as the law directs, and if the tide of public sentiment should ever set so strongly in behalf of the criminal as to wish him immunity, then let the law be changed. Meanwhile we say "away with him" of every man who is dangerous by way of crime to the community.

A United States exchange gives some sound advice to ministers about the proper discharge of their duties in performing the marriage ceremony. It speaks of the slipshod way in which ministers regard this part of their work, and calls them to a stricter regard for consequences. In the case of minors a minister should not consent to marry them without the consent of parents, and extreme caution should be observed with strangers and people apparently unsuited by age to enter wed-lock. The excuse so often urged that some one would perform the ceremony is not of any use, and the clergyman who does the unwise thing will be held accountable for results to a large extent.

Everyone who feels interested in the preservation of big game, not only in our own country, but on the continent of America, will be glad to hear that the buffalo is not yet extinct, nor from what we are told, likely to be so for some time. A short time ago a civilian scout, Captain Burgess, attached to the post in the U. S. National or Yellowstone Park in Wyoming, was sent out to make a journey south of the Hayden Valley, with the object of detecting poachers and gaining information about game. The scout reports that there is an abundance of elk in that region and also several herds of bison. In one of these he counted seventy-eight animals, a second fifty, a third one hundred and ten, and a fourth fifteen. He does not hesitate to say that he saw altogether fully 300 buffaloes, and this constitutes a breeding stock living under natural conditions and yet protected from attacks from man, which is able to keep that reservation well stocked for all time. Besides, it is not likely that Mr. Burgess saw all the animals in the valley, and the number is most likely greater than he says. It is to be hoped that means will be taken to protect these herds, so that the reckless slaughter of former years may be to some extent overcome.

Tastes differ as to what is the best reading to offer young children, but we are inclined to agree with Agnes Repplier, who asserts in the *Atlantic Monthly* that children "do not need to have poetry written down to their intellectual level." There is a certain clearness of style which children appreciate, but all intelligent children despise and reject nonsense that they can see through with their eyes shut. The case of a child with intellectual proclivities, who asked a lady to lend her some books, occurs to us. The lady replied that her daughter had some children's books and would be glad to lend them to her little friend. The child replied, "O, I do not want children's books, I like grown-up people's books," to which the lady in question replied—"You would not get them if you were my child." This raised the young one's opposition; and she expressed herself as glad that the lady was not her mother. Let children choose their reading to some extent, and if they prefer Scott's novels, by all means encourage the taste. Unless a large number of the standards are read during childhood's days, it is extremely unlikely that they will ever be read. Sensational trash is what must be kept away from young readers, but they should be allowed free choice among good authors, even if they do appear too deep for youthful brains.

Unless Mr. Irving is correct (he says people only pretend) Shakespeare is nearly everybody's favorite author, and we fancy we are not far wrong when we say everybody takes an interest in things concerning him. Mr. Ignatius Donnelly's cryptogram will not have been forgotten by our readers, and the news that Mr. W. White, M. A., has completely out-Heroded the former gentleman respecting the authorship of Shakespeare's plays will be received with both amusement and amazement. The latter sentiment will be aroused by the absolute lack of foundation the venturesome critic has for his statements. For instance he says that Shakespeare had nothing whatever to do with the composition of the dramas, but that Francis Bacon (Lord Verulam) commenced the series by writing "Hamlet"; that he was afterwards the author of "Antony and Cleopatra," "Julius Cæsar," "Coriolanus," "Timon of Athens," and "Henry VIII.;" and that he was the revisor of other works which had been previously bought by Shakespeare from various play-wrights. To Robert Green are attributed "Love's Labour Lost" and the "Comedy of Errors;" "Richard III" and "Henry VI, 2 and 3," and probably "Othello," to Christopher Marlow; "Romeo and Juliet" to Samuel Daniel; "As You Like It" to Thomas Lodge, and "Macbeth" to George Chapman. This is indeed a distribution of merits, but when we come to Mr. O. W. Owen's statements about Shakespeare, et al, we open our eyes still wider. This gentleman lives in Detroit, and has been devoting himself to Shakespeare with dire results to the reputation of the Virgin Queen. Mr. Owen has discovered, after five years' diligent research, the biography of the divine William within the folio addition of 1623, but what is more astounding he has unearthed a morgantic marriage between Queen Elizabeth and the Earl of Leicester, of which union Francis Bacon was the fruit. Lady Nicholas Bacon, the Queen's devoted friend and confidante, adopted the royal infant, and it is not until centuries have passed that the scandal then perpetrated is dragged to light by a citizen of the wild and woolly and unterrified West! It would appear from this that no reputation, however sound at the time of death, is safe from the ruthless antiquary, who has developed an adeptness at turning and twisting facts until they seem to mean what he wishes equal to the most advanced cross-examining attorney of modern law courts. Poor Shakespeare! Not only did Bacon write his plays, but that usurper of his fame must turn out to be the son of the Virgin Queen! Ignatius will have to hide his diminished head after these revelations, which take the wind out of the sails of his cryptogram.

K. D. C. Restores the Stomach to Healthy Action.

K. D. C. Acts Like Magic on the Stomach.

The man in the moon can no longer be a pleasurable object of contemplation for unattended females of this globe, since M. Flammarion has discovered that this ancient and honorable gentleman has a companion of the gentler sex, whose features may be observed on the northern edge of the Mare Imbrium, a great depression on the surface of the moon, commonly supposed to be an old sea-bed now devoid of water. This fact has been mentioned twice before by astronomers, and M. Flammarion's discovery is really a re-discovery.

It is only friendly for us to give our readers a word of warning as to the newspaper prize competitions so largely advertised at the present time. They are, for the most part, simply a scheme for selling silverware, and those who secure prizes pay for all they get. Hundreds of people in this city have been trapped in this way; they do not discover until they receive the "prize" that it is a poor article which they have no use for, and that they paid the full value and more for packing and expressage. The more quickly people learn to abandon trying to get something for nothing, the better it will be for them. As for the newspapers, the best ones do not need to make use of any such fake schemes, and those who intend subscribing to a paper would find it to their best interest to use their judgment as to the quality of the reading matter offered, rather than to be led into taking a paper they do not want for the sake of the chance of a prize.

"The Chinese must go" may prove to be more easily said than enforced by the United States. Considerable trouble is anticipated when the treaty of 1880 between China and the United States expires. The Chinese, both at home and in America, sent out a circular about a year ago with a request for concerted action towards addressing a monster petition to the Emperor of China, asking that His Imperial Majesty avoid making any further treaty with the United States of such a restrictive character as the one of 1880. The petition has been presented to the Emperor and contains over 400,000 signatures. It represents that the Chinese are being persecuted in America, and that efforts are being made to induce the United States to adopt more stringent measures against them. Retaliation is asked against this, and much testimony as to the truth of the charges is proffered. As a result of this petition it is stated that a retaliation Act is under preparation, to take effect so soon as cable advices have been received in Peking that the United States has adopted extreme measures in the way of legislating for the absolute exclusion of Chinese subjects from American soil. What this measure means may be inferred from the statement that thirty days after the passage of a restrictive law in the United States there will not be a single American citizen resident in China.

For as long a time as we care to remember it has been considered the proper thing to regard plenty of cold water bathing in the morning as conducive to health, vigor and cleanliness, but now a thinly veiled scepticism is creeping in among the heroic followers of the custom. It seems clear that people who are vigorous and of strong constitutions may indulge in a liberal use of cold water with good results, but weaklings, and those possessing only mediocre constitutions are finding out by experience that such treatment is too severe. This is considered rank heresy by cold water propagandists who are, like early risers, more virtuous in their own opinion than other people. It is necessary, however, to keep the skin in perfect working order if the other organs of the body are not to be over-taxed, and to insure this, thorough cleanliness is requisite. Those who find a cold plunge too much for their vitality can with safety take a hot sponge, using soap when required, and follow this with cold water. Such treatment does not chill the skin, but produces a splendid glow, and is much better in every respect than the cold plunge. People should study themselves before taking finally to any particular form of bathing, but it should never be lost sight of that a complete wash from head to foot should be a daily task. Only the lazy and dirty will evade this duty, which has so much to do with keeping the physical being in good order.

Mr. Edison's scheme for discomfiting enemies in the warfare of the future has something diabolical about it. He says:—"Some years ago, when the wires loaded with heavy electric charges began to go underground, I predicted that there would be danger of the fireman receiving a deadly shock by the electricity running down the streams of water which might cross the wires. In each fort I would put an alternating machine of 20,000 volts capacity. One wire would be grounded. A man would govern a stream of water about 400 lbs. pressure to the square inch with which the 20,000 volt alternating current would be connected. The man would simply move this stream of water back and forth with his hand, playing on an enemy as they advanced and mowing them down with absolute precision. Every man touched by the water would complete the circuit, get the full force of the alternating current, and never know what happened to him. The men trying to take the fort by assault, though they may come by tens of thousands against a handful, would be cut to the ground beyond any hope of escape. Foreign soldiers undertaking to whip America could walk around such a fort, but they could never get through it. It would not be necessary to deal out absolute death unless the operator felt like it. He could modify the current so as simply to stun everybody, and might then walk outside his fort, pick up the stunned generals and others worth keeping for ransom or exchange. He could also make prisoners of the others if he chose to do so." It must not be forgotten that two or more could play at this game.

K. D. C. The Greatest Cure of the Age.

K. D. C. The Dyspeptic's Hope.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

HIS RETAINERS.

"I ask for no retention fee,
Quoth Counsellor O'Quirk,
"No money, sir, unless it be
Reward for honest work."

I am not of the kind who grasp
A farmer's hard-earned pence
Before there's given a single gump
Of thought for such expense."

He tried the case and won the same,
And when it did befall
A thousand for his client came,
He just retained it all.

Lost the Head of the House.—Muldoon—Phwat's de matter, Murphy? Sure, yez act as if yez had lost yure head! Murphy (frantically)—So Oi hov, Teddy, dear. The ould woman's wint an' runned awa-ay!

WHAT THE FOWL WAS.—"Well, Rastus, were you convicted for stealing that goose?"

"No, sah. I was equitivated, sah, on an errah in de indictment, sah. De fowel were not a goose, but a goslin', sah."

INEXPENSIVE OFFERINGS.—"Brother Bylins is eloquent in prayer," said one member of the congregation to another; "but I don't think he is very liberal when the contribution-box passes." "No; his offerings to the Lord are confined almost entirely to suggestions."

"You say your son John went down South and started a newspaper?"

"Yes."

"Is he making himself felt in the community?"

"You bet he is. He has been tarred and feathered twice."

A WOMAN'S DISSIPATION.

She's home, tired out, but feeling gay,
Her heart with pleasure brimming o'er
For she has spent a happy day
In looking through a bargain store.

IN THE DARK ROOM.—Elwin (amateur photographer)—That's it! Another plate spoiled.

Angelina—What spoiled it?

Edwic—The light of your eyes.

P. S.—Engaged.

AN AGNOSTIC.—Remarked the young man in swelling tones, "I'm an agnostic."

Elderly Gentleman—And what is an agnostic?

Fresh Youth.—An agnostic is a fellow who isn't sure of anything.

Elderly Gentleman.—I see; but how does it happen you are sure you are an agnostic?

ONLY THE LATE BIRD CATCHES THE COMET.—"Have you seen the new comet, George?" she asked as she glanced at him keenly.

"Yes," he answered.

"Then," she said firmly, "our engagement is at an end."

"Why?" he asked.

"Because that comet is visible only during the hours that immediately precede daylight."

An Old Game.—Algy—Do you think, my love, that your father will consent to our marriage?

Angely—Of course papa will be sorry to lose me, darling?

Algy—But I will say to him that instead of losing a daughter he will gain a son.

Angely—I wouldn't do that, love, if you really want me. Papa has three such sons living at home now, and he's a little bit touchy on the point.

ODD COVERLIDS.—"I see," said Snaggs, laying down the newspaper he was reading, "that paper quilts are being manufactured and are used extensively, giving good satisfaction."

"That's a scheme," remarked Boggs. "When a man is too poor to take a newspaper he can read his quilt. I suppose they will have library quilts after awhile, with one of Dickens' novels printed on them. Great scheme, isn't it?"

"That's nawthing," said a man with a wild-west accent; "I mind stopping at a tavern in Oregon where the landlord gave us a tallow dip to show us to bed:

"Ye'll find yer breakfast spread for ye fast thing in the mo 'in', gentlemen," he said, as we wished him good night; 'eat round the edges, but save the middle if ye can."

"We asked him to explain, and he showed us the comfortable on our bed. It was a big buckwheat cake the size of the bed, and as light as a sponge. We breakfasted off it without getting up."

Somebody threw a bootjack at that moment, and the wild-west accent ceased to accentuate, and the truth-teller went home.

It's sometimes said patent medicines are for the ignorant. The doctors foster this ideal. "The people," we're told, "are mostly ignorant when it comes to medicinal science." Suppose they are! What a sick man needs is not knowledge, but a cure, and the medicine that cures is the medicine for the sick. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures the "do believes" and the "don't believes." There's no hesitance about it, no "if" nor "possibly." It says—"I can cure you, only do as I direct." Perhaps it fails occasionally. The makers hear of it when it does, because they never keep the money when the medicine fails to do good. Suppose the doctors went on that principle. We beg the doctors' pardon. It wouldn't do.)

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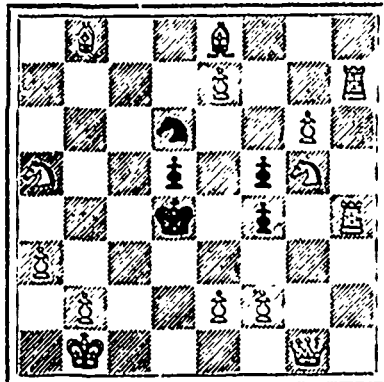
SOLUTIONS.

Problem No. 109: R to Q5; solved by J. S. G.

Problem No. 110: R to KR7; solved by J. S. G. and F. M. C.

PROBLEM No. 111.

By Mrs. W. J. Baird. Black 5 pieces.



White 14 pieces. White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME No. 111.

STEINITZ-TSCHIGORIN MATCH.

Lengthy as it is, we think we cannot do better than give this interesting "Evans" fight between the greatest living masters of the game:—

Fifteenth Game—Evans Gambit.

- White. Black. Tschigorin. Steinitz. 1 P to K4 P to K4 2 Kt to KB3 Kt to QB3 3 B to B4 B to B4 4 P to QKt4 B takes P 5 P to B3 B to R4 6 Castles P to Q3 7 P to Q4 B to KKt5 8 Q to R4 a P takes P 9 P takes P P to QR3 b 10 B to Q5 c B to Kt3 11 B takes Kt ch P takes B 12 Q takes P ch B to Q2 13 Q to B3 Kt to K2 14 Kt to R3 Castles 15 Kt to B4 P to Q4 16 P takes P Kt takes P 17 Q to B2 Q to B3 18 B to Kt5 Q to Kt3 19 Q to Q2 P to KB3 20 B to R4 B to Kt5 21 B to Kt3 QR to Q sq 22 KR to K sq Q to R4 23 Q to Q3 B takes Kt 24 P takes B K to R sq 25 P to QR3 B to R2 d 26 QR to Kt sq P to KB4 27 R to Kt7 B takes P 28 Q takes B P to B5 29 Kt to K5 P takes B 30 RP takes P Kt to B5 e 31 Q to B3 f Kt to Q4 g 32 Q to B5 Q to B4 h 33 P to B4 Q to B sq 34 R to Kt3 Kt to Kt3 35 R to QB sq Kt to R sq i 36 Q to B4 j Q to B4 37 P to Kt4 Q to B3 38 K to Kt2 k Kt to Kt3 39 Q to K4 Kt to Q4 l 40 P to B5 Q to Kt4 41 R to KR sq K to Kt sq 42 Kt to B6 R to Q3 43 K to Kt3 Kt to B3 m 44 Q to B4 ch K to R sq n 45 Kt to K5 Kt to Q4 46 R to R5 Q to K2 o 47 Q takes Kt p Resigns 3 h. 12 m. 3 h. 4 m.

NOTES BY W. STEINITZ.

a A line of play recommended by

Pollock. It effects the recovery of the pawn, but we prefer Black's position subsequently.

b Best, for white threatens B to Q Kt5, besides P to Q5.

c Of course much stronger than 10, P to Q5, 10, P to QKt4; 11, B takes P, 11, P takes B; 12, Q takes P, 12, KKt to Kt2; followed by castling.

d Black could have won here a pawn by 25... Kt to B5; 26, B takes Kt, 26, R takes P; 27, Q to B3, 27, R takes B; 28, Kt takes B, 28, R to K3, &c.

e The result of a miscalculation. Q to R6 was the correct play.

f This splendid answer is profoundly worked out.

g Black's attacking plan by 31... Kt to R6 is now useless; for after 32, K to Kt2, 32, Kt takes P; follows 33, R takes P, and if 33... Kt to Q6 (or 33... Q to R6 ch; 34, K takes Kt, 34, Q to R7 ch; 35, K to K3, 35, Q takes P; 36, Kt to B7 ch, and wins) 34, Kt takes Kt, 34, Q takes P ch; 35, K to R2, 35, Q to R4 ch; 36, K to Kt sq, and wins.

h If R to Q3 white could answer R takes P and KR to B3 is clearly out of the question on account of the reply Q takes Kt.

i Much inferior to R to Q4, as white could not then capture the pawn, for black could answer R to Q8 ch, followed by R takes R.

j Besides Kt to B7 ch, white threatens Kt to Kt6 ch, followed by R to R sq mate.

k 38, P to Kt5, followed by P to Kt6 was stronger.

l If 39... Q takes P, 40, Q takes Q, 40, R takes Q, 41, R takes P, 41, Kt to Q4; 42, K to Q7 and wins.

m Bad play as compared with 43... Q to Q7; 44, R to Q3, 44, Q to B7, with an excellent attack.

n If 44... Kt to Q4; 45, R to Q3, 45, R takes P; 46, Kt to Kt7 ch; 46, Q takes Kt; 47, P takes R, and should win.

o A terrible oversight. 46... Q to Q sq, 47, R to Q3 (47, Kt to Kt6 ch, 47, R takes Kt; 48, P takes R, 48, Q to Q3 ch; would not be good for white), 47... P to B3; 48, P to B4, 48, Q to Kt sq was likely to lead to a draw.

p A pretty sacrifice of the queen, though somewhat simple.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Halifax County Academy examinations took place yesterday.

Some of the saw mills on the St. John River have already commenced operations.

The funeral of the late Prof. S. Porter was held in Halifax on Friday last. It was one of the longest that taken place for many years.

The Dartmouth Ferry Commissioners have decided not to hire out any boats of the Company for picnics or excursions during the coming summer.

The New Brunswick Legislature was prorogued on the 7th inst. The leader of the government and the leader of the opposition are both going to England.

The annual meeting of the Lorne A. A. Club was held on Tuesday evening, when election of officers took place. A successful season is anticipated.

City Assessor Creelman, mixed up in the Gough arrangement, has been committed for trial in the Supreme Court. Bail to amount of \$1,000 was required and there are two sureties in \$500 each.

A Victoria, B. C. dispatch says that sealers are already doing some business. The sealer Carlotta Cox has 400 skins according to report from San Juan, and the Mary Ellen has a similar number.

"Dad's Girl" will be produced at the Academy of Music on Monday evening by the Josie Mills company. A St. John paper referred to a performance of the piece in that city as follows:—"The Josie Mills' company presented the comedy drama, 'Dad's Girl' at the Opera House last night, being the first production of the piece before a St. John audience. It was a first class performance in every respect. The company certainly are the best aggregation of dramatic talent that has appeared in the Opera House, and last evening fully justified the many newspaper encomiums passed upon them in other places. Miss Josie Mills and John E. Ainsley divided the lion's share of the honors, if the latter were at all advisable, the former as 'Mul,' the brave girl, displaying much versatility, and at times a highly dramatic force which at once attracted and held the attention of the audience."

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Advertisement for Scott's Emulsion. Features a fisherman carrying a large cod fish on his back. Text: "GAIN ONE POUND A Day. A GAIN OF A POUND A DAY IN THE CASE OF A MAN WHO HAS BECOME 'ALL RUN DOWN,' AND HAS BEGUN TO TAKE THAT REMARKABLE FLESH PRODUCER, SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda IS NOTHING UNUSUAL. THIS FEAT HAS BEEN PERFORMED OVER AND OVER AGAIN. PALATABLE AS MILK. ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS. SCOTT'S EMULSION IS PUT UP ONLY IN SALMON COLOR WRAPPERS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AT 50c. AND \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville."

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Spring freshets have done considerable damage in parts of New Brunswick. The Woodstock bridge, which cost \$40,000 for construction and repairs and was less than twenty years old, was carried away.

If there is anything we are accustomed to regard as harmless it is maple sap and the various sweets that are made from it, and it is therefore a great shock to hear of the death of William Dukeshire, of Matland, from drinking the sap. After partaking of the usually refreshing beverage he was taken with cramps and died shortly after in great agony. The quantity he drank may have had something to do with the fatal effect, but it is a very unusual thing, and we hope will remain a singular instance.

It is reported that the attention of the Government has been called to the fact that E. A. Macdonald, who is running as an annexation candidate for the Legislature in Toronto, is a Lieutenant in the York Rangers. The right of this holding a commission in the Militia while at the same time advocating separation from the Empire and disloyal sentiments to the Crown is being questioned.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

DOMINION.—The items of supply are being rattled through in a businesslike manner, and for the most part they are being voted with little or no discussion.

Quite a lively debate took place over the appropriations for the Militia department. Several of the Government supporters expressed their disapprobation of the Snider rifle with which the Canadian Militia is armed. They regard this rifle as out of date, it having been thirty years since it was first introduced into Canada. The Minister of Militia stated that it would cost \$800,000 to arm the Militia of Canada with modern rifles, and that as matters stood at present the expenditure was rather greater than the Government cared to undertake.

Upon one point the Opposition has shown itself to have a definite, fixed and unalterable policy. Mr. Mills voiced this sentiment when he moved that Canada should have the authority to make her own treaties. This would mean a long step toward independent nationality. It would mean that Canada and the United States, Canada and the West Indies, or Canada and any other country, could formulate and ratify any treaty whatsoever without the co-operation or consent of Great Britain. Laurier, Cartwright, Mills and the supporters of the Opposition believe that Canada should have this authority and should have the power to exercise it without the interposition of British diplomats but Foster and his colleagues in the Government regard the movement as impracticable. They have no desire to loosen the ties which unite us with the mother land, and they believe that were the power within the scope of a Colonial Government it would lead to independence, or possibly in the case of Canada, be the forerunner of annexation to the United States.

Mr. Ives strongly advocated an export duty upon logs, claiming that as matters now stood the saw mills of the United States were cutting the timber of Canada, white pine alone excepted. Mr. Foster, representing the Government declined to accept the arguments of Ives, and stated that the policy of the Government was to meet the Government at Washington in a friendly spirit. If the export duty upon logs was again imposed it would lead to retaliation by the United States, which would be of no advantage to the exporters of spruce and hemlock, while it would seriously cripple the exporters of white pine. By request Mr. Ives withdrew his motion.

In the actions taken by the Government against Thomas McGreevy, Nicholas Connolly and others, it was deemed necessary to use the evidence taken before the Parliamentary Committee at its last session. This evidence was taken under oath and is such as to incriminate certain of the prosecuted parties. The Opposition claimed that it was contrary to British justice to use evidence taken under the protecting arm of Parliament in the criminal courts of the country. The Government held that without this evidence the guilty parties could not be brought to justice. Even if the latter contention be true it does appear to us that the Opposition took the broadest view as to the use of the evidence in question, and we fear that the action of Parliament in allowing the evidence to be used in the criminal courts may effect future Parliamentary enquiries. The evidence was given with the belief that it could not be used in the ordinary courts, and witnesses gave evidence accordingly; but now this evidence so frankly given is to be turned against the accused. We have our doubt whether such evidence is admissible, but this question will be settled by the courts.

LOCAL.—In looking over the railway legislation of the session one is forced to the conclusion that the Province of Nova Scotia is now fairly provided with railways in operation or with prospective railways, charters for the construction of which have already been granted. True, some of these charters have been slightly amended but scarce any new railways are projected. Mr. Cahan is seeking for a charter for a railway

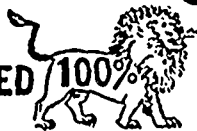
connecting Shelburne and Barrington with Yarmouth but as a portion of this route is already covered by charter the granting of the new charter may create a small breeze. The Provincial Secretary has expressed himself favorable to a free competition in railway matters and the feeling of the house is strongly in the same direction.

The report of the Hospital for the Insane is creditable to the patient hard-working officials of that Institution. Over four hundred patients are now under treatment and taken all in all the report shows a gratifying percentage of cures.

Mr. Hemeon is fathering a movement which has the hearty endorsement of THE CRITIC. We have for years been of the opinion that the best and most effective temperance work could be accomplished by teaching the people the evils resulting from use of alcoholic beverages. We have published many interesting and instructive facts upon this phase of the question and we believe that such information thoroughly disseminated among the people will do more for the cause of temperance than scores of restrictive and prohibitory acts. Mr. Hemeon and his co-workers are looking to the rising generation for results and they desire to introduce into our public schools a text-book dealing with the poisonous effects of alcoholic beverages and narcotics. There are some difficulties in the way of the adoption and practical use of such a text-book, but these can easily be overcome if the movement has behind it zeal and determination.

According to the meagre statistics of marriages in the Province one might infer that matrimony was on the decline. From the County of Antigonish the returns show but twelve marriages during the year 1891, and the record in many other counties is very little better. The truth appears to be that the record is extremely imperfect, that many clergymen fail to give returns of marriages in which the banns have been published, and altogether the register is at best but partial, and hence is unsatisfactory. The same deplorable inaccuracy is reported as to the registration of births, and yet it is oft-times of the greatest importance to an individual to have an official register of his birth. It is time that the Government took hold of this matter with its customary energy, and we believe that by enforcing a system of registration with small fees the entire expense of the statistical department could be defrayed.

The Province of Nova Scotia suffers not a little from a too scant revenue. In keeping abreast of the times the Province has to assume many responsibilities which a few years ago were either neglected or left to benevolence of individuals. The Government has in consequence to ask ways and means for increasing the revenue, and they purpose doing this by levying succession duties upon estates. First, all estates are exempted the value, of which do not exceed \$5,000; and second, all estates to the value of \$25,000 are exempt from succession duties when bequeathed to relatives. With these exceptions a succession duty is to be levied upon all estates, and the proceeds will go far towards keeping up in a state of efficiency such institutions as the hospital for the insane, the Victoria General hospital etc.

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Kathaleena! Kathaleena!
 Through the green, bird-haunted valley,
 Through the brook-bright, windy meadow,
 Through the dim, mysterious forest,
 All the birds are calling thee;
 All the brooks their voices rally,
 Shout thy name through sun and shadow,
 Cry: Bring back the light thou borest
 From our fields, Astore Maohreo!
 Kathaleena!

Kathaleena! Kathaleena!
 In the land where now thou strayest
 Have the sombre hills grown brighter?
 Have the birds a richer singing
 Since thy lovely soul is there?
 Surely, surely, skies the grayest,
 Hearts the saddest, must grow lighter
 Where thy tender voice is bringing
 Blessed dreams and visions fair.
 Kathaleena

Kathaleena! Kathaleena!
 Ah, return to those who call thee!
 Come once more to those who wander
 Through the ways thou leavest lonely,
 Paths that wait for love and thee;
 Let no stranger-lands enthral thee,
 Dream no foreign hearts are fonder
 Than the heart that longs for only
 Thy low voice, Astore Maohreo!
 Kathaleena!

—J. E. G. Roberts, in N. Y. Independent.

COMICAL CASES OF SELF ASSURANCE.

Humor is often well to the fore alike in simple stolidity and in cool
 impudence. Those who are worsted in the encounter with these qualities
 are sometimes constrained to smile at their defeat. When Jules Sandeau,
 the French litterateur, was elected a member of the famous Forty who com-
 pose the French Academy, he made a complimentary call on Prince Napo-
 leon. When he left, the same footman who had taken in his card came to
 conduct him to the door. He addressed the visitor: "I suppose you do
 not remember me, M. Sandeau I am the printer's devil that used to go to
 you for proofs, and to whom you used to give the sugar that was sent in
 with your coffee. You didn't take sugar in your coffee, I remember!"
 The Academician stared. But he humoured this claimant to friendship.
 "Ah, yes," he said, "I remember you now, and I am glad to see that you
 have found employment in such a household." "Yes," returned the do-
 mestic, with hardly less condescension, "we have both of us got on in the
 world, haven't we?"

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe once received the Duke of Cambridge at the
 British Embassy in Constantinople. Being desirous of consulting the com-
 fort of his Royal Highness in every practicable way the "Great Elchi"—as
 Lord Stratford was currently called—went down in dressing gown and
 slippers at an early hour of the morning to see that the rooms prepared
 were in perfect order. The guest's valet was already there, looking after the
 trunks and portmanteaux. He glanced up as the ambassador entered. He
 stared as advice came how best to stow away the luggage. And finally he
 astonished Lord Stratford. "I tell you what it is," he said, "I know how
 his Royal Highness likes to have his things arranged better than you do.
 So you just shut up and be off, old fellow." The chief flung out of the room
 in a red heat of indignation, and sent in a messenger to acquaint the lackey
 with the name and station of the person he had affronted. The messenger
 came back and reported that he had told the offender that the visitor in
deshabille was Her Majesty's representative in Turkey. "Ah, quite right!
 and what was his answer?" said Lord Stratford. "He answered, my lord,
 that he had never said you warn't."—*Cassell's Saturday Journal.*

BOOK GOSSIP.

"Equatorial America," by Maturin M. Ballou, 371 pages, \$1 50,
 Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. This volume contains a highly instruc-
 tive and entertaining account of a visit to several West Indian islands and
 various places, including all the principal capitals of South America, both
 on the East and West of the Continent. It is well up to date and contains
 much new information about the places it treats of. The style in which it is
 written is concise and to the point; it holds the reader's attention. The
 author shows himself to be well-informed in many lines, and can tell us
 something about the flora, fauna, geology, etc., of the places he called at.
 We miss the illustrations, which must be numbered among the might-have-
 beens, but the book stands safely upon its merits even without pictures of
 the interesting places so few of us have an opportunity of visiting. It is a
 splendid book for the young, and we recommend it highly for birthday
 gifts, and so on.

The Hoyt-Ward Cyclopaedia of Practical Quotations is a work that can
 never fail to be a treasure to its possessors. It contains an unusual
 abundance of matter, and is so exceedingly well arranged for consultation
 as to surpass all other works of the sort. It has reached its eleventh
 edition in the press of Funk & Wagnall's, New York, and will certainly go
 on in the same progressive manner, for people of literary tastes, authors,
 speakers and the common, every-day kind of folk also must have it. The
 work has received the highest encomiums from the most prominent men of
 the time, and is found to fill a want in every library. It contains quotations
 both English and Latin, and has an appendix containing proverbs from the
 Latin and modern foreign languages, law and ecclesiastical terms and
 significations, and the names, dates and nationality of the authors quoted.

It also includes copious indexes, making it a simple matter to find what is needed. The volume is royal 8 vo., has over 900 pages, containing 20,000 quotations and 50,000 lines of concordance, and, in fact, all one can say for it is that it supercedes all other compilations of its class, and no library is complete without it. Funk & Wagnall Co., Canadian House, 11 Richmond Street, West, Toronto. Cloth, \$5.00.

The latest volume of the Modern Science series, published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, is a study of "The Oak," a popular introduction to forest-botany, by H. Marshall Ward. It must be understood that this is a treatise for the student more particularly, and that those in search of sensational literature will not find anything to please them in it. The value to students, however, is considerable, and the thoughtful and well-written book will, doubtless, make its mark. The number of scientific students is yearly increasing, and such books as these, under the able editorship of Sir John Lubbock, cannot fail to prove of great assistance to beginners. Price, \$1.00.

To many Nova Scotian readers the most interesting pages of the *Dominion Illustrated* for April will be those dealing with the life of the late Goodridge Bliss Roberts, whose clever pen is laid aside so early. His posthumous story of adventure, "Garry of Gaunitch Budge," will find many admirers. Our Blunose friend, Sophie M. Almon Hensley, gives an interesting and well illustrated sketch of Canadian nurses in New York, dealing frankly both with the romantic and the seamy side of this much-sought calling. The invigorating game of curling again finds an enthusiast in James Hedley, who compares the curling rinks of Canada and pleads eloquently for the national pastime. E. Pauline Johnson contributes "Indian Medicine Men and Their Magic," a weird sketch of a peculiar class, with illustrations which fairly haunt one with their obtrusive ugliness. A well-timed paper is "Recollections of Charles Hadden Spurgeon," by the Rev. James Grant. Prof. Roberts comes to the front with an excellent instalment of "The Raid from Beauséjour," and in "Modern Instances" he carefully analyzes the poetry of R. Gilder. The poems of the number are also good, and the colored supplement, "The Unwelcome Kiss," is a fine bit of workmanship.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

"The Kingsley Boiler Co., Limited," situated at St. John, N. B., was inaugurated October 15th, 1891, since then the company has turned out twelve boilers, giving entire satisfaction in every case. They have this week turned out, ready for use, a 60 horse power boiler for the well known firm of Waring, White & Co, the work on this being pronounced by good judges to be the best ever seen in St. John. The company has also five boilers well under way, all of which are to be completed by May 1st. Two of these are mill boilers for the largest mill firm in St. John. Two go to Fredericton and the fifth is for the steam tug "Fred Clinch." We would advise any person requiring a boiler, to call or communicate with this company, as it is claimed that these boilers consume one half the quantity of fuel and perform better work than any other built in United States or Canada.

An Illinois inventor has discovered that incandescent lamp filaments possessing long life with high incandescence can be produced from the roots of a certain plant, commonly known as the "rice plant," a native of tropical countries. The root of the plant is remarkably dense and free from pores.

To mark steel tools—Warm them slightly and rub the steel with wax or hard tallow until a film gathers. Then scratch your name on the wax, cutting through to the steel. A little nitric acid poured on the marking will quickly eat out the letters. Wipe acid and wax off with a hot, soft rag, and the letters will be securely etched.

A WATER WHEEL.—Messrs. J. L. O. Vidal & Son, Quebec, have invented a water wheel which has developed remarkable power, and for which they are applying for a patent. The Quebec *Morning Chronicle* of March 7th has the following to say regarding it:—On the 25th February last at the Rev. Fathers Redemptorists' work shop, Mr. Leclerc, the chief mechanic for the Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix Railway and Mr. Marquis, manager for the Rev. Fathers, being present, a regular test was carefully made of a new water wheel of five inches diameter. The water head is claimed to be 250 feet high, but the pressure gauge has shown but 40 lbs. at the most to the square inch. The water pipe supplying the wheel has four inch diameter. The speed was taken, the wheel on belt and running a main shaft 55 feet long by two inch diameter. It made regularly 3,240 revolutions per minute as shown by means of a break (dynamo meter), the scale attached at 22 inches on the lever from the centre of the wheel, balancing 25 to 30 lbs. The speed being then at least 2,000 revolutions per minute. The supply of water was about 42 feet cubic per minute. From the above, it appears that the wheel is given more than 16 horse-power and that it can give even up to 20 horse-power. The efficiency is certainly 95 to 98 per cent. of absolute weight of the water; it is probably the most perfect hydraulic motor existing. The wheel was devised and supplied by Messrs. J. L. O. Vidal & Son, mechanics of this city, who have applied for a patent.

PACIFIC FISHERIES.—Reference has frequently been made to the value of our Pacific Coast fisheries, but, as yet, they have not been appreciated to any great extent. Mr. Harry Abbott, of Vancouver, has just sent to the Premier at Ottawa, a box of fish, caught on a recent excursion of the tug *Eliza Edwards*, containing three halibut and a quantity of black cod.

These fish have been distributed amongst the ministers of the Crown, and in several other quarters, with a view to their being tried, and, so far as can be learned, the quality is excellent, notwithstanding its long journey. The fish are accompanied by a statement from the captain of the *Eliza Edwards*, certifying that the halibut are part of a catch of 847 similar fish, estimated to weigh, in the aggregate, 40,000 pounds, which were caught by eight men in three boats in three days, within five miles of the coast of British Columbia, and in land-locked waters where fishing can be carried on in any weather. The largest halibut in the lot weighed 175 pounds, measured six feet four inches in length.—*The Empire*.

I. Matheson & Co., New Glasgow, are turning out some excellent work. A large engine of 300 horse power, recently built for the Little Glace Bay mine, has been set up and given entire satisfaction, the manager having expressed himself highly pleased with it. They have in course of construction a Corliss engine of 200 horse power, which is the first of the kind ever built in the Maritime Provinces. They have also constructed a steel yacht, sixty feet long, beam nine feet, depth of hold five feet. This is the first steel vessel ever built in the Province, and we hope that it may be followed by others.

London air is said to be pure at about thirty or forty feet from the ground. Below that height it is charged with dust of the street, and above it smoke pours out from the chimneys. These facts were discovered in the following manner. Wooden frames covered with blanketing material were put at different elevations—one on top of the Westminster clock-tower, another on the highest point of the roof, and others at various heights in the court-yard. After five hours' exposure the wools were found to be badly smutted at the highest and the lowest elevations, while those at the medium heights were comparatively free from dust.—*Kate Field's Washington*.



John Alkens
Of St. Mary's, Ont.
A Great Sufferer from

Dyspepsia

Perfectly Cured by
Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best stomach tonics known to medical science are so happily combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla that it cures indigestion, and Dyspepsia in its severest forms, when other medicines fail. In many cases Hood's Sarsaparilla seems to possess a magical touch, so quick and so gratifying the relief. Read the following from an aged and respected citizen of St. Mary's, Ont.:

"I am very glad to give this testimonial as to what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. I suffered very much with dyspepsia. I have been taking medicine

For 25 Years
and I never had anything do me as much good as Hood's Sarsaparilla. Every symptom of the dyspepsia has entirely disappeared and I feel that I cannot praise the medicine too highly. I

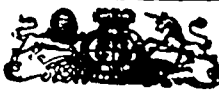
Eat Better, Sleep Better
and feel stronger than I have for many years. I have taken six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla bought of Mr. Sanderson, the druggist." JOHN ALKENS.

CORDIAL ENDORSEMENT.

From Mr. Sanderson, the Druggist.
"I know Mr. Alkens to be a strictly honest, straightforward man, and take much pleasure in testifying to the truth of the testimonial he gives above." F. G. SANDERSON, Druggist, Queen Street, St. Mary's, Ontario.

HOOD'S PILLS, the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation.

THE BEST FENCE
For FARMS, GARDENS and ORCHARDS, is
MUNRO'S PICKET WIRE FENCE.
4 ft. Pickets woven in 3, 4 and 5 double
galvanized Wire Cables, 50, 55 and 60 cents
per rod. It keeps out hens and dogs. The
pickets do not fall off. It lasts for 20 years.
MUNRO BROS., WIRE WORKERS,
NEW GLASGOW, N. S.



PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.
Synopsis of "The General Mining Act,"
Chapter 16, 54th Victoria.
Leases for Mines of Gold, Silver, Coal, Iron,
Copper, Lead, & Other Mines & Minerals.

GOLD AND SILVER.
PROSPECTING LICENSES up to 100 areas
(each 150 feet by 250 feet), issued at 50 cts.
an area up to 10 areas, and 25 cts. afterwards
per area, good for one year. These Licenses
can be renewed for second year, by payment
of one-half above amount.
LEASES for 20 years to work and mine, on
payment of \$2 an area of 150 feet by 250 feet.
Renewable annually at 50 cts. an area in
advance.
Royalty on Gold and Silver, 2 1/2 per cent.

MINES, CHEER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.
LICENSES TO SEARCH, good for one year,
\$20 for 5 square miles. Lands applied for
must not be more than 2 1/2 miles long, and the
tract so selected may be surveyed on the
Surveyor General's order at expense of
Licensee, if exact bounds cannot be established
on maps in Crown Land Office. Renewals
for second year may be made by consent of
Surveyor General, on payment of \$20.
Second Rights to Search can be given over
same ground, subject to party holding first
Rights, on payment of \$20.

LICENSE TO WORK.—On payment of \$50
for one square mile, good for two years, and
extended to three years by further payment
of \$25. The lands selected must be surveyed
and returned to Crown Land Office.
LEASES are given for 20 years, and renew-
able to 80 years, at annual rental of \$50 for
square mile. The Surveyor General, in
special circumstances warrant, may grant a
lease larger than one square mile, but not
larger than two square miles.

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

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

L. J. TWEEDIE,
Surveyor General.

COMMERCIAL.

The hopeful feeling that we have noted for several weeks continues, and has been justified by the position of business during the current week. Not only have enquiries been numerous, but there has been a fair volume of business in most lines. Orders which have been received are not, it is true, large ones, but this shows that buyers are evidently proceeding cautiously, and this is, in itself, a very good feature. Reports from all the country sections go to show that, now that the winter is over, there will be a good move in business, which has been retarded by the roads being too heavy for much activity during the past few months. We regret to say that no marked improvement has as yet manifested itself in remittances, but it is still too early in the season to expect that there would be much, if any, change in this respect.

The dispute between the Governments of this Dominion and of Newfoundland on several trade points appears to be as far from amicable settlement as ever, and there does not seem to be any likelihood of any arrangement being made in the near future to settle existing difficulties. In the meanwhile our fishermen are deprived of the opportunity of obtaining the bait that they absolutely require to enable them to prosecute their industry, and Ontario flour that formerly found a market in "the ancient colony" is debarred from shipment thither, and no less than 45,000 barrels of American flour are reported to be now lying at Montreal awaiting shipment per the first steamer bound thence for Newfoundland. The equivalent quantity of our own western flour will have to be shipped to England. Whether that trade will prove as profitable as sending it to Newfoundland would have been under some more sensible arrangement than now exists remains to be seen. It is certainly very much to be deplored that the two colonies should have drifted into this unfortunate position towards each other.

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

	Week		Previous Weeks corresponding to				Failures for year to date.			
	April 7.	week.	1891	1890	1889	1892	1891	1890	1889	
United States	165	164	178	157	186					
Canada	23	18	37	38	28					

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & Co., New York, April 9.—The course of affairs at the Stock Exchange, for the next few months, is likely to depend principally on the following factors:—(1) The prospects of the crops; (2) The course of the money market; (3) The course of the foreign exchanges; (4) The action of our own and of foreign governments in respect to the restoration of silver; (5) The movement of our securities held in foreign countries; (6) The condition of domestic trade.

As to the first of these conditions, all is yet in the future. All that can now be said is that winter grain has withstood successfully the adverse incidents of weather and storm, and that the spring opens with good prospects for that part of the wheat crop. For the rest, all must depend upon the uncertainties of the weather of the next three or four months. It is to be remembered, however, that the large stocks of agricultural products still on hand from last year's crops, amount, for all practical purposes, to the same thing as an assurance of a liberal harvest; for the slackening of the European demand for our grain and its falling price show that the wants of that part of the world have been largely satisfied; and we shall therefore enter the next crop year with a surplus so large that, even should our crops prove light, we shall have about an average supply available for export. This is an assurance of no small value to the country at large, and especially to the railroad interest.

In respect to the Loan Market, scarcely a doubt is entertained in any quarter as to the continuance of the prevailing ease throughout the summer. The low prices of a wide range of products diminish the amount of money required for handling them, while the issue of \$4,500,000 of new money each month and the unusually high range of the reserves of the banks foreshadow easy rates all over the country.

It is not easy to forecast the course of the foreign exchanges for the next few months. For the last month, the tendency has been towards an increase of our imports and a decrease in our exports,—which is a distinct change from the course of the preceding months. The truth is that the depression of business in Europe has checked the demand for our products from that part of the world, while on the other hand low prices abroad and a necessity among foreign producers to sell have tended to swell our imports. In this way, the anticipated effects of our extraordinary crops have been thwarted, and we have been exporting gold when we expected to be importing it in large quantities; it remains to be seen how much farther this tendency will run during the spring and summer. Very much, no doubt, must depend on what may be done in respect to the silver question and on the effect of such action upon our securities held in Europe.

The course to be taken by the leading governments in the way of establishing bi-metallism upon a broad international basis is perhaps by far the most important factor at present affecting the financial markets of the world. The chances of efficient action being taken perhaps depend chiefly upon the attitude assumed at the beginning by the parties initiating the proposed conference. Too distinct formulation of objects and methods might easily prejudice the chances for getting the governments together, and much diplomatic prudence may therefore be required in the first steps. It would seem, however, that there is more than a fair chance for the calling of a conference; for the favorable disposition of England is unquestionable, and the President of the Bank of Germany has declared that Germany would follow England in the matter; and the co-operation of those two countries being assured, all other really needful alliances would follow as a matter of course. It is hardly needful to say that the success of such a conference would give an impetus to confidence and to enterprise the whole world over, and in no country more so than in the United States. The

effect would be especially important as a means of restoring foreign confidence in such of our securities as are not made payable specifically in gold."

DRY GOODS.—Orders from travellers who are now out on their sorting trips are coming in pretty freely and better than in previous seasons. This is not surprising in view of the fact that country dealers, taking advantage to the full of more rapid intercommunication, do not order so large stocks, nor so far ahead as once they did, wisely preferring to see their shelves lightly burdened than to load them down with goods that a change of style may render obsolete. This conservative policy in trade matters is the only one by which a trader can hold his own now-a-days, and we are pleased to see our people gradually coming into it. The city retail trade shows a decided improvement since our last. Prices all round are very firm. On colored cottons, as already mentioned, an advance ranging from 7½ to 10 per cent has been made. No orders will be accepted at prices which prevailed at the beginning of this season, and current rates are above those at this time last year.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—There is no change in the local iron market from last week, and buyers, both retailers and jobbers, are still holding off. Consequently there is nothing doing out of stock here, and but little for spring importation. The fact of the matter is that buyers see no object in stocking up ahead at present, and they argue from the condition of primary markets that they will get quite as favorable terms by holding off as by ordering at present. No doubt they want the goods, but they prefer to work along on what they have got until their necessities are more pressing. Stocks of pig iron here are very light, in fact lighter than usual for the season. Spot orders are, therefore, steady, and there is little doing except for necessities. In bar iron also, the movement is small and is limited to what is actually required in a sorting-up way. Tin, terne and Canada plates are quiet and unchanged. There is very little doing in the way of spring delivery. Copper is easier owing to the unsettled feeling in outside markets. Other metallic issues are without feature.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour is nominally unchanged in our local market in the absence of any real active business. Oatmeal continues dull and easy. Feed is steady but inactive. Beerbohm's cable quotes wheat and corn in England quiet and steady. The Liverpool public cable says:—wheat quiet, demand poor, holders offer moderately, corn steady, fair demand. In Chicago wheat was firm and achieved a slight advance. Cables, however, have been weak and put a damper on the bull enthusiasm. Corn was dull but steady. Oats have been without much change, holding firm. In New York, St. Louis, Toledo, Duluth and Milwaukee wheat has ruled strong to steady with but little actual business accomplished.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market is dull and unchanged, the movement in pork being extremely small. In Chicago provisions have ruled weak and very dull. Prices in Liverpool are steady and unchanged, though the volume of business transacted is unusually small.

BUTTER.—Very little new-made butter is obtainable, and what is offered of small tubs and prints from the adjacent country districts, if really choice and fresh, is readily taken up at 23c., and much more could be disposed of if it were to be had. Fair to good Canadian brings 19c. to 21c. at wholesale, and there is no really choice Canadian in this market. The Ontario product is generally four to six weeks ahead of ours, and we may expect to receive some new thence about the beginning of next month, while new Nova Scotian is not likely to reach the market much before the middle of June—at least not in appreciable quantities. A London, E., letter says:—"The slaughtering of prices in butter has gone on with such effect that agents begin to breathe freely on the assumption that bottom has been reached, and that the market will now steady itself. During the past fortnight Danish has climbed down 16s., the best parcels to be had selling this week at 120s. to 122s., the nominal quotation running 122s. to 128s. The official reduction yesterday makes the price for next week's landings 118s. to 122s., which is a paying rate to the retailer. New Zealand and Australian still command attention, but at reduced rates, some exceptionally good parcels of the former selling at 108s., which would recently have been eagerly taken at 10s. more money. Dutch follows in the wake with lessened rates, the chief reason for all this declension being the daily increasing exports of Irish makes, which are now coming in in great quantity. There is no American to quote."

CHEESE.—The cheese situation here has not changed since our last. The reserve supply which was so much talked-of early in the season has dwindled down to very small proportions, and it now seems probable that it will hardly be sufficient to reach the incoming of the new makes. The consumptive demand is fairly good and we quote September makes at 12c. to 12½c. and October and November makes at 12½c. to 13c. A London correspondent writes:—"Cheese is very quiet, so much so that sellers have begun to feel they will have to recede from their strong position. English is in slow request at old rates. American and Canadian show a tendency to weakness for early makes, the former feeling the languor of demand to the extent of a small decline. Holders of Canadian September, however, refuse to give way, and while in London 60s. to 62s. is still the quotation, higher rates are asked in the provinces, few buyers anxious to purchase have in some instances been paid."

Eggs continue to come in very freely, and, though the local demand is brisk, the absence of an exporting outlet has a tendency to threaten a glut, which probability becomes more evident daily. Really good, fresh eggs in quantities will not now command more than 8 and 10c. per dozen, and these prices will doubtless be exceeded from. In order to make it possible to ship eggs hence to the U. S. markets with any margin of profit at the present time, prices here will have to drop to about 5 to 6c. per dozen, and it is doubtful—as the Cheddar farmer remarked—if the hens can "afford to lay them at that price." In London trade in eggs is quiet with each sale day as arrivals keep pouring in in ever increasing quantity. Quotations are

put down 6d per long hundred, but agents to effect sales are willing to go 3d to 6d below the quoted rates, which are:—Extra French, 6s 9d to 7s 3d; selected, 5s 3d to 5s 9d; ordinary, 3s 9d to 4s 3d; Italian, 6s to 6s 6d for heat, 5s 3d to 5s 6d for seconds; Hungarians, 5s 6d best, 5s for seconds; Ostend, 5s 9d; German 5s 1d to 6s; Danish, 6s 3d to 6s 8d for large.

APPLES—A considerable quantity of apples continues to find its way to this market in small lots. They are placed at about \$3 to \$3.50, but to bring those figures they must be good keepers, thoroughly sound, well-flavored and in prime condition, for the apple eater at this season is inclined to be rather fastidious. In London apples have been a bad market for Americans which have been coming in terrible condition; but for Canadians the trade is good, some sound wood-packed Canadians landed this week, being disposed of by Messrs. Kooling & Hunt at capital prices: Orange Pippins, 18s 6d; Canada Reds, 16s to 17s 6d; Greenings, 16s 6d to 17s 6d; some lots at 5s 3d, N. Spy, 17s 6d, one lot 4s 3d; Baldwins, 13s to 15s 6d; Mann, 16s; Russetts, 10s to 18s; Bellflower, 15s; Dessert Sweet, 17s; Spitz, 13s 6d; T. Sweet, 5s to 12s; sundry varieties running down to 4s 3d for poor lots, all V brand.

DRIED FRUIT—The past week has shown a decided improvement over the state of business for a good while back, and while enquiries have been numerous, actual sales have also been pretty good. The sales individually have not been very large, but the total volume of transactions has been quite fair, and buying has been pretty general, though purchasers are made very conservatively. Stocks in jobbers' hands have run down very low.

TEA—The local market has shown some signs of improvement since last week, and the feeling is decidedly firmer. In New York the market is described as stiff, but there is not much activity there. Reports from London say that all lines are quiet except Pekoe Congous, which are scarce and in fair demand.

COFFEES have shown a fair degree of improvement during the past week in this market. Stocks held here are smaller than usual. The New York coffee market for Brazils is still lower, No. 7 spot Rio being quoted at 14c., a decline of ½c. from last week; the visible supply in the States is 626,623 bags, or about 100,000 bags more than at this time last year. Latest cables state that the Rio and Santos markets are flat. Mild coffees in New York are dull but steady, prices being the same as last week. The stock of Maracaibo in New York of anything like a desirable quality is getting very low, the last steamer that came in having brought only 4,000 bags of all grades of Maracaibo.

SUGAR—The local sugar market is quiet, but there is a fairly steady demand reported at unchanged prices. The English market for raws has apparently recovered from the scare which resulted from the completion of the combine in the States, as reports this week are firmer, and best firsts have advanced from 13s 1½d (the lowest point) to 13s 7½d, and 13s 9d for next month. In New York, raws are quiet, and little business is being done, granulated is steady and firm at 4½c, and this is likely to remain the price unless any great change takes place in raws.

MOLASSES—The local demand for molasses is not very active, but in the Islands the price is back to 12c and is firm at that.

FISH—There is nothing new to report concerning our local fish market, which remains as dull as possible. Fish are by no means plentiful off our coast, and in the prevailing scarcity of bait very few of our fishermen are "earning their salt." The export demand is exceedingly small, so that, though stocks on hand have run down very low, there appears to be ample to supply all probable enquiry. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, April 13—"The market for smoked fish is quiet, and we quote:—Yarmouth bloaters, per 60 box, \$1.10 to \$1.25; St. John's bloaters, per 100 box, 90c. to \$1.10, boneless cod, large boxes, 6c. to 7c., do. small boxes, 7c. to 8c. There has been a little better demand for cod and haddock, which have sold at 3½c. to 4c. per lb. Fresh British Columbia salmon is now coming in and selling at 18c. to 25c. per lb. Frozen herring 85c. to \$1 per 100. Business in pickled fish keeps very dull, and green cod has been pushed off at whatever could be got for it, sales being reported at \$3.25 to \$3.50 for No. 1. Dry cod dull at \$1.50 to \$1.75, Labrador herring are still selling at \$4.75 to \$5 for heat lots." Gloucester, Mass., April 13.—"Haddock have again been in liberal receipt for curing on account of low prices in Boston. Fresh bait has appeared in the market and an improved catch is noticed on the off-shore grounds. Good receipts of shack fish are looked for in a week or two. We quote—Mixed fish for curing, cod, \$2 for large, \$1.25 for small, cusk \$1.50, hake 75c., haddock 85c., fresh shore cod \$2 per cwt; haddock \$1, frozen herring \$1 50 per hundred pounds, fare sales of Georges cod \$4.25 and \$3; Bank \$4 and \$3, last fare sale of Bank halibut 9c. and 7c. per lb. for white and gray; salt herring, fare sales \$2 per bbl. in bulk, fresh alewife bait \$1.50 per hundred; fresh herring do. \$6 per bbl. Jobbing prices for mackerel as follows:—Small plain 3's \$10 per bbl.; small rimmed do. \$11; medium rimmed 3's \$14; medium shore 2's scarce, \$19 to \$19.50, large shore 1's \$26, bloaters \$30. New Georges codfish at \$7.12 per qtl. for large, and small at \$5, Georges cured do. \$7, Bank \$6.75 for large and \$4.25 for small; Shore \$7 and \$5 for large and small, dry Bank \$7, medium \$5, cured cusk at \$5.75 per qtl., hake \$2.75; haddock \$4.25; heavy salted pollock \$3, and English cured do. \$4 25 per qtl.; Labrador herring, split, \$5 per bbl., round \$4, Shore round \$3; Newfoundland 2nds \$3; pickled codfish \$6, haddock \$6, halibut heads \$3.50; sounds \$13; tongues and sounds \$12; tongues \$11; alewives \$3.50; trout \$14; Halifax salmon \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16." Port of Spain, Trinidad, March 23.—"The only direct import of codfish during the past fortnight has been the cargo per *Garnet* from Lockeport, which being of excellent quality, we succeeded in selling at \$26 tierces, \$7.50 boxes, and \$19 to \$21 scale fish. Dealers are quite lightly supplied with good quality, and next arrival will probably command about similar rates, although there is still a quantity of old and inferior at market. Pickled fish is being used

freely, and we have recently sold salmon at \$15.25, small mackerel at \$7, and large split herring at \$4.50 to \$4.75."

J. F. MORROW, New Glasgow, N. S., writes:—K. D. C. Co., DEAR SIRS.—"This is to certify that I have used one package of K. D. C., and derived great benefit from it. I am firmly convinced that for indigestion in any form K. D. C. is the best remedy in the market."

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASS'N.

A Canadian Company.—Established 1871.

J. K. MACDONALD, MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Income 1891.....\$ 835,000 Assets, Dec. 31, 1891..\$ 3,700,000
New Ins. " 3,000,000 Ins. in Force... 21,000,000

Profits have reduced existing premiums 50 to 60 per cent.—All legitimate forms of Life Insurance offered.

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

GENERAL AGENTS.—G. W. Parker, J. A. McQueen, H. J. Massey, E. A. Brown, J. H. Montgomery.—S. A. McLeod, Agent at St. John.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Leaf	5½
Granulated.....	4½ to 4¾
Clarified.....	4½
White Extra C.....	4½
Standard.....	3½ to 3¾
Extra Yellow C.....	3½
Yellow C.....	3½ to 3¾
TEA.	
Congou, Common.....	17 to 18
" Fair.....	20 to 23
" Good.....	25 to 28
" Choice.....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 38
Oolong Choice.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes.....	35
Demerara.....	35 to 38
Diamond N.....	38
Porto Rico.....	34 to 35
Cienfuegos.....	none
Trinidad.....	32½ to 33
Antigua.....	11 to 33
Tobacco, Black.....	45 to 47
" Bright.....	47 to 65
BISCUITS.	
First Bread.....	3.00
Boston and Thin Family.....	6½
Soda.....	6½
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7½
Fancy.....	8 to 15
HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.	
Apples, per bbl., N. S.....	2.50 to 3 75
Oranges, Jamaica, bris.....	0.50 to 1.00
Lemons, per case.....	4 50
Cocoanuts, new per 100.....	5.00
Onions, Am. per lb.....	2¼ to 2½
" Canadian, per lb.....	2¼ to 2½
Dates, boxes, new.....	5½ to 6
Raisins, Valencia.....	5½ to 6
Figs, Elme, 5 lb boxes per lb, new.....	10 to 11
" small boxes.....	9 to 10
Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	6 to 7
Bananas.....	2.25 to 3.00

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

BREADSTUFFS

There was considerable excitement and quite a boom in wheat during the last half of last week and Monday of this week, and prices were put up by the millers some 15 to 30 cts. a lb., but the excitement seems to have subsided, and whether the advance holding, we are not advised. We have plenty of stock on hand and are ready to supply cash customers at first-class flour and oatmeal at lowest possible rates.

WHEAT.	
Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	5.75 to 6.10
High Grade Patents.....	5.10 to 5.20
Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	4.90 to 5.00
Straight Grade.....	4.80
Good Seconds.....	4.40
Graham Flour.....	4.60 to 4.75
Oatmeal.....	4.35 to 4.45
" Rolled.....	4.40
Kiln Dried Cornmeal.....	2.95 to 3.00
" In Bond.....	2.90
Roller Wheat.....	5.55
Wheat Bran, per ton.....	21.00 to 21.50
Middlings.....	23.50
Shorts.....	22.50
Cracked Corn " including bags.....	35.00
Ground O. Cake, per ton.....	36.00 to 38.00
Moulce.....	24 00 to 28 00
Split Peas.....	4.10
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.45 to 1.60
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	3.90 to 4.50
Canadian Oats, choice quality new.....	41 to 42
P. E. Island Oats.....	41 to 45
Hay.....	14.00 to 18.00

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	12.50 to 13.10
" Am. Plate.....	13.00 to 13.50
" Ex. Plate.....	13.50 to 14.10
Pork, Mess, American.....	14.00 to 15.00
" American, clear.....	17.50 to 18.00
" P. E. I. Mess.....	14.50 to 15.00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	14.00 to 14.50
" Prime Mess.....	11.50 to 12.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	12
" American.....	10 to 11
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	9
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Nova Scotia, choice Fresh Prints.....	25
" " in Small Tubs.....	25
" Good, in large tubs, new.....	22 to 24
Store Packed & oversalted.....	15
Canadian Township, new.....	2 to 24
" Western.....	20
" old.....	none
Cheese, Canadian.....	12
" Antigonish.....	12½

SALT.

Factory Filled.....	\$1 50
Fine Liverpool, bag, from store.....	60
Liverpool, ½ hhd.....	1.50
" Adco.....	1.40
Capiz.....	none
Turk Island.....	none
Li-bon.....	none
Loatse W. I.....	none
Trapan.....	1.70
" Adco.....	none

FISH.

MACKEREL—	
Extras.....	00.00
No. 1.....	00.00
" 2 large.....	60.00
" 2 small.....	00.00
" 3 large, Reamed.....	0.00
" 3, Reamed.....	0.00
" 3 large, Plain.....	0.00
" 3 Plain.....	0.00
Small.....	0.00
HERBING	
No. 1 C. B. July.....	0.00
" 1 Fair Split.....	0.00
" 1 Fall Round.....	0.00
" 1 Labrador.....	0.00
" 1 Georges Bay.....	0.00
" 1 Bay of Islands.....	0.00
ALWIVES, No. 1.....	0.00
SALMON.	
No. 1, Brit.....	00.00
No. 2, Brit.....	00.00
" 3, Brit.....	00.00
Small.....	0.00
CODFISH.	
Hard C. B.....	0.00
Western Shore.....	0.00
Bank.....	0.00
Bay.....	0.00
Newfoundland.....	0.00
Haddock.....	0.00
Banks & Western.....	0.00
Hake.....	0.00
Pollock.....	0.00
Hake Sounds, per lb.....	12½
Cod Oil, per gal.....	29

Ex Vesse. Ex Store

MY FRIEND'S STORY.

(Continued)

Here is a large lady who was floated into society on petroleum, and is appropriately oleaginous still. In a smooth, gurgling tone like the melodious flow of her own Pennsylvania pipe line, she wants to know what articles are exempt from duty and what goods she can carry into New York as her own necessary costume.

Here is the American, Thomas Juggle, Esq., with a dilapidated dress suit and a glass diamond, who has gone broke in Paris and wants to know if there is not a fund or something supported by a paternal government to assist gentlemen in difficulties to return to a land which mourns their absence. Improbable as it may appear, such fellows usually, by hook or by crook, are assisted in returning home.

Then we have the sailor who has knocked somebody out while drunk, or been knocked out himself, and is brought in by two voluble gendarmes to claim the protection of the Stars and Stripes, or we have the really needy American tar who is laid up in hospital with some outlandish fever, and turns with longing home-sickness to any American face or voice.

It was in the role of representative of a fraternal government that I met the man of my story. He came into the hotel of the American Legation and loomed upon the view in a light-blue military overcoat and a military cap. The rest of his costume was a presentable civilian suit of clothing. The military cap he removed, and saluted me with his right hand in army style. While I finished a paper on the desk before me he stood erect and hummed a tune strangely familiar to me. Without looking up I said:

"What is the tune, Sergeant?"

"Ha, ha, you caught it, hey! That's 'When Johnny Comes Marchin' Home, Skewball.'"

"In the late war, Sergeant?"

"You bet! 4th Maine, 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, 11th Corps."

"Name, please?"

"Napoleon Smith."

"Napoleon Smith," I repeated slowly and laid away my pen—and a smile involuntarily wreathed my lips as I thought of the incongruous marriage of two such names. "You possess a strange name, Sergeant."

"I don't know why it's strange. Possible I have as much right to it as the big Dutchman I saw inspecting the troops this morning on the Champ de Mars."

"Possible you may have more right to it," I said, as I looked over my desk at him. His cap removed, I observed that his round head leaned to one side, as I had observed the first Napoleon's. He had the same slightly Roman nose, the thin, short upper lip and expressive eye—and to complete the parody I noted the protruding chest, and on the left breast a medal in bronze. "By George!" said I, "Sergeant, your name was a lucky guess or a mighty good prophecy. Who gave you that name?"

A blush of anger overspread his face for a moment, and that was succeeded by a look of pride as he answered:

"My father gave it to me, and his name was also Napoleon Smith."

I became interested and asked him to take a chair, and said:

"Now then, my man, what is that medal on your left breast?"

"That is a new wrinkle in the States. That is the badge of the G. A. R.—Grand Army of the Republic."

"Ah yes, I have heard of it. Now, what can I do for you?" and I looked expectant of the usual demand on my time, money, or patience.

"You can't do anything for me. I only came here to report. I am an American citizen. I am here on peculiar business. I want some backing and moral support, that is all."

"No claim to the throne of the Empire, I hope, Smith? By George! you might win by your face and name," and I laughed heartily.

Again the blush overspread his face, and he said in a husky tone:

"Captain, you might make a worse guess several times before you made a better one. Have you time to spare me a few minutes?"

I nodded assent.

"Can you read French?"

I nodded again.

"Well, look that paper over and tell me what it is," and he laid a yellow sheet of paper with a printed heading and Imperial N on it before me.

"It appears to be a household roster of the suite of the first Napoleon while he was at St. Helena."

"Right you are! Now, do you see the name of Smith here?"

"Yes, twice: Anna Moline Smith and her son Napoleon Smith, aged 12 years."

"Is that a genuine paper, Cap?" said Smith, leaning forward with an anxious look.

"I should say yes, and valuable as an antiquarian curiosity or as containing an autograph of the great Napoleon."

He took it reverently, folded it up, and took from his breast-pocket another yellow paper, saying, "What is this paper about, Cap?"

"This appears to be an abstract copy of Napoleon's will at St. Helena," I said.

"Is the name of Smith there anywhere?" and Smith breathed excitedly.

"Yes, Anna Moline Smith and her son are mentioned again," said I.

"Now then, Cap, read this one which is addressed to the boy Napoleon Smith," and he smiled exultantly.

"This, my friend, seems to be an admission of a peculiar interest in the boy, and hints at further revelations to be made at some future time. He also here speaks of making the acquaintance of Anna Moline Smith while at

Boulogne in 1803, and her afterward following his fortunes. This is a strange paper, Sergeant.

"Ah yes, Mr. Secretary, this is what you men call unwritten history. I am the son of that Napoleon Smith of St. Helena. I am the grandson of Anna Moline Smith, and while Dutch blood wears the Imperial N, I am an American sergeant in the United States Army. Sinclairville, Maine, is my home. There was a great deal of unwritten history in St. Helena in 1821 and 1822, but I am going to write some of it, and all I ask is that you just believe me. Just wait, and when I want a word of advice, give it like an American and a brother. Perhaps you will hear of me again, perhaps not."

So many strange ideas thronged into my mind that he had arisen, made his army salute and passed out before I was ready to speak. I heard his martial step in the hall, and the whistling of the ridiculous tune, "Johnny Comes Marching Home Again, Skewball," and I dreamed a moment of Broadway and the returning regiments.

CHAPTER III.

As the rope-walker feels that he is losing his balance when in the most dangerous position of his aerial feat he does not allow himself to fall, nor does he ignominiously sit down and cling to the rope, but as he feels himself losing his head he precipitately turns a flip-flap, and amid the plaudits of the astonished crowd turns a moment of weakness into a triumph.

The Franco-Prussian war was, on the part of Napoleon III, a military flip-flap to allay the giddiness of the French, and allow him time to resume his balance in his aerial feat of astonishing Europe.

He fell and broke his neck.

The world stood entranced in 1870, and gave reason pro and con on the war. "An Rhein!" shouted France. "Am Rhein!" shouted Germany. England sagaciously remarked that the greed of France aimed at capturing the Rhenish Provinces. The rest of Europe more sagaciously said, that Bismarck aimed his armies at Alsace and Lorraine. To be sure, in 1866, Benedetti had gone down in diplomatic skirmish before the keen lance of Bismarck, and his master had ever since felt the sad defeat of his Minister.

All these were said to be reasons of war, and Gladstone raised his hands in horror at a causeless conflict, and the Beaconsfield had wondered at the cruelty of involving millions in bloodshed, forgetting their own blood-stained India. But no one had alluded to the real cause of the rupture between France and Germany. The Rhine, as it sang on its way to the sea a song of eternal peace, disclaimed any knowledge of a cause for armed men singing, as they gazed on her blue tide, "Die Wacht am Rhein." Alsace and Lorraine ripened their grapes or barley beneath a peaceful sun, or went in and out of factories and huts, and sang and worked and said, "the cause is not in us."

Up in the very zenith of his power and glory, Napoleon, as his head swam for a moment, said:

"All the world is looking; now for my greatest flip-flap before I lose my balance."

He reasoned that the Bonapartes came into power through military glory. The French worship military heroes. The Prince Imperial, a pretty boy with his mother's fair hair and sparkling eyes, must see a battle-field, and at Gravelotte must catch a ricocheting and spent cannon-ball, and the Emperor must say of him, "Ha! my boy is a Bonaparte." Ye gods! this is the clap-net we put on the stage when we make history, and yet we sometimes argue that melodrama is too stagey and impossible.

Was France ready for war? Well, since 1866 she had been a large camp of instruction.

Down the Boulevards had thundered into Paris and out again long trains of artillery and flashing troops of calvary. At the *Arc de l'Etoile* twenty five thousand troops had been reviewed at a time. On the Champ de Mars brilliant evolutions had shown the discipline and *elan* of French infantry of the line. Who could have told, amid all that flash and glitter, that the bayonets were pot-metal furnished by contract, and the muskets cheap toys, and the powder blackened sawdust. Who could have told that the munitions for the artillery would not explode, and the new cannon would burst sooner than the shells they hurled at the enemy. Ah! the preparations France had made for war were like the material of a stage war, made only for show, and 1870 was to teach a sad lesson to France.

In the meantime Bismarck had been laying the foundation for a super-structure of glory as solid as his own stalwart frame. Silent and stern as fate, the stolid columns of Von Moltke approached the line of disputed territory, and every grain of powder, every bayonet, every piece of artillery was as perfect as modern science could make them.

"Au Rhein! Au Rhein!"

I stepped to the window and looked out. It was a dashing cavalryman with jacket looped with gold braid, with trousers too large for the attenuated legs, and dangling behind the legs a sabre which the little chap could only wield with two hands. It was he who sang.

Farther down the street a company of infantry is turning by platoons into the main avenue. Ah! what drums these Frenchmen have. The windows rattle and the heart throbs in sympathy, and the blood comes up into the cheek while the eye brightens as the platoons come in line with the eye, and fifty legs move in a long line in cadence with the drum. What! are the fifes playing the *Marseillaise*? Napoleon, there is danger in that tune! and these volatile Frenchmen can be sang or played into demons.

Now the platoons wheel to the left and move off by the right flank, while the fifes cease their music, and the drums are tossed over the left shoulder, I see now why they clear the streets—a battery of field artillery is coming down the avenue on the jump. The postilions are leaning forward lashing their horses, and the cannoniers are clinging to the hand rails of the caissons as the heavy wheels bound over the rough pavement. A

youthful artillery officer rides alongside each piece, with the chin-piece of his shako in his teeth, and his sword glinting in the sun. "En avant!"

Ab! if show and music and hurly would only win battles. Napoleon had said in his heavy, oracular way: "It will be a long and a conclusive war. Whichever nation is defeated will be forever incapable of future attempts at conquest."

Poor fellow! A dynasty was to die, not a nation. "Is Monsieur pleased with the grand preparation for war?" I turn from the window to meet the sneering face of Marquis L'Arue. He is of the Quartier St. Germain. His gray moustache, his padded shoulders, and his eternal sneer are hateful to me. I know him for an old Orleanist who hates the Reds, who hates the Bonapartes, and who lives only on the hope that the *canaille*, Imperial as well as of the Faubourg St. Antoine, will go down in any struggle which may occur.

"Yes, Marquis—I love the bustle and the glory of an approaching contest."

"Oui, Monsieur, and when many die a few rascals will perish. The devil speed them, for France needs bleeding sadly."

I dislike this old wretch, and yet he is honored, and I often meet him in the best society. Bonaparte has held the old aristocracy in expectancy, and has doled out enough of the confiscated estates to keep them silent if not loyal. What have I heard of this old man which makes me hate him so? No matter—it is nothing to me.

"We have a proverb, Marquis, 'When rogues fall out, honest men get their dues,' but it is just as true that when honest men fall out rogues often get more than their due," and I turn to my desk.

"Monsieur is a Yankee. He leans to the Reds, and would rejoice to see again the guillotine at work on the aristocrats," and the grizzled moustache trembles in another sneer.

"Possibly you are right," and I bow him out and greet in the doorway Napoleon Smith.

"Say Cap, I am going in for this thing."

"What thing?" "This war. I am stuck here in Paris, and these French fellows tell me that I can get a non-commissioned officer's position on my record in the U. S. army. This G. A. R. badge takes like hot cakes."

"I can send you out of the city, if you wish to go, even after hostilities commence," and I pushed a chair towards him.

"I don't wish to go. I came here on an errand of importance, and I can go on with it as well as I am in the National Guard, and perhaps better, for these French police are devils to follow a fellow up and know his business. Besides, this ain't goin' to be much of a skirmish," and he drummed on the desk and hummed his favorite tune.

"My friend," said I, "this is going to be a terrible war. Think twice before you embroil yourself in it."

"Cap, excuse me, but you make me laugh," said he. "There ain't room in Europe for a Gettysburg. It would lap over into Asia or get crowded into the water. Great Scott! I wish McMahon could have seen Pickett's charge. When ten thousand men walk at common time across a field a mile wide with sixty pieces of artillery playin' on 'em, and walk up to sixty thousand men shootin' pint-blank with Springfield rifles, and then leave five thousand of those men in front of the works and walk to reform under fire, that is fightin'."

"Yes," said I, with just American pride.

"And when you see, Cap, as I did, at Mission Ridge, forty thousand men in one line move up a steep hill on a fortified enemy, and in just sixty-five minutes capture forty seven pieces of artillery and thirteen thousand stand of small arms, that is gettin' there with both feet, ain't it?" and he leaned forward and smiled fiercely.

"Hurrah for Grant!" I shouted, forgetting where I was.

"And a tiger!" said Napoleon Smith.

"Why, Lord! Cap, there ain't no chance of such fighting here. They will just tear around for a while and burn powder and make children deaf and scare cattle; but now there was Brandy Station, and U. S. Dragoons and some bully cavalry regiments went in with sabres. Ground shook, heads split open, bugles blowin', when—I just wish these mounseers could see a fight once, yum, yum!"

"Ha, ha, Smith, but what did you want of me?" and I resumed a magisterial air.

"Have you ever read much about how the Bonaparte died?" he asked.

"Yes, considerable. He made a will remembering and rewarding his friends and suite. He received the consolations of the church from two Italian priests. He wished a *post mortem* to be held on his remains to determine the cause of his death. Much surmise was indulged in as to the disposition of his vast fortune accumulated by conquest. He never revealed that," I said.

"Yes, he did," and Smith leaned forward.

"What?" said I.

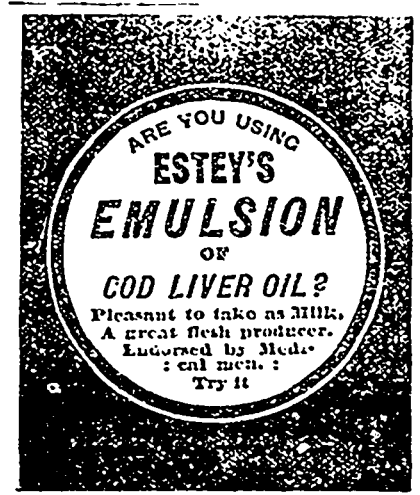
"Let me give you right here some unwritten history. He called to his bedside a boy—a boy he was fond of and who was always with him. And handed to that boy a red morocco case and told him to go to England with Captain Maitland, and from there to the United States, and sometime to carefully study the papers in the red morocco case, and he could become the richest man in the world. That boy was my father, and he was a weak, cowardly man, and died in Sinclairville, Maine, a poor man, but a good father to me. God rest his soul! I have been for five years a soldier in the Union army. I have been a traveller in many lands.

(To be continued.)

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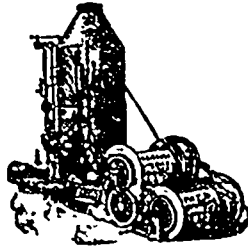
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MINING.

The business men of St. John are shrewd and enterprising, and it is not surprising to find that they are investing to a large extent in the gold mines of this Province. There are several syndicates and one construction company formed there with ample capital, and any good mines offered are thoroughly investigated, and if the circumstances warrant, purchased or capital advanced to aid in development. The same is true of coal mines, and some of our largest producers to-day were started with capital subscribed in St. John. The deep and intelligent interest in our mineral resources evinced by leading merchants and capitalists in St. John is in striking contrast with the apathy displayed by Halifax business men, who when they do invest generally lose, as they refuse to recognize native talent, but put up their money on the plausible tales of smooth-tongued outsiders who have absolutely no mining experience. There are of course numerous exceptions to this rule, but recent developments prove that it still holds good.

Mr. Chas. M. Dobson, M. E. and C. E., of Chicago, has lately paid a visit to New Brunswick in the interests of Chicago capitalists, who contemplate the purchase of the Stockton manganese mines near Sussex. Mr. Dobson is a thorough metallurgist as well as mining engineer, and has had charge of some of the largest mines and reduction works in Arkansas and Colorado. He has held prominent positions in all parts of the world, and many large properties have been sold on his favorable reports. In his reports on the treatment of gold ores he always has a good word to say of the pattern of stamp mill manufactured in Nova Scotia, and on one occasion imported into the States a mill manufactured by the Truro Foundry and Machine Co. While in St. John Mr. Dobson received a large retainer from some gentlemen interested in gold mining at Isaac's Harbor and Country Harbor to visit and report on their property, and spent a short time in that part of the country. He was evidently most favorably impressed with both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia as favorable fields for the investment of capital in mining enterprise, and as he is now located in Chicago, where he has the best of connections, his visit here may result in important business.

The action of the government in increasing the royalty on coal under existing leases from 7½ to 10 cents on run of the mine coal has already done harm, as the discussion evoked has brought into unpleasant prominence the fact that lessees of coal and other areas in this Province are at the mercy of the government, who have the authority—or claim they have—to increase the royalty at pleasure. Under the heading "Proposed Mining Legislation in Nova Scotia; Bad Political Economy;" Rossiter W. Raymond, Special Contributor of the New York *Engineering and Mining Journal*, has an able and logical article on the proposed increase in royalty, in which he points out the probable effect of the enforcement of the measure. We quote his concluding paragraphs only, as space forbids the publication of the whole of his valuable letter. "There has never been, probably, more unemployed capital in London, Berlin, Paris and New York than there is to-day. Yet it has seldom been so difficult to enlist it in promising enterprises. One principal reason is declared to be (and I believe the statement), the hostility shown by legislatures to capitalists and corporations. Granger laws, special tax-laws, laws indicating prices of commodities, and a host of other fanciful experiments in 'State Socialism,' are driving capital away from the places that need it most. Would it be wise for Nova Scotia to join this procession of folly, and give notice that she also, 'from time to time,' intends to pluck and squeeze, and see how near she can come to killing the goose that lays her golden eggs? If she does, even geese will shun her shores hereafter.

'But,' it may be asked, 'if it should be clear that the royalty now paid upon coal is smaller than, in fairness to the Province and without injustice to the industry, it ought to be, may not the Legislature, now or at any other time, at least wherever it has the expressly reserved right to change the royalty, exercise that right?'

My answer is that, as to future leases, there can be no question; and it would be a very good thing for the Legislature to try the experiment and see whether, under the higher royalty imposed, anybody would want to lease the lands. As to lands leased but not worked, there might be no special harm done by giving notice of a higher royalty to be exacted when work should be begun. But in both of these cases I think assurance should be given that this new royalty would not be raised again for a period of years, long enough to justify the investment of capital in extensive operations. Finally, as to enterprises now active upon leased lands, I think an immediate increase of royalty, whether lawful or not, would be in the highest degree unwise, and would inflict upon the Province an injury far greater than any benefit which could be expected from a temporary increase of revenue."

The *Stellarton Journal and News* states: "We are now in a position to say that the valuable property of the Inverness Coal and Railway Company has changed hands. The lucky purchaser is, we understand, Mr. Wm. Penn Hussey, of Deerport, Mass. It may be asked, 'if the property is a valuable one, how is it that it has not been developed?' There are several reasons, the chief of which is, that to develop the property would have involved a large outlay in the building of a railway or other means of exit for the product. The building by the Government of the C. B. railway renders possible shipments from the property by a branch railway. It was considered that connection with the sea was impossible except on an outlay of \$100,000 or more. It is now believed that a canal can be cut between the lake in the centre of the property and the ocean at a cost of \$15,000 to \$25,000. This canal once built would give the Broad Cove field practically

control of the P. E. I. coal trade, which is estimated at 100,000 tons. By means of barges, and as the distance is some thirty miles only, the cost of transportation would be reduced to a minimum. It is said by experts that the coal at Broad Cove is of the best quality. Some of it we know, for coking purposes, takes first place. Mr. Mussey is a shrewd Yankee, and evidently discerns the possibility of a bonanza in the development of this property."

WAVERLEY.—Mr. A. A. Hayward, manager and lessee of the Lake View Mine, advertises for twenty-five miners, a healthy sign.

SALMON RIVER.—Mr. L. J. Boyd, M. E. and C. E., has just completed plans and sectional views of the great Dufferin Mine, which are pronounced by mining engineers and managers without exception the finest work of the kind ever seen here. They are complete in all their details and should be lithographed and distributed in the leading centres of capital as the best possible proof of our gold bearing leads, their size and the facility with which they may be worked, water being the motive power at Salmon River. The plans may be seen at the office of the Acadia Powder Co.

Mr. Alfred Woodhouse, Mining Engineer of London, arrived in the city on Saturday night and registered at the Halifax.

OLDHAM.—James Vondegraft and others who have been prospecting to the westward of the main workings at Oldham have struck an angular which shows gold freely. It is about a mile and a quarter west of the centre of the district, and the discovery gives every evidence of being an important one.

Through the courtesy of Mr. W. H. Browne, the obliging accountant of the Mines Department, we are enabled to lay before our readers the following statistics: Memo showing amounts received by the Department of Mines, Nova Scotia, during year 1891 from various sources in connection with Minerals other than Gold and Silver in under named Counties, also a comparison with year 1890.

Licenses to Search.

	1890.	1891.	
Cape Breton.....	\$1480 00	\$1470 00	\$ 10 Decrease.
Cumberland.....	1340 00	570 00	770 "
Pictou.....	780 00	470 00	310 "
Inverness.....	750 00	420 00	330 "
Antigonish.....	350 00	120 00	230 "
Richmond.....	370 00	420 00	50 Increase.
Hants, Lunenburg, Annapolis, Colchester, Digby, Victoria, Kings, Guysboro' & Halifax	910 00	870 00	40 Decrease.
	\$5980 00	\$4340 00	

Total decrease from Licenses to Search in 1891, as compared with 1890, \$1640.

Licenses to Work and Leases.

	1890.	1891.	
Cumberland.....	\$ 900 00	\$ 425 00	\$475 Decrease.
Cape Breton.....	800 00	450 00	350 "
Pictou.....	425 00	375 00	50 "
Inverness.....	325 00	125 00	200 "
Guysboro', Victoria, Antigonish, Colchester, Richmond.....	250 00	225 00	25 "
	\$2700 00	\$1600 00	

Rentals—Minerals other than Gold and Silver.

	1890.	1891.	
Pictou.....	\$ 660 00	\$ 570 00	\$ 90 Decrease.
Cumberland.....	390 00	840 00	450 Increase.
Cape Breton.....	210 00	690 00	480 "
Colchester.....	50 00	60 00	30 "
Other Counties.....	30 00	240 00	210 "
	\$1320 00	\$2400 00	

Coal Royalties.

	1890.	1891.	
Cape Breton.....	\$ 63,833 29	\$ 74,406 88	\$10,573 59 Increase.
Cumberland.....	37,395 39	43,042 17	5,446 78 "
Pictou.....	28,218 11	26,111 80	2,106 31 Decrease.
Other Counties.....		11 25	11 25 Increase.
	\$129,646 79	\$143,572 10	

Increase in Royalty on coal in 1891, as compared with 1890, \$13,925.31.

A

Memo. showing the amounts received by the Department of Mines during year 1891 in various counties in connection with the Gold product, from the under named Counties:—

Prospecting Licenses.

Yarmouth.....	\$ 127 50
Cumberland.....	179 00
Victoria.....	351 61
Kings.....	575 00

Queens.....	1,185 18
Guysboro'.....	1,259 89
Hants.....	1,457 01
Lunenburg.....	1,534 62
Halifax.....	1,541 73
Colchester.....	1,633 05
Other Counties.....	289 38

Total.....\$10,133 37

B

Rents—(Gold Leases.)

Victoria.....	\$ 48 00
Lunenburg.....	128 00
Colchester.....	142 00
Queens.....	142 00
Hants.....	196 00
Guysboro'.....	380 00
Halifax.....	578 00
Other Counties.....	8 00

Total.....\$1622 00

Gold Rentals—(Yearly payments on Leases.)

Yarmouth.....	\$ 33 00
Queens.....	189 00
Lunenburg.....	195 00
Colchester.....	202 50
Hants.....	206 50
Guysboro'.....	236 50
Halifax.....	347 00

Total.....\$1409 50

C

Royalty on Gold.

Colchester.....	\$ 6 39
Lunenburg.....	9 87
Guysboro'.....	527 42
Hants.....	1239 72
Queens.....	2195 69
Halifax.....	4381 40

Total.....\$8360 49

Mr. J. A. Rathburn conveyed a paying brick of gold to Bridgewater this week from the Whiteburn Co's. mine.

A brick of gold weighing 160 ounces was the result of last month's work in the famous Malaga Co's. mine at Molega.

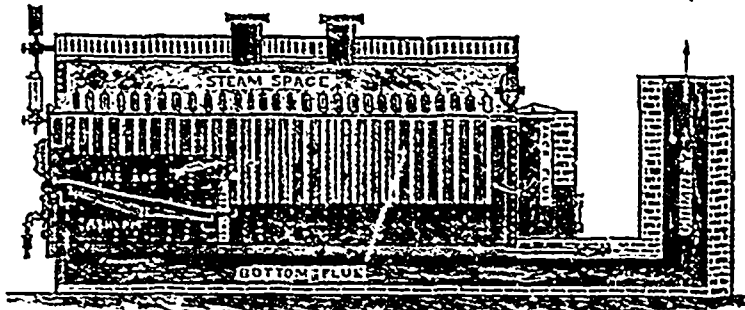
The West Mine, Whiteburn, is more than holding its own lately over previous outputs. There is every prospect of busy times at Whiteburn this season.—Gold Hunter.

Work in the Foord pit was resumed last Friday morning. Work can scarcely be expected to be continuous, as the water will interfere. On Saturday at midday the boxes were again called into requisition and were kept doing duty over Sunday.

The big pump at the Foord pit is to be stripped from top to bottom. This will involve some six months' labor. There are those who hold the opinion that this old style pump should be cashiered and more modern ones introduced. It has served its day and a past generation.—Stellarton Journal and News.

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We sell this boiler with a full guarantee that it is as safe and durable as any that can be built. It will take one-third less space per horse power, make dryer steam and consume twenty per cent less fuel than any other boiler in the market.

We build these Boilers with Double Shell, best quality Steel, from 4 to 250 horse power.

If it is your intention to purchase a boiler, we strongly advise your calling upon and interviewing any or all of the well known firms in this city:—Messrs. T. BASKINE & SONS; WARING, WHITE & CO.; JESSE FOWLER; ARMSTRONG BROS.; WHITE, COLWELL & WHITE; S. & M. UNGER and GEO. F. CAIKIN.

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

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

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

H. H. FULLER & CO.
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KENTVILLE, NOVA SCOTIA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lane's Improved Rotary Saw Mills,
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CONSTANTLY BEING RECEIVED IN FAVOR OF THE FAMOUS

Heintzman's Pianos.

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

Sole Agents: **HALIFAX PIANO & ORGAN CO.**
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THE DOMINION PAINT CO.

Are prepared to Supply the Trade with

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ATLANTIC ANTIFOULING COMPOSITION for Iron Ships.

MOSELEY'S COPPER PAINT, for Wooden Ships.

LIQUID MARINE BLACK PAINT.

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

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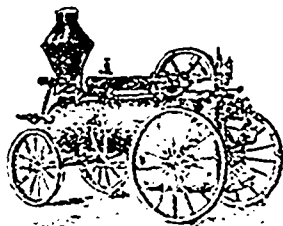
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BOILERS, OVENS & all kinds of FURNACE WORK a Specialty.

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

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BEFORE BUYING ENGINES, BOILERS, ROTARY SAW MILLS, OR STEAM PUMPS,

Write **GEO. H. EVANS,**

62 WATER STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.
For Catalogue and prices.

AMMONIA

In Baking Powder IS A DISEASE-PRODUCING AGENT.

Its volatility is abridged by reaction with the gluten in the Flour. The preparation of an UNOBJECTIONABLE Baking Powder containing AMMONIA is impracticable. Avoid all risk and use

WOODILL'S German Baking Powder.

GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN NO AMMONIA.

MINING.

On Thursday week last the Glace Bay Mining Company, Limited, through J. R. Lithgow, its manager, petitioned the Legislature to be relieved from their act in having sealed leases containing the objectionable clause empowering the Government to increase the royalty on coal, submitting that they were not to blame for accepting and sealing without inquiry or hesitation renewals issued by the Government of Nova Scotia. The petition is a clear and concise statement of the case, and we insert it in full in this issue of THE CRITIC:—

To the Honorable Members of the Legislature of the Province of Nova Scotia in Assembly convened.

The petition of the Glace Bay Mining Company, Ltd., humbly sheweth—
1.—That your petitioners are a coal mining company incorporated in 1862 under an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Nova Scotia, having their head office in Halifax and working a coal mine at Little Glace Bay, in the County of Cape Breton, under certain leases and renewals thereof issued by the authority of the Legislature.

2.—That three of your petitioners' leases were issued in 1862 and 1865 and numbered 4, 12 and 16, and the royalty specified therein was sixpence old currency per ton, with slack coal free, and in no one of them was there any provision that the royalty might be altered.

3.—That the said leases expired in August, 1886, but were by law renewable on notice being given to the Commissioner of Mines at least six months before their expiration.

4.—That your petitioners by letter dated 23rd December, 1885, notified the Commissioner of Mines of their intention to renew the said leases.

5.—That renewals Nos. 14, 15 and 16 of the said leases were issued in February, 1886, by the Commissioner of Mines, and were signed, sealed and accepted by your petitioners without the least suspicion that they contained any conditions unauthorized by the Legislature.

6.—That only recently your petitioners have learned that a clause in the said renewals which provides that "the Legislature shall be at liberty to increase the royalty as they may think fit," was unauthorized by the law concerning such renewals.

7.—That almost immediately on learning that the renewals issued to your petitioners were not such as they were lawfully entitled to, they addressed a letter to the Commissioner of Mines, of which the following is a copy:—

Halifax, N. S., March 19th, 1892.

Honorable Charles E. Church, Commissioner of Mines, &c., &c.

Sir,—It has recently come to our knowledge that the renewals Nos. 14, 15 and 16 of our leases, Nos. 4, 12 and 16 contain statements and conditions unauthorized by and contrary to law, more especially to Section 102 and 103 of Chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, Fourth Series, which provide substantially that coal leases made since 1st January, 1858, should be renewable for a period of twenty years from the expiration thereof, "upon the same terms, conditions and covenants as contained in the original lease," and renewable again for a second like period, and again for a third like period on the same terms, etc., to extend not beyond 25th August, 1946. Any subsequent legislation injuriously affecting the interests of lessees guaranteed by the above Sections of Chapter 9 we are advised would be a breach of faith on the part of the Legislature and cannot stand. We therefore respectfully ask that renewals of leases Nos. 4, 12 and 16 be issued in accordance with the said Chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, Fourth Series, on receipt of which those we hold will be given up.

Your obedient servants, (Sgd.) Glace Bay Mining Company, Ltd.
Per J. R. Lithgow, Manager.

7.—That the receipt of this letter was promptly acknowledged, and the Commissioner of Mines in his reply stated that the matter of the renewals asked for would receive his consideration. Subsequently, however, he stated verbally that your petitioners having accepted and sealed the renewals issued in 1886 could not now claim other renewals in lieu of them.

8.—That your petitioners beg to submit that they were not to blame for accepting and sealing without injury or hesitation renewals issued by the Government of Nova Scotia. Your petitioners noticed the clause looking to a possible increase of the royalty, but supposed the Legislature had authorized its insertion, hence did not object to it, but now that they are advised and verily believe that the said clause was inserted without legal authority, they respectfully request of your Honorable House a fair consideration of their case, and that the Honorable Commissioner of Mines shall be empowered and instructed to waive the objection that your petitioners accepted and sealed the renewals, as issued to them in February, 1886.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.
Glace Bay Mining Company, Ltd.
Halifax, 31st March, 1892. Per J. R. Lithgow, Manager.

THE MOUNT MORGAN MINE, QUEENSLAND.—During 1891 the yield of gold from the Mount Morgan mine has fallen off by 80,000 ozs., and the dividends now paid are only 6d. per share per month, equal to £25,000, says a correspondent of the London Mining Journal. There seems to be some reticence on the part of the management as to the cause of this, and the difficulty of treating the kaolin in quantity is generally accepted as the main reason for the decreased output, as well as the lower value of the ore; but the real reason is probably the last, namely, that the richest ore has been exhausted. Certainly the limonite ores have nearly disappeared from the

hill top, and the kaolin now forms the largest part of the ore treated. This ore is very rich in places, but there is a difficulty in treating it rapidly in large quantities. No new developments have taken place during the past year, the lower tunnels having failed to cut anything payable.

A MONTREAL MIRACLE.

AFTER SEVEN YEARS OF HELPLESSNESS HEALTH IS RESTORED.

A Statement of the Remarkable Case of Miss Ramsay as Investigated by a Reporter of Le Monde.

Le Monde, April 1st.

During the past year newspapers in various parts of the country have chronicled accounts of marvellous cures from the use of a medicine known as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These remarkable cures, many of them in cases hitherto held by medical science to be incurable, were known as the Hamilton miracle, the Cape Breton miracle, the Detroit miracle, the Saratoga Co. miracle, etc., and were vouched for by such leading newspapers as the Toronto *Globe*, *Hamilton Times*, *Hamilton Spectator*, *Halifax Herald*, *Detroit News*, *Albany (N. Y.) Journal* and others, whose high standing left no room to doubt that the facts were as stated. And now *Le Monde* is in a position to add another laurel to the renown achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills by giving the facts of a case, and certainly a remarkably one, which cannot fail to interest Montrealers, inasmuch as it is not only local, but gives the cure of a young lady well known and esteemed in the district in which she resides. The young lady who owes her restoration to health and strength is Miss Ramsay, daughter of Mr. John Ramsay, the well-known manufacturers' agent, and one of Montreal's most esteemed citizens, who does business at 260 St. James Street, and resides at 14 Coursol Street. Some of the facts of this remarkable case having come to the knowledge of *Le Monde*, a reporter of this paper was detailed to make an investigation, and in the interests of other sufferers lay an accurate statement of the facts as he found them before the public. Both Mr. Ramsay and his daughter were found to be enthusiastic in their praises of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and from the story told the reporter they had excellent reasons for their enthusiasm. At the age of 14, said Mr. Ramsay, my daughter was attacked by chorea, more commonly known as St. Vitus dance. Chorea, it may be said, is a diseased condition of the nervous system, which may result from feebleness of constitution, overstudy, or from a shock or fright, leaving the patient in a more or less helpless condition, control of the limbs being lost. The trouble was brought on through a fright she received at a fire which occurred in our neighborhood. That was more than seven years ago, and those seven years have been filled with untold misery to my daughter. Her trouble was in the worst form, and until she began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, medical science seemed unable to successfully cope with it. When she was attacked I called in a physician who treated her for a long time, but without the least beneficial results I felt discouraged, but determined to leave nothing undone that might tend to restore her health, and I accordingly called in another doctor. His treat-

ment seemed to do her some good, but he left for the States, and she relapsed into her old condition. I then placed her under the care of another doctor, whose treatment helped her, but she was all run down and so weak that she could scarcely move about. A year ago last summer I wanted to send her to the country, but the doctor said she could go nowhere, as she was too far gone. He told me that I must get a nurse to take care of her, and that she must be kept in bed, as her blood was all gone, and she might die at any moment. She lingered on, however, in this condition until last summer, when the doctor gave his permission to take her to the country, and she was away from the city from the first of June until the middle of September, when she came home much improved. But it did not last long, for in about a month she began to fail again; bottle after bottle of medicine was taken, which would stimulate her a little, when another relapse would come. About this time I saw in the papers the article telling of the case of Mr. John Marshall, of Hamilton, and I told her I would bring her a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She replied that there was another prescription for me to get, which the doctor had left. I was now determined to give the Pink Pills a trial, and told her to say nothing about it, but to try two boxes of pills first. Before the first box was finished we could notice an improvement, and after the second box she was not like the same woman at all. Would you believe it, when she had taken the fifth box she actually was able to attend to her household duties, and was not a bit the worse for it. Before she began taking the Pink Pills, if she attempted to sweep out her own room, she would be utterly done out. What more can be said in favor of the wonderful merit of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills? Those who know my daughter, and have seen the remarkable change which the use of Pink Pills has wrought, can scarcely believe it, but it is a solemn fact, and my only regret is that I did not know of the wonderful medicine long ago. Since my daughter began to improve, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been used by many of our friends and neighbors, and I do not know of a single case in which they have not proved beneficial.

The above are the facts of the case, as related by Mr. Ramsay, and they certainly bear the strongest testimony to the great curative properties of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

The facts are also vouched for by neighbors, including the family of Mr. J. S. Randolph, the well known Grand Trunk conductor, who also says that the pills have been of inestimable value in his own family.

The remarkable and gratifying results from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the case of Miss Ramsay, show that they are a scientific preparation designed to enrich and build up the blood and restore shattered nerves, and are a specific for all diseases arising from either of these causes; that they are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to females

and all forms of weakness. In the case of young girls who are pale or sallow they speedily enrich the blood, and bring the bright, rosy glow of health to the cheeks. In fact there appears to be no disease dependent upon a vitiated condition of the nervous system that will not speedily yield to a treatment with these pills.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and Morristown, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in bulk by the hundred,) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., from either addresses. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

NEWS.

A match of thirty games was commenced on the 19th ultimo between Messrs. McKelvie and Searight at Glasgow, Scotland, for the championship of that city and £50, which has attracted considerable interest among checkerists on both sides of the Atlantic. McKelvie is a veteran and had many who pinned their faith on his success, while Searight is comparatively a new man and only those who had watched his rapid and brilliant advance into favorable public notice believed that he would stand any chance of winning against his well-trained and experienced opponent. To the surprise of all, however, he won the first two and afterwards scored the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth games in succession. Our latest advices do not give the final result of the match, but at the end of the sixteenth game the score stood—Searight 8, McKelvie 1, drawn 7.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. FOSHAY, Bridgewater—you write—"In the solution to problem 269, at sixth move, if black moves 9-11 instead of 3-8 what result?" The position at that stage would be:—black men 1, 3, 9, 11, 12, king 30; white men 10, 15, 18, 20, 21, 28. We had noted the difficulty of this variation but withheld it for want of space, especially that we could find no win for black on that line. The following is a very feasible course of play on the line that you suggest:—

9-14	22-18	18-23	18-14
15 8	9 6	2 6	11 15
14-23	23-26	23-18	14-7
21 17	8 4	6 9	15 24
30-26	26-31	27-23	1-10
17 14	6 2	8 11	20 16
26-22	31-27	23-19	drawn.
14 9	4 8	9 6	

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 271.—The position was: black men 2, 4, 10, 13, 15; white men 16, 20, 21, 22, 25; white to play; what result?

Having received no solutions to this problem we withhold the result to give our checkerists time to further study the position and its possibilities.

GAME 163—'OLD FOURTEENTH' (From the American Checker Review.) Played at Akron, Ohio, between

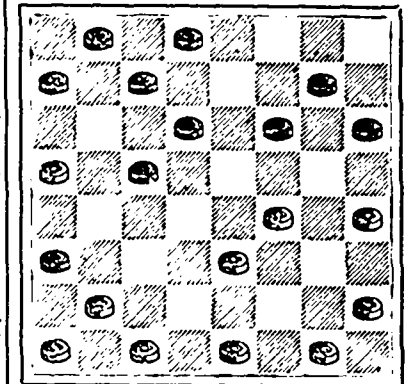
G. W. Hanson (blacks) and H. P. Cahill (whites.)

11-15	17 13	7-10	27 23
23 19	15-18	21 17	* 9-14
8-11	24 20	14-21	
22 17	10-14	23 7	
4-8	26 23	3-10	

* We leave the game at this move and present the position as

PROBLEM No. 273.

Black men 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 21.



White men 13, 19, 20, 23, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32.

White to play and win.

Our young players will find this a very interesting problem.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

UNLIKE ANY OTHER.

As much FOR INTERNAL as EXTERNAL USE. In 1810.

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CITY CHIMES

The Orpheus Club with Orchestra and Ladies' Auxiliary, assisted by Miss Madeleine Homer and Herr Klingensfeld, gave the fifth concert of the series in Orpheus Hall on Thursday evening of last week. It was largely instrumental, and perhaps may be considered a more popular concert than the recent Mendelssohn evening. The opening "Largo" by the orchestra was well done and the music was sweet; the number by the strings only of the orchestra partook of this quality and was pleasing and restful to the ear. A lengthy symphony called "The Surprise," by Haydn, about which a long explanation was printed on the programme, was the most interesting of the orchestra's performances. It was simple enough to be appreciated by those who do not understand "scientific stuff," while the melody of the subjects was exceedingly gratifying. The Club with Ladies' Auxiliary had only two numbers, but both were good, the second being the "Lullaby of Life," which could be heard more frequently without palling on us. A pleasing variation in the usual list of instrumental performances was Mr. S. Covey's clarinet solo, which was duly appreciated and secured a recall. Mr. Covey was accompanied by the orchestra. Herr Klingensfeld, accompanied by Mrs. Klingensfeld, once more charmed his audience by his violin playing, and was kind enough to respond to the emphatic encore with another selection. Mr. J. Harrison was the only gentleman vocal soloist, and his song, "Big Ben," received an encore, to which he responded with "Celeste," a very fetching composition by Macy and Newcombe. Mr. Harrison should have his fine voice further cultivated before he again essays to sing in the same programme with Miss Homer. That lady capped the climax with her rendering of Gounod's "Cantabile" (Queen of Sheba,) and was encored to the echo. She gave in response a touching and tender little English love-song, which was so clearly enunciated that not a word was lost—always a great addition to the pleasure derivable from a song. Her second number, "Mia Picciarella," from Salvador Rosa, by Gomes, also charmed her audience, and Miss Homer was obliged to return twice to bow her acknowledgments to her enthusiastic admirers. As a whole the concert was most successful, but the rather too frequent encores lengthened it out considerably past the usual hour for the national anthem. We are glad to see that our suggestion about opening the doors of the Hall has been acted upon, and that half an hour's wait from door opening to concert is all that is now demanded of us.

The monthly meeting of the Institute of Science was held on Monday evening in the Provincial Museum. Professor MacGregor, Supervisor McKay, Mr. Harry Piers and Superintendent of Education MacKay read interesting and valuable papers.

And now the season of fasting and self-denial is nearly over and on Sunday next will dawn the bright Easter festival. All over the land this week has been especially set apart for religious services, and in the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches of our city services particularly adapted to the time have been held daily and have been largely attended. To-day solemn and appropriate meetings are to be held and the three hours service to be held in some of the churches will be peculiarly impressive. On Sunday next the joyous Easter will be celebrated by choral services, and at the Garrison church the full band of the Leicestershire Regiment will be present and materially assist in the rendition of the anthems and special Easter music.

The Josie Mills Dramatic Company will open a two weeks' engagement at the Academy of Music on Monday evening next. The opening piece is "Dad's Girl," followed during the season by several other popular plays. This company has been drawing good houses in St. John and comes to us well recommended by press and people.

"Our Regiment" is the comedy selected for the W. A. A. C. theatricals, to be put on the Academy boards as soon as possible. This piece was played here by the McDowell Company, and took well with the theatre-going public, who will be glad of an opportunity to again witness it. It is a good comedy, abounds in mirth provoking situations, and will no doubt be ably performed by the ladies and gentlemen to whom the parts have been allotted.

The Epworth League and Christian Endeavor Societies of the city and Dartmouth are to hold a mass meeting this evening in the schoolroom of the Grafton St. Methodist church. Professor Andrews, of Mount Allison University, who is an ardent promoter of the Christian Endeavor movement and who attended the convention in Minneapolis last year, is to address the meeting and will be heard with pleasure by the "Endeavorers" of our city. Rev. D. M. Gordon and others will also speak on this occasion and a good meeting is expected.

The entertainments to be given by St. Mary's Young Men's Society at their hall are announced to take place on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week. Professor Zera Semon has kindly offered his services, and his wonderful tricks, royal marionettes, talking figures, etc., make up the first and third parts of the programme. The second is to be made up by specialties by members of the Society and their friends, including songs, clog dancing and a jig dance by a young lady of this city. The proceeds of these entertainments will go towards decreasing the debt on the new building of the Society.

Captain John R. Hire, of the schooner "Lillian," says: "I was suffering with inflammation of the chest, brought on by exposure at sea. Took a good supply of Fattner's Eucalypt which perfectly cured me. It has given me a new set of lungs."

Professor Zera Semon, who is well and favorably known in Halifax as a showman, is now making preparations for an engagement at the Lyceum Theatre to open on Monday the 25th instant. The entertainments will be of a varied character, and the inimitable Zera will again delight and puzzle his patrons with his marvellous feats of skilful wonderworking. The popular magician well knows how to gratify his audiences, and will in all probability be accorded the same extensive patronage that he has met with in the past in our city. Mr. Kelly, who was with Professor Semon last season, is to be stage manager.

Photographs of several groups of students and others at present on exhibition in the windows of Notman's photographic studio are attracting much attention. Several of the classes of Dalhousie College have lately been photographed, and the pictures will no doubt be highly appreciated as souvenirs of the many pleasant days spent at Dalhousie, and as well highly valued by all friends of the students of 1892 who may be fortunate enough to possess one of these mementos. One improvement in the present pictures over those of a few years back is very noticeable. We refer to the large increase in the number of ladies who now grace the scene. Photos of the Dalhousie and Wanderers football teams are also on exhibition. Mr. S. E. Whiston, Principal of the Halifax Business College, his assistant teachers and the pupils of the college, feeling that they too have a pleasant season to be remembered, have taken advantage of the opportunities afforded to obtain a lasting memento, and the bright young men and women who will ere long be fitted for the duties of business life will have in this photograph an effective means wherewith to bring "back to memory, days of long ago" when in the rush and worry incident to business life the days spent at college may be almost forgotten. The idea of being photographed in groups is commendable and is rapidly growing in favor with students attending the schools and colleges of the city.

Rev. Mr. Bond delivered a very interesting lecture in Brunswick St. Church on Tuesday evening. Taking for his subject "The Eye of the East; Damascus and Thersabouts," the lecturer took his audience from Bania (or Caesarea Philippi) over Mount Hermon and into Damascus. Many views were shown of various places visited by Mr. Bond and his fellow traveller, Rev. Mr. McPhail, including a camp on the road to Damascus, Arabs at the tent door, the Druse Village, the street called Straight, (which by the way is now a decidedly crooked path.) Damascus houses, (some of which are simply magnificent,) the Albana, the great mosque and others of equal interest. The lecture was delivered in pleasant conversational style and afforded much pleasure to all present. The next and concluding lecture of the series will have for its subject "Over the Lebanon to the Sea."

The annual dinner of the Halifax Provisional Battalion—to celebrate the departure of the Halifax contingent for the North-West, during the Riel rebellion—took place at the Halifax Hotel on Monday evening, Dr. Tobin, Surgeon of the late Battalion, in the Chair. There were present some twenty survivors of the "bloodless battle of Medicine Hat," including Cola, Bremner and Macdonald, Majors Garrison and Weston, Surgeons Aimon and Tobin, Capt. Mackinlay, Humphrey, Silver, Hechler, King, etc. The dinner, as usual with host Hesslein, was of the best and the wines excellent. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were duly honored, and then with songs and speeches from various members of the force—the three city corps (66th, Garrison Artillery and 63rd) being represented—a pleasant evening was passed. The heroes fought all their battles over again, and only separated towards the small hours, determined to meet again next year, with the hope of an equally pleasant reunion. It was suggested and carried, that in future the members should have the privilege of each bringing a guest on these occasions.

April has been treating us rather coldly, almost rudely, of late, and winter garments still prove the most acceptable for protection against the sharp winds. However, the sunshine is growing brighter, the sweet mayflowers are heralding the advance of the flowery season, the birds are tuning up preparatory to the summer's glorious choruses and sweet lullabies, and as

"The sunbeams, lost for half a year,
Slant through the pane their morning rays,
For dry northwestern cold and clear
The east blows in its thin blue haze."

we find it easy to realize that the winter is gone.

The ladies of the Church of England Institute have been employing their leisure hours during the seclusion of the Lenten season in making preparations for a fancy sale to be held on Wednesday and Thursday of Easter week, 20th and 21st inst. The display of useful and fancy articles on this occasion promises to be extensive and varied, and the committee in charge of the refreshment department will doubtless succeed fully in their efforts to furnish a bill of fare that will prove too tempting to be resisted by those who favor them with a call. Afternoon tea will be served in the parlors of the Institute and short concerts given there during the evenings. This bazaar will surely afford a favorable opportunity for the ladies to secure many pretty nick-nacks so much desired after Spring renovating and at the same time assist in advancing a worthy object.

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