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THE CRITIC,

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is time now for spring cleaning—of the streets as well as the houses. Let the City Fathers look sharply about them these fine mornings, so that the outward appearance of our town may be creditable.

No one will feel any sympathy with Mrs. Montague, who has been sentenced at Dublin to one year's imprisonment for the manslaughter of her three-year-old daughter. Such women as she are not wanted very much for any purpose under Heaven, the fact that she comes of gentle (sic) blood is all the more in her disfavor. Her sentence may be considered very light.

Lord Salisbury's proposal that the losing party in the Bering Sea arbitration should properly indemnify the winner for all losses that might be caused by renewing the Modus Vivendi will commend itself to all as a notably fair arrangement, for we do not, while claiming the right, wish to see the seals practically exterminated. Lord Salisbury has exhibited masterly statesmanship in this difficult matter.

It is never very long that South America is left without a revolution. Venezuela appears to be in the full enjoyment of a first class outbreak; bloody battles, such as those Southern people seem to delight in, have taken place; armies are on the war path. The cause of the revolutionists is growing in favor and the country in general is under martial law. It is a revolt against the dictatorial rule of President Palacio.

The statement that the cigarette habit is steadily becoming more general with young girls is hard to believe, and we do not believe it. It may be that in the United States the habit is indulged in to some extent, but in our own country we venture to say that young women with a taste for tobacco are few and far between. Women should be womanly, and we trust the day is long distant when our wives, daughters and sisters will degrade their mouths by smoking.

Lord Tennyson's new play, "The Forresters," which was recently produced at Daly's Theatre, New York, has received high praise from critics. It is the old story of Robin Hood and Maid Marian, enriched and beautified by the magic pen of Alfred Tennyson, which even in his old age shows no

loss of power. The times of Ivanhoe offer abundant material for picturesque effect, and at the production of the play at Daly's the stage mounting was most elaborate. Anything coming from the Laureate's pen at his age—eighty-two years—is not only a literary event of some importance, but shows a remarkable retention of vigor that possesses an interest of its own. The lyrics in the play are full of the Tennysonian ring and are all charming. New York has been enthusiastic in its endorsement of England's Poet Laureate.

The matter of tax exemption is at present exciting a very wide-spread interest throughout the city. We believe that the only way of settling this question once and for all is to place it directly before the people, and as this is to be done we may safely leave the matter to their verdict. Certain it is that Halifax receives a direct benefit from the establishment of certain institutions within its confines, and to tax such institutions would display a mercenary spirit unworthy of the broad-minded representatives of our city. In weighing this question our tax payers should not overlook the fact that our churches are the centres from which emanate those principles which render less necessary the police force and the house of correction or Rock-head; and if the community as a whole is the material gainer from the establishment of these churches it should show its gratitude by every means in its power.

Parisians will now be able to enjoy a little repose, for the leader of anarchist devilry has been arrested. Ravachol, for such is the man's name, has led a criminal career, committing murders, robbing graves, and doing many atrocities. That he is the author of the Boulevard St. Germain explosion there is little doubt, and the police are working hard to convict him. Other Anarchist prisoners concerned with this and other explosions have confessed that Ravachol was interested in a murder and robbery at Mont Brison by which he realized a large amount of money, most of which he gave to his associates for dynamiting purposes. Anarchists are said to be panic-stricken over the raids being made upon them, and the recent action of the Senate in approving the bill imposing the penalty of death upon persons convicted of using dynamite for blowing up buildings and other unlawful purposes should have a deterrent effect. Such violent methods are not to be tolerated any longer.

The man who said, "punctuality is the thief of time," got about as near the mark as the one who made the time-worn remark about procrastination. One is almost sure if one is punctual in these days to have to wait for some one who is not, and precious time is thus lost—not to mention temper. A man or woman who possesses the virtue of punctuality and is made to suffer for it in the way just indicated, usually experiences a revulsion of feeling and thinks that if there is any waiting to be done the other person might as well do it, and on subsequent occasions makes a time allowance in proportion to the first experience. This sort of thing is destructive to "Heaven's first law"—order, and a great many people can be made to suffer inconvenience on account of one who is selfish, lazy and discourteous enough to behind time in keeping appointments. We all know people of this description, and cordially detest their ways, however much we may admire them otherwise. They are inclined to think they are always in the right, and do not seem to understand that the time lost on their account is an injury to those who lose it.

The march of civilization does not appear to be very rapid in the town of Parrsboro. That place obtained an act of incorporation about three years ago, but finding it an expensive luxury has petitioned the Legislature to have the act repealed. This cannot be done without a good deal of circumlocution, and meanwhile the unwilling citizens of Parrsboro are burdened with taxation much greater than they think they can bear. We feel that Parrsboro made a great mistake in choosing its town clerk, for that officer finding the funds of the town very attractive pocketed them and left for the land of the free. Perhaps to this incident may be ascribed a large measure of the disgust felt with the Incorporation Act, but we think the town is foolish to try and get rid of it. Parrsboro does a large business in lumber and shipping coal, but beyond this the place seems very dead and lively. The streets are veritable cow paths, or were not so long ago, and are consequently not as clean as they might be. Under good management the town-work could be done without overtaxing the people, but the trouble is that there are very few men capable of managing it well. It is to be regretted that the Act of Incorporation does not work well, because the vicinity of Parrsboro is delightful as a summer resort, but if the town is not kept in good order tourists will not care to go there. It has splendid natural resources, but the skill to make the best of them appears to be lacking, as it is in so many places in our Province.

One of the most plausible schemes for re-immortalizing Columbus is that now proposed by Lady Blake, wife of the Governor of Jamaica, in a letter to the *London Times*. Her idea, that a Marine Biological Station should be established at Jamaica, where the opportunities for the close observation of the minutæ of water life are numerous and varied, is endorsed by many leading scientists, and by those English popularizers of new ideas, the *Graphic* and the *Queen*. A subscription in aid of this object has already been instituted. This memorial would certainly be more in keeping with the spirit of the bold navigator than any memento of the best or monumental variety with which we are so wearily familiar.

The Darwinian theory is not acceptable to most of us, and it is with delight we read that Professor Virchow, the eminent German anatomist, has struck a heavy blow at it. In his address at the Anthropological Congress in Vienna he asserted that the protoman has not yet been discovered, and that we cannot prove the descent of the separate races from one another. "At this moment," he said, "we are able to say that among the people of antiquity no single one was any nearer to the apes than we are. At this moment I can affirm that there is not upon earth any absolutely unknown race of men. Every living race is still human; no single one has yet been found that we can designate as simian or quasi-simian." Ingenious theories must fade away before the stern logic of facts, but theorists will not admit it just yet.

Protestant circles in England are somewhat excited and indignant over the movement to erect a statue to Cardinal Newman in the finest open square in Oxford. Unthinking bodies, such as the Oxford City Council, consented to the proposition, which was started by a Catholic Duke, but the incongruity of erecting such a monument within a hundred yards of the spot where Cranmer, Ridley and Latimer were burned at the stake, is presenting itself forcibly to people of all creeds. No one questions the right of admirers of Newman to erect a monument to his memory, but it should be done with due regard to the feelings of Protestants. The age is one of toleration, but even now it is necessary to avoid friction between the adherents of widely differing creeds, and it is unwise for the Catholics to pursue this special plan of doing honor to the mighty dead. Other ways more consistent with the real state of affairs could easily be found.

After the disheartening figures of the British drink bill, to which we referred in a recent issue, we need something more cheering in the temperance outlook, and we find it in a report from India. Lord Roberts states that after the close of the Afghan campaign that there were 12,000 teetotalers in the ranks of the Indian Army. It is very pleasing to be informed that among the regiments quartered in that trying Indian climate total abstinence has not only held its own, but that it has made astonishing progress. The number of soldiers now enrolled on the side of temperance has swelled to 17,500—nearly one in four of the whole Indian Army. This large percentage of total abstainers will have an increasing tendency, just as everything that is the fashion will have followers. When it was considered the proper thing to drink, few men had the moral courage to abstain, but now that difficulty is removed, and there is no excuse for reckless indulgence.

Apropos of the Russian famine it is not without interest to learn that since the beginning of written history, there have been known about three hundred and fifty distressing famines. In 1064, the overflow of the Nile having failed for seven successive years, there was a terrible famine in Egypt which lasted several years and was followed by a pestilence. England was desolated by famines in 1059 and 1158. In 1344 a famine in India extended over all Hindustan, and in 1347 numbers of Italians died of absolute starvation. Hunger killed 3,000,000 during the great famine in India in 1670, and there were also great famines there in 1769 and 1812. In 1822 Ireland suffered untold pangs, owing to the failure of the potato crops, and the same heart-rending scenes were repeated in 1847, when a similar calamity occurred. Bengal suffered from famine in 1866; in 1870 there was one in Siam, and in 1874 and 1877 famines occurred in India as well as one in China during the last named year. It is hard to estimate the suffering resulting to humanity from these terrible afflictions. The record is a sad one.

We can scarcely imagine what a pest rabbits have become in Australia. The trouble is matter of every day comment, but in reality the evil has been growing to such an extent that the inhabitants of the infested country are in despair. Around Cobar and Bourke, in the western division of New South Wales, the condition is reported as serious. The estimated increase of the pest in that comparatively small area during the last three years is 13,000,000. The departmental experts estimate that 89,000,000 acres, nearly half the total area of the colony, are infested. In the dry country the rabbits have taken, in the absence of softer food, to eating wood, particularly the tender bark of the scrub vegetation. By eating this as far as they can reach they effectually "ring-bark" and kill the scrubs, and thus, in the case of edible varieties, destroy one of the means of keeping sheep alive during long periods of drought. It is stated that traps at the great tanks and water holes in a dry season, when water is unobtainable elsewhere, are the best method of destroying the animals. It is also said, and this we take *cum grano salis*, that the rabbits have taken to climbing trees and eating every green thing they can reach.

The *March Century* contained a poem by Thomas Bailey Aldrich which paid a handsome tribute to an English poet, whom he did not name, but who has "purple blood of poets in his veins," and who is evidently, in the opinion of Mr. Aldrich, just the man to wear the Laureate's crown when the time comes for another to fill Tennyson's position. Much curiosity has been excited as to whom the poem refers to, but speculation is vain. Different people give different names for the "finder of undreamed-of harmonies," and those who know won't tell.

One is sorry to hear very grave doubts expressed as to the efficiency of the Keeley gold-cure for drunkenness. The merest gleam of hope for inebriates is always hailed with delight, and if a sword that could cut the Gordian knot of habit could only be secured there are countless homes all over the world that would rejoice for the first time. Cases are cited which appear to be genuine cures at Dwight, but they are so often contradicted that we know not what to think. The enormous profits of the "Keeley Company" impress one with the idea that Dr. Keeley and his associates are not working solely for love. The company is composed of the doctor, a brother-in-law, and a young chemist of Chicago. The profits in sight are \$1,000,000 a year from the Dwight establishment alone, and there are thirty-three branches in different parts of the country. One of the astonishing things about drunkenness is that people who have no scruples about exposing themselves to view in an intoxicated condition time and again, are delicate about undertaking or acknowledging the necessity for treatment. Fifty thousand people have been treated at Dwight, but there are thousands of others who do not like to go into the institution, to whom the "cure" is mailed for home treatment. If it really cures, let Keeley be encouraged, even if he is making a huge fortune out of it. The man who cures drunkenness deserves something more than gratitude.

The cost of war, reckoned in dollars and cents only, without taking into account the lives sacrificed or the misery and sorrow caused, is very great. The recent struggle in Chili is a fair example of the financial cost of war. The report of the Joint Commission appointed by both Houses of Congress of that country on the financial projects of the Government gives an exact statement of the paper money in existence, including the banks and dictatorial issues. The *London South American Journal* gives a digest of this paper which is interesting. It is as follows:—"The dictatorial issues, it would seem, amount to \$20,642,925 in paper, and \$774,358.50 in subsidiary coinage, a part of two-tenths fine and part with a reduction of twenty one-hundredths in the weight. In December, 1890, the banks' issue did not exceed \$20,285,000, the Government issue was reduced to \$21,287,616, while the metallic reserve had been augmented to close upon \$4,000,000. Such was, briefly, the financial position of the Republic on the eve of dictatorship, which, to sustain itself, spent \$20,000,000 at the disposal of the Treasury in the Republic and in Germany; contracted debts for \$9,000,000 more; made use of nearly \$1,500,000 of the metallic reserve; and issued in illegal paper money and debased coinage a total of \$21,417,310." As the report states:—"These acts, viewed in their financial aspect, mean a loss to the Republic of upwards of \$20,000,000 and an increase of debt of upwards of \$45,000,000, of which last amount upwards of \$20,000,000 is in paper." Small wonder that Chili cannot afford to participate in the World's Fair!

The close connection between physical training and morals is not yet fully apprehended by the majority of people, but those who have given thought and observation to the subject are firm in the belief that there is nothing which has a greater tendency to improve the character and morals of men than judicial and physical training. We have often heard of a "sound mind in a sound body," and the saying contains a truth which it were well if all our young people could get at. The gymnasium is a feature of modern life which has more value than the outward show. Those who are familiar with the requirements of gymnastic exercises, know that young men taking part in them are obliged to be strictly temperate, not only with liquids but with solid food, and the simplicity of the regimen, together with the exercise which tends to develop the muscles, has a splendid effect on both body and mind. One reacts upon the other, and when every individual is raised to the highest symmetrical development by the system now in vogue, which aims at all round culture rather than the production of a few great athletes, the maximum of health and physical beauty is attained and the brain benefits in proportion, so that morbid and criminal impulses are driven out. The testimony of men who have had long experience in the training of young people goes to show that if every child, from youngest to oldest, attending school in any country, could receive forty minutes of drill by a competent instructor each day, and have that training supplemented by instruction in the important laws of health, the total of crime and the numbers of the criminal classes would, in the following generation, be decreased one-half. The result of much thought on the subject is that a high value must be placed upon physical training as a help to good morals, and we must not, because we sometimes hear of cases which appear to prove the opposite side of the contention, allow ourselves to despise it as a means to an end. We acknowledge religion as the strongest moral influence we have, but because it has occasionally happened that ministers of the gospel have disgraced their calling, we do not lose our faith in religion. So it is with all good things: there will be a percentage of exceptions to the rule in everything, and we must look rather at the net result than at individual cases. We shall find, we doubt not, that the sum total of good resulting from physical training will far outweigh any defects that may be noticed.

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

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

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

THE MAN THE PRINTER LOVES.

There is a man the printer loves,
And he is wondrous wise:
Whenever he writes to the printer man,
He dotteth all his r's.

And when he's dotted all of them
With carefulness and ease,
He punctuates each paragraph,
And crosses all his t's.

Upon one side alone he writes,
And never rolls his leaves;
And from the man of ink a smile
And mark "insert" receives.

And when a question he doth ask—
"Taught wisely he has been—
He doth a goodly stamp,
"or postage back put in.

He gives the place from which he writes—
His address the printer needs—
And plainly writes his honored name,
So he that runneth reads.

He writes, revises, reads, corrects,
Rewrites it all again,
And keeps one copy safe and sends
One to the printer man.

And thus by taking little pains,
At trifling care and cost,
Assures himself his manuscript
Will not be burned or lost.

So let all those who long to write
"Take pattern by this man:
With jet black ink and paper white,
Do just the best they can.

And then the printer man will know
And bless them as his friends
All through life's journey as they go,
Until that journey ends.

Anything to Oblige.—Hostess—Are you fond of Kipling?
Mr. Grimes (of Chicago)—Never played it; but I'd just as soon take a hand as not—I s'pose I could pick it up easy enough?

Rare Chance.—"Mrs. Binks—"The paper says a Western woman has a baby that has never cried in its life."
Mr. Binks—"By Jove! I wonder how she'll trade."

A Perfect Dare-Devil.—"Have a cigawetto, Cholly, ol' fol'?"
"Nevah use them, dean boy; and I'm wolly supwised that you have that weakness."
"Weakness? I'll have you to know, then, that it takes a pwetty stwong chap to stand cigawettes!"

Beaconfield's Bon Mot.—Disraeli was unrivalled in the art of compliment. When the Chinese ambassador conveyed to him through an interpreter his regret that he could not speak English, Disraeli replied:
"Pray tell His Excellency that I hope he will remain in this country until I can speak Chinese."

"Do you make any reduction to 'a minister'?" said a young lady the other week to a salesman. "Always! Are you a minister's wife?" "Oh, no, I am not married," said the lady, blushing. "Daughter, then?" "No." The tradesman looked puzzled. "I am engaged to a theological student," said she. The reduction was made.

Guest.—"So you are hard at work studying French? What is the object of that?" Waiter—"I've been offered a steady job, at big pay, over in Paris, if I learn French before going there." Guest—"Humph! There are plenty of French waiters in Paris." Waiter—"Y-e-s, but you see, they can't understand French as English tourists speak it."

Still another terror is added to existence. Many of the beautiful ivory, tortoise-shell and bone buttons which adorn the fair sex are now found to be made of the useful but dangerous celluloid. But the other day, a lady standing where she received the pleasant warmth of an open fire was suddenly enveloped in flames—all the fault of the inflammable button. Ladies, beware!

His Chances.—"If I had half a chance I'd marry," remarked a handsome millionaire bachelor to a good-looking girl.
"But you never will have," she asserted.
"Why not?" he asked, somewhat taken aback.
"Because," and she smiled in a way that fascinated him, "every chance in your case is a whole one."
It was the merest chance she took, but it notted her a million and a man.

What is lacking is truth and confidence. It there were absolute truth on the one hand, and absolute confidence on the other, it would not be necessary for the makers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy to back up a plain statement of fact by a \$500 guarantee. They say—"If we can't cure you (make it personal, please) of catarrh in the head, in any form or stage, we'll pay you \$500 for your troubles in making the trial." "An advertising fake," you say. Funny, isn't it, how some people prefer sickness to health when the remedy is positive and the guarantee absolute. Wise men don't put money back of "fakes." And "faking" doesn't pay.

Magical little granules—those tiny, sugar-coated Pellets of Dr. Pierce—scarcely larger than mustard seeds, yet powerful to cure—active yet mild in operation. The best Liver Pill ever invented. Cure sick headache, dizziness, constipation. One a dose.

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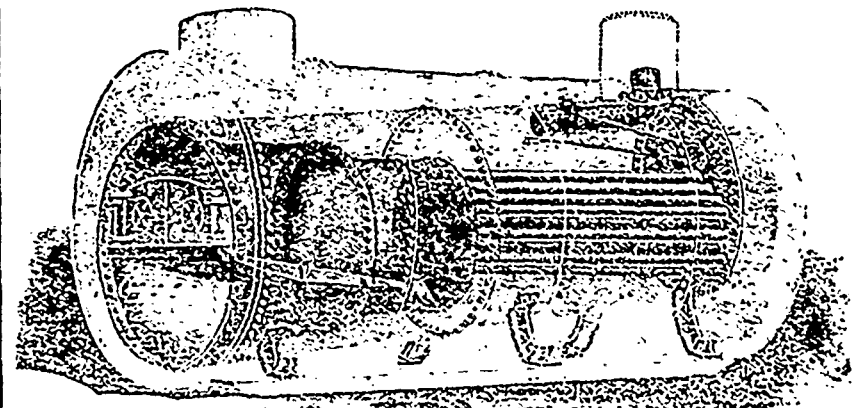
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Loss Heavy, but Health and Pluck left yet.

ESTABLISHED 1848. AMHERST, N. S.

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

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

DOMINION.—The cost of maintaining Canada's local forces is already large, but if these forces are to be kept up to a proper state of efficiency they should go into camp at least once a year. This means the expenditure of more money, and the Government hesitates to incur heavier expense for this purpose.

Liverpool seeks to obtain railway facilities, but while the Government is willing to subsidize a railway it appears probable that the company will have to shoulder the responsibility of delay. At all events the Government shows no sign of undertaking the work.

Daily breezes occur over the election lists in different parts of the country. The Opposition insist that they are under the control of partizan revisors, but the Government claim that they are in reality more perfect than the Provincial lists.

Everybody believes in making liberal allowances to old and tried Government officials, but it is generally conceded that the question of superannuation requires to be readjusted and placed on a basis that will deal justly by all.

The need of new buildings for the lazaretto at Tracadie, N. B., has been forcibly brought to the attention of Parliament, and it is probable that before another winter sets in our unfortunate lepers will be comfortably housed.

The returns of the egg trade show that the shipments of eggs to Great Britain and the United States have been about equal. The annual export of eggs being about six million dozen.

A monument will shortly be erected in the Parliament grounds in honor of the late Premier, Sir John A. Macdonald, but it has not yet transpired what form it is to take.

The heavy work of the week has been the passing of the supplementary estimates. These include a vote of \$95,000 for the taking of the census, the whole cost of which was \$25,000. A small sum has also been voted to defray the preliminary expenses in the preparation of Canada's exhibit at the great World's Fair at Chicago.

LOCAL.—Owing to the untimely death of H. H. Chute, M. P. P. for Annapolis, the House adjourned on Friday last and met again at the commencement of the present week. Legislation is proceeding apace, and from present indications it will not be long before the members will again be at their homes.

Looking over the list of private and local bills one cannot help feeling that many of them are well within the compass of the Joint Stock Companies Act, and that it is scarce worth while occupying the valuable time of members by passing such bills through their several stages.

The Village Incorporation Act has for the present been put to bed, there to sleep quietly until time shall require it to wake again.

Yesterday, April 7th was fixed as the date limiting the introduction of private bills. This is always taken as a sign of the approaching evening of the session.

REV. WM. HOLLINSHED,

Pastor of the Presbyterian church of Sparta, N. J., voluntarily writes strongly in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. He says: "Nothing I know of will cleanse the blood, stimulate the liver or clean the stomach like this remedy. I know of scores and scores who have been helped or cured by it."

The highest praise has been won by Hood's Pills for their easy, yet efficient, action.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The 38th annual report of the Y. M. C. A. is just out.

The Quebec Legislature has been summoned for April 26th.

Excavating for the Dartmouth water works has been resumed.

W. A. Henry was elected President of the W. A. A. C. at its meeting on Tuesday.

Navigation has fairly opened on Lake Ontario. The ice bridge over the St. Lawrence is broken.

Leaman Noiles was arrested at Amherst on Saturday charged with stealing \$70 from a boarder at the Royal Hotel.

The diocese of Nova Scotia will not be minus a bishop much longer, for it is announced that Bishop Courtney will be here by Easter.

A wealthy syndicate in Montreal has obtained control of all the cotton mills in the Dominion except the St. John mills. Prices will ascend.

The steamer *Weymouth* has been chartered by the Eastern Steamship Co., and will commence regular sailing to eastern shore ports in a few days.

A memorial asking for a new lazaretto for Tracadie has been presented to the Government. The present buildings are said to be in a very bad state.

The Provincial Governments are to be asked by order-in-council of the Dominion Government to co-operate in preparing a Canadian exhibit for the World's Fair.

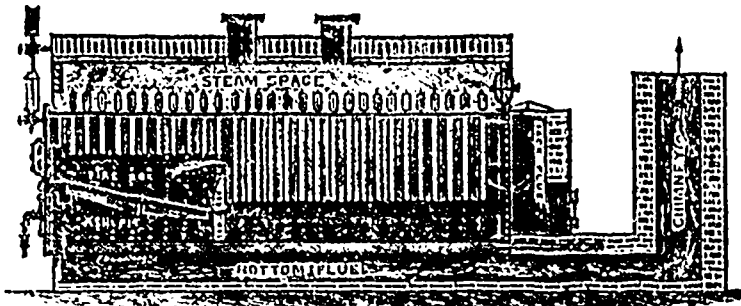
To K. D. C. Co.—DEAR SIRS.—Being troubled for a number of years with dyspepsia and having tried every medicine heard of to cure said disease, I now wish you if you will, to make the following statement public in any way you may desire. I used four packages of your K. D. C., according to directions and can say now that I am entirely cured and never felt better in my life.

Yours truly,

J. P. QUINN, Commercial Traveller,
St. John, N. B.

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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. BANKINE & SONS; WARING, WHITE & CO.; JOSIAH FOWLER; ARMSTRONG BROS.; WHITE, COLWELL & WHITE; S. & M. UNGAR and GEO. F. CALKIN.

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Instant Relief, Permanent
Cure, Failure Impossible.

Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as Headache, loss of sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose no time procuring a bottle of NASAL BALM. Be wrapped in time, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. Sold by all druggists, or sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and \$1) by addressing FULFORD & CO. Brockville, Ont.

CATARRH

HEADACHE

CURED!!

By acting directly on the Stomach, "Dyspepticure" produces many wonderful results; it clears away Bilious and Nervous Headache as if by magic.

Try "Dyspepticure"
For Headache.

Bonscour's market in Montreal was set on fire by an incendiary on Sunday, and a serious conflagration ensued. Many firemen were seriously injured; they had a hard time fighting the flames.

William Page, of Halifax, a fireman on the steamer *Havana*, took a drink of carbolic acid by mistake while the steamer was at North Sydney on Monday, and died from the effects.

It is expected as a result of Mr. S. M. Brookfield's visit to the upper Provinces, that Halifax will be made the shipping port for Canadian cattle for the English market all the year round.

Mr. Schrieber, chief engineer of the I. C. R., says that \$100,000 a year could be saved by running one train in the afternoon from Halifax to St. John, instead of two as at present.

The many friends of Professor Samuel Porter, formerly of Halifax, will regret to hear of that gentleman's sudden death from pneumonia at Annapolis on Sunday. The remains were brought to Halifax for interment.

Mrs. J. C. Mackintosh and Miss Mackintosh were thrown from their carriage by a runaway accident on Monday. Mrs. Mackintosh was badly cut about the face and suffers great pain, but Miss Mackintosh escaped with a few bruises.

Serious charges are made against Mr. Blair and other members of the New Brunswick Legislature. The Governor was asked to appoint a Royal Commission of inquiry, but this was refused, and a full inquiry will likely be held in the House.

Army & Navy Depot.

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OFFER a Choice Stock of Groceries just received, and will sell low.

TEAS—Fine Old Hyson, Souchong and Longou at 30c. and upward per pound. Try our 35c Blend. Best in the city.

COFFEES—Choice Mocha, Java and Jamaica. SUGARS—Loaf, Granulated, Porto Rico, Demerara and Refined.

FERRIS & LAWRY'S Hams and Bacon. Fine French Oils Sardines, Trouties, Petit Pois, Champignons, Macdoines, &c. La enby's and Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles. Sauces—all kinds. Keiller's Marmalade, Jams and Jellies. Potted Meats—all kinds.

Huckin's & Cowdrey's Soups—very choice. Peck Freans and Christie's Biscuits and Cakes. Liebig's, Armour's and Johnston's Extracts Beef. And a full stock of all kinds Choice Groceries.

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Wines, Liquors, Ales and Porter. TELEPHONE 243.

Halifax Printing Company,

161 Hollis Street.

The money subscribed by Halifax for the relief of the Springhill sufferers will probably be distributed to those for whom it was intended before long.

Captain Robinson, of St. John, was reported killed in an engagement in Senogambia, but there is some hope that a mistake was made in the despatch, and that the officer who was killed was another Capt. Robinson.

H. H. Chute, M. P. P. for Annapolis County, died after a few day's illness in this city, on Thursday of last week. He very unwisely went out of doors after taking a warm bath, which resulted in a heavy cold followed by pneumonia.

Attempts have recently been made to fire one of the buildings at Mount Allison University, and they have been traced to a theological student named Warman, who is suffering from mental derangement resulting from an attack of grippe.

The parlor recitals promised by the pupils of the Doering-Brauer Conservatory of Music, Church street, for April 8th, 9th, 11th and 12th, will doubtless be pleasurable affairs. On the evening of the 13th the directors of the conservatory will give a recital for their pupils.

Miss Bruce, teacher of the Maynard street (colored) school, has been sustained in her position by a vote of 8 to 3 of the school board. This is the teacher who wrote some very queer letters complaining of being visited by a man at the school. The colored citizens do not care for her as a teacher.

Mrs. Hariman and her little charges of the Alexandra Kindergarten paid Mr. Downs, the well-known naturalist, a visit last week to study natural history. The little folks sang some of their pretty songs in return for the kindness shown them, thus making it a very agreeable occasion for all concerned.

The Halifax Board of Trade met on Wednesday and discussed the Newfoundland embargo, the insolvency law, and railway extension. The latter question is to be left to a C. P. R. and a G. T. R. engineer, appointed by the Government to make a survey and examination and submit to the Government an independent report. Resolutions voicing the Board's view of the Newfoundland matter were passed.

Louis Cyr, the Canadian strong man, is thus spoken of by the Montreal Witness:—"Louis Cyr is a 'swell' now. He wears a silk stovepipe, a black frock coat, a waistcoat cut very low to show a dazzling expanse of shirt front, in the centre of which flashes a diamond that, when the sun strikes it, makes it trying for the unprotected eye to behold it, a massive watch chain, and a locket like a small saucer. As he passed along St. James street this morning the small boy regarded him with the deepest awe. 'That is Louis Cyr,' he said to his 'chum' with an air of the greatest respect and importance. When Louis struck England, he struck a 'natural gas well.'"

Secretary Blaine is back at his desk in the State department, feeling much better.

New Orleans had a \$4,000,000 conflagration on Sunday, and another caused the loss of \$500,000.

A disastrous tornado visited Nebraska and Missouri last week. The town of Towanda was wiped off the face of the earth, and other places suffered terribly. Many deaths resulted.

The grand jury investigating the evidence of Dr. Parkhurst and his agents as to the existence of gambling and disorderly houses, etc., in New York without any interference by the police, has brought in a presentment that the police are guilty of corruption and inactivity in their duty. Raids of disreputable places have been begun as a result of the investigation.

Frank R. Draeger called on Mrs. H. O. Fick, on Jennings Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. After shaking hands with her he fired four bullets into her body. She will die. She is related to Draeger by marriage. He says that she has hypnotized him during the past five years, and that he went there for the purpose of relieving himself from the spell she has exercised over him. He is in the custody of the police.

United States Immigration Agent Stinch received notice a few days ago that the Treasury Department has decided that Canadian seamen can no longer be employed on lake vessels flying the American flag, but must make way for American seamen. The decision results from the arrest of Capt. Robshaw last summer for violation of the contract labor law. Little short of a revolution will be caused in the carrying trade of the lakes, as many hundreds of Canadians have been employed every year on American vessels. The Seamen's Union and Immigration Agent will co-operate in a thorough enforcement of the decision. Only when an American vessel, while in a Canadian port, is deprived of its crew by desertion or otherwise can aliens be employed, and then only temporarily.

Affairs have been looking seriously like a rebellion in Buenos Ayres, and the government at Rio Janeiro is also very anxious.

It is expected that Mr. Balfour will announce the date of dissolution of the Imperial Parliament as May 25th. General election will probably occur before August.

Another jewellery case, similar to the great pearl theft, is said to be coming out in London. Mrs. Osborne is not a singular instance then of a woman robbing her bosom friend.

Mr. Alex. Allan, sr., partner of the steamship firm of Allan Bros. & Co., whose vessels ply between England and various American and Canadian ports, died in England on Saturday.

A company has been formed in Rio Janeiro, with a capital of \$5,000,000, to explore and develop the natural resources of the Amazon. Colonies are to be established and means provided for reaching a market for a region heretofore practically unexplored.

The revolt of the Lushai tribe in Northern Burmah is extending, and reinforcements have been sent to the British force there.

The Duc De Chartres has arrived in Rome to arrange a marriage between his daughter Marguerite and the Crown Prince of Italy.

The British and French governments have agreed to prolong the Modus Vivendi in regard to the Newfoundland fisheries over the present season.

The Senate of the University of St. Andrew, the oldest in Scotland, has decided to open to women the university's departments of theology, arts and sciences.

It is officially announced that Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, is suffering at Darmstadt from inflammation of the intestines. His condition is serious.

The jury at Liverpool in the case of Deeming the murderer have returned a verdict of willful murder. They censure the Rainhill police, who, although everybody was suspicious of Deeming, took no notice of him.

The damage caused by three fires that occurred at Mandalay the past few days amounts to \$1,000,000. The frequency of the fires gives strong confirmation of the belief entertained in many quarters that they are of incendiary origin.

The Royal Procurator of Aix-la-Chapelle has begun a prosecution against the director of the public library at that place, on the charge of *Lesse Majesty*, for allowing an American newspaper containing an article speaking disrespectfully of Emperor William in the reading room of the library. The director pleads that it is impossible to read all of the 351 papers received at the library daily, for the purpose of discovering the contents.

Shortly after the arrest at Manchester of Edward Holden, formerly quarter master in the royal engineers, charged with attempting to learn secrets regarding the defences of Gibraltar, it was learned that he had sold to France full particulars and plans of all the defence at Malta. In consequence of the knowledge gained in this manner by the French Government, the British authorities have decided to make extensive changes in the defences.

The effects of the strike of the coal miners in Durham threaten to be more deplorable than was anticipated, the stocks of fuel in the large factories are almost gone, and it is probable that in a few weeks a number of heavy failures will be announced. There has never been so grave a crisis in the history of trade and industry in the North of England. All the berths on the River Tyne are occupied by vessels made idle by the strike, and firms with an European reputation are in jeopardy. Huge coal yards, formerly the scene of the busiest activity, have now become idle. The strike has already done more harm than any modern strike and its effects are growing worse daily.

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MARCUS LITTLEFIELD.
Rheumatism of the Joints
 AND
INHERITED HUMOR OF THE BLOOD
 Banished by Skoda's,
 AFTER PHYSICIANS HAD PRONOUNCED
 THEM INCURABLE!

MARCUS LITTLEFIELD LIVES AT WEST WINTERPORT, ME. A FARMER BY OCCUPATION, HE KNOWS THE RESPECT OF ALL WHO KNOW HIM. IN CONVERSATION WITH A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SKODA DISCOVERY CO., NOT LONG SINCE HE RELATED THE FOLLOWING STORY:

"Ever since I was born, I have been troubled at times, more or less, with a HUMOR on my hands, face and neck. For fifteen years it has been on the increase, I have been gradually falling in health, and for three years past I have fished and burned so badly, that all the way I could get any rest at night, was to bathe in strong carbolic acid, and this only relieved me for a few hours. In addition to this, eight months ago, Rheumatism in my neck and shoulders set in, drawing my shoulders so out of place, that for three weeks I could not get well. I was unable to do any work, and was a great sufferer. I doctored with several Physicians, including Specialists in Boston, and took nearly all the advertised sarsaparilla and blood purifiers, but received no benefit whatever. I had given up all hopes, and my friends thought I could live but a few months. I began the use of SKODA'S DISCOVERY and TABLETS, according to directions, and also used SKODA'S OINTMENT externally. After using **THAN** one week, there was a visible change in appearance. My skin that was literally covered with pimples and blotches began to clear up. My appetite became good, less pain in the shoulders, and I gained rapidly. I have now used less than two courses of these REMEDIES, and my Rheumatism has entirely disappeared. SHOULDERS THAT WERE DRAWN OUT OF PLACE AND WHICH THE DOCTORS SAID COULD NEVER BE GOT BACK AGAIN ARE AS GOOD AS NEW AND IN PERFECT POSITION. My skin is free from blotches and pimples. I have gained **COLD** twenty pounds flesh, can go into the woods at sunrise, and chop cord wood until dark, and not get tired, a thing I could never do before in all my life, and am able to work all the time. My friends are astonished at the results, and not more so than myself. They consider it almost miraculous."

SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Woffville, N.S.

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



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 For Marine and Land Purposes
Iron Ships Repaired.
 SHIP TANKS GIRDERS, SMOKE PIPES and all
 kinds SHARP IRON WORK.
 ESTIMATES given on application.
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We have been in the Laundry Business
 over twenty years in New York and St.
 John, and have always given satisfaction.
 All parties entrusting their work to our
 care will be sure to be satisfied.
 Goods called for and delivered free of
 extra charge. TELEPHONE 633.

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(Corner Jacob.)

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Manufacturers of Gloves, Mitts & Moccasins
 In all the Latest Styles, and from the
VERY BEST MATERIALS.

Our Celebrated INDIAN TAN, OIL TAN and
 COLORED BUCK GOODS, as well as
 OIL-FINISHED SARANAS CALF,

Are made from Stock of our own Dressing.

Our Travellers are out with 1892 Samples,
 which represents the favorite hues required
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ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.]

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S. S. Halifax,

S. ROWLAND HILL, Commander,

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 following. Returning FROM BOSTON every
 SATURDAY at Noon.

Passengers arriving by train Tuesday evening
 can go directly on board steamer.

Through tickets for sale at all Stations on Inter-
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A Bottle of Choice Perfumery,
 A Manicure Set,
 A Glove and Handkerchief Set,
 A Brush and Comb Set,
 A Shaving Set, &c.,
 A Pair of Spectacles, in Gold Frames for your
 mother-in-law, and
 A Bottle of Nisbet's Cocoa Cough Cure, to stop
 that Hacking Cough; prepared by

J. GODFREY SMITH, Dispensing Chemist,

Agent for Pebble Spectacles, Opera Glasses,
 Botanical and Miner's Glasses,
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 LOTTERY.**

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7 and 20 January	6 and 20 July
3 and 17 February	3 and 17 August
2 and 16 March	7 and 21 September
6 and 20 April	5 and 19 October
4 and 18 May	2 and 16 November
1 and 15 June	7 and 21 December

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1 " " 1,250.....	125 00
2 Prizes " 50.....	1,000 00
5 " " 25.....	1,250 00
25 " " 10.....	2,500 00
100 " " 5.....	2,500 00
200 " " 2.....	3,000 00
500 " " 1.....	5,000 00
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100 " " 25.....	2,500 00
100 " " 15.....	1,500 00
100 " " 10.....	1,000 00
999 " " 5.....	4,995 00
999 " " 5.....	4,995 00

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

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

SUNSHINE.

Oh! the wealth untold of Autumn,
 Golden garniture of trees,
 Golden clutches round the islands,
 Golden patines on the seas.

Cloth of gold on hill-sides resting,
 Rubies spread on maple leaves,
 Silver sprinkled in the sea foam,
 Sparkles, silvery sand receive.

Diamonds in cobweb meshing
 Lightly on the grasses spread,
 Jasper leaflets, glowing, flashing,
 On the aspens overhead.

Amethystine folds of splendor
 Flung around the setting sun,
 E'en while counting, wrapt in gold haze,
 Charities his beams have done.

Golden fissures in the cloud-cliffs
 Dashed and laved by crimson seas,
 Whereon never bark set sail yet,
 Whereon speed no argosies.

Seeking ore that knows no dross-taint,
 Wealth that never worketh woe,
 Glory's seal and superscription
 Stamped on all the golden glow.

Oh! Thou Miser of this gold glint
 Which thou earnest to conceal,
 Not one fogot can we clutch at,
 Naught may thieves break thro' and steal

Heirlooms left by spring-time weeping,
 Treasure-trove, mid summer's mirth,
 In thy rough brown fist thou'at keeping
 Safe in forest glades of earth.

No! I wrong thee, princely largesse,
 Full thy hand-grasp, flings on all
 Royal bounty, never asking
 If on great, or if on small.

I would murmur, eyes uplifting--
 Glistening eyes--to the Divine,
 Autumn holds Thy trust in keeping,
 But I claim possession mine.

Shine, and I impoverish no one
 By my Lordship's ample fee,
 They who love God's glad creation
 Own all Autumn's treasury.

—CASSIE FAIRBANKS.

BOOK GOSSIP.

"William Gilmore Simms," by William P. Trent, is the latest addition to the American Men of Letters Series, edited by Charles Dudley Warner and published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. Mr. Simms' biographer has produced an interesting volume treating his subject with great fairness and discretion, and not by any means overpraising the southern writer whose life he recounts. Many people in this country do not know Simms' romances at all, but this is not surprising. Mr. Trent does not claim for them a staying power such as works of genius, but he does his best to show the American people, and especially Southerners, that their author was a man to be proud of. The closing paragraph of the book will give our readers a fair idea of the man and his work. "Yes, Hayne was right; the man Simms 'is worthy of all honor.' Whether as a literary toiler, working successfully under most harassing conditions; whether as a misguided patriot, striving for what he believed to be his section's good; whether as a defeated, worn-out spirit, laboring to relieve the distresses of his children and his friends, the man Simms ceases to be a mere man and assumes proportions that are truly heroic. His State may still point to her Calhouns and McDuffies, and his section may point to politicians and soldiers, contemporary lights that have cast and still cast him in the shade; but it is doubtful whether South Carolina, or indeed the whole South, has produced in this century a man who will better stand a close scrutiny into his motives and life-work than William Gilmore Simms." The volume is the neatest possible; 16 mo. with gilt top, cloth, \$1.25. It contains a partial bibliography of Simms' works and a full index.

"My Guardian," by Ada Cambridge, is one of the most readable and entertaining stories that has appeared of late. It forms number 89 of Appleton's Town and Country Library. The story begins with the recollections of a little girl—the heroine—who tells her own story throughout. She was left an orphan, her father and mother being killed in the Indian mutiny, and passes to the guardianship of Captain Stafford, to whom she becomes much attached. The various events of her life are told in a fresh and interesting manner, and the happy conclusion of the story will please all those who believe in happy endings.

Worthington Co., 747 Broadway, New York, announce for immediate publication as No. 25 in their International Library: "The Household Idol," by Marie Bernhardt, author of "The Rector of St. Luke's," translated by Elise L. Lathrop; 1 vol. 12 mo., 1/2 Rox., \$1.25; paper 75 cents. This, the latest novel of Marie Bernhardt, author of "The Rector of St. Luke's," is a charming story of life among the highest circles of society, the scene being laid at the present time. The heroine, "The Household Idol," is the beauty and belle of all Hamburg, idolized by parents and friends. One of the chief personages is a celebrated artist, and the book contains graphic descriptions of studio life. The interest is fully sustained throughout the entire story, the characters being drawn with singular clearness and fidelity. Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., New York, announce a book which will have the greatest interest for patriotic Americans the world over. It is entitled "The History of the Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of George Washington as the First President of the United States." It is a

sumptuous volume, profusely illustrated, detailing the history of the celebration. There are 650 folio pages, and the price \$30 no more than covers the cost of preparation and manufacture, and there are to be no free copies. Only 1,000 copies are to be printed, and these will doubtless be immediately spoken for.

Excluding from mention the many continued stories and articles—of which, however, it may be remarked, there are three serials by popular authors, each worthy of attention because of some special feature, and two other papers in series—we find in the April *St. Nicholas* plenty of attractions. The frontispiece after a painting by Couture, and the artistic pictures of Mary Hallock Foote, illustrating her vivid sketch of life in the Great West, —where many of her young readers will no doubt find themselves some years hence,—are of unusual excellence. "The Lark's Secret" is a poetic bit of simple writing containing a bit of truth worth remembering, and illustrated in the spirit in which it is written.

"The Famous Tortugas Bull-Fight," by C. F. Holder, will delight all readers who have a bit of boyhood in them. "It Really Rained" is by Julian Ralph—that is to say, it is a bit of exact descriptive truth-telling upon its subject, and carries full conviction to the reader, save, perhaps, in the concluding anecdote, which seems a little too pat to have happened precisely as told.

"A Story of the Swiss Glacier" represents another bit of frozen fact. It is based upon the finding of a little boy's body perfectly preserved some sixty years after his fall into a crevasse. The story is marvelous, but seems well authenticated.

Then there are two papers devoted to the delights of kite-flying, due in March. One tells of a method of attaching a train of kites to a single string—a sort of limited express for the upper air—while the other article describes the making of a big kite that draws a wagon along a country road. We notice that the father of the children who are the kite's passengers is at hand to control the aerial locomotive, and we recommend that children take the precaution observed in the story as told.

Other features that call for at least a "a reading by title" are:—Katharine Pyle's "Cobbler Magician," a bit of nursery diablerie; "The Curious Case of Ah-top," a pleasantry in verse, with pictures by Mrs. Wheelan; "A Shocking Affair," pictures from which amateur photographers may see how excellent effects may be secured from simple materials mixed with "Brains, sir!" The departments are certainly never lacking in brightness nor interest, and the pictures—well, in this last feature, one particularly attractive to children, *St. Nicholas* is first among the juveniles, and the rest nowhere!

WON THE CASE.

"If you were a—a jury, Clara," said the embarrassed young lawyer, hesitatingly, "I could plead my cause with more self-possession. In the courts of—or—love I don't think I stack up as a first-class advocate."

"Perhaps you have not had an extensive practice in such courts, William," suggested the maiden, softly.

"That's it exactly, Clara!" eagerly rejoined the young man, moving his chair a little nearer. "I'm a green hand at this business. But if I could feel sure the jury—"

"Meaning me?"

"Yes—wasn't prejudiced against the advocate—"

"Meaning you?"

"Yes—why, then, I might—"

"What kind of jury are you considering me, William?" she asked, with eyes downcast.

"Ah—h'm—politic jury, of course. You couldn't be a grand jury, you know, darl—"

"Why not?"

"Because we don't try cases before grand juries."

"I think, William," said the young girl, blushing, "I would rather for this occasion be considered a grand jury."

"Why?"

"Because"—and she hid her face somewhere in the vicinity of his coat collar—"I have found a true Bill!"

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co., Amherst, have finished the fittings for the new Bank of Nova Scotia. Competent persons pronounce the work of the firm on the building as something unusually fine, both in architecture and finish. They have been awarded the contract for finishing a branch of the same bank in Montreal.

A. W. Atkinson & Co., of Advocato, have stretched the keel of a barquentine of about 500 tons register to be launched in the fall. Capt. S. F. Knowlton, of the same place, has a schooner of 105 feet keel well under way and intends to launch her in May.

NEW MILL FIRM.—It will be interesting to many of our readers to be informed that the mill property formerly owned by R. E. FitzRandolph, Esq., in Dalhousie, and by him sold to the firm of Spinney & Mack, of this place, and recently sold by the assignee, has been purchased by Messrs. Charles, John and Edward Piggott, the latter being a son of John Piggott, Esq. They have also bought the lands, some 1400 acres, which belonged to the property, and will carry on a general milling business, commencing this spring. The machinery connected with the mill, which is valued at some \$4,000, is nearly new and in excellent condition, while over 1500 logs are now in the pond, and every effort will be made to increase the number while the weather permits. The present owners are energetic men,

acquainted with the business, and there is every reason to believe that their future operations will prove a success, which we cordially wish may be the case.—*Monitor*.

CORK PAVEMENT.—A new material for paving, says an American contemporary, is now being introduced into London. It is composed of granulated cork and bitumen pressed into blocks, which are laid like bricks or wood paving. When used for pavement it gives a soft tread which is exceedingly pleasant, recalling the feel of a carpet. In roadways it furnishes a splendid foothold for horses, and at the same time almost abolishes the noise which is such an unpleasant feature of city traffic. A short piece of pavement is to be seen in Liverpool Street, E.C.; while the outlet to Ploxford's yard in Gresham Street is laid with this material. It yet remains to be seen how it will bear the ordinary traffic of a London street, but there is evidence to show that in Australia short pieces of roadway have given good results.

A PARRSBORO SHIPBUILDER.—It may not be generally known that Mr. Albert Miller of this town has been extensively engaged in naval architecture, but it is probably a fact that he has built more vessels than any other man in this county, and ships of his construction may be found in many parts of the world. He recently finished his 74th vessel—a full-rigged ship of about eighteen inches keel,—and he is now engaged on a four-masted ship of about the same size, which he says will be his last. All of Mr. Miller's vessels are finished and rigged to the minutest detail, and are good examples of what may be done by patient application. One of his ships occupies a prominent position in the House of Assembly at Fredericton, and it and several others of his building have been prize winners at industrial exhibitions. The only tools used in shipbuilding by Mr. Miller are a pocket-knife and an awl.—*Cumberland Leader*.



Miss Lettie Huntley,

Is the sister of Mr. W. S. Huntley, of Cortland, N. Y., a well known carpenter and builder. Her frank statement below gives only the absolute truth concerning her illness and marvelous recovery by the aid of Hood's Sarsaparilla. She says:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: "Dear Sir: Twelve years ago I began to have hemorrhages and four years ago became so low that the physicians told me

There Was No Hope

and I should soon die. I could not be moved from my bed. Under my face were napkins continually reddened with blood from my mouth. I could eat nothing and had no action of the bowels for a week. The doctors said the cause was ulcers in the stomach. At this time my mother said she wanted to make one more trial, and asked if I would take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I told her it would be

A Waste of Money

but finding it would comfort her, I began taking it. In a few days the bleeding began to subside, I seemed to feel a little stronger, but thought it only temporary. I was so weak I could only take a few drops of Sarsaparilla at first. In two weeks I was able to sit up a few minutes every day. In a month I could walk across the room. One day I asked what I was to have for dinner, and said I wanted something hearty. My mother was so happy she cried. It was the

First Time I had Felt Hungry for Two Years

I kept on with Hood's Sarsaparilla and in six months was as well as ever in my life. It is now four years since I recovered, and I have not had a day's sickness since, nor any hemorrhage. If ever a human being thanked the good Lord on bended knees it was I. I know that Hood's Sarsaparilla, and that alone, unquestionably saved my life."

Messrs. Sawyer & Jennings, the well known druggists of Cortland, say that Miss Huntley "is a highly respected lady; her statement of what

Hood's Sarsaparilla

has done for her is worthy the highest confidence." Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills.

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, OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.

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

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

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

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

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.

While the volume of general business during the past week has not shown any absolute increase, the feeling is decidedly better and continues to be more hopeful. A good enquiry has been manifested in many lines. It appears to be generally understood that the Government will not at the present session of Parliament interfere with the tariff as it now stands, and this fact lends strength to the general situation.

The Gough-Creelman-Zwicker case has excited more attention than is usual in a matter of so small intrinsic importance. It seems to be felt that if a fraud has been perpetrated as is charged, a thorough probing and exposure is due to the commercial public. There is no doubt that a *prima facie* case of not only attempted, but too successful, fraud has been made, and that the facts have come under the cognizance of the public by the mere accident that one of the charged parties received a few dollars less of the "boodle" than he expected. We do not wish to prejudge the case, but we seriously ask what the condition of trade relations between man and man can be when in a commercial community it is possible for such accusations to be made and pressed so as to show plausibility.

In this connection we are happy to note that a strong rally on behalf of a national insolvency act is making on the part of commercial opinion. The need of such a measure has been more and more evident since the repeal of the act of 1875, and the cause gathers momentum from year to year. Failures multiply, and in their occurrence sinister influences play an increasingly prominent part. The key of the position is held by the fraudulent debtor, and he knows it. If there seems to be any chance of getting any money, creditors will always parley rather than to risk that chance by forcing the rascal to justice. When such a man fails and is reinstated, far-reaching mischief naturally follows. Local trade conditions are so disturbed that the solvency of half-a-dozen merchants may be shaken.

The impact of the commercial atmosphere often raises upsetting waves at a long distance. It has been estimated that no less than four per cent of Canadian failures in the last year were due to fraud. That proportion was quite sufficient to bring about and account for at least twenty per cent of the failures that are assigned to other causes. The number of fraudulent failures is very small when contrasted with the number of failures that are necessitated by fraud. A national Insolvency Act is urgently needed, and it is to be hoped that a satisfactory one may be passed during the present session of Parliament. Even allowing that all the provincial insolvency laws are good a federal Act should supersede them, for the difference in them is a grave drawback. A merchant in one province is very likely to be ignorant of the course that he should take to retain his claim on goods sold to a customer in another. This diversity should be removed. Insolvency matters might be regulated by federal law as are trade matters, postal matters, and many others that are inter-provincial in their relation.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NEW YORK, April 2.—The action of Congress on the question of free coinage of silver is an important gain in the direction of confidence. The silver faction in Congress had summoned its whole forces to the last man, and its defeat put a quietus on the agitation, not only for the present session, but in all probability for a permanency. It is likely to be followed by a falling off in the adherence of the class of politicians who have mistakenly regarded it as a winning political issue, and who will have no use for it now that either political party can be expected to commit themselves to it in the coming Federal elections. The silver producers, who have been the main movers of the agitation, have met their Waterloo, and are likely to accept the conclusion that their interests can be secured only by a policy which links the silver interests of the United States with those of the rest of the world—a policy which it is passing strange they should have failed to long ago adopt as the only safe and wholesome one of their own branch of industry.

The silver vote has other advantages, the value of which it would be difficult to over estimate. It means beyond all question that there is a point beyond which the people of the United States are resolved not to go in committing the country to the silver basis. It means that there is no longer any real danger of our being landed upon an exclusive silver basis—which was the logical and inevitable issue of the Bland bill. And the significance of these aspects of the vote amounts to a very important gain towards the ultimate consummation of an international agreement for the maintenance of the double standard. So long as Europe saw a possibility of this country being committed to the coinage of whatever silver bullion the world might see fit to send to mints, there was naturally a disposition to postpone any suggestions looking to an international bi-metallic conference; for such action on our part would make it possible for foreign countries to procure our gold and thereby set themselves up on the single gold basis—a policy which would be no doubt very acceptable to more than one important nation. Now that it is made plain to the world that the United States is not to be caught in any such folly, an important factor of uncertainty in the European branch of the question is removed, and the chances for an early international conference are so far improved.

This now stage in the silver agitation is not without its importance to the stock market. In my previous weekly advices I have shown that there is good reason to suppose that from 125 to 150 millions of our securities have been returned from Europe since the Government purchases of silver bullion were increased to 54 million ounces per year; the inference being that foreigners regarded the drift of our legislation as calculated to result in our investments becoming largely payable in silver of uncertain value. This week's Congressional declaration that Americans see the danger and will avoid it, is calculated to assure foreign investors that the danger which has alarmed them is more apparent than real, and it is therefore reasonable to expect that this reflux of securities will halt, if indeed it may not be

succeeded by a repurchase of stocks and bonds which have been sent home. Taking the vote on the silver question as a whole, therefore, it is to be regarded as the most important gain towards confidence that has befallen Wall Street for a long period."

DRY GOODS.—Nothing of special interest is apparent in dry goods, but trade is fairly active, with firm prices. Travellers now out are sending in fair sorting orders for spring goods, but report a reluctance on the part of their customers to make selections of fall and winter goods. The fact is that the past season proved so mild that many dealers have their shelves piled up with goods that in an ordinary season would have been in consumers' hands, and these traders do not seem anxious to commit themselves to a policy of restocking till they can rid themselves of a considerable portion of what they are now carrying. Remittances are barely fair, but there is ample room for improvement.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The iron market shows no change in the business on spot, but prospects are better than they have been for some time. Pig iron remains in this market as it was as to spot prices. In Great Britain the regular market has been steady, but the speculative branch has shown a good deal of fluctuation within narrow limits. Bar and scrap iron are without feature and show no activity. Tin and copper are easy, the market on the latter having reacted somewhat from the position that it occupied a week ago. Spot values, however, are the same as before. Tin and terno plates furnish no feature, and Canada plates are nominally the same.

BREADSTUFFS.—The flour market remains dull, and beyond some occasional trading in a jobbing way, there is no improvement, nor is there likely to be any under present conditions. Beorbohm's cable quotes corn and wheat weaker. French country markets a turn cheaper. Weather in England cool but fine. In Chicago the wheat market has been very weak and considerably demoralised with a cent decline. Still nothing seems to have changed prices much. Corn shared the weakness of wheat. Other United States markets have shared the general feeling of weakness and the volume of business in cereals has been very small.

PROVISIONS.—The enquiry for pork in the local market continues very small, and while business might be accomplished at rates below current quotations, there is no quotable change in figures. The Liverpool market has ruled easier and regular trade quotations declined 2d. to 4d. In Chicago the provision market has been stronger and valuations have been firmly maintained. The hog market there was, however, easier and declined about 5c. The cattle and sheep markets were steady though little was done in either.

BUTTER.—There has been no special activity in butter during the past week. While old dairy is working off more attention is paid to creamery, but with new stock coming close at hand it seems likely that holders will have to submit to concessions. Still stocks held are very small for the season and it is quite possible that present prices will obtain till new puts in an appearance in noticeable volume. The indications at present unmistakably point to an early spring which will hasten the new yield of all kinds of dairy produce. A report from Montreal says:—"There is good enquiry for choice new creamery and dairy butter, the receipts of which are inadequate to supply the demand, but receipts will soon show a material increase, when lower prices may be looked for." A London, G. B., letter reads:—"The only life imparted to the butter trade this week has been afforded by the extreme eagerness of sellers to get rid of their stock at any price, and prices have tumbled down much in consequence. The miners' little joke in the North, where half a million of them have been indulging in what they are pleased to call a week's play, has diverted supplies of butter to the London market, which has consequently been glutted. Danish has led the downward movement, and is priced 2 kroners lower than at this time last year, although we were threatened with high prices this spring, New Zealand has been procurable at 90s., and French are weak, which is the more remarkable as nearly all the Normandy and Brittany make can be sold in France where the markets are very strong. The sudden accession of spring is not, of course, without effect in lessening the consumption here, and with a continuation of fine meteorological conditions, butter should go even lower than at present. Advices for next week are generous, and matters will probably be quiet so far as buyers are concerned, who have at last got things to a certain extent in their hands."

CHEESE.—No change has occurred in the local cheese situation. Despite the fact that the supply on hand has proved to be very much smaller than was thought, still the sluggishness of demand renders it impossible for holders to push prices up, and trade in cheese is practically at a stand-still. In London cheese is exceedingly dull, the high levels reached having cut down purchases to consumptive requirements. Buyers don't like paying from 60s. to 62s. for September Canadians, but they have got to do it if they want them, as holders feel the more confident in view of the fact that very little addition can be made to stocks from the other side now. Purchasers are still able to fill orders at 57s. for lower grades, but this class is rapidly diminishing on account of the run made upon it, and all American anywhere in this vicinity is rapidly being cleared.

Eggs are in bountiful supply, and though producers fight against reduction in prices figures are gradually falling, so that in this market the wholesale price for good fresh eggs "fit for boiling" does not exceed 14c. per dozen. In Montreal the egg market holds steady under a firm demand: In London, G. B., eggs are extremely quiet, and though prices are unchanged trade has been very dull.

APPLES.—There is nothing new to note in the local apple market, the season therefor being practically over and nearly all reserved stocks having been shipped forward. A London correspondent writes:—"Apples are a firm and advancing market, and all good fruit is readily saleable at fair prices. There have been large arrivals of Nova Scotians, which have

been sold at recent rates to an advance on good quality. Some six hundred bbls. American auctioned at Monument Buildings realized from 13s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. for Russets; 12s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. Newtown Pippins; 10s. to 15s. for Baldwins; Canada Red 20s.; for Greenings 10s. 6d. In Liverpool, prices have gone down as much as 2s. per bbl. This is not the fault of demand, which for fine fruit is still good, but is due to the frosted, battered nature of much of the recent landings, and rates will undoubtedly advance with the arrival of choice fruit."

FRUIT.—In green fruit the only feature is the scarcity and firmness of oranges. Valencia stock has advanced in Liverpool and are quoted higher here at \$5.50 to \$6.50—an advance of \$1, while Floridas have also advanced fully 50c. The supply of lemons, though not large is quite equal to the demand and prices are well held. In dried fruit business continues quiet and values are nominally unchanged.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There is not much doing in sugars at present and buyers seem to be holding off. The refiners are still rather independent in their views. In this market molasses is more than quiet, there being absolutely nothing doing. In Barbadoes molasses the price at the Island has again fallen, and is down to 12c., while it is reported that 11c. has been accepted, a lot of 200 puncheons having been bought at that figure.

TEA continues very quiet and dull here, but the Montreal *Trade Bulletin* reports of that market:—"The market at length shows some sign of departing from the dullness that has reigned for a good while. Some sales of low grade Japans have taken place at from 9c. to 13c., including 500 half-chests to-day. The lot of low grade Japans held by a bank, as stated previously, has now been withdrawn for a time from the market, as it is expected that better prices can be obtained later. And as the bulk of the very low grades has been worked off, the market is in better shape, although the demand continues to be slow. There is nothing of interest in other lines."

COFFEE.—A nice, steady though not a brisk trade is doing in coffee here at firm prices. In the New York market Brazil coffee is dull with very little business either in spot or parcels to arrive, No. 7 spot Rio being quoted at 14½c. Contracts are weak, as the result of weak foreign markets. A letter just received from a large coffee house in London, Eng., speaking of Brazil, says:—"As already mentioned to you, although coffee prices are pretty well maintained at the present enormous height, we consider the present state as a giant on clay feet. The market is rigged and bolstered, but the structure is utterly insecure, and we feel sure a collapse will take place before the end of May, while it may come any time earlier." As the visible supply in the United States at the present time is 589,942 bags, against 466,132 bags at this time last year, it seems as if the London firm might be right in their anticipations. As regards mild coffee, at the last sale of Javae in Rotterdam there was only a very small quantity offered, and the present high prices seem bound to rule for some time at least. Longberry Mocha is low in price, but the quality is not as good as usual. Saurberry Mocha, which is always better than longberry, on the contrary is of better quality than has been seen for many years. The large sales of Maracaibo in New York during the last week or two have been almost entirely of low grade. Of Cucuta coffee there is very little on that market, and what there is held at 22c. The last steamer from Maracaibo did not bring much coffee of any kind, and very little was good Cucuta. As the bulk of the coffee in New York came in before the duty was enforced, the effects will not be realized for some time.

FISH.—In the local market the fish trade remains dull and lifeless, affording no opportunity for comment. Fish are reported fairly plentiful at Bank Querro and other banks off our coasts, and our along-shore fishermen have done reasonably well, though they are much hampered in their operations by the scarcity of bait. This also retards our deep-sea fishing fleet which are about all ready to venture forth, and many of them would have gone out if they could have secured a sufficiency of bait. If it were not for the misunderstanding which exists between the Canadian and the Newfoundland Governments on this point our fishermen would be undoubtedly in a far better position than they now are. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, April 6.—"This market keeps very dull as regards pickled fish with prices ruling in favor of buyers. Green cod has sold as low as \$3.50 to \$4 for No. 1, and \$4.50 to \$5 for large. In fact it has been simply a matter of getting rid of it, one lot of No. 1 being offered as low as \$3.25. Dry cod is in limited supply, and prices range from \$4.50 to \$5. Labrador herring are quoted at \$4.75 to \$5, and shore at \$4.50. Cod and haddock (fresh) are quiet at 2½c. to 3c. per lb., and frozen herring at \$1 to \$1.15 per hundred. The market for smoked fish is quiet, and we quote—Yarmouth bloaters, per 60 box, \$1.10 to \$1.25; St. John bloaters, per 100 box, 90c. to \$1.10; boneless cod, large boxes, 6c. to 7c.; do. small boxes 7c. to 8c." Gloucester, Mass., April 6.—"Liberal receipts of haddock for curing has been the leading feature of the local market the past few days. Fresh halibut have also been in fair receipt, but prices are well sustained. Quite a fleet of Bankers have sailed and the shack fishermen are making active preparations for spring fishing. The spring schools of spawn cod have made their appearance on Georges and improved receipts are looked for. We quote—mixed fish for curing, cod, \$1.75; cusk \$1.65; hake 90c.; haddock 90c.; fresh shore cod \$2.25 per cwt.; haddock \$1.25; frozen herring \$1.50 per hundred pounds; fare sales of Georges cod \$4.50 and \$3.25; Band \$4 and \$3; last fare sale of Bank halibut 13c. and 10c. per lb. for white and gray; salt herring, fare sales nominally \$1.50; fresh alewife bait \$2.20 per hundred; 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; now 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 \$3.50; 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." P. r. of Spain, Trinidad, March 9.—"We placed the greater part of the Lunenburg cargo of codfish per *Louzella* to arrive at \$25 to \$26 tierces and \$6.50 to \$7 boxes, but the quality on landing turned out so soft and inferior that dealers declined to accept it on their account, and are now retaining it for us at quite irregular rates. The steamers *Alpha* and *Duart Castle* brought considerable supplies, and several shipments of Newfoundland fish have also arrived from Barbados, which have had a depressing effect on the market. The Lockport cargo per *Billy Brown* was cabled yesterday from Barbados, but no offer could be elicited, and we believe it was valued by the trade at \$22 tierces and \$5.50 boxes. There is some enquiry for pickled fish, and late sales of salmon were at \$14.75, small mackerel \$7, and large split herring \$4.50 to \$4.75."

THE SPRING,

Of all seasons in the year, is the one for making radical changes in regard to health. During the winter, the system becomes to a certain extent clogged with waste, and the blood loaded with impurities, owing to lack of exercise, close confinement in poorly ventilated shops and houses, and other causes. This is the cause of the dull, sluggish, tired feeling so general at this season, and which must be overcome, or the health may be entirely broken down. Hood's Sarsaparilla has attained the greatest popularity all over the country as the favorite Spring Medicine. It expels the accumulation of impurities through the bowels, kidneys, liver, lungs and skin, gives to the blood the purity and quality necessary to good health and overcomes that tired feeling.

After the Grip Hoop's Sarsaparilla will restore your strength and health, and expel every trace of poison from the blood.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.		BREADSTUFFS	
SUGARS.		There is very little to note from our last quotations. Markets have remained in very much the same condition for breadstuffs. Sales are sluggish on our quotations and some slight concessions granted. Millers however, are asking \$4.85 to \$5.00 for choice Ontario patents, by shopping around concessions may be obtained possibly on those prices. We do not look for lower prices on this crop.	
Cut Leaf.....	6 3/4	FLOUR	
Granulated.....	4 1/2 to 4 3/4	Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	5.75 to 6.00
Circle A.....	4 1/2	High Grade Patents.....	5.10 to 5.20
White Extra C.....	4 1/2	Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	4.90 to 5.00
Standard.....	3 1/2 to 3 3/4	Straight Grade.....	4.80
Extra Yellow C.....	3 1/2	Good Seconds.....	4.40
Yellow C.....	3 1/2 to 3 3/4	Graham Flour.....	4.80 to 4.75
TEA.		Oatmeal.....	4.35 to 4.45
Congou Common.....	17 to 19	" Rolled.....	4.40
" Fair.....	20 to 22	Kiln Dried Cornmeal.....	2.95 to 3.00
" Good.....	25 to 29	" In Bond.....	2.90
" Choice.....	31 to 33	Rolled Wheat.....	5.55
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 36	Wheat Bran, per ton.....	21.00 to 21.50
Oolong Choice.....	37 to 39	Middlings.....	23.50
MOLASSES.		Shorts.....	22.50
Barbadoes.....	35	Cracked Corn " including bags.....	35.00
Demerara.....	35 to 38	Ground O. Flake, per ton.....	36.00 to 36.50
Diamond N.....	48	Moulce.....	24.00 to 25.00
Porto Rico.....	34 to 35	Split Peas.....	4.10
Cienfuegos.....	none	White Beans, per bushel.....	1.45 to 1.50
Trinidad.....	32 1/2 to 38	Red Beans, per barrel.....	3.90 to 4.50
Antigua.....	35 to 34	Canadian Oats, choice quality n.w.....	41 to 42
Tobacco, Black.....	45 to 47	P. E. Island Oats.....	41 to 45
" Bright.....	47 to 55	Hay.....	14.00 to 15.00
BISCUITS.		J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head of Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.	
Pilot Bread.....	3.00	PROVISIONS.	
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2	cef. Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	13.50 to 14.40
Soda.....	7 1/2	" Am. Plate.....	14.50 to 15.00
do in 1 lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2	" Ex. Plate.....	15.00 to 15.50
Fancy.....	8 to 15	Pork, Mess, American.....	16.00 to 16.50
HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.		" American, clear.....	17.50 to 18.00
Apples, per bbl., N. S.....	2.50 to 3.75	" P. E. I. Mess.....	18.00 to 18.50
Oranges, Jamaica, bris.....	6.50 to 7.10	" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	14.00 to 14.50
Lemons, per case.....	4.50	" Prime Mess.....	11.50 to 12.50
Cocoanuts, new per 100.....	5.00	Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	12
Onions Am. per lb.....	2 1/2 to 2 3/4	" American.....	10 to 11
" Canadian, per lb.....	2 1/2 to 2 3/4	Hams, P. E. I., green.....	9
Dates boxes, new.....	5 1/2 to 6	Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	8 1/2 to 9	BUTTER AND CHEESE	
Figs, Elemo, 5 lb boxes per lb, new.....	10 to 11	Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25
" small boxes.....	9 to 10	" " in Small " tubs.....	25
Fruces, Stewing, boxes.....	6 to 7	" Good, in large tubs, new.....	17 to 20
Bananas.....	2.25 to 3.00	Store Packed & oversalted.....	15
C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.		Canadian Township, new.....	20 to 22
		" Western.....	18
		" " old.....	12
		Cheese, Canadian.....	12
		" Antigonish.....	12 1/2
		SALT.	
		Factory Filled.....	\$1.50
		Fine Liverpool, bag, from store.....	60
		Liverpool, 7/4hd.....	1.50
		" " Afloat.....	1.40
		Capit.....	none
		Turks Island.....	none
		Li-bon.....	none
		Coarse W I.....	none
		Trapan.....	1.50
		" Afloat.....	none

MY FRIEND'S STORY.

CHAPTER I.

"Who is your friend?"

I referred to a tall, distinctively American person who stood near the Senator's desk as I entered. His head was drooped sidewise, as though his neck might be deformed, and he held in his right hand the always proper silk hat, while he caressed with his left hand an odorous Havana cigar held lightly between his lips.

A casual glance revealed his apparent standing in society, manifested in faultless clothing and immaculate boots of shining leather. Evidently a man fifty years of age or a man of forty with a large experience. Striking in appearance by the possession of that assurance which comes to the gentleman by success and a sense of power, and to the villain by the force of circumstances as an armor. Altogether a man whose six feet two would arrest attention in any place, and whose face would linger in the memory long after the place of meeting was forgotten.

"Who is your friend?"

"Before answering your question," said the Senator, "I would like to talk to you on a subject leading up to my tall, martial looking friend. Have a cigar?"

The Senator is not usually loquacious, and with no dread of being bored I lighted a cigar and sat down. Reaching out one long leg he kicked the door shut, and with a sigh of contentment leaned back in his chair, and said:

"I should not like you to get an idea that my reason is dethroned or that in some stress of political scheming my mental balance is lost; or more than likely you might jump to the conclusion that last night's meeting at the League Club had finished up a *mania a potu* in regular jim-jams, for I am going to talk strangely."

I knocked the ashes off my cigar, and drew my chair closer. The Senator resumed:

"When the United States celebrated its Centennial anniversary in 1876 a very notable event occurred at the same time. Do you recall it?"

"Possibly," said I, "you refer to the resumption of specie payments."

"Exactly," said the Senator, "and I ask you if you at that time did not think it a strange occurrence. Look back at it now and you will recall the astonishing look on the faces of the millions as they pressed into Philadelphia with their well-worn greenback and National Bank notes, and found them readily exchanged for gold and silver. No trumpet had been blown before the advancing tide of prosperity. No tedious legislation prepared the minds of the people for the golden flood or the cascades of silver poured into the streets of the city of brotherly love. Foreigners who came to pity our straitened financial condition saw the populace pour out from their pockets great handfuls of gold and silver, and bars and counters were musical with metallic melody. The mint was opened to the inspection of the rabble, and every die was at work, from the golden double eagles dropping into their padded baskets, to the showers of dimes and half dimes falling in a white silvery mist. No stage on earth ever produced such a telling scene as the United States played before the nations of the earth in 1876;" and the Senator smiled and sighed with satisfaction.

"Of course," said I, "the gold and silver of the nation was lying hidden, and when confidence was restored it came back into the channels of trade and finance, and resumption was possible."

"Let me tell you," said the Senator, "not one dollar of gold or silver had come back into the channels of trade or finance in 1876. You look astonished, but I tell you a fact. Every coin put into circulation was newly minted and started in its mission from Philadelphia. True, when a golden flood started, then the hoarded millions from the stockings and teapot banks were cast into the rising tide, and resumption was secure."

"Pardon me, Senator, but do I understand you that the government voluntarily sent out this stream of precious metals without preparation and without assistance from the people or the banks? You will not think me rude if I take you at your word, and suspect you of temporary aberration of mind."

The Senator lazily knocked the ashes from his cigar and resumed:

"Whether by a fixed law of supply and demand, or by some mysterious influence beyond the realm of law, the fact remains that the precious metals are always found among the nations of the earth in about the same quantities and possessed of about the same value and purchasing power. The fabled mines of Africa did not glut the markets of the world, nor when Hannibal gathered his famed baskets of golden finger-rings at Carthage, did it seem that gold had lost its value. Spain loaded her galleons with gold in South America, and poured its yellow tide into her commerce, and yet it was as valuable as ever. Cortez sent shiploads of it from Mexico, and still it was the kingly metal. Sturdy England took the shining Spanish doubloons brought home by Sir Francis Drake, and it did not lower the monetary thermometer. Australia poured into commerce her auriferous tide, and, like water, it found its level. California came in with her offering, and later Montana and Colorado, and no apparent fluctuation was seen. The golden springs of Africa cry up, and the fields of Australia are worked out. California becomes an agricultural State, and so the supply comes from different points. We must remember that the arts use up an immense quantity of gold and silver. Large quantities are sunken in the seas and oceans. Much is worn out and lost in the earth. The precious metals will always be precious.

"War always drives the precious metals into temporary hiding, but the return of peace always calls them back into the channels of trade, or they are exiled for a time into more safe and congenial lands. Students of monetary and financial history can always trace the retirement and pro-

bable return of the mediums of trade. This has always been predicted of the circulating medium, and events have proved its truth in all but one case."

"And that case?" I said, leaning forward in deep interest.

"And that case I will tell you of now. From 1798 to 1815 gold went to retirement, until in all Europe gold coin became an object of curiosity. Of course I need not tell you that during that time France passed through three revolutions. Monarchy went down, the Republic sprang up; then Napoleon became First Consul, then Emperor, then an exile, and died miserably. Every government felt the weight of the hand of 'the man of destiny.' He made and unmade kings. His iron heel rang on the tessellated pavements of every palace, and his eagle eye scanned the beauties of every abode of art. Then like his own star, he sank in darkness, leaving on the political horizon the auroral of his vanished brilliancy. In that wonderful character there was a phase, scarcely noted at the time, but now clearly seen. The great Napoleon was avaricious!"

"What," said I, "Bonaparte cared for money?"

"Let me read you a little history," said the Senator. "In his first campaign in Italy Bonaparte had a compartment in his carriage filled with gold coin. Villages paid their ransom from fire and pillage in good coin of the realm. Once, when his carriage was overturned, the guards assisted in reloading the heavy sacks of gold. In Spain the strong box hooped with iron and crested with the Imperial N, was a bye-word among the troops. He was the original European dealer in *bric-a-brac*, and he sold the costliest statues and the most famous paintings of Florence and Rome. The denuded walls of Berlin and Vienna told the same tale, and the depieted treasures of Austria and Germany attested the financial skill of the little Corporal. Napoleon, in the year 1812, was the richest man in Europe."

"What was his purpose?" I asked eagerly.

"God only knows! but it is the fact I wish to impress. When he returned from Eiba and placed 12,000 in the field in three months, you may surmise that he drew on his own treasures. Not so. The fiscal accounts of the Empire show the means secured by the issue of redeemable paper. Let me call your attention to the fact that in all those ruinous wars France footed the tremendous bills, and Napoleon's strong box was never opened.

"De Bressac, writing of the finances of Europe in 1820, says:

"Gold and silver do not feel the general tendency of improved financial conditions, and refuse to return to the channels of trade or come out from their retirement. Contrary to precedent, the general peace of Europe and agricultural prosperity do not increase the volume of the currency."

"Stringency of the money markets was not only felt in Europe. America, generally so apt to respond to favorable conditions, was seemingly devoid of cash.

"Hardiman, an English economic writer of small note, but much research, remarks of 'his trying period:

"It would seem as if something like one hundred million pounds of gold, or five hundred million dollars, had absolutely disappeared from the markets of the world as though the ground had opened and swallowed it up. Apparently that amount has ceased to exist."

"He had stumbled upon a great truth!"

"I see the question in your eyes. What had Napoleon done with it. Had he placed it in the hands of the Rothschilds or some European banker of repute, collateral security would have been found after his death. Nothing of the kind had ever been found. You recall the fact that he made a will, but its provisions called for but a pitiful sum in comparison to the great deficit in the world's medium of traffic.

"The Vatican was troubled about the matter, and sent as commissioners to St. Helena, Fathers Vignola and Strossi, of Italy. Bonaparte was a good Catholic, and on the 3rd of May, 1821, Vignola received his confession and administered extreme unction, but the tremendous secret of his hidden store was not revealed. Two days later he died.

"Sir Hudson Lowe, at the instance of the English Government, sought to find among his papers some clue to the vanished treasure. In a private letter he says:

"To the best of my knowledge there is no evidence obtainable by fair means—and I will use no other—that Bonaparte made known to any one the secret of his immeasurable wealth. It died with him."

"Among his suite who remained with him to the last were: Antommarchi, his counselling surgeon; Las Casas, Sivary, his private physician, and the servants of a lower grade, who are not mentioned in history. These were all handsomely provided for, and all disclaimed a knowledge of any large sums in hidden wealth.

"Thus," said the Senator reflectively, "if the financial writers were correct, the world's work had to be carried on with a shortage of about five hundred million dollars during fifty years."

"What," said I, "was it ever found?"

"It returned into circulation in the United States in 1876, and helped us celebrate the fiftieth year of our national existence," said the Senator with a smile.

I sprang from my seat in excitement, and angrily threw down my burned-out cigar.

"Senator, you said I would think you off your base, and, egad, I believe it now."

"Calm yourself. Light another cigar. You used to pore over the story of Aladdin and his wonderful lamp. It was a good story, and had some very strange features in it. But there is always in the weirdest stories the elements of probability, or we would not read them. Brand a story as not supposable, or even probable, and it loses its charm. Give it even a faint semblance of a truth which is desirable and pleasant, and we read it

with avidity. That truth is stranger than fiction is a solecism. Truth well attested should not be strange. Behold, I tell you of a greater than Aladdin, and a cave vaster than those of the genii, and they should not be strange if they are placed solidly in historical niches and braced with unimpeachable data. Now I will call my Aladdin"—

"Napoleon Smith, Senator!"

Thus the servant at the door. Then the introduction followed, and I became acquainted with his friend.

CHAPTER II.

Snugly seated in an alcove at the Union League Club, the Senator and myself resumed our interesting dialogue. A week had elapsed, and every day I determined to hear the rest of the remarkable story; but business interfered and drove it from my mind. The longer I thought upon the subject the more probable did his statements appear. Certainly his story would throw light on two important events long shrouded in mystery. No one had even in history attempted the solution of the Bonaparte problem, and to my knowledge no one had ever claimed to know the secret of the remarkable influx of money into the United States in 1876. The history of current events is easily written. Any chronicler of small beer can tally events as they occur, but it needs genius of a peculiar character to unravel the hidden threads that move the puppets on the stage of action and show the hidden motives that ripen into great deeds. Such a genius was the Senator. His lazy life seemed to run quiet as a brook, but like the brook it tended forever toward its destined sea of infinite extent, and singing or sleeping in quiet pools, the force was ever at work. I shall let him tell the story in his own words, only stopping to say that it lasted during the consumption of ten cigars, and at midnight I shook his hand and was driven to my hotel to pass a sleepless night in wonderment. He said:

I was an attache of the American Legation in Paris, in 1870, under the lamented and honored Washburne. The Secretary of the American Minister at Paris has no sinecure. Whatever it may be at other capitals, there it is a life of hard and earnest work. Our relations with France have always been so close that the communication between the governments has been kept open by unlimited correspondence on many subjects. Under the Monarchy, under the Empire, under the Republic, France has always seemed to class the United States as an ally of whom she had no doubts. Diplomacy aimed at securing endorsement has never been deemed necessary. America is always and ever the sister of France. Diplomatic business never rises above mutual admiration and sympathy. Below that strata lies the region of the protection of the dried codfish trade or the admission or exclusion of American pork. I like France. But Paris is the shoaling place of travellers. If an American has visited Paris he has seen Europe. If he has gone all over Europe and not seen Paris, he has not seen Europe. You can imagine an American Minister's office in 1870.

The third Napoleon was in his zenith. It was his noon in France. The morning mists of revolution were as far away in the past as Scipio's wars at Carthage. Higher and higher soared the Napoleonic star until it shone in the heavens alone. Not a great work of art met the eye of the gazer, but he muttered, "Napoleon." The Louvre and the Tuilleries, twin works of faultless art, had been joined to form a matchless picture. Where squalor once reigned in narrow streets, and its hot streams once arose to stifle kings, behold the long, wide street with no lurking-place for crime. Beauty on every hand until it fatigued the eye. Broad parks that in their very vastness bespoke a noble originator. The Boulevards, a monument to Napoleon which hate cannot destroy. And fashion—well, Eugenie reigned as queen and dictated the robes and hats of four hundred million women.

You should have seen the lighted streets at night. You should have felt all Paris throb at midnight with universal music, and a million dancers shake the earth. In 1870 Paris was great—greater than she ever can be under a Republic—greater than she ever should be under God, for it was the mad frenzy of the bacchante, not the healthful greatness of true strength.

The ordinary labor of the Secretary is pleasant. We met all American travellers of any consequence, and the mere office-work of scuring passports leads to many pleasant acquaintances.

But every pleasant duty has its drawbacks, and the Secretary of the American Minister has at least trials enough to keep him from vain glory. Here at home we have the ticket-seller at a large railway station. Prematurely gray, and locked into a small room where he cannot get arms with which to defend himself or others, he more or less calmly answers questions which would seem strange to a nurse in an insane asylum.

When a train is about to depart and the station rapidly fills, you will see this ticket-seller look out from his den to see what idiot asylum is being moved now, and a look of pain which is positively piteous comes over his face as he sees three men approaching at once with their mouths already open, and a question sticking out on every sun-dried tooth, and every right hand containing an umbrella extended, ready to lay the precious gingham parachute on the little shelf while he tortures the caged dispenser of tickets.

The Secretary of the American Minister does not rapidly become gray or lose his reason, but I attribute this immunity only to the relaxation incident to Parisian life, not to lack of mental tortures or exasperating questions.

Here is a New England inventor of a combined potato-masher and rolling-pin. He wants to know about French patent laws, and incidentally how the French mash their potatoes now, and what kind of rolling-pins they use. He is easily disposed of, for he is a business man.


(To be continued.)

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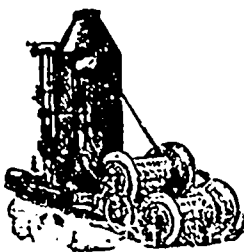
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MINING.

UNITED STATES.—We note from a late number of the *Financial and Mining Record* of New York that a resolution has been introduced into the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington for the establishment of a Department of Mines and Mining for the United States, to be under the supervision of a Secretary of Mines and Mining. The general design and duties of the department shall be to acquire, by examination, practical and scientific experiments, geological research, or otherwise, useful information on subjects connected with mining in the general and comprehensive sense of the word, and to diffuse the same among the people of the United States. The resolutions propose that all records, maps, documents, instruments, surveys, machinery and other materials now in the possession and use of any department of the Government be transferred to this proposed new department. Provision is to be made for organizing the department.

As a suggestion, we think the Provincial Assembly should, on account of the importance of the subject of mining to the people of the Province, set apart a period for humiliation and fasting that they, as a representative body of men, know so little about the value of the mining interest, and endeavor to devise progressive methods looking toward the improvement of the Department of Mines of the Province of Nova Scotia. The pamphlets issued by the Department of Mines on Waverly, Oldham, Renfrew, Mount Uniacke, Sherbrooke and the gold mining interests of that period were valuable then in stimulating mines and encouraging investors. In coal several books of limited information have been issued, and they have been of assistance to the industry. At present these books are looked upon as out of date, and it always awakens our pity to see promoters using these books to sell particular properties, as though they gave a sort of government certificate to their particular schemes. Now that all countries having minerals in them are rushing forward to find out what they have, and to make the facts known, let the Provincial Assembly make an advance from the policy and methods initiated about 1863 to 1870, and strike out on a line suited to the present. To men desirous of improvements, methods and details would soon suggest themselves, and the Department of Mines of Nova Scotia has on hand a large amount of undeveloped materials. Our mineral resources in this Province need only to be known to invite investment and provide business and employment for many more than our present population.

IRON PROPERTIES.—Although Nova Scotia has within its borders an abundance of iron ore, the time seems to be very far in the future when there will be an iron boom in our Province. The low price of iron in the United States that has ruled during the winter, and the almost weekly discoveries of new iron regions seem to work against our hopes of being either smelters or shippers. That anyone should try to sell iron properties in Nova Scotia seems to us to require a large amount of faith and an extensive "sinking fund" to support the brokers. The proverbial patience of the miner needs to be engrafted on the hopes of the men who make up the pools for prospecting and selling iron properties.

NEW FINDS OF MINERAL IN CAPE BRETON.—Considerable prospecting has been done on a vein of galena at McAdam's Lake, East Bay. The lead is not very regular, but the ore is of good quality.

Messrs. Westaver, Scranton, McCabe, Watt and others are going to make a big push the coming summer to locate the source of the alluvial gold known to occur at Matamacook, Middle River.

A three-inch vein of molybdenite is reported from East Bay. This mineral is known by the writer hereof to occur sparingly at North River, accompanied with iron pyrites.

An extensive deposit of barium sulphate has been located in the northern part of Cape Breton by Alex. McLeod, of Baddeck. The article is of extra good quality.

What was supposed by the discoverer to be a magnificent "mica mine" proved under expert examination to be only transparent gypsum, a very common mineral in the carboniferous treasures of Cape Breton.

My friend of the above "mica mine" should keep his eye open for borates instead of mica when examining gypsum deposits.

Will some reader of your valued paper let me know if fluor spar is of value?

C. B. PROSPECTOR.

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE OF GOLD IN DIFFERENT GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS.

By W. P. BLAKE, M. E.

The age of the chief gold-bearing slates of the central gold region of California, where gold was mined in greater quantity than ever before, was for a long time in doubt. The dogma of the Lower Palaeozoic age of most of the gold rocks of the world predisposed observers to regard the auriferous slates as Palaeozoic. But about the year 1864, I had the good fortune to find Mesozoic fossils in the midst of these slates, and thus removed all doubt of their true horizon. These fossils were *Ammonites* in the slates of Placer County near Colfax; *Belemnites* and Jurassic bivalves in similar slates on the Mariposa estate, Mariposa County, and contiguous to the great gold quartz vein known as the Mother Vein of California. Thus the Secondary age of the chief gold-bearing slates of California was established.

It is in this great belt of Jurassic-Triassic, and perhaps, in part, Lower Cretaceous strata, lying unfolded in the western flanks of the great mountain mass of the Sierra Nevada, we find the strongest, richest and the most productive gold quartz mines and placer deposits of California. The Mother Vein at Carson Hill, in Calaveras County, has yielded some of the heaviest

masses of gold over taken from veins. Farther, one of the deepest gold mines of the world is in the midst of the same great belt of Mesozoic slates.

The occurrence of gold in California is, however, not confined to any one geological horizon. It is found in close contiguity to limestone or Carboniferous age, as early shown by Dr. Trask, and no doubt in the older rocks of the Sierra Nevada lying parallel with the chief auriferous deposits. Thus at Hito's cove, some miles west of the locality of the Jura Trias fossils of Mariposa, there is an important gold-bearing vein near a stratum of limestone in which I have found oenidial stems, and which is no doubt Upper Palaeozoic. But these older strata in California have never yielded gold so generally and in such profusion as the newer beds further west of them. I would not, however, be understood as claiming that the Mesozoic formations, even in California, give as a rule richer mines than any other formation. So far as the evidence goes, for that region such a generalization might be accepted, but we know far too little of the laws of the formation and distribution of the noble metals to make any rigid discrimination in favor of one geological horizon over any other. Some of the most valuable gold mines do not occur in stratiform rocks. The celebrated veins of Grass Valley, California, which have been worked continuously for over forty years, are in crystalline granitic rocks of uncertain age. The great Comstock Lode, in Nevada, which has added so many millions to the world's supply of gold as well as silver, is in crystalline rocks, which, however, are probably altered Mesozoic beds. The gold of the Deep Creek region, Utah, as I have elsewhere shown, is in altered Carboniferous limestone, thus being in upper rather than lower Palaeozoic.

The best example we have of gold in the oldest rocks is found in the Black Hills of South Dakota in pre-Silurian strata, probably the equivalents of the Cambrian, Montalban, or still older sediments. But here in these ancient strata, although the aggregate quantity of gold is large, the quantity per ton of rock is not. To use the technical phrase it is "low grade rock" as compared with the gold quartz rock of the California Mesozoic.

The financial success of any gold mining operation is not to be taken as an indication or measure of quantity. Success or failure depends largely upon location, the facilities for working and upon intelligent common-sense management.

In conclusion it is well to note briefly the general absence of gold, so far as yet known, in the ordinary red beds of the Trias of the Rocky Mountains and Appalachians, and from all formations where the iron is in the condition of sesquioxide. I do not, of course, refer to, or include the oxidized outcrops of formations where at water level the normal condition of the contained iron is that of protoxide or of its sulphur compounds. This is the normal state of the California Mesozoic. The auriferous formations there are generally bluish-green and black in color, the diffused iron is in the state of protoxide, or the sulphide, and the formations bear no resemblance to the Trias of the Rocky Mountain region or of the Appalachians.—*American Geologist*.

INDIAN PATH.—We hear from good authority that several parties are making arrangements to resume work in this locality. With a cheap locality the difficulties in developing are diminished, and we wish them luck "already."

The Victoria Gypsum Company has received an order for 1,500 tons of white gypsum to be shipped to Philadelphia during the coming season. The quarries are situated at Port Bevis, formerly called Big Pond, on the Bras D'or lakes. Some Philadelphians are interested in the works, which is a guarantee of their steady development.—*Pictou News*.

THE GOLD PRODUCTION OF QUEENSLAND IN 1891.—The total gold yield for Queensland for the past year is stated at 559,392 ozs., the last quarter showing a total of 147,009 ozs., as compared with 139,941 ozs. in the September quarter. The year's yield is less by 51,195 ozs. than for 1890, but the latter half of the past year shows up with an advantage of 14,503 ozs. over the first half. The Charters Towers field contributed 211,605 ozs.; Rockhampton, 149,567 ozs.; Croydon, 63,114 ozs.; Gympie, 58,887 ozs.; Etheridge, 21,384 ozs.; Ravenswood, 13,424 ozs.; Eidsvold, 10,713 ozs.; Palmer, 10,719 ozs.; Gladstone, 6,504 ozs.; Clermont, 3,549 ozs. and Gayndah, 445 ozs.

WILL WONDERS EVER CEASE?

It has been discovered that by means of the circulating blood any organ of an animal can be paralyzed or stimulated into renewed activity if the proper material is administered. Cocaine, which has revolutionized delicate surgical operations, is only one of the results of this discovery. The use of Atropine by oculists is a remarkable example: For it matters not how administered, [even if injected into the big toe] the first effect seen is the enlarging of the pupil of the eye. Another application of this discovery, as practical as any, was the idea that the great loss suffered by poultry raisers, owing to the fact that hens stop laying during cold weather, when eggs are worth fifty cents per dozen, could be overcome, if the ovaries of the hen could be reached and stimulated to egg-producing activity. The experiment was crowned with success, and the chemical compounds deficient in the ovaries of the hens at this season are now very important components of Sheridan's Condition Powder to make hens lay. And with its aid some of our most successful egg-raisers believe it is as easy to obtain plenty of eggs in mid-winter as to raise early vegetables. Last December the poultry Editor of the *N. E. Farmer* said to a subscriber, "the office of Sheridan's Condition Powder is to animate the ovaries. A hen to lay profitably must be in condition. I use Sheridan's Powder because I believe that hens can be made to lay even in winter by using it, and fully twice as much profit can be made in a year from a flock of fowls where it is used." Is not that good evidence? Then force your hens to laying now, or later you will reflect.

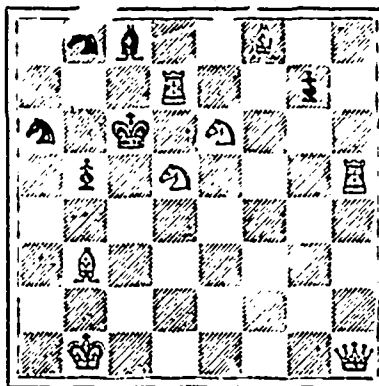
"How wise we are when the chance is gone,
And a glance we backward cast!
We know just the thing we should have done,
When the time for doing it's past."

For 50 cents I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., will send two 25 cent packs; five packs for \$1.00; or for \$1.20, one large 2½ pound can of Sheridan's Powder, postpaid; six cans for \$5.00, express pre-paid. The best poultry paper—*Farm-Poultry* one year, and a can of Powder for \$1.50. Sample copy of paper 5 cents.

CHIESS.

PROBLEM No. 110.

By C. A. Gilberg.
Black 6 pieces.



White 8 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME No. 110.

TECHIGORIN-STEINITZ MATCH AT HAVANA.

Thirteenth Game.

- | 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 QB3 | B to R4 |
| 6 Castles | P to Q3 |
| 7 P to Q4 | B to Kt5 |
| 8 B to QKt5 | P takes P |
| 9 P takes P | B to Q2 |
| 10 B to Kt2 | Kt to B3 |
| 11 Kt to R3 | Kt takes KP a |
| 12 P to Q5 | Kt to K2 |
| 13 Q to R4 b | B to B6 |
| 14 QR to Kt sq c | KB takes QB |
| 15 R takes B | KKt to QB4 |
| 16 Q to Q4 | Castles |
| 17 B to B4 | Kt to B1 d |
| 18 Q to Q2 | Q to B3 |
| 19 B to K2 | KR to K sq |
| 20 Kt to Kt sq | R to K2 |
| 21 Kt to B3. | QR to K sq |
| 22 B to Q sq | Kt to KR5 |
| 23 R to Kt4 | Kt to Kt3 e |
| 24 B to B2 | P to QR4 |
| 25 R to Q4 | B to B4 f |
| 26 B to K4 | Kt takes B g |
| 27 R takes Kt | P to K3 |
| 28 Kt to Q4 | Kt to K4 |
| 29 P to B4 | Kt to Kt5 |
| 30 Kt to B6 | R to K6 |
| 31 R to Q4 | Q to B5 |
| 32 P to KR3 | Kt to B3 |
| 33 Kt to K5 h | R to Kt6 i |
| 34 Kt to B3 | Q takes RP |
| 35 R to B2 j | R takes P ch k |
| 36 R takes R | Q takes Kt |
| 37 R to B2 | Q to Kt6 ch |
| 38 R to Kt2 | R to K3 ch |

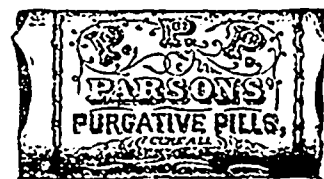
NOTES BY STEINITZ.

- a Quite safe, though apparently leading to disastrous complications for black.
- b No doubt 13 B takes P, 13 R to Kt sq; 14 B to Kt2 was much better, for he comes out with two clear pawns behind from his present line of play; but we believe that even in that case black had a satisfactory game.
- c Sacrificing tactics by 14 B takes B ch, 14 Q takes B; 15 Kt to Kt5, 15 Kt to QB4; 16 Kt takes BP ch, 16 K to Q sq would have turned badly for white.
- d Kt to Kt3 was probably better.
- e The simplest and best plan was Kt takes Kt ch.
- f 25 P to QKt4; 26 P to QR3,

26 P to KR3, followed by Kt to K4 was a stronger line of play.

- g Hardly as good as Kt to Q2.
- h With his usual fertility of ingenious resources the Russian master effected a surprise which might have given his game a favorable turn if his position had been less confined already.
- i Probably best. 33 R takes RP; 34 P takes R, 34 Q to Kt6 ch; 35 Q to Kt2, 35 Q takes Kt would also have won, but the next move is more effective.
- j 33 Kt to Q sq; 35 R to K5; 36 Kt to K3 made it more difficult for black to win.
- k This breaks up white's game completely.

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SPRING 1892.

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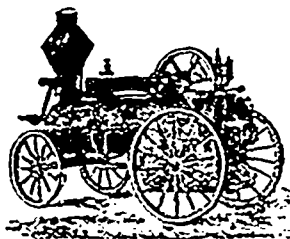
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MINING.

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD.

From the Engineering and Mining Journal.

A study of the statistics and reports from the various parts of the world with respect to the production of gold shows that all fears of a falling off in the yield of the precious metal, so far as the near future is concerned, are groundless. Instead of a diminishing yield all indications point to a considerable increase at no very distant date. Complete statistics of the gold output of the world in 1891 are not yet obtainable, but we have enough data to feel warranted in making the assertion that the aggregate will be considerably greater than that of 1890.

Beginning with the older gold fields of the world, California in all probability made about the same outturn in 1891 as in the previous year, but the mines of Deadwood, South Dak., have made an increase, and there has also, without doubt, been an increase from the silver mines whose ore carries some gold. In our statistical number we estimated that the total production of gold in the United States in 1891 had amounted to \$33,250,000, against \$32,645,000 in 1890, as reported by the Director of the Mint. Australia will in all probability show about the same yield in 1891 as in 1890, for although there has been a falling off in the product of the Mt. Morgan mine, the great gold producer of Queensland, and perhaps also in New South Wales, the returns from Victoria which we have already received show an increase of 37,216 ounces, which will do much to make up for the deficiencies of the other Colonies. The latest statistics from Russia, those for 1890, which we published in our issue of February 6th, show an increase of over 75,000 ounces over the production of 1889, and although the returns for 1891 have not yet been compiled, it is officially reported that all indications point to another notable increase.

In the Transvaal the year 1891 was a phenomenal one, the output of the Witwatersrand mines having amounted to 720,233 ounces, against 494,801 ounces in 1890. The regularity of the advance in the yield of these mines month by month for the past four years, or since they were first opened, leaves no doubt that their maximum capacity has not yet been reached. Indeed the year 1892 has been commenced by a remarkable increase, the production during the month of January having amounted to 84,660 ounces, against 80,312 ounces in December, this having been the greatest output in any one month in the history of the district. The production of the four principal gold mines of Mysore, India, which practically represents the total gold output of that country, was also considerably greater in 1891 than in 1890, amounting to 130,140 ounces, against 104,500 ounces. Here, too, the output has shown such a regular expansion during the past three years that it is probable that the climax has not yet been attained, and a steadily increasing yield may be expected from this source.

According to the statistics of the Director of the Mint, the United States, Australasia, Russia, Africa and India produced in 1890 a trifle more than 83 per cent. of the total amount of gold produced in the world. In 1891 each of these countries or natural divisions made an increased output, with the possible exception of Australasia, and in the case of Africa, Russia and India the increase was large and important. After a study of these statistics and the reports which are coming from the various mining districts of these countries, there is no reason to think otherwise than that they will again increase their output in 1890, even should no new gold fields be discovered.

But there is every reason to expect that some new deposits of auriferous gravel and auriferous quartz lodes will be found within the next few years, particularly in the United States, Africa and Siberia, while it is certain that the extensive and rich beds of gravel in Brazil will not remain unworked much longer. The vast expanse of country forming the northwestern portion of the United States has by no means been thoroughly prospected, and new gold mines are constantly being found and opened there. Africa, an unexplored country, bids fair to yield a constantly increasing amount of gold. Pioneers are just going into Mashonaland and Matabeleland, and the reports that they send out are generally favorable, notwithstanding Lord Randolph Churchill's strictures. But this is only the beginning of the opening of the Dark Continent. Then there are vast ranges of country in Western and Northwestern Australia which are still terra incognita, but from the stories of the few explorers who have been there they seem promising and may revive the waning gold mining industry of that Continent. Eastern Siberia is also a land of great promise, and it is certain that valuable placers will be discovered there. Only within the past month has come news of new gold fields at Nertschink in the valley of the River Bcom, which are said to be rich and have started a rush of prospectors thither. As for Brazil, it is well known that there are immense beds of gravel there which can be worked without difficulty. Mr. A. M. Gibson, a very trustworthy observer, has written an article on the gold fields of that country. Little time, it must be remembered, is required to make a placer mine productive. No very expensive machinery or costly lines or flumes and ditches are necessary until easily accessible bars are exhausted, and any man can wash gravel with a long tom or a rude system of sluices. Hence when a start is made on any of the placers that are already known in various parts of the world, or which may be discovered, their influence will soon be felt. We do not doubt that the production of gold in the world will show as great an increase in the present decade as it did from 1880 to 1890, when it rose from 190,152 kiloes to 174,556 kiloes, according to the statistics of the Director of the Mint.

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DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JAMES RENNIE, Ch. Ed. Toronto Mail.—Your explanation is too obscure for our comprehension. Please show how it is possible for squads of three to play a match by correspondence.

CHRONICLE-TELEGRAPH, Pittsburg, Pa.—Yours of the 24th March received. Would be pleased to exchange for your weekly edition if agreeable to you.

GAME 162—"Cross."

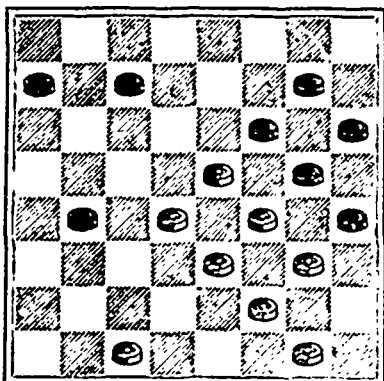
From the Pittsburg, Pa., Chronicle-Telegraph.

Played at Glasgow, Scotland, between Mr. J. K. Harvey, of St. George's Club of that city, and James Wyllie, the "Herd Laddie."

11-15	11-16	6-10	9-18
23 18	19 15	15 6	22 15
8-11	14-18	2-9	19-24
27 23	32 27	24 15	28 19
10-14	16-19	12-19	16-23
23 19	24 20	22 18	21 17
14-23	4-8	7-11	
19 10	20 16	15 10	Drawn.
7-14	3-7	8-12	
26 19	27 23	26 22	
9-13	18-27	11-16	
30 26	31 24	18 14	

PROBLEM No. 272.

End game between our Checker Editor and Mr. P. O'Hearn, Halifax. Black men 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 16, 17, 20.



White men 15, 18, 19, 23, 24, 27, 30, 32.

White to play and win. Our readers will find it interesting to study out the fine win secured by O'Hearn.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 265.—The position was: black men 2, 12, 13, 14, 16, 20; white men 10, 22, 23, 24, 27, king 1; white to play and draw. Recognising the difficulties of this very interesting position we have withheld the solution several weeks longer than is our wont in the hope of enlisting the general interest of our checkerists in its intricacies and beautiful possibilities. We are happy to note that we have measurably succeeded in our object, for we have received quite a number of attempted solutions, but only two have studied it out correctly.

(By T. B. Lynch, Shabonacadio.)

10	6	1-15	11	14	17	27	24
2-9		17-22	22-25	20-27			
1 5		9 14	17 22	19 15			
14-18		22-25	26-31	31-26			
22 15		14 18	23 29	23 18			
9-14		13-17	31-26	drawn			
5 9		18 14	24 19				
14-17		17-22	26-31				

a One correspondent failed here by playing 9 14 which allows a black win by 16-19. Another fails as follows: 15 10, 17-22, 9 14, 22-26 instead of 22-25 which wins for black.

VAR I.

(By S. Granville, Halifax.)

15 10	18 14	10 7	11 18
17-22	13-17	30-25	26-23
10 7	3 8	7 3	18 15
22-26	17-22	25-22	23-32
7 3	8 11	3 8	15 11
26-30	22-25	22-18	20-27
23 18	14 10	8 3	11 20
30-26	25-30	18-15	drawn.

PROBLEM 270.—The position was: Black men 5, 7, 10, 13, 14, 20. White men 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27.

Black to play and draw.

Solved by O. McGill, Yarmouth, whose solution to 268 is also correct, though it differs somewhat from that given in the Liverpool Mercury.

10-15	14 10	19-28	7 10
25 23	11-16	27 23	27-18
14-18	10 7	28-32	10 19
23 14	16-19	3 7	18-14
7-11	7 3	32-27	drawn.

For Bronchitis

"I never realized the good of a medicine so much as I have in the last few months, during which time I have suffered intensely from pneumonia, followed by bronchitis. After trying various remedies without benefit, I began the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and the effect has been marvellous, a single dose relieving me of choking, and securing a good night's rest."—E. A. Higginbotham, Gen. Store, Long Mountain, Va.

La Grippe

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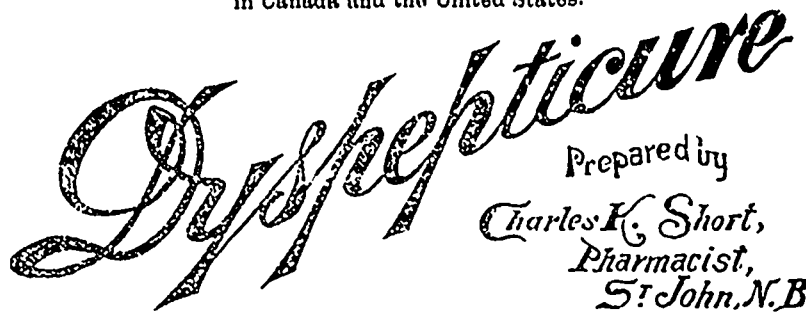
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TAX EXEMPTIONS.

To the Editor of *The Critic* :

DEAR SIR,—

The movement of the City Council to abolish tax exemptions is one that greatly distresses all large hearted people. Those also who see deeper than the mere outside are grieved that such a short-sighted policy should be pursued. It should not be forgotten or over-looked that some of our institutions are Provincial in their character, and that the advantages of having them situated in our city amount to much more than the taxation. A large amount of money is disbursed by various institutions, and tradesmen and laborers reap the benefit, and through them the community is made more prosperous. If Halifax were to refuse to exempt charitable institutions from taxation, other places would hold out a beckoning hand and the institutions would shake off the dust of the city and depart from us. In the case of churches also, it would be altogether disgraceful to place the burden of taxation on those who keep up religious institutions for the common good. Should the Legislature consent to ratify this measure Halifax will be placed in a most unenviable light before the rest of the world. May we be spared the contempt of the civilized world, or at least let a vote of the citizens be taken first. I have trust enough in the hearts of our townsmen to think they would repudiate the idea with scorn.

Yours, etc.,

J. A. B.

CITY CHIMES

The "Steadfast" Circle of King's Daughters, Dartmouth, commenced holding a bazaar in the R-form Club Hall in that town yesterday and will continue it to day. Delicious home-made candy is on sale, and the fancy and other work makes a splendid display. The object for which the "Daughters" are working is a worthy one. They are endeavoring to secure funds to establish a cottage hospital in Dartmouth, and they merit all the assistance they can get.

We wonder how it happened that the Leicestershire band did not have an overflowing audience to hear its performance of the "Stabat Mater" on Saturday evening. Are Halifaxians so accustomed to military band music that familiarity has bred contempt? In any other city on the continent, we feel safe in saying that there would not have been room in a building the size of the Academy of Music to hold the people who would have flocked to hear the music of that glorious band, and yet our Academy was not half filled. The reserved seats were nearly all occupied, but the balcony was a sorry spectacle of comparative emptiness. Those who were there enjoyed a treat, and we can say most emphatically that Mrs. Lear's singing alone was worth the price of admission and more, as well as a long walk and some trouble to get to hear it. All the numbers by the band were as well done as they could possibly be; the time was perfect and the crescendo passages deserve special praise. Bandmaster Hughes has his musicians under thorough control, and the movements of his baton were faithfully obeyed. The band played as one man, and there was never a jarring note nor one anticipated nor overdrawn. The soloists were all in good voice and sang notably well. Dr. Slayter rendered the beautiful aria "Cujus Animam" in his very best style and received much applause. Professor Currie also was more than delightful in "Pro Peccatis" which, however, is not nearly so effective an air as "Cujus Animam." We would very much have preferred to hear him sing the latter, but as he rendered his solo in a manner calling for unstinted praise we must be satisfied. Words fail us to describe Mrs. Lear's "Inflammatus," which was simply divine. When this lady made her appearance she was greeted with rapturous applause, which shows what a favorite she has become with the music-loving public. Mrs. Lear has never given us such a treat as that on Saturday evening. With the full band accompaniment her voice rang out, full, strong, clear and sweet above it all, holding the listeners spell-bound. When she ceased, such applause as is not often accorded an amateur awoke the echoes, and after she had been recalled and presented with a beautiful bouquet the encore was so emphatic that she kindly sang the entire solo again, thereby giving an unusual amount of pleasure to the audience. The two quartettes and the duo by the band deserve special mention, as also the playing of the accompaniments. We trust that we may again have an opportunity of hearing the Leicestershire band under like circumstances and that each individual member of it may acquit himself as well as on Saturday. We also hope the usual courtesy to the Press will not be omitted on another occasion as it was on this, but we are magnanimous and give praise where praise is due, even if we had to pay for our tickets. We venture to say that if the members of the band had been society amateurs, there would have been an over-full house, and we do not see why true merit cannot take the place it deserves in this town. Is toadyism to blame?

Professor Zera Semon is again to the fore with his entertaining powers and is to give three performances in St. Mary's Young Men's Hall, commencing on Easter Monday. He will be assisted by the members of the dramatic class of the Young Men's Society, and will no doubt furnish good entertainments. The proceeds will be devoted to the building fund of the organization.

The members of the Orpheus Club, Auxiliary and Orchestra are now putting forth every effort to make up for time lost, and their fifth subscription concert was announced to take place last evening. As usual in our comments on Thursday concerts, we can only use the hackneyed expression "to be continued in our next," but we feel quite sure that all who were present at Orpheus Hall last evening enjoyed a good concert.

No longer need we search for signs of Spring, for indications that the glad season is well established greet us on every side. April, the month of promise, entered with bright sunny weather, and old Sol has shone most benignantly throughout the days that have followed. There being very little frost in the ground, streets and roads are rapidly becoming quite dry, and if Jack Frost has not planned a little surprise party for us by a reappearance of his most despotic self, we may congratulate ourselves on being blessed with an early Spring season.

The concert given under the auspices of the Y. P. S. C. E. of Fort Massey Church on Friday evening last was a thoroughly enjoyable affair and reflected much credit on the managing committee as well as upon all who took part in the programme. Mrs. Klingensfeld gave two solos, in both of which her sweet soprano voice was heard to advantage. Her second number "Lord Have Mercy On Me," to which Herr Klingensfeld played an obligato in his usual inimitable style, received an enthusiastic encore. Mr. H. W. Mackintosh was accorded rapturous applause for his excellent tenor solo, and Mr. J. Harrison charmed all hearers with his rendition of "Old Madrid." In response to an encore Mr. Harrison gave "Beyond a Doubt." Miss A. Burns sang well, and the instrumental trio by the Misses Burns and Mr. Hermann Cornelius was very pleasing. The recitations by Miss Edna McKerzie and Mrs. Pinckney were acceptably given, and formed a pleasant feature of the well-arranged programme.

What a busy, bustling time the ladies have had this week. Showdays following upon showdays have claimed the full attention and attendance of those among the fair ones who enjoy viewing the new and seasonable goods our merchants have placed on their counters. On Wednesday morning the mantle departments of Messrs. Wood Bros., G. M. Smith & Co. and Mahon Bros. presented a busy and interesting scene. The various comments, the eager searching for suitable garments and the wearied and disappointed expressions on the faces of many prove to a quiet looker-on that in the words of one of our pretty maidens, "it is just too tiresome for anything." However, when in a few days selections have been made and donned the ladies will no doubt feel well repaid for all trouble as they survey the effect produced by the "new spring jacket." A word about these jackets and capes: all long, very long, the jackets buttoned closely from top to bottom, with none of the jaunty appearance given by the open-front style which predominated in last spring's goods. A comparatively few of the new sacques are made with "block backs," or, to be more explicit, minus seams. These in our humble opinion are nothing more or less than ugly, certainly not graceful, but if Dame Fashion has issued her decree that they are to be worn we will probably ere long become accustomed to the cut and perchance in time admire it. The capes are very much the same as those that have been worn during the winter, only of course are made of lighter weight cloth. Hoods lined with silk that matches the facing give a stylish touch to these cloaks. The favorite color is black, and braid and jet form a pretty finish. Easter being late this year, there will likely be an attractive array of new clothes on that festive occasion, and the maid who hasn't at least the proverbial Easter bonnet will be hard to find.

Halifax has been visited during the past week by Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, of the National Department of Scientific Instruction of the W. C. T. U. of America. Mrs. Hunt, on Friday evening, addressed our Provincial Parliament and the large number of interested listeners who filled the galleries and floors of the Assembly room, taking for her subject the temperance education of the children in the public schools. The lady spoke with rare ease and great fluency, and appeared to be thoroughly at home with her subject. Mr. Hemeon, M.P.P., presented Mrs. Hunt with a beautiful bouquet from the W. C. T. U. of the city, and a vote of thanks was moved by Dr. Parker, seconded by Hon. C. E. Church, for the information given the members and the others who were present on that occasion. On Sunday afternoon Mrs. Hunt spoke to students particularly and young men in general in the Y. M. C. A. Hall; and on Monday evening delivered a lecture on Brunswick Street Methodist Church. The topic was "Waiting for the Verdict," and Mrs. Hunt, who spoke from the pulpit, held the attention of her listeners throughout. At the close of the address, Mr. A. H. McKay, Superintendent of Education, moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was seconded by Mr. Geo. E. Lavers. Mrs. Hunt is an ardent advocate of the temperance question as presented by the W. C. T. U., and will doubtless accomplish much for the good of the cause so dear to her and her fellow-workers.

The members of Park St. Church gave a tea and entertainment in their schoolroom last evening. Although late in the season this entertainment was behind those that have gone before in no other respect, and the ladies who so aptly managed affairs fully sustained the reputation they have gained for the dainty tempting repasts they offer and the first-class musical and literary programme furnished after the hungry have been fed.

The series of Recitals to be given by the pupils of the Doering-Brauer Conservatory will probably be of much interest to students of music. The series consists of four parlor concerts, on the evenings of Friday, April 8th; Saturday, April 9th; Monday, April 11th; and Tuesday, April 12th. On Wednesday evening, 13th inst., Herr Ernst and Frau Marianna Doering propose giving a concert at their home for the benefit of their pupils. For each of these entertainments a good programme has been carefully arranged, and friends of the pupils will have an opportunity of witnessing the efficiency which has been attained by the young students of the Doering-Brauer Conservatory of Music. Mr. and Mrs. Doering are ardent lovers of their art, and the success with which their efforts are meeting is the best testimonial to the talent and zeal displayed in their work.