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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 stated that within the last few months electric power has been readily transmitted without material loss of efficiency between two German cities over 100 miles apart. This fact foreshadows an astonishing revolution in methods of transportation.

THE LOVERS' GO BETWEEN.—It is rather remarkable considering the great interest which has been taken of late in carrier pigeons that so few of our Provincialists have attempted the necessary training of their pets, it only in the scientific spirit. Belgium is beyond doubt the possessor of the cleverest birds, birds who have undergone a thorough training, and are now showing the fruits of their instruction. Many of our pigeon-fanciers labor under the delusion that the carrier pigeon is a distinct variety of bird, while in reality the best pigeon for training purposes is the common tumbler. The common pigeon also may be trained for short flights, but should not be required to make the extended tours which the trained tumbler may attempt with impunity. A more interesting summer diversion than the training of a promising bird could not be devised.

ARBITRATION AT WORK.—Speculation is rife as to the probable outcome of the Bering Sea Arbitration now going on in Paris. To the lay mind the position taken by the United States appears preposterous, but the American representatives feel confident that they have a good case, and no doubt they will make the best of it. So far as we can understand the United States recognizes the three mile limit along its own coast line, but claims that Russia, previous to the sale of Alaska, held exclusive rights over the Bering Sea, and that since Alaska has become United States territory these rights now belong to the Government at Washington. Canadian representatives deny that Russia ever held an exclusive right over the Bering Sea, and while the Dominion is prepared to enter into an agreement whereby the seal fisheries may be better protected it denies the right of the United States to the sole control and regulation of these fisheries. The French, Italian and Swedish arbitrators will have to give the matter most earnest consideration, but it is pretty safe to predict that they will arrive at such a conclusion as will be just and fair to all the parties interested. Meanwhile the seal fishery on the North American side of the Bering Sea is *in statu quo*, and Russia is protesting against the invasion of her waters by the seal hunters. The complications, although embarrassing, will no doubt be amicably settled, and one of the causes of friction between the United States and Canada will be removed.

JAPAN VERSUS CHINA.—We wonder a little, considering the pow-wow that has been raised to make the Chinese go, and the indifference of the easy-going Celestial mind to the whole affair, that it has been thought best by our American friends to inveigh against the Japanese laborers. There are many Japanese laborers resident in the United States. As a general thing they are a quiet, inoffensive set, working only for fair wages, and quickly assimilating wealth without corrupting their American friends. They do not look forward as do the Chinese to returning home with fortunes, but are content to live and die in reasonable comfort on the Continent. Naturally there are proportionately few Japanese to Chinese workers in America, but it looks very much as if a feeling very akin to spite against the Chinese, who, notwithstanding the restrictions of the Geary Bill, are thriving well, were being shown against the harmless but more helpless Japanese.

EIGHT OR TEN.—The labor day of 8 hours versus the labor day of 10 hours has, since 1868, been agitating the employees of the U. S. Government. All laborers, workmen and mechanics since that day have been required by law to work only during the shorter term, but contractors have repeatedly evaded the law by engaging only those who would consent to work 10 hours for 8 hours pay. In many departments a 10 hour day was demanded from March to September, when the shorter term was resumed. The committee on labor, however, agreed in 1890 that the Government was a responsible debtor to all employees who had been obliged to work over the specified time, and a recent decision of the Supreme Court will necessitate the eight hour system being strictly adhered to by the Post Office Officials. The departments are at once thrown out of kilter. Larger appropriations will be needed for the Public Service, or the law will have to be repealed. There is of course a possibility that the civil forces are not a hard-worked body, and that a little hustle would do no great harm. In any event the question is of deep interest to all who are interested in labor legislation.

NO RESPECTER OF PERSONS.—A curious case recently came before the police court in Ottawa, in which the local manager of the Bank of Montreal and a city cab-driver appeared respectively as plaintiff and defendant. The cause of the case was simple and far too common—the brutal treatment of the cab horse by its owner. The bank manager interfered by remonstrating with the driver, whereupon the driver retaliated by knocking him down and giving him such facial injuries as nearly cost the victim his eye-sight. Any right-minded citizen would naturally have expected that the brutal assailant of both man and beast would have met his deserts when charged in the police court with assault and battery, but such was not the case. The counsel for defendant contended that the fact that the bank manager had made a public remonstrance justified the defendant in his barbarous action, and the court practically upheld his opinion by imposing a fine of only 20c. That so disgraceful an affair should have taken place in our Canadian Capital is deplorable, but that justice should be so tampered with is even more shocking. If there exists no law by which a well-meaning, properly acting man is protected from city toughs it is full time that it should be made and added to the Statute books.

NOT THE BUTTERFLY.—Many busy housekeepers have been watching during the last fortnight the occasional fluttering of that household pest, the moth, and a mental debate has been carried on by many as to the propriety of peppering and tarpapering the winter furs or risking them out a few days longer until spring weather will cease to be wholly confined to the imagination. Mr. James Fletcher, the erudite entomologist of the Ottawa Experimental Farm, has been giving scientific attention to the subject, and he solemnly enjoins all house-keepers to be on their guard from now on. The *lineola biselliella* is the formidable name of the insidious enemy who is now seeking prey which her offspring may devour. The margins of dusty carpets, the felt of the piano hammers, or, choicest of all, soiled woollen clothing are being sought for. There is, according to Mr. Fletcher, no certain preventive against the enemy, but he is of opinion that well-aired and well-beaten fur or clothing in stout paper bags will escape the evil. Benzine or gasoline applied with care to the carpets, on account of inflammable tendencies, will insure comparative safety, and tar-paper or cedar chips may be placed in the piano to insure, in a measure, the safety of the felt heads. We are sincerely glad that so high an authority has consented to give his opinion on a small but most troublesome matter, and we trust that the ladies of the Province will receive help from his suggestions, while the gentlemen who have had the whole difficulty set before them will not lose patience if a cherished dress-suit is found on the next formal occasion to be ruined by a wormy cut.

THE RAILWAY EXTENSION.—The City Council has decided not to widen Lockman Street, and nothing definite has been accomplished in regard to the purchase of the block between North and Cornwallis Sts. by the Government for the purpose of railway extension and the giving of adequate terminal facilities in Halifax. It is now rumored that a compromise measure is proposed that should satisfy all parties. Half of the block, the Water St. half, between Water and Lockman Sts., is to be expropriated, and the line extended along the wharves, crossing Water St. above Cunard's and below Roche's, thus avoiding the wharves whose owners are opposed to the extension.

SIGNS OF SPRING.—After the long and severe winter that we have experienced, every indication of an early spring is a source of pleasure to us. The captives of coastwise, fishing and trading craft, report that very little snow is now to be seen, and navigation in the rivers and deeper harbors is already possible. Steamship communication east and west of Halifax is now advertised to commence for the season, and the fact that the Yarmouth Steamship Company and the Canada Atlantic and Plant Steamship Company have resumed their regular sailings to Boston proves that we have quite come out of our winter quarters and are making preparations for an active year of business.

SOME BIG THINGS.—The past month has been noted for some unique and curious developments in the department of mechanical invention. A locomotive of almost stupendous power has been placed upon the railways of England, the greatest dredger in the world has been launched at Harrow, and an immense steam shovel has been put to work in the phosphate mines of South Carolina. Canada has not been behindhand in this competition for the construction of mammoths, as the Gurnoy Foundry Co., of Toronto, have just produced what is claimed to be the largest heat-radiator in existence. As the radiator contains 130 square feet of heating surface we fancy that it will easily eclipse in size any former structure.

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION.—We trust that many of our Provincial farmers will avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the Government Experimental Farm at Ottawa to secure a thorough test for the varieties of seed which they desire to plant. Poor seed or seed aged by long keeping is always in the market, and the farmer who wishes to protect himself against future loss will do well to mail a test package of about an ounce in weight to the head office. As a report on the quality of the seed will be made about ten days after its reception there need be no trying delay to the sender, who will also, in case his sample is found unpromising, feel the truth of the homely proverb that "forewarned is forearmed."

THE OUTCOME UNCERTAIN.—The rebellion in the Brazilian Province of Rio Grande do Sul has assumed very serious proportions. The majority of the inhabitants are strongly opposed to the present government of Brazil, and they have taken up arms in consequence of the unjust and tyrannical action of the central government. So far they have been signally successful, and, as their cause is warmly espoused by Argentina and Uruguay, it begins to look as though serious complications, if not general war, might be the result. Many persons familiar with South American affairs believe that the map of that country will undergo great changes before the several independent countries will settle down to follow the lines of modern civilization. Be this as it may, Brazilian statesmen will have to look alive if they desire to preserve intact the territory which Don Pedro so successfully ruled.

NOVEL LEGISLATION.—The double-barreled Franchise Act, which the Legislature of Prince Edward Island is now considering, is a compromise between modern Liberalism and old-time Toryism. The main object of the Bill is to abolish the Legislative Council of the Island; but in doing so provision is made that one-half of the members of the House of Assembly are to be elected by voters who hold their Franchise on the strength of property qualifications, while the balance of the members are to be elected by the people, who are entitled to vote when they reach twenty-one years of age. This double-barreled Franchise is intended to please both parties, but as is generally the case in any such attempt, it pleases neither of them. To cap this legislation, a clause has been inserted making it unconstitutional to repeal the Act without three-fifths of the members of the House be in favor of so doing.

THE WORST KIND OF A LIE.—The recent scandal in high life, the DeWalden Divorce suit, has developed some startling features in the Divorce Court. In the first place the lady in question was at once cleared from the calumnies which her husband and his probably paid witnesses heaped upon her, and secondly, the cruel conduct of the husband towards the woman he had sworn to comfort and cherish was amply proven. The two chief witnesses in the case were the valet and ladies' maid, who claimed to have taken note of many disgraceful scenes, and who testified under oath to the blackness of the lady's character. Fortunately they failed in their object, for their stories were found to be dissimilar and contradicting as to dates. The decision of the jury at once cleared the lady, but the damaging work of the false witnesses had already been done. The unveiling of a set plan to secure false testimony is horribly suggestive of the possibilities in such cases. Damaging witness, that can yet not be proven as perjury, may be given, and the mischief-making liar may walk off scot free. It is a pity that a method of enforcing truthful witness could not be enforced.

K. D. C. acts as a Cholera preventive, by restoring the Stomach to healthy action.

VANDALS AGAIN.—For many years past it has been a standing grievance with beauty-loving travellers that advertisements for pills, patent medicines, etc., have been allowed to disfigure the most beautiful scenery. The staring placards have been most numerous along the "Palisades" or bold coasts of the Hudson River in New York State, but so much was said and written about their effect upon the scenery that many of the most obnoxious were obliterated during the past year. Some shrewd owner of river property has now discovered that the palisade can easily be blasted and the broken stone sold at a good rate for road material, and the magnificent parallel walls of the beautiful river have already been much defaced by explosions. A famous rock, known as Washington's Head, was destroyed in the last blasting, greatly to the indignation of the River Steamship Companies, who have a certain claim to consideration in a matter of this kind. The question now is, whether the private owners may be prevented from defacing their river frontages, or whether the State will eventually be forced to purchase the palisade front and so preserve the scenery for which the river is so deservedly noted.

SYSTEM NECESSARY.—The discovery of a woman with seven children living in a state of semi starvation in one of the most densely populated portions of Halifax is not calculated to make our citizens feel any great degree of pride. As a city, Halifax unquestionably does as much for its poor and needy as any city on the continent of America, and the very fact that the discovery of the starving condition of Mrs. Hubley and her family has awakened such general sympathy, is a pretty fair indication that such a condition as hers is very uncommon in the city. The fact, however, remains that from some cause the wants of Mrs. Hubley and her family were so far overlooked that the family were in danger of starvation, and were obliged to undergo great privations during the long cold winter. We have innumerable church and charitable organizations, many of the members of which devote their time to searching out and relieving cases of want and poverty. But the organizations to which these kindhearted men and women belong are all working independently of each other, and hence there can be and is no regular system by which the city can be thoroughly and effectively covered so as to make it practically impossible for semi-starvation conditions to exist. Could we but lay aside creed in our broad work of charity the results would be infinitely more satisfactory to all concerned.

THE PARLIAMENTARY BAROMETER.—The parliamentary session at Ottawa has closed after a very short and a far from note-worthy sitting. The Government, strong in its majority, has postponed the question of tariff reform for another year, and the Opposition has abandoned the unrestricted reciprocity plank in its platform, and have substituted for it that of tariff reform. It would thus seem that both of the great parties in Canada are pledged to the reform of the tariff. The reform must be in the reduction of the duties, which, on many articles, are certainly excessive. The protective policy has been given a fair trial by the people, and the industries fostered by it should now be in a position to compete successfully with similar establishments in other countries. While the people have been willing and anxious to encourage home industries, no one who can read the times aright will believe that Canadians are going to allow themselves to be fleeced by monopolies. The manufacturers can combine, if they see fit to do so, and if by so doing they can manufacture more cheaply, no one can complain. But if, relying on the tariff wall, they undertake to enrich themselves at the expense of the public, they will kill the goose that lays the golden egg, for the public will assuredly have none of it, and the tariff wall will come down with a run. Protectionists should see in the late session of parliament which way the wind blows, and be prepared for the consequences.

A REASSURING VIEW.—In a capital article in the *New Review* Dr. Ernest Hart asserts and explains his theory that water and polluted water alone is the cause of the spread of cholera. He contends that every past case of cholera is caused simply and solely by the use of the polluted water. The doctor has on hand statistics of the great plagues since 1866, and amply substantiates his theories by his figures. The great epidemics in Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, Toulon and throughout Spain were caused by the use of foul water. When the water was purified the plague died out. He especially instances the cases of the picturesque and unhealthy city of Naples, where the wells and cess-pools were in close proximity, and comments upon the surprise of the inhabitants who, when endeavoring to deodorize the cess-pools with carbolic acid, could not understand why the drinking water at once was flavored by a carbolic taste. The outbreak of cholera in Genoa, a city with a capital water supply from a high mountain source, was caused by a band of cholera-stricken Italians who had been cleaning their bodies and their linen almost at the fountain head. There is little doubt now in the minds of scientists that the poisoned water of the Elbe was responsible for the whole of the mortality in Hamburg. In short, to quote the able article closely: "Cholera travels just as fast as the people who convey it travel, and no faster. It has nothing to do with, and is not influenced by whirlwinds, monsoons, storms, or air-waves. I have elsewhere, and before, pointed out that when it came on foot or horseback with the caravans of pilgrims or of traders, and when intercourse was slow and travellers few, it took from six to nine years to reach Russia, to traverse it, and arrive at our ports. It took twenty years to go around the world. It reached us this time in three months from Cashmir. Steam and rail bring it to us at express pace. We must expect a re-occurrence this year, no matter how elaborate our port inspection. The main precautions will be those for the purification of water."

Cholera threatens Dyspeptics. K. D. C. cures Dyspeptics and makes them Cholera-proof. Try it while Cholera threatens.

CHIT CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

DRAWING THE CIDER.

To draw the cider we were sent
We two on tails and mischief bent,
She bore the candle flaring high;
The old blue figured pitcher, I.

What shadows o'er the cellar wall
Tossed, huge and shapeless, dim and tall!
What eerie sounds from rack and bin,
And casks that pent real spirits in!

The spigot turned, both heads bent low,
To watch the amber current flow.
The candle light flared strangely dim—
The pitcher must not over brim.

So close, so close our faces drew,
Our lips had touched before we knew;
And ere they parted rogues disgraced—
Six quarts of cider went to waste.

PRETTY SOON.—The summer girls who were in sack-cloth and ashes this Lenten season will blossom forth in sack-coats and sashes with the return of tennis weather.

HE KNEW.—Sunday School Teacher—Now, can any little boy tell me what Easter is celebrated for?
Good Little Boy (eagerly)—Eggs.

Crummer.—“There is one marked difference between the cities and the country.”

Gilleland—“What is it?”

Crummer—“In the country they call fun wickedness, and in the city they call wickedness fun.”

AN HONEST AUCTIONER.—“We will offer for sale this afternoon, ladies and gentleman,” said the auctioneer, “a large and varied collection of Columbus portraits, all of which are warranted genuine oil paintings and no two are alike.”

Then the crowd rushed up and bought, for they know the auctioneer told the truth.

Visitor.—So you are going to build a house in the suburbs! What sort of a dwelling shall you put up?

Host.—Well, I examined the Renaissance, Queen Anne and other designs, but finally decided on the Colonial plan.

Host's Son.—Why, papa! you told mamma you were going to build it on the installment plan.

FRENCH POLITENESS.—M. Lefevre (in agonized whisper)—Vill madame kindly introduce me to zis lady on my right? I wish to speak to her.

Hostess.—Certainly—I thought I had presented you. Has your fair neighbor made an impression on your heart?

M. Lefevre.—Oh, non, madame; on my foot! She have placed her chair on zis toe of my foot, and she have been sitting on eet efer since we came to zis table.

EXORCIATING ECONOMY.—George Hardpan—We shall have to be very economical this year, my dear.

Mrs. Hardpan (enthusiastically).—Yes. I in'ond making my own hats and bonnets, and dresses, and—

George (in rapture).—Mary, you are a prize! Yes, a perfect treasure!

Mary (continuing).—And your shirts, and collars, and cuffs.

George (in abject terror).—Mary, I was only fooling you. We shall not have to be as economical as all that!

THAT'S DIFFERENT.

I sat in my lonely attic,
The picture of blank despair,
And gazed on a crumpled letter,
With a sort of a vacant stare.

Tears, unbidden, sprang into my eyes,
Jilted? No. You don't quite understand,
I was trying to seal that darned letter,
And dropped some hot wax on my hand.

SELDOM AT HOME.—Stranger (on train): A man in your business can't get home very often, I presume.

Drummer.—Home! I should say not. Why, sir, I get home so seldom that I can't remember half the time where I live. Have to telegraph to the firm to send me my address.

Stranger.—You don't say!

Drummer.—That's straight. Why, one time I was away so long that I forgot I'd ever been married, and I took such a fancy to a pretty woman I met in a strange town that I eloped with her.

Stranger.—My! My!

Drummer.—Yes, it would have been a terrible thing, but when I called on the firm during my wedding tour, and introduced her, the old man told me she was my wife before.

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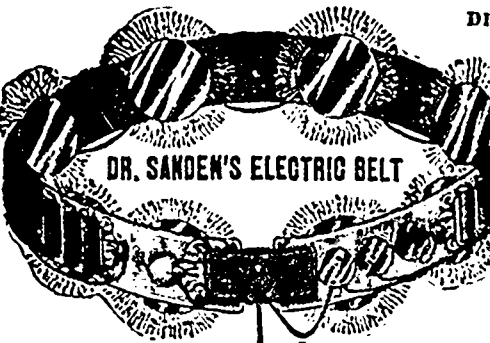
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DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT with Electro-Magnetic Suspensory will cure without medicine all the above troubles. Those who suffer from Nervous Debility, Loss of Brain, Lost Manhood, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Poor Memory, all Female Complaints, and general ill health, the effects of over-exertion, worry or exposure, will find relief and prompt cure in our device, an invention, which requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical. In ignorance of effects you may have unuly drained your system of force and vitality—this belt is electrically—and thus caused your weakness or lack of force. If you replace into your system the elements thus drained, which are required for vigorous strength, you will remove the cause and health, strength and vigor will follow at once. This is our plan and treatment, and we guarantee a cure or refund money.

Our 200 page book “THREE CLASSES OF MEN,” should be read by every young, middle-aged and old man, sent sealed, free. Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt is no experiment, as we have restored thousands to robust health and vigor, after all other treatments failed, as can be shown by hundreds of cases throughout this and other States, who would gladly testify, and from many of whom we have strong letters bearing testimony to their recovery after using our Belt.

WE HAVE CURED THESE—WE CAN CURE YOU!
FROM CANADA.

CLAREBAST, P. O., Ontario, October 10th, 1892.
DR. A. T. SANDEN, Dear Sir:—Kindly accept my hearty thanks for advice to try your electric belt. It gave me wonderful relief. I was suffering from heart trouble, indigestion, nervousness, and inactive circulation of the blood. Had doctors for over two years, during which time I had several operations, but they did every other remedy proved useless, and at the time I received your belt I was unable to sit up all day. I had not worn it two days when I began to improve, and now I feel like a different person altogether. I would not take \$500 for your belt to-day. I could not purchase another. There are electric belts made in this province (Ontario), but I do not know of any which will produce a current of electricity such as yours. If I can be of any use to you in regard to writing to any afflicted persons in Canada I will gladly do so free of charge. As we Canadians consider a testimonial from a Canadian worth much more than an American testimonial, it may be to your advantage to send this letter to some collected Canadian. You may also put this on your list of testimonials if you feel disposed to do so. I remain, very gratefully,
D. H. MARTIN,
Clarebast P. O., Haldimand Co., Ontario, Canada.

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 23, 1892.
DR. A. T. SANDEN, Dear Sir:—I can report to you that the belt has entirely cured me of rheumatism from which I suffered for fourteen years almost continually. I am a letter carrier, and the long daily trips necessary in my rounds, up to the time I got the belt, were painfully gone through with, but thanks to your wonderful invention, I can now walk as well as I ever did, and will recommend your treatment to all afflicted. The current has also brought back my vigor in other ways as you said it would. Yours very truly,
JAMES HEAD, 21 Perry St.,

GENERAL DEBILITY, &c.
OFFICE OF SARGENT & SON,
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DR. A. T. SANDEN, Dear Sir:—I am glad to add my testimony to the many who have of the great value of your belt. My health has improved wonderfully, and I have gained twelve pounds of flesh, and now sleep well and have an excellent appetite. Your splendid electric belt with your rule of health has been a very valuable benefit to me and I take pleasure in recommending your belt. Yours respectfully,
W. GEO. BARGENT.

THE DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT is a complete galvanic battery, made into a belt so as to be easily worn during work or rest, and it gives soothing, prolonged currents which are instantly felt throughout all weak parts, or we forfeit \$5,000. It has an Improved Electric Suspensory, the greatest boon ever given weak men, and we warrant it to cure any of the above weaknesses, and to cure the shrunken limbs, or parts, or joints, if so afflicted. They are graded in strength to meet all cases of weakness in youth, middle-aged or old men, and will cure the worst cases in two or three months. Address for full information,
SANDEN ELECTRIC CO., 826 Broadway, New York,
CUSTOMS DUTIES—Arrangements have been made with the Canadian Government whereby all Customs Duties will be prepaid on our goods in New York.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

All communications to this department must be addressed directly to the Checker Editor, Mr. W. Forsyth, 36 Grafton St.

"Mercury," Liverpool, G. B.—We have acknowledged by mail the receipt by our checker editor of your guinea prize awarded him for the best selected game.

JOHN BRANSFIELD, Springhill—Your solution to problem 324 differs from that which was given with it when it won the prize. As we have, so far, failed to find a flaw in it, we publish below both the solutions. We may remark that it is the first dual solution that we have seen to this valuable problem.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 324.—The position was; black men 8, 11, 12, 13, King 30; white men 19, 20, 23, 31, king 2: white to play and win.

By THE AUTHOR.

31	26	21—25	17	21	25—29
13—17	10	14	25—29	18	15
2	6	25—29	26	22	11—25
17—21	14	17	20—25	19—15	
6	10	19—25	23	18	w. wins

By JOHN BRANSFIELD

2	6	21—25	23	18	25—18
13—17	9	13	25—30	9	5
31	26	25—29	13	9	18—9
17—21	26	23	29—25	5	14
6	9	30—25	18	14	w. wins.

These two lines of play both converging to the same result will doubtless be an interesting study to many players.

GAME 210.—"KELSO"

Recently played between T. B. Lynch of Shubenacadie (black) and our checker editor (white).

10—15	12—16	1—6	15—24
a. 21	17	28	24
9—13	4—8	10—14	16—23
17	14	26	23
6—10	16—20	6—10	12—16
25	21	24	19
10—17	8—12	2—7	10—19
21	14	30	25
15—19	11—16	7—11	white
24	15	25	21
11—25	7—10	5—14	
20	22	14	7
8—11	3—10	11—15	
23	18	18	15

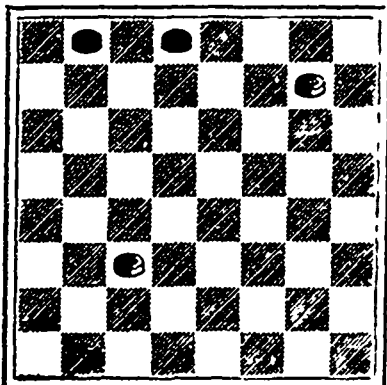
a In recent matches 22 18 has been the favorite reply.

* Can any of our readers point out the losing move?

PROBLEM 326.

By W. Campbell, a Scottish blind-fold champion.

Black men 1, 2.



White men 8, 22.

White to play and black to draw.

This position was given in the *American Checker Review*, the terms therein named being "white to play and win." We think the Chicago experts should hardly have allowed this to pass unchallenged.

IMPERIAL
 Cream Tartar

BAKING POWDER
 PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious.

E. W. GILLEYT, Toronto, Ont.

WE LIVE IN PROGRESSIVE AGE

WE

Aim to Improve!

AND NOT DETERIORATE.

Our New Brand, the

Cable Extra

will be found to be exceptionally fine, and we respectfully suggest that smokers give this brand a trial, when our statement will be fully verified as to quality.

S. DAVIS & SONS.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Partridge Island Wharf," will be received until TUESDAY, the 11th day of April next, inclusively, for the construction of a Landing Wharf and Approach, for Quarantine Purposes, at Partridge Island, St. John Harbour, N. B., according to plans and Specification to be seen at the office of Mr. W. J. McLeod, Superintendent of Dredging, St. John, N. B., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

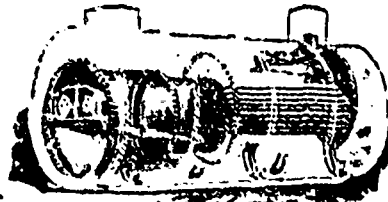
Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

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

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

By order,
 E. F. E. ROY,
 Department of Public Works,
 Ottawa, 21st March 1893. Secretary.

Also a Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
 Sold by druggists or sent by mail,
 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.



Monarch Economic Boiler,

Combines all the advantages of light portable forms with the highest economy obtained from Brick-set and other forms of Stationary Boilers.

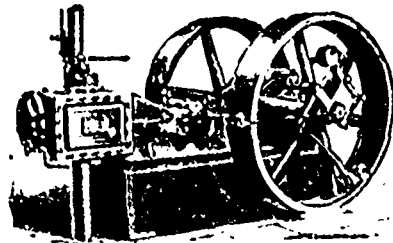
Tested Evaporation 10.25 lbs. of water per pound of Nova Scotia slack coal.

STRONGEST & MOST DURABLE BOILER IN USE.

All kinds of Machinery, Mill & Engineers' Supplies, Etc. Contractors for the FULLER-WARREN HEATING & VENTILATING SYSTEM.

Robb Engineering Co., Ltd.

AMHERST, N. S.



Robb-Armstrong Engine,

Containing all the Best Points of Standard American High-Speed Engines, and several Improvements.

PROF. SWEET'S Straight Line Governor and Valve.

The Coffin Throttle. ARMSTRONG'S Cross-head, Valve Gear, and Oiling Device.

Interchangeable Parts, Perfect Alignment, Large Bearings.

Windsor Foundry and Machine Co.

WINDSOR, N. S.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE...

NISSEN BATTERY

...AND ALL KINDS OF...

Gold - Mining - Machinery.

PROVIDENCE PATENT WINDLASSES and CAPSTANS, SHIP CASTINGS of all kinds, STOVES, Etc.

HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

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

EDUCATION FOR THE INDIANS.—The Dominion Government has decided to establish an industrial school for Indians at Brandon, Manitoba, to be in charge of the Methodist Church. The building is to be erected near the Dominion Experimental Farm.

A BOOM FOR PARRSBORO.—The Cumberland Coal Company has launched the first barge of their fleet. The total fleet will consist of five barges of 900 tons each, and a large tug-boat. Parrsboro is to be the port of arrival and departure and the enterprise promises to be a good thing for that town.

THE BUCHANAN TRIAL.—The trial of Dr. Robert Buchanan in New York is going steadily on. So far only the evidence of the prosecution has been taken, and the public await with interest the prisoner's side of the story. Buchanan takes the whole affair with characteristic nonchalance.

NO EXCUSE FOR IGNORANCE.—The *Educational Review* thinks the time has arrived when the privilege of voting in the Maritime Provinces should be conditioned upon the voter being able to read and write. Certainly there seems small reason why in these days any boy should grow to manhood ignorant of the three R's.

"Johnson's Anodyne Liniment takes the lead; there is none better," says a Boston druggist.

WHY NOT.—Why should Dartmouth be the only town in Nova Scotia, and probably in America, which has over 6000 inhabitants and does not possess a hotel, asks the *Atlantic Weekly*. The question seems pertinent. It is indeed surprising that there is not at least one good hotel in the pretty little town across the water. It is contended that it is too near Halifax to make hotel-keeping a paying venture. However, now that the Dartmouthians have a wide-awake newspaper to air their grievances and to arouse them to greater activity, many improvements, including the establishment of an hotel, may be expected.

THE HALIFAX AGAIN.—The S. S. *Halifax* of the Canada Atlantic and Plant Steamship line has just returned from the last of a successful series of southern trips, and will begin her sailings between Boston and Halifax to-morrow, when she leaves the Hub for this port. On Wednesday at 8 a.m. she sails from Noble's Wharf, this city, and will make weekly trips thereafter. On June 22nd, the *Olivette* will also be put on this route, and the tri-weekly service, which proved so popular last year, will be resumed. The taking over of the Canadian Atlantic Line by the Plant Investment Company, one of the strongest and most important organizations of the United States, will prove a good thing for the travelling public and the province generally.

PENS.—That there are pens and pens every one who wields this mighty weapon knows full well. A good pen is a treasure. S. E. Whiston, of the Halifax Commercial College, has favored us with a sample of his college pen made in England especially for him from his own design. It is flexible, with point not too fine nor yet too broad, and is certainly one of the most satisfactory pens in the market.

THE LYCEUM.—The Wallace Hopper Company, which opened at the Lyceum Theatre on Monday evening, has taken well this week. There has been a change of bill nightly, and each performance has been worthy of the reputation which the company has gained throughout the Province. A matinee will be given to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock, when "Ten Nights in a Bar-room" will be presented. Mr. Hopper is a good comedian and is well supported by the company. Next week a variety of good plays will be performed, and theatre-goers will find an evening spent at the Lyceum very enjoyable.

CANADIAN GRAPES.—The North Sydney Herald says:—There are many people in our own Dominion who have little or no idea of the magnitude of the grape-growing industry and wine manufacture in Canada. The following facts taken from statistical records are authentic: (1) There are at least 5,000 acres of land planted in vines, capable of producing one million and a half gallons of wine. (2) Ontario alone has an area suitable for grape culture at least equal to the present area of the vineyards in France. (3) There are about 4,000 people directly or indirectly interested in grape growing and wine making.

A UNIQUE EXHIBIT.—The Homeopathic Hospital in Bloomsburg, London, is preparing a very novel exhibit for the great Fair at Chicago. It is a collection of dolls to illustrate nursing and the advantages of various surgical appliances. One doll wears the uniform of a nurse, and looks very natty in a dark blue dress and a white apron, cuffs and collar. A collection of little doll invalids is exhibited in tiny beds. They are suffering from broken thighs and other injuries, and are fitted with splints and placed in such attitudes as the living patient would be made to assume.

THE CAR WORKS IN AMHERST.—The work of erecting buildings for the car works in Amherst and the removal of the plant of the car company from St. John are to commence very shortly. The company will give employment in the month of May to about two hundred men, some of whom will be brought from St. John, they having had experience in car building. The permanent organization of the company is to be effected on April 10th, under legislation obtained by Rhodes, Curry & Co. in 1891, the firm having had it under consideration to make their company a joint stock one, and to add car-building. The future for the company looks bright.

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

A LUCKY SEALER.—Word has been received in this city that the Steamer Newfoundland, Captain Farquhar, has met with great success on her sealing voyage. 10,000 young hoods was the extent of the catch when the steamer was spoken, but she was only partly full and was still taking in her precious cargo. Seals average about \$2.50 each, and if as is feared the Newfoundland sealing fleet has had an unsuccessful season, this price will go a good deal higher. Captain Farquhar had serious difficulty with a number of his men who deserted him at the beginning of the voyage, and is to be congratulated upon his perseverance and subsequent success.

SYDNEY'S NEW HOTEL.—The new hotel at Sydney, Cape Breton, is now almost a reality. A capital of \$20,000 has been subscribed, the Whitney syndicate taking \$10,000 of stock. It is expected that building operations will be commenced in about a month's time, and it is intended to have the hotel in running order in time to accommodate the travellers who will visit the beautiful island of Cape Breton during the coming summer. The want of good hotel accommodation has been sorely felt in this part of the province, and with skillful and economical management there seems little doubt that the investment will prove profitable for all concerned.

WHERE ARE THE PIGEONS.—When the Newfoundland went in search of the Sarnia some weeks ago, she took four carrier pigeons to act as messengers to convey to Halifax the first tidings of the missing steamer. When the Sarnia was met with the birds were duly set free with the written messages, but evidently they lost their way, as they have not yet been heard from. This occurrence would seem to indicate that the pigeonry at the Marine and Fisheries wharf is not of much practical service, and if it is to be kept up, steps should be taken to see that the birds are properly trained and exercised. The service is being run by the Dominion and Imperial governments, and is in charge of the military authorities at this garrison.

TWO NEW PAPERS.—On Saturday last two new papers were laid upon our table, the *Mic-Mac* and the *Atlantic Weekly*. The first, published in Halifax, in a concise introduction declares its object to be to provide a light readable paper for the general public, and, while inviting discussion on all points of public interest, positively declines to open any religious controversy or society gossip. The *Atlantic Weekly* is Dartmouth's new paper, and its first number, although appearing on an inauspicious day, gives promise of a successful and long life. To further the interests of its town and to supply information well worth obtaining to its readers at home and abroad is the *Atlantic's* aim. Both of these publications are neatly gotten up, and their respective promoters appear hopeful of a successful future. It is probably not necessary to tell them that an editor's lot is not always a happy one.

A CURE FOR COUGHS.

There is no remedy that makes as large a percentage of perfect cures as Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. In nearly every case of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, croup, etc., its curative effects are prompt and lasting.

BERT J. REID, WINGHAM, ONT.

A NEW INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Fishermen's Marine Insurance Company is now established at Lunenburg, and is ready for business. The directors have been appointed, and Mr. James E. Richardson selected as secretary of the new organization. The scheme appears to be a good one, and is likely to meet with success.

The highest praise has been won by Hood's Pills for their easy, yet efficient action. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

PARSONS



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

They positively cure STICK HEADACHE and BILIOUSNESS, all Liver and Bowel Complaints. In Glass Vials Thirty in a bottle, one a dose. They expel all impurities from the blood. Debauched women find great benefit from them. Sold every where, or sent by mail for 25c. In stamps, five bottles \$1.00. Full particulars free. L. S. JONES, N. E. CO., 22 North House St., Boston, Mass.

ANOTHER BANK AGENCY IN CAPE BRETON.—The Union Bank of Halifax, which has been given the business of the Dominion Coal Company, is about to establish an agency at Little Glace Bay, C. B.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—The City Board of Health at a meeting held on Wednesday evening had a long discussion as to the precautions to be taken in landing immigrants at this port and in the disinfection of the luggage of these immigrants. A resolution was passed and ordered to be sent to the Dominion Government to the effect that on account of the risk of the importation of cholera into Halifax policemen be stationed at the Deep Water Terminus during the landing of immigrants to prevent the public from coming in contact with the luggage of the immigrants, and that the government be urged to issue instructions to have the disinfection of such luggage take place either on board the disinfection steamer, at anchor in quarantine ground, or at the quarantine station at Lawlor's Island. Halifaxians will rejoice to note that the Board of Health realize the necessity of leaving no stone unturned to prevent the fatal disease from gaining a foothold in our city this summer.



Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

GILLETT'S
PURE
POWDERED
LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Ready for use in any quantity. For making Boas Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 25 pounds of Soda.
Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.
E. W. GILLETT, Toronto

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



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 ENJOYS 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 it has 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

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

SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N.S.

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

[FOR THE CRITIC.]
THE "REVENGE."

"For he came of a race who never stopped to count the number of their foes.

At the little Isle of Flores an English squadron lay,
They were only six in number, so ancient histories say;
When, one day there came a schooner stagg'ring under press of sail,
And her captain to Lord Howard told the sudden, startling tale;
That the Spanish fleet was coming, three and fifty war ships tall,
If they waited but one hour they would see them one and all;
Then Lord Howard glanced about him with a keen and kindling eye,
And he thought to fight the Spaniards, six to fifty-three and die;
But the odds were overwhelming, and a pang his proud heart feels,
As, "up anchor all," he shouted, "we must show the 'Dons' our heels;"
"Two to one I'd gladly meet them for the honor of Queen Bess,
But to chance the present conflict would be madness, nothing less;"
So the fleet bore up to windward, crowded sail and passed away,
All but stern Sir Richard Grenville, and he swore that he would stay—
"Never have I fled the Spaniard, cried the haughty English Knight,
"Were the whole Armada coming, the *Revenge* would brave the fight."

With a hundred men on duty, and full ninety sick below,
Right boldly the *Revenge* stood out to meet the Spanish foe.

Soon they saw the huge sea-castles, heaving on the billows near,
And right in she ran among them with a ringing British cheer;
How the Spaniards stared in wonder as their dashing little foe
Singled out the huge *San Phillip*, fifteen hundred tons or so;
Then four Galleons took their stations, two to starboard, two to lee,
And the fight began in earnest of the one to fifty-three.

How like the lightning flashed the red flames in the darkness of the night,
How "the men of Devon" shouted when a Spaniard fled the fight;
First the haughty, huge three-decker thought it time for her to go,
Then a crippled Galleon staggered from the broad-ides for her foe;
All night long the battle thundered, canopied with smoke and flame,
All night long Sir Richard Grenville "kept the lists" 'gainst all who came;
Loud he laughed when a Spaniard vanished and the gloom of night,
And he laughed as loud a welcome when another dove in sight.

Brightly rose the sun next morning, but his beams may hardly pierce,
Through the heavy, throbbing, death shroud where the fight still rages fierce;
Mid the smoke the fire is leaping and the shot fly thick and fast,
As the hail storm in December hurtles down the wintry blast;
Higher rose the sun in Heaven and dispersed the smoke-cloud white,
Never had his golden glory looked up in a braver sight,
Slowly heaving in the billow rolls a broken, shattered hull,
And about her, like the prairie wolves about a wounded bull,
Lay the coward Spaniards, waiting for the end they know is near—
When they'll have the stout Sir Richard, who has cost their fleet so dear.
Not a single spar is standing on the shot-torn, bleeding wreck;
Eighty of her hundred heroes lie upon the blood-stained deck;

Then Sir Richard, sorely wounded, with his life-blood flowing fast,
Staggered to his feet, and fainting, leans against the splintered mast;
Glances sadly at his sailors, each one lying where he fell,
Gazes proudly at the Spaniards, whom all night they fought as well;
"Here die I, Sir Richard Grenville, long will live the tale, I ween,
We have fought the greatest battle that the world has ever seen;
English hearts are hard to vanquish, British tars could do no less,
When they meet the haughty Spaniard for Old England and Queen Bess;
'Tis a meagre prize they'll conquer, dying men and sinking wreck,"
Rolled the ship and fell Sir Richard—dead before he struck the deck.

Grand was England's Balaclava grand was old Thermopylae—
Grand was Sir Richard Grenville—fighting one to fifty-three.

DARTMOUTH, March, 1893.

NEMO.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]
IN THE LOBBY.

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

—Coriolanus.

Dr. Landerkin got off the best hit of his whole career as a wearer of the "cap and bells" in Parliament at the close of the debate on Edgar's resolutions censuring that most worthy scion of knighthood—Sir Adolphe Caron. Adolphe was cock-sure how the vote would go, and as the division approached he went out and decked himself in gay attire, and pinned a white rosebud on the lapel of his morning-coat in token of his spotless morality. He then returned to the House and ensconced himself in the door way behind the Speaker's chair, until such time as he heard the clerk's declaration of the result of the vote. Thereupon he tripped briskly towards his seat, and stood smirking and bowing while the Tory fraternity on the back benches proceeded to perform the service task allotted to them of bawling themselves hoarse over "Dolphy's" so-called rehabilitation; but as the chamber still resounded with their unlovely clamor, the penetrating voice of the humorist from South Grey was heard to say: "Silence, gentlemen, and let the prisoner be heard!" The effect was magnetic—"Dolphy" sat down in an awful hurry and pretended to busy himself with papers on his desk, while the Liberals thundered their applause, and the galleries laughed with them.

In order to reach prorogation on Saturday, the House has done great work during the past week. Mr. Foster's short turn at the rudder of the ship of state seems to have proved a *mauvaise quart d'heure* to him, and his chief object is to get through the session at all hazards. He has had two nasty matters to contend with alone, the French treaty bungle and Clarke Wallace's ill-advised utterances at Kingaton in relation to the English Home Rule Bill. The Opposition have acted very considerably with him, and have put no obstacle in the way of a prompt despatch of business.

The French treaty matter is *in statu quo* at the time of writing. On Thursday (30th inst.), Mr. Laurier enquired if Mr. Foster was then prepared to make a statement regarding it, and Mr. Foster replied that a cablegram upon the subject had just been received, and that as soon as it was deciphered he would communicate its contents to the House.

Col. Tisdale is solid on the question of independent Canadian waterways. On the discussion of the canal estimates a day or two ago, he again took occasion to urge upon the government the construction of the Essex Canal as a water-way that would render Canada independent of waterways on the frontier, and shorten the distance now requiring to be traversed by sixty odd miles. Hon. Mr. Haggart objected that the scheme, while feasible, involved a greater amount of expenditure than the government felt justified in making at the present time. No doubt the day is not far distant when Col. Tisdale's scheme will be adopted, the Dominion thereby erecting one more rampart against American bluster and unfriendly dealing.

The Liberals held another caucus this morning, whereat it was decided to hold a grand Convention of that party in Ottawa on 20th June next. Delegates will be invited the country over from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is intended to make it a political function of the first water. Excursions will be run on all the leading railways, and as Ottawa is to be seen at its best at that time of the year, no doubt the city will be thronged with visitors. The Liberals are getting down to great fighting trim these days.

Owing to the great number of applications for Martini rifles for use in the league competitions for this year, the Government will be unable to supply them for that purpose. One corps alone applied for 75, and the total applications run up into thousands. The Snider will have to be used in the league matches this year, but the Martini will be supplied exclusively for the D. R. A. matches at Ottawa in September.

J. Israel Tarte has been at it again this week. On Tuesday he brought up his much-talked-of charge against the Judiciary of the Province of Quebec. There was nothing in his remarks, of course, but the vaguest and most glittering generalities. Mr. Tarte is a skilled utilitarian, and a most unscrupulous spendthrift of the time of the House. The Solicitor-General challenged him to become specific and name some of the Judges who had prostituted the dignity of their office, but J. Israel failed to get down to particulars, and took refuge in promising to do something dreadful in the matter during the next session of Parliament. All stripes of politicians seem to have discovered that the member for L'Islet possesses canine instincts of a very mongrel order, and are tired of his attempts at

"Mumbling of the game he dare not bite!"

It isn't very often that a Civil Servant cuts a dash as a man of means, but Mr. T. J. Watters of the Customs Department, who entered the service some years ago on the magnificent stipend of \$400 a year, is now driven up to the Department every morning by a liveried coachman in a spanking rig, while the Minister of Trade and Commerce and the Controller of Customs modestly and economically walk to their offices, and if they happen to be around when their rich and luxurious subordinate is alighting they have to wait in the mud and rain until this imposing function has been performed and the gorgeous equipage has moved away and given them a chance to enter the building. Mr. Watters' opulence is attributable to a bad principle in our Customs' law,—that of permitting an officer of the inside service to act as a detective in smuggling cases and bag a large proportion of the fines. Surely if a man is paid a salary in the service of the Government for one class of work, he ought not to be allowed to exploit another class of Departmental work for gain and emolument. He should be compelled to choose between the two positions.

But Mr. Watters has not been content with this dual source of revenue. He has invested in mica mining, and has erected in the city large manufacturing sheds for putting the product of his mines into merchantable shape, whereby he has incurred the ire of local mining men who haven't the public treasury on tap as Mr. Watters has. They have made a very vigorous protest to the Opposition against this state of things being suffered to continue, and on Wednesday last Mr. Davlin asked the Controller of Customs for official information as to Mr. Watter's exploits in commercial paths. The Controller replied that he had received complaints in the matter, and they would be investigated during the parliamentary recess. Sir Richard Cartwright said that if the charges were true the Government were derelict in their duty in permitting him to remain in the service. Watters is a son of the late judge of the County Court for St. John, N. B.

I think Shakespeare must have looked with prophetic eye upon the "Ottawa Liar" when he put the following words into Parolles' mouth:—

"He will lie, sir, with such volubility, that you would think truth were a fool!"

The latest product of this individual's mendacity was a rumor spread about the city on Wednesday afternoon (29th inst.) that Sir John Thompson had died suddenly in Paris on that day. For some time a good deal of excitement was apparent on the principal streets, but it was assuaged as soon as enquiry at the Government offices had established the rumor as a vile canard.

OTTAWA.

BY-STANDER.

SHE COULD NOT HELP IT.

One could be almost sure they were engaged lovers as they walked from the crowded ball-room into the conservatory. The look on their faces told much more plainly than words could have done that they preferred each other's company among the flowers to that of the restless dancers.

The scent-laden air seemed conducive to quiet happiness, for the two sat and watched the fountain play and breathed the odorous air, but said

nothing. It was enough to be near each other. Their spirits were well enough acquainted to commune together without the medium of words.

Presently he looked around. No one was in sight. He would steal a kiss! Rapidly passing his arm around her taper waist he grasped her left arm just below the shoulder, and was about to snatch the coveted bliss from her lips when she emitted a piercing scream.

It was heard in the ball-room, and instantly the whole assembly started on a run to the conservatory to see who was being murdered. The young man had presence of mind enough to commence a simulated search among the flower pots, but the girl sat, with scarlet blushes, holding her arm with her right hand.

"What's the matter?" asked a score of voices.

"Miss Keedick thought she saw a mouse," replied the young man unblushingly.

"I had to tell them something," he explained after they had gone. "But why on earth did you scream, Madge?"

"I couldn't help it, love," she replied contritely. "When you grabbed my arm you hurt my vaccinate."

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

BRICKS.—The Sylvester brick works at New Glasgow, N. S., are preparing for an immense summer's work. They shipped 70,000 to H. H. Hamilton, Pictou, last week, for the building of a magnificent new oven which the firm are building.

SHIPBUILDING.—Joseph Monteith is building a bark of 1,300 tons at Maitland which will be launched in June, and Adams & McDougall have a bark of the same tonnage on the stocks at the same place. She is ready to be rigged now.

A GOOD IDEA.—The Truro Foundry and Machine Company are now filling orders for machinery for the Parrsboro & Cumberland Coal Company, one piece of which is somewhat novel in these parts, it being an immense travelling table, moved by an endless cable. The table travels in the vicinity of the levels or bords, towards the shaft or slope, and as it passes along the contents of various boxes or trolleys are dumped on to it, the coal being picked over by men who are on the table and freed from stone as it passes along.

A NEW INDUSTRY.—Mr. Charles L. Mitchell, of Bangor, is erecting at Lily Lake, 11 miles from Oxford Station, Cumberland Co., a drying house heated with wooden furnaces, for the purpose of drying the water out of fossil floor spar, a large deposit of which is found at the lake. The spar is a white powder, chemically is nearly pure silica, and is supposed to have an animal origin, the remains of animalcules. The spar is a valuable substance in the arts. It is an absorbent of water and other substances and a non-conductor of heat. It is used in the manufacture of explosives, in surgery, in place of whitening, in rubber shoes and many other purposes. Should the attempt prove successful, large quantities of this mineral will be gathered and shipped to the United States.

HE LIKED HIS MEDICINE.

A little bit of a boy stood on the sidewalk on Dovercourt road the other evening with his cap on the back of his head, overcoat wide open and thrown back from his shoulders, jacket also open and the bitter March winds blowing right into him. He stood with his little legs planted apart, cheerfully facing the breeze, and cut such a business-like figure that I asked him for whom he was looking.

"Me! O, I'm catching a cold, and then—ah—and then—mother she'll make me some butter an' sugar an' vinegar—all I can eat, whole lots."

If that boy lives he will succeed in life.

ALL IN THE I.

He had just returned from a trans-Atlantic voyage, and he let all the car know it. "Yes," he said pompously to the old gentleman with the silk hat and the grey side whiskers, who sat opposite, "we had a most eventful trip; there was a marriage on board, two deaths, and—"

"Any births?" interrogated the old gentleman with a twinkle in his eye.

"No—er—no births," answered the other, in a manner which implied that they could have had one or two if they had so desired.

"Dear me! that's very strange!" exclaimed he of the gray side whiskers, rising as the car slowed up at Adelaide street.

"What is strange?"

"Why, no births. I have crossed forty-three times, and there have always been births on board."

The pompous note in the now-fledged traveler's voice gave place to a tinge of reverence as the other mentioned the figures, but he asked:

"Well, what do you call a number of births? Two, three, four, or—"

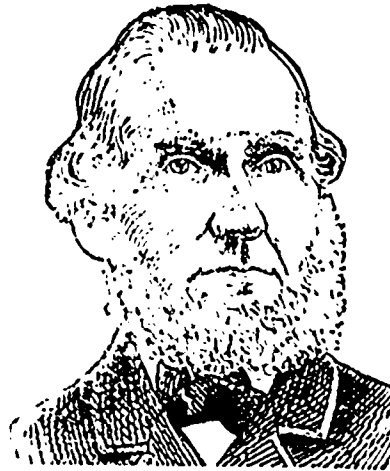
"No, indeed. Why, the last time I crossed there were over five hundred, and—"

"What, babies?"

"Babies! No, births, sleeping births. Here's my street. Good-by."

A titter ran round the car as the silk hat got off, and the young man became suddenly interested in the morning paper.

Accidents will happen in all families. Use Johnson's Anodyne Liniment; it acts promptly.



Mr. David M. Jordan of Edmeston, N. Y.

Colorless, Emaciated, Helpless

A Complete Cure by H. J. P.'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is from Mr. D. M. Jordan, a respected farmer, and one of the most respected citizens of Otsego Co., N. Y.

Fourteen years ago I had an attack of the gravel, and have since been troubled with my

Liver and Kidneys

gradually growing worse. Three years ago I got down so low that I could scarcely walk. I had no appetite and for two weeks I ate nothing but gruel. I was badly emaciated and had no more color than a marble statue. My physician was recommended and I took a bottle of Hood's Pills. I had finished the first bottle I noticed that I felt better. I had no more pain and I began to return to my face, and I began to feel hungry. After I had taken three bottles I could eat anything without hurting me. Why, I got so hungry that I had to eat 5 times a day. I have now fully recovered, thanks to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I feel well and am well. All who know me marvel to see me so well. D. M. JORDAN.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headache and biliousness.

Complete Manhood

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A Medical Work that Tells the Causes, Describes the Effects, Points the Remedy.

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Says I have had Rheumatism very bad and could not find anything to

CURE

help me, I purchased three bottles of SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM and it entirely cured me.

FOR RHEUMATISM.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



without dieting; is perfectly harmless and the cost is but slight. Send for our eight column article on Obesity, sent free. Order goods from our stores by mail or express. Price of band, \$2.00 and up. Pills \$1.00 per bottle, and Fruit Salt \$1.00 per bottle. Address Loring & Co., stores at Dept. 7, No. 117 State Street, Chicago, Ill., Dept. 39, No. 49 West 22nd Street, New York City, or Dept. 39, No. 2 Hamilton Place, Boston, Mass.

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THE CURE FOR

Drunkennes.

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

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LYONS' HOTEL, KENTVILLE, N. S.

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION.

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

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London Rubber Stamp' Mfg Co.

Rubber and Metal Stamps, Notarial Seals.

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322 HOLLIS ST., Halifax,

COMMERCIAL.

The weather during most of the week has been cold and unfavorable for spring retail business, which has in consequence been rather quiet. It is useless to hope for any great improvement in the demand for spring goods while these climatic conditions continue. Still there are occasional indications of a change to warmer temperature, and that will greatly stimulate trade.

The completion of the C. P. R. and other railroads in Canada has caused a general depression among working-men, and consequently among all classes throughout the Dominion. It is therefore a matter of satisfaction and importance to the country at large that several railway construction deals are reported to be under serious consideration. It is said that \$8,000,000 of New York capital has been raised for a proposed new railway between Winnipeg and Lake Superior, and that all that is now waited for is a guarantee of the Local Government of Manitoba for the work to go on. The intention is to run the line from Winnipeg south of the Canadian Pacific, tapping the Rainy River country, and through to Port Arthur—a distance of between 400 and 500 miles. It is proposed to utilize the charters of either the Manitoba Southeastern or the Winnipeg Southwestern throughout the province to the Lake of the Woods, and also that of a company that has powers to run through the Rainy River country till the Port Arthur and Western is reached. The company asks the Government for a cash bonus of \$450,000 for 110 miles, or over \$4,000 per mile, and does not ask for the payment of this amount till after the completion of the line in 1895. The company also agrees to enter into a bond with the Government of Manitoba to reduce present grain rates 2½ cents per bushel between Winnipeg and Lake Superior. Another important matter is the completion of the survey of the proposed railroad from Vancouver, B. C., to Cape Prince of Wales, in Alaska—about 1,000 miles. This is intended to connect with the Siberian Railway now under construction at Bering Straits, which can be bridged at Cape Prince of Wales. A bill was also brought into Parliament at its last session, but, we believe, was not dealt with, to incorporate the Atlantic and Pacific Railway, amalgamating the Baie des Chaleurs, the Great Eastern, Montreal and Sorel railways, the Montreal Bridge Company, Pontiac and Pacific Railway and the Ontario and Pacific Railway into one huge company, with a capital of \$10,000,000. Besides this we have the Louisburg and one or two other roads in this province, which are or will soon be building. All these enterprises, with subsidiary and contingent issues, will undoubtedly help business.

Remittances have shown some improvement during the week in most branches of wholesale trade, and this inspires or rather confirms the confidence felt in the future.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS AND CO., NEW YORK, April 1, 1893.—“In Wall Street, the process of recovery from the recent financial derangements and depression is still maintained. The recovery is not rapid nor very marked; but it is nevertheless substantial and real; and would be more so, were it not for the unsettling influences of certain ‘industrial’ properties, together with Reading. The former class are subject to a severe scrutiny at the hands of lenders of money, and a cloud is cast upon their future by the growing hostility of public opinion to every form of monopoly, and the prospect that the law will be enforced against combinations much more vigorously than it has been. These exceptionally situated stocks afford material for ‘bear’ raids and keep the market subject to surprises and reactions; but, at the same time, these conditions produce fluctuations in prices that are conducive to speculative transactions.

Apart from these influences, the tendencies are toward a better condition of the market. The railroads generally are in a satisfactory condition, and their prospects are more than ordinarily encouraging. The stocks of produce awaiting shipment to the seaboard are exceptionally large, and the break in the price of wheat indicates that a large tonnage of that staple may soon come forward for export. Speculation has for some months acted as a blockade to Western traffic, and the indications are that the pressure in the money market may soon compel speculative holders to release their grasp on Western products and cotton, and set them in movement Eastward. Still more important to the net profits of the railroads is the early opening of several months of travel connected with the World's Fair, which will be a valuable boon to the railroads of every section, and not only to the trunk lines but equally to their feeders. This year may therefore be reasonably expected to prove one of unprecedented net earnings. So far, these prospects have had no other effect upon prices than to partially check the decline arising from the special financial derangements of the last four months; and therefore the market stands in a position calculated to result in a material improvement in the value of railroad investments.

The market, however, cannot yet be regarded as safe against the influences of the deranged financial situation. That situation is steadily improving; but there are contingencies which, so long as they remain possible, must prevent a complete recovery of confidence. The money market, though working into a better state and likely to become much easier after the first half of April, is still stringent and unfavorable to contracting time loans. We have entered the season when exports of gold must be expected as a matter of course, and it can only be conjectured what proportions they may assume. The banks, however, will be in a position to meet it when the current of money from the interior turns this way, as soon it will do.

There are, however, certain factors which affect favorably the possibilities of any adverse outcome from gold exports. In view of the abnormally large stocks of exportable products, it seems almost inevitable that our exports must materially increase from this time forward; and, if the exports should be proportioned to the over-supplies, the outflow of gold might easily fall below the usual average. In other words, as the exports of products have been deferred beyond the usual period and the exports of gold have been correspondingly increased for the last three months, it is reasonable to sup-

pose, all other things being equal, that during the next three months the merchandise exports will largely take the place of gold shipments.

Again, the apprehensions connected with the low condition of the Treasury gold reserve are fast subsiding. There is no doubt that the Secretary of the Treasury has made arrangements through which he can procure any needed amount of gold on immediate demand, either from home or foreign sources; which disposes of the possibility of any further trouble in that quarter. As, however, the Treasury holdings of ‘free gold’ are increasing and the revenues of the Government are unexpectedly large, the balance of probabilities is against the Treasury needing to get gold through borrowing. Another favorable circumstance has arisen in the evident disposition of foreign bankers to employ liberal balances at this centre so long as the rate of interest remains so much higher than in Europe. This disposition is the more likely to continue from the fact that the general conditions influencing European markets are calculated to keep large amounts of capital out of fixed investments.

So far as respects the foreign markets for our securities, the prospect seems to be on the whole encouraging. At London, there has been a revival of speculative interest in them, which is well maintained, and the investment movement seems to still balance in our favor. Evidently foreign investors are disposed to take a favorable view of the probabilities of our suspending purchases of silver so soon as Congress can deal with that question; and that probability is strengthened by the fact that the latest formal canvass of the attitude of members of Congress on the question shows a stronger sentiment in favor of repealing the Sherman Act than has been supposed to exist.

Taking the situation as a whole, we conclude that while it is not at present one that warrants over sanguine expectations, yet it does warrant the expectation of a steady improvement in tone and an advance in prices; but as the ‘bears’ are still wearing their war paint reactions must be expected.”

DRY GOODS.—The cold weather has been somewhat of a drawback to the dry goods trade, but as warmer and more spring-like weather may henceforth be expected sorting orders and the retail departments will soon show a much larger volume. Meanwhile travellers have started out on their sorting trips, and orders for seasonable goods are coming in with more freedom than for the previous two or three weeks, and the market has a firmer tone, but it is yet too early to give results. Prices of both cotton and woollen goods are firm. There is a demand for dressed styles of printed cottons, ginghams and cashmeres, etc. Silks and satins have also received a good deal of attention. It certainly does not look as if the country was being impoverished when people can indulge in expensive goods. An exchange remarks that some retail dry goods merchants busy themselves at this season in going over the numerous orders that they have given and cancelling what does not suit them. It is a wise thing, even after an order has been given, to revise and cull out goods that a retailer sees he will not require. On the other hand we believe there are a number of unprincipled men who order from several houses and, afterwards, in comparing prices in different lines, reject whatever they find in one that is higher than another. Cancellations of this kind are not honorable to the reputation of a business man. All cable reports speak of advancing prices in foreign linen markets. At present the conditions may be taken to mean a limited supply and a strong demand. Advancing prices are a natural sequence of such conditions. In linen departments business is unusually good. It is a wise calculation of buyers that large profits can be gained by purchasing early. It is a fact that merchants are buying more liberally than usually. Wise merchants are alive to the advantages of thus early securing supplies on what is assuredly a rising market.

BREADSTUFFS.—There is only a moderate jobbing movement in the local flour market to supply home requirements, and dealers confine their purchases to small lots. Oatmeal meets with a quiet retail demand at steady prices. Stocks are in keeping with wants. The feed market is fairly active. Stocks are rather light, and, while quotations are unchanged, there is an easier feeling apparent. In the west wheat has fluctuated more during the past two weeks than it has for a considerable time before, but the general tendency has been and now is towards lower prices. This is largely due to the development of very much larger reserves than it was thought existed being pushed forward to market, and to encouraging reports of the appearance of and prospects for the coming season's crop, which promises to be a very large one. Lower prices will induce freer shipment to Europe, and if this movement assumes the proportions that some expect it will promptly restore the balance of trade, which has been much disturbed for some time, and stop or largely diminish the export of gold from this continent.

PROVISIONS.—The provision market continues dull and inactive, with the exception of a moderate local movement in smoked meats and lard at prices within quotations. Pork is a shade weaker, and holders show more disposition to meet buyers. Dressed hogs are quiet and prices are nominal. In Chicago pork and lard have been steady, but hogs declined 10 cents. In Liverpool provisions have ruled quiet with prices steady to firm. A Chicago letter reports that provisions were severely raided by local shorts, who covered freely when commission houses sold on stop orders. There were indications of heavy buying of September lard for the Fairbank people, and the feeling was steadier on the theory that weak holders were pretty well unloaded.

BUTTER.—The butter market in this city continues in good shape under an active local demand and moderate supplies. Prices all round are well

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

GENTLEMAN.—I was troubled with dyspepsia for about four years. I noticed an advertisement of Burdock Blood Bitters, so I started to use it and soon found that there was nothing to equal it. It took just three bottles to effect a perfect cure in my case.

maintained, and outside figures are realized for choice parcels in small lots. In Toronto the butter market is at the moment strong. There is a scarcity of all kinds, and demand is good. About all the old stock of creamery butter that has been selling there at 20c. is cleaned out. Good creamery tubs sell at 24c. to 25c. a pound, rolls at 20c., and pound prints at 27c. There is nothing new in the Montreal butter market just now, but new creamery is expected to be on that market in good-sized quantities during the current month. In London, G. B., the market for butter has assumed a weaker tone, and all grades tend downwards. Danish has slipped another 4 kroners at Copenhagen, and little is doing in the currencies—up to 116s. Trade is very dull in French and weak for Friesland, while less is doing in Italian, though the demand is fairly good. There is a good demand for finest Australasian at 108s., and very selling slowly at 90s. to 104s. Inferior are neglected at rates running down to 70s. American factories are still nominally quoted at 66s. to 70s., with no business doing. Canadian creameries 94s. to 100s.

CHEESE.—There is a quiet local enquiry for cheese, and the small stocks here are about ample for the demand. Advice from the other side are to the effect that the wind-up is unfavorable. The trouble, according to private advices, seems to be in the comparatively heavy offerings of summer goods from cold storage at figures much below the ruling quotations for fall makes, and these low prices are troubling buyers.

EGGS.—There was a little flurry in eggs about the close of Lent, and for a day or two high prices were demanded and paid. But this was soon over, and as the market is being pretty liberally supplied, stocks have become somewhat in excess of the demand, and this had the effect of weakening values, which are quoted at 14c. to 15c., the latter for choice extra lots. The local demand is only fair. In London eggs are about the lowest market of any. Prices have run down to the lowest possible basis, and the demand is very slow.

APPLES.—Large quantities of apples are being shipped just now from Toronto to England. One local firm at no in Toronto having lately shipped from one thousand to three thousand barrels weekly. Dealers in Ontario expect an advance in England very shortly. On the other hand advices from Liverpool report the worst smash in the apple market there that has been experienced since last fall—real good stock having sold down to 11s. and 12s. per bbl., showing a loss to shippers of \$1 and over per bbl. The above demoralized state of the market is certainly not the result of any large importations. In this country stocks are quite large enough and prices range from \$2 for fair stock up to \$3 for fancy spies.

DRIED FRUIT.—Nothing particularly new has developed during the week. Prices rule steady to firm, but the demand is very light. The market for Valencia raisins is strong, but there is scarcely anything doing in them. Currants continue in fairly good demand and are firm at unchanged prices. Prunes also are firm and in fair demand.

SUGAR.—The market for refined sugar is decidedly brisker, and considerable sales are reported to have been made from all the Canadian refineries, though the price of granulated has been advanced almost 3c. within the past few days and the probabilities strongly favor a further increase. Western men appear to be fully alive to the situation and have bought freely. Raw sugar is 6d. to 9d. higher in London and firmer in New York, sales of Cuba crystals being reported in the latter market at 39-16c. cost and freight, and granulated is up to 47c. Latest London advices report raw sugar stronger at 16s. 10d. for Java and 15s. 3d. for April beet.

MOLASSES is firm in sympathy with the late advance at the Islands, where Barbadoes is quoted at 13c. first cost. Late advices from the Islands report the crop of Barbadoes below an average.

TEAS.—Prices are firm and the demand continues fairly active, although hardly so much so as a week or so ago. Low and medium grades seem to be still the ones most in demand, particularly for Ceylons and Assams. According to the latest advices the London tea market continues to show a strong demand for low price grades of all kinds. Medium to fine remain neglected. A feature of this market is that as common teas harden finer lots become weaker. All the lower sorts of Indian, Chinese and Ceylons are very firm. It is worthy of note that really fine teas are to be had at 2d. per pound more than the commonest descriptions.

COFFEE.—The local market is firm under a fair enquiry. Of the New York coffee market the Commercial Bulletin says:—"A great many buyers are still disturbed and perplexed over the situation on Brazil grades, and even some who commence to feel the need of supplies rather incline to stand off a while longer until the result of the March speculative deal at home and abroad is known, as it is believed that upon that more pronounced action can be based. Outside the large distributing centres the interior accumulations of stock are believed to have worked down into very small proportions. Some little uncertainty prevailed regarding values, but at the close it seemed to be conceded that 17 1/2c. was about all that could be made on No. 7, and offerings indeed were made at that, spot and to arrive."

FISH.—There is nothing new to note in the local market regarding fish. The consumptive enquiry in this province is practically nil, and there is no demand from abroad. At the same time the weather is too rough and stormy to permit our fishermen to go out, so that the business is as stagnant as it can possibly be. Meanwhile stocks are pretty well down now, and are all in a few hands, so that when the new catch begins to come in it can be readily handled. The Montreal fish market is quiet. Stocks there are generally small. One firm has a comparatively large supply of haddock on hand which is not considered as very desirable property, and some other holders have rather more herrings in their stores than they wish for, but, as above stated, the market is pretty well cleaned up. The demand is slow, and prices are more or less nominal. In Gloucester, Mass., the George's fleet continues to send in large catches. There has been a slight increase in the receipts of codfish and halibut, while some good haddock fares have also

come in. The southern mackerel fleet is reported to have taken a few fish, and this has stimulated interest in its movements, and the arrival of a fare at New York is awaited with expectancy. George's codfish (now) is quoted at \$7 per qtl. for large and \$5 for small.

Long standing cases of asthma are relieved by Johnson's Anodyne Lintiment taken internally.

LYCEUM THEATRE, ZERA MEMON, Manager.

2nd WEEK, commencing MONDAY, APRIL 10.

The Popular Character Comedian, MR. WALLACE HOPPER

Supported by the Talented Young Actress, MISS NELLA ROBINSON, And an Excellent Company.

PLAYING POPULAR LAYS AT POPULAR PRICES.

CHANGE OF BILL EVERY NIGHT.

EVENING PRICES 25 CTS. & 35 CTS. Saturday Matinee at 2. Prices 15 Cts. & 25 Cts.

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

GROCERIES.

Table listing various grocery items such as Sugars, Tea, Molasses, and Biscuits with their respective prices.

BREADSTUFFS

Business is quiet, we may say dull. In prices, very little change to note. Wheat went off in the States, but is coming on again in price. Some Canadian millers have advanced their prices on flour, and we may look for firm markets. Oatmeal and cats remain steady. Cornmeal quiet. In mill-feeds prices are slightly easier on bran. Middlings hold firm. We make no changes in quotations.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table listing various fruits such as Apples, Oranges, Lemons, and Bananas with their respective prices.

FISH.

Table listing various fish such as Mackenzies, Herring, Salmon, and Cod with their respective prices.

PROVISIONS.

Table listing various provisions such as Beef, Pork, Lard, and Hams with their respective prices.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Table listing various butter and cheese products such as Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints and Canadian Township with their respective prices.

SALT.

Table listing various salt products such as Factory Filled and Fine Liverpool bag with their respective prices.

AN EASTER BRIDAL.

BY HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.

The Easter blooms were still fresh and fair about the chancel, and where Lilia stood with the lovely things massed behind, she was half absorbed into their whiteness, her own loveliness as white, her own face as radiant, her eyes full of strange sweet light, as if she were looking in the eyes of a supernal spirit. It hardly seemed, indeed, as if the only spirit that she saw was the soul that had been born again in Lawrence Rivers as he gazed upon Rose Lothian in her bridal beauty.

Rose Lothian's beauty had always been bridal beauty to Lawrence. He had meant to marry her when he first saw her, almost a dozen years ago, a slip of a girl, slim as a reed, shy, elusive, laughing, blushing, thinking of anything but love till love surprised her. Fluttering here, there, and everywhere, like a silver-winged fritillary, always in the air before him, but never alighting, whether hindered by herself or by the jealous care of the relative she visited in the city, he sought in vain the chance to speak to her of his wishes. One midnight, going along with a party of friends who had been dining much too gaily, he saw a brougham come dashing down a side street. In turning the corner the driver's hat flew off. The man drew up his horses and left the box to regain his hat. In another moment Lawrence, exchanging laughs with his comrades, had climbed to the box, gathered up the reins, and dashed off, the driver running after and shouting with all his lungs, but the whole equipage was out of sight before a policeman could be found. It was a silly affair, of course, that but for the exhilaration of the sharp night air after the wine would not have happened. As soon as he had driven through two or three empty streets he saw his folly. He began to wonder if there were people inside, and whether he should get down and leave them to their fate, and, if not, whither should he drive. And at the same time a woman's voice with a maid's accent called from the window of the carriage: "John! John! where are you driving? This is not the way to the Brunswick." And, thanking his fortunate stars, he turned about without a word, pulled his hat over his eyes, and made for the Brunswick at a rattling gait, bringing up with a flourish, and holding his whip erect, and trusting that Rose Lothian and her aunt's maid would alight without assistance. But, after the total depravity of inanimate things, the carriage door would not open; there was not a soul near; there was nothing for it but to open the door himself and trust to luck. And then Rose Lothian, holding a coin in her fingers, and just about to drop it in his palm, started, looked him full in the face a moment, and said, "Pray come in, Dr. Rivers, and explain John's cruel behavior to my aunt." And then and there he had to explain the stupid matter to her instead, and throw himself on her mercy. "Really," she made answer, after a moment's survey of his flushed countenance, and with a dignity one would not have expected of her sixteen years, "I am so dull I fail to see the brilliancy of such an exploit. Forgive you! I have nothing to forgive. It is John's forgiveness that you want. There must be some one about who will see to the horses till he returns." And she passed and left him as if he had been withered by her innocent scorn. John's forgiveness indeed!

The next time he saw her she returned with Lilia and her aunt from a European journey, and he was established as colleague with her father in the wide practice of a country physician, invaluable to the old doctor, with his fresh knowledge, his active youth, his acute intelligence, and his courageous and adventurous spirit. He had sought the position against the advice of all his friends, who regarded the city as the place for his talent, for no other reason than Rose herself. A young physician on whom an older one relies does not legitimately amuse himself as other people may. Rose, in her gayeties, was all but inaccessible to him; but he, in his preoccupations, seemed equally remote to her. Occasionally, however, he came down the river in his canoe, and on the sands near the lighthouse made one of the company, whose life he became and who were one and all his allies, attracted, if not by the blue wildfire of his eyes, by his comeliness, like that of some typical young Norse, yet his sunny temper and his sparkle of wit; or he joined a riding party across country, with his great black horse Dragoner, a powerful brute that none but he could master, and on whose back he worked off the superabundant vitality that not even the fatigues of his profession could reduce. Much more frequently he brought his pipe, by permission, to the piazza on the soft spring and summer evenings, and formal and stately toward Rose, kept the others absorbed in the charm of what he had to say, or else listened to Maurice playing on his violin within, the lamp-light transfiguring his face and falling on Lilia's in a glory, while the doctor and Rose sat outside with him, the doctor grumbling about the new electric light that had trailed out from the city lately to the edge of the suburban town, destroying night; but both of them, nevertheless, enjoying the night and the music, as if they transformed with their measured heart-beats the breath of sweetbrier and honeysuckle and thyme to the rhythm of the strains.

And distant as he was to Rose, her manner was as indifferent to him; fluttering gayly round others, she had no quip or prank for him; she came dancing along at any time, singing the words that always seemed to be running in her memory—

"In some sweet year
Of some sweet sphere,
Afar from here,
I wait you dear —"

182, "THE CREAM OF THE HAVANA CROP."

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as lightly as if he were but the assistant peeling drugs in her father's office. She never turned to him with a glance when the burden of Maurice's violin grew too beautiful for words; she never gave him the chance to please her; and she had hardly ever been seen alone with him a moment. One evening, as they sat on the piazza, a stroller paused—for they were near the highway—and looked at them, and asked for money. Dr. Lothian had just been called in, Lawrence was dismissing the tramp with a curt word when Rose took out her little purse to look for some pennies. In an instant the man had snatched it, but in another instant a blow from Lawrence sent the man reeling and the purse scattering. Then, as the creature slunk away, Lawrence stooped to gather the silver.

"Is it all there?" he asked.

"There—there is one piece missing," she murmured.

"Well," he said, "it can't be far."

"Afar from here
I wait you dear,"

he hummed. "Oh, I beg your pardon! What is this? No; a bit of moonshine."

Rose, however, still went looking up and down the walk outside the gate.

"Well, never mind," he said; "let it be, to surprise some urchin with whole continents of taffy to-morrow."

"But I wouldn't lose it for anything," she exclaimed, before she thought; and she went along, bending over the turf and pebbles, with a heightening color in her cheek. "Ah, here it is!" and she stooped and caught up the bit of silver, and dropped it in her pocket so swiftly that one might have said it was with a singular air of secrecy.

"I suppose it is your lucky penny," he said. "But why did you do that furtively? Why are you blushing about it so, pray? And now why are you laughing? Are you one of the damsels that Spenser stole from Tasso, that laughter to her blushing gave more grace, and blushing to her laughter? I have always suspected it." How sweet and strong the music throbbed now, playing with passion of love and death across their lightness!

"As if one could see a blush by moonlight!" she said, in an irritated way. "And why should I be blushing?"

"Why indeed? Unless—I believe it is the sixpence you broke with some—"

"It is the piece of money I was going to give the driver of my aunt's carriage a year and a half ago," she exclaimed, in a swift and sudden transport of imprudence.

And then, as if the world had rolled over the other way. "Oh, Rose, do you remember that?" he cried.

"Do you suppose I have forgotten it?"

"I hoped you had, and now you destroy all hope."

She hesitated, looked at him, fiery and splendid in the moonshine, just on the edge of dejection; again the music came pulsing with its story of joy and shadow of sorrow. "I—don't—see—why," she said. And then suddenly they disappeared where the boughs bent all about them, and the tones of the violin came to them like the wail of the south wind in the dusky depth of the leaves it lifted to let the moonbeams through.

"I should never have dared tell you—at least not yet—that I meant you to be my wife if I had to storm the gates of Heaven for you, had it not been for Maurice's violin," he said when they parted that night. "Don't you remember that when the prophet wanted to feel the spirit of the Lord he called for a minstrel?" And he looked back at her standing in the full light, with the soft glow in her brown eyes, the flush on her cheek, the smile about her dimpled mouth, the darkness of down-dropping hair disordered on his breast, and thanked the spell of moonlight and of music that had melted all her mood and broken her reserve and made her his, and knew he did not deserve her, and loved her all the more because he did not.

It seemed to Rose, then, in her gladness over Lawrence's coming, her sadness over his going, her outlook on his every motion, her sense of possession, her delight at his mastery, her pleasure in his lordly grace and graciousness and splendid beauty, and in his talent which her father had called pre-eminent, that no one had ever had a lover before. Lilia and Maurice—oh, well, they were different. They had tumbled together as babies; they had gone hand in hand as youth and maiden. They were now simply one soul in two bodies; they could all but read one another's thoughts. There had been no doubt or hesitation or coquetries or storming of citadels there. There had been no formal proposal or acceptance possibly; it had all been taken for granted since they could remember. "When we are married," they said long ago, without having asked each other if that should ever be; anything else would have been disloyalty. Maurice had just made a great sacrifice; he had given up his desire to devote his life to music, since his father was unhappy at the thought of his not following the profession of the law and continuing the family tradition of generations. And now he and Lilia, every night after he came back from town, gave the greater part of the evening to violin and song, she at the piano, and now and then carrying the strain along with her rich contralto tones that had in them the resonance of softly clashing silver bells. Indeed, Maurice was a sort of incarnate music in himself. In his slender frame all was harmonious line and curve; in his face, with its wonderful delicacy, its pallor, its gypsy black hair, its eyes like midnight stars, strange tunes and

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Involved measures seemed wrought out; and his nature, his inner being, was dominated by that order, that secret of music which is the secret of the song the stars sing together.

But as time went on with her engagement, Rose looked at Lilla and her lover with something like envy at that repose of blessed calm and certainty which was theirs. Lilla, for instance, knew that Maurice would be with her at the hour he gave; if he were not, she was quiet and glad still in the assurance that it was all right now, and would be all right when he did come. But Rose herself—of course a physician could not command all his time; he was at the beck and call of pain and suffering through all the country-side. But the time that he could command—not half of that was he spending either with Rose or with his books. Now that he had made sure of her, he remembered that there were other pleasures in the world than her society, and he sought them. "You see," he said, when he saw that she was disturbed, "time is short. When we are husband and wife" and he looked at her with a certain roguish shyness that won away all her displeasure—"I shall have to settle down into the good family man. And isn't it better for me to have my sling now?"

"I don't see any need of that," Rose answered, her head on his shoulder.

"Nor I. Take it as I go along; the better way. No, I shall never be that dummy, the good family man. The world is too full, too large, too rich. I must make the most of it. Other stars after this. But here, the whole of this!"

"You are the whole of it to me," she said, lifting her face.

"And when you are so beautiful, with the tears spinning off those lashes like a night shower across stars, you eclipse and cover all the rest of it for me. But, my little Rose, you couldn't care so much for me if I were one tone of one string; if I were the good dummy we spoke of. How tired of me you would become! I hold you by reason of these things you don't approve. And, anyway, you can't change the spots of the leopard."

"There is no leopard in the case," she murmured. "The only thing is that I can't believe you love me, when you could be with me, and be with Maurice and Lilla and my father too, and you prefer to play bowls with common idlers, and to sit in the tavern talking to people not fit for you to know."

"That is just what I say. It takes all sorts of people to make a world—and I acquaint myself with the world. Of course they are not fit for you to know. But I extract all the honey there is in every flower and bring it to you, why do you exact more?"

"I have all the honey I want," she said, half pouting, half laughing.

"Then what are you complaining of?" he asked, laughing too. "Can't you trust me, Rose?"

And there, smiling in each other's eyes, love uppermost once more, it ended for the time. But only for the time. Presently there was discontent abroad that the young physician was not to be found where he should be, and was neglecting his patients and rumor of strange things were brought to the old colleague, who took it upon him gravely and gently to deal with the reprobate. But Lawrence drew himself up with dignity, and declined to have his personal habits made the subject of conversation. Then things ran on more smoothly for a little. Club rooms and tavern saw less of Lawrence, and Dragoner took him and Maurice on long spins into the country, and as he saw more and more of the lofty purity and stainless quality of Maurice, a gloom began to oppress him, as if he saw a gulf between them.

"What is the use?" he said to Maurice.

"Why not take your pleasure where you can get it?"

"It isn't pleasure," said Maurice; "it is insanity."

"Death is the end of life," hummed Lawrence. "Ah, why should life all labor be?"

"Are you going downward with the beasts, then, Lawrence?"

"I tend that way," he said carelessly. "Come now, Maurice, you're the only thing that staggers me. You're the finest development of matter I know, and what freak of the gods makes you destructible? If it wasn't that I can't tell where you end and spirit begins, I give the whole thing up, and go to the dogs my own way."

"And Rose?"

"Yes," said Lawrence, his face darkening, "Rose. Sometimes I think it will end by her throwing me over. And the best thing for her. And then facills! The fact is I've had a fatal push, thrust, impetus, given to me somewhere—"

"There is no such impetus. It was all in your letting go in those medical student days. All the impetus there is lies in the dust of which we are made, or rather that is always pulling us back."

"Much pulling back it has done for you, Maurice."

"Ah, you don't know! But then I had Lilla."

"And I have Rose, and am losing her," cried the other. "I am losing her, and myself too, because I have no power over this devil of thirst in me, this love of chance in dice and cards, these mad excitements in which only I am alive, and which are my master."

"There is always one moment in which you are master; the last moment before you fall. Plant your will there, Lawrence. Say it is Rose, home, children, health, happiness, respect, success. Say it is loftier life beyond this—"

There were tears in Lawrence's eyes, but they dashed away like a sun-shower in the laugh that rose to his lips.

"Maurice, now man to man and no paltering," said he, "do you really look out for a life beyond this?"

(To be continued.)

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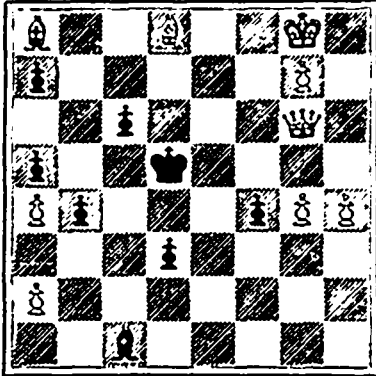
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 156.

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| 1 B-Q8 | 1 K-K4 |
| 2 P-K3 etc. | If 1 K-Kt4 |
| 2 R-Kt6ch, etc. | If 1 K-Kt6 |
| 2 Kt x Poh, etc. | If 1 P x R |
| 2 P-K3ch, etc. | If 1 P-Q6 |
| 2 Kt-Q3ch, etc. | |

Solved by D. A. G.

PROBLEM 159.

Black 8 pieces.



White 9 pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

GAME No. 160.

Awarded a "brilliance" prize at the Sixth American Chess Congress.

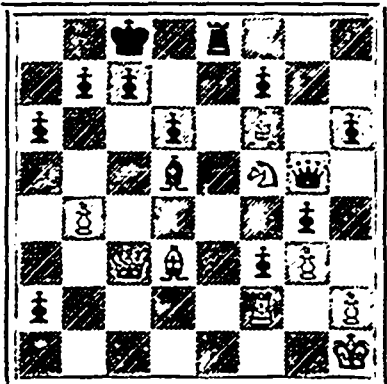
RUY LOPEZ.

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1 P-K4 | 1 P-K4 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | 2 Kt-QB3 |
| 3 B-Kt5 | 3 P-QR3 |
| 4 B-R4 | 4 Kt-B3 |
| 5 P-Q3 | 5 P-QKt4 |
| 6 B-Kt3 | 6 B-B4 |
| 7 P-B3 | 7 P-Q4 |
| 8 P x P | 8 Kt x P |
| 9 Q-K2 | 9 Castles |
| 10 Q-K4! | 10 B-K3 |
| 11 Kt x P | 11 Kt x Kt |
| 12 Q x Kt | 12 Kt-QKt5 |
| 13 Castles | 13 Kt x QP |
| 14 Q-R5! | 14 B x B |
| 15 P x B | 15 R-Ksq |
| 16 Kt-Q2 | 16 Q-K2 |
| 17 P-QKt4 | 17 B x P (ch)!! |
| 18 K-Rsq | 18 Q-K8! |
| 19 P-R3 | 19 Kt x B!! |
| 20 R x Q | 20 R x R (ch) |
| 21 K-R2 | 21 B-Kt8 (ch) |
| 22 K Kt3 | 22 R-Kt6 (ch) |
| 23 K-Kt4 | 23 Kt-K7 |
| 24 Kt-Bsq | 24 P-Kt3 |
| 25 Q-Q5 | 25 P-R4 (ch) |
| 26 K-Kt5 | 26 K-Kt2!! |
| 27 Kt x R | 27 P-B3 (ch) |
- and mates in two moves.

END-GAME.

From the *Strategie*. Between two players of St. Petersburg Club In all its bearings it is a splendid bit of chess, every move on the part of black being as strong as brilliant.

Black—Mr. Kostrowitsky.



White—Mr. G. W.

Black having the move, the game continued—

- | | |
|---------|----------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1 | Q x B! |
| 2 Q-QB | Q-QKt7!! |
| 3 Q-KB | Q x R |
| 4 Q x Q | R-K8, ch. |
| 5 Q x R | P-B7, dis. ch. |
- And black mates in two more moves.

COMMENTS.

No solutions have thus far been received to the helpmate given two weeks ago, and we are sorry our solvers should have neglected it. The position was:—White king at KRsq; a white rook at RKt8; and a white pawn at QR7. The black king stood at QR7, and black pawns at KR6 and KR7. White to play first, and with his assistance black to mate on the fourth move. The operation is effected as follows. The white rook plays to KKtsq, and pawn takes rook, becoming a bishop. The white pawn on QR7 then moves to R8 becoming a rook and giving check, which is covered by the black bishop moving to QR2. The white rook next goes to KKt8, and the black pawn advances to KR7. Finally the white rook plays to KKtsq, the black pawn takes the rook, becomes a queen and gives mate.

A chess column has lately been established in the *Guardian* of Charlottetown, P. E. I., with a notation differing considerably from the one ordinarily in use. In place of the K, Q, R and other familiar signs, the pieces are designated by the primary letters of the alphabet, beginning in order from the QR. Thus the queen would be represented by D, the king by E, the king's rook by H, small letters being used for the pawns. The editor claims that it is simpler in application, free from ambiguity, and offers less chance of typographical errors than the common method, all of which is true enough. The knight's play is very much simpler, and that is perhaps the most striking instance in favor of the system adopted by the *Guardian*. But people in general do not care to keep in mind the key to such a cryptogram, and if a simple philosophic manner of notation be desirable, the International Notation is certainly the best.

PROBLEM 160.

Is a very good specimen of the work of Aurelio Abela, a famous Spanish composer.

White—K at QR8; Q at KKt2; R's at Q4 and Ksq; B at QB7; Kt at KR6.

Black—K at K6; Kt's at Q6 and K7, P's at Q4 and KKt6.

White to play and mate in two moves.

MINING.

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

A GALA DAY AT MONTAGU

THE STARTING OF THE SYMON-KAYE CRUSHER.

Last Wednesday we were at Montagu when Mr. Alfred Woodhouse, managing director of the Symon-Kaye mine, laid off the site of the new crusher building, and predicted that the ten stamp mill would be at work by April 15th. Old miners in the district shook their heads and winking knowingly said it was impossible. They also stated a number of reasons for their belief, the principal being that it was impracticable to excavate for the foundations as the surface was frozen solid, and generally that the severe winter weather was all against such an undertaking. Mr. Woodhouse simply laughed in his sarcastic way, and gave instructions to go ahead.

As a result he was able to issue invitations to a large number of guests to attend the opening of the mill Monday last, April 3rd, or twelve days in advance of the predicted time.

In response to the invitations sent out, a party of forty or more ladies and gentlemen met in Dartmouth on Monday morning last, and were driven to Montagu in several of Green's large wagons. It was unfortunately a cold, raw day, and the delightful scenery on the way was seen at its worst. In the party were Premier and Mrs. Fielding, Atty.-General and Mrs. Longley, Doctor Gilpin and many well-known mining men.

The carriage containing the government party broke an axle when within a quarter of a mile of the mine, which caused Green to exclaim that the Government were too heavy a load for him to carry, but nevertheless, as they always do—they got there all the same.

At the mine they met more guests from Waverley, Montagu and other sections, making a "goodly party," and while the pump was being refitted they strolled round and thoroughly inspected the surface buildings and plant.

At 1.45 p. m. all was in readiness, and Mrs. Fielding pulled the lever setting the machinery in motion and starting the mill.

Mr. Boyd explained the working of the ores for the benefit of the uninitiated, and at two the party sat down to a sumptuous lunch served in the mill building. Messrs Woodhouse and Boyd, the hosts of the occasion, had seats at the head of the table, with Mrs. Fielding and Mr. Longley on their right and Mrs. Longley and Premier Fielding on their left. The ubiquitous Clancy was present with a staff of waiters, and the wants of the guests, it is needless to say, were well supplied. Toasts were then in order, and were responded to by Premier Fielding, the Attorney General, Mr. Woodhouse, Mr. Boyd and others. The celerity with which the work had been accomplished drew many encomiums from the guests, and Mr. Boyd very modestly explained the system under which the work had been inaugurated and completed.

Mr. Woodhouse, in the closing remarks of his speech, proposed the health of Mr. Boyd, and his staff of employees. He said that the visitors could see what Mr. Boyd had accomplished, but he wished to particularly mention the staff, Mr. Gainer, a great architect in timber, Mr. Fraser, the right-hand man of Mr. Boyd and head of all the machinery, Mr. Taylor, who had during a blizzard gone 30 miles to take down the mill which he has since re-erected so perfectly, Mr. Brown, the reliable surface overseer, Mr. Skerry, the black-mith, and Mr. Rankin, all of whom had worked over hours night and day to push forward the work with a will.

The underground foreman, Mr. D. Rankin, a very experienced gold miner, gave it as his opinion that the mine was very rich, and guaranteed to keep the stamps supplied with plenty of good crushing material.

After the guests had had their lunch, the miners had their turn, and the opening of the Symon Kaye crusher was celebrated in right royal style, Mr. Woodhouse explaining that in all instances where he had been connected with the opening of mills abroad, similar ceremonies had been observed.

In due time, having thoroughly enjoyed the day, the guests took their departure and arrived in Dartmouth in time for the quarter to six boat.

We are authorized to say that the Queens County Mine, Whiteburn, is making an excellent appearance under the careful superintendence of Mr. R. R. McLeod. In a later issue some detailed description of the progress that has been made in lifting the cloud from this mine will be given.—*Gold Hunter*.

Vogler's Cove.—*Editor Critic*—The mill at Vogler's Cove which is being built by the Vogler's Cove Gold Mining Company will be running early in April. The dam and race are completed, and James W. Ferguson the manager informs us he has now got a number of miners at work stripping quartz which shows well. He intends to put on more miners as soon as the mill is finished.—*Miner*.

MINING SOCIETY OF NOVA SCOTIA.—Owing to pressure on our columns and to our having to go to press a day earlier than usual on account of Good Friday, we had only space in our last issue for a brief mention of the annual meeting of the above society. The proceedings, especially the papers and the discussion thereon, proved very interesting and should be reported in full. If we are able to secure the full report we will publish it in a future issue, but at present will touch on a few matters that were omitted from our last report. At the afternoon session the President read a very feeling and able address,

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CIGAR?

and a vote of thanks was moved and carried commending the retiring officers, most of whom by the way were re-elected, the best possible proof that their services were fully appreciated. Mr J. R. Lithgow resigned the treasuryship so positively that Mr. T. F. Gue was elected in his stead, the only change made in the list of officers, but some new blood was admitted to the Council. After the election of officers Capt. Geo. A. Macduff of Waverley read his paper on the "Crawford Mill and Mechanical Gold Extractor" and the discussion was continued on Mr. Wilson's paper. Captain Macduff's paper will be open for discussion at the next meeting, and as it was both instructive and interesting, we shall try and secure it for publication.

ISAAC'S HARBOR.—Richardson Gold Mine.—Capt. S. R. Giffen, manager of the Richardson gold mine, at Goldbrook, Isaac's Harbor, brought a brick of gold to town on Monday. It weighed 188 ounces, represents one month's working, and was crushed from 350 tons of quartz. The bolt from which this quartz was taken is from eight to fifteen feet thick, and on it the company, of which G. A. Pyke is president, has one hundred acres. A fifteen stamp mill is now employed, and preparations are commencing for adding five more stamps, making twenty in all. This increase will enable the company to crush fully 500 tons of quartz per month. Two shafts are sunk, one 35 feet deep and the other sixty feet. Three pennyweights of gold to the ton pays working expenses.

GOLD—GENERAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1892.

(From the Report of the Nova Scotia Department of Mines)

District.	No. Mins.	Days' Labor.	Mills.	Tons Crushed.	Yield of Gold per ton.			Total Yield of Gold.		
					Oz.	Dwts.	Gr.	Oz.	Dwts.	Gr.
Tangier }	2	3172	2	311	6	15	103	8	..	..
Mooseland }	2	17032	2	2259	1	7	3093	13	2	2
Oldham }	2	14309	4	7189	6	11	2335	16	10	10
Caribou }	4	18094	1	3625	13	18	2482	11	12	12
Moose River }	2	11702	1	4220	4	22	1042	10	..	..
Stormont }	2	4470	2	893	4	..	179	8	20	20
Salmon River }	1	6640	1	1716	5	15	2201	10	0	0
Sherbrooke }	3	7772	2	2720	19	12	2656	5	14	14
Montagu }	1	9057	1	3154	5	17	906	11	..	..
Malaga }	3	12006	2	786	18	12	2400	..	14	14
Waverley }	3	5284	2	2467	8	11	1046	18	16	16
Uniacke }	2	7825	1	2412	12	13	1236	17	..	..
Lake Catches }	2	3398	3	800	10	7	412	13	..	..
Fifteen Mile Stream }	2									
Unproclaimed and other Districts. }	4									
Total..	30	120761	24	32352	..	..	19938	3	18	18

Since completion of table, additional returns from Waverley show 1051 tons of Quartz crushed, and 332 oz. of Gold for November and December, and returns from Truro Mill, Caribou, show 30 tons yielded 750 oz. for the month of December.

UNIACKE.—There are good prospects of a boom in mining in old Uniacke this summer. David McDonald, who has had the old Montreal mine cleaned out and has had a number of men working since last December, is now going to put up a mill, and as this mine was a good gold producer when operated before it is likely to prove rich yet. The C. P. F. Mining Association are going to erect a twenty stamp mill this spring, also some of the best hoisting gear that has ever been seen in Nova Scotia. It is thought they have a splendid show for gold. There is a talk of other companies starting operations when the spring opens up.—*Hants Journal.*

RICH, RED BLOOD

As naturally results from taking Hood's Sarsaparilla as personal cleanliness results from free use of soap and water. This great purifier thoroughly expels scrofula, salt rheum and all other impurities and builds up every organ of the body. Now is the time to take it.

NOTES ON SOME SPECIAL FEATURES IN LODE FORMATION AND DEPOSITION OF GOLD, AS PRESENTED IN THE WAVERLEY GOLD DISTRICT, HALIFAX CO., N. S.,

By B. C. WILSON, WAVERLEY, N. S.

Read before the Mining Society of Nova Scotia.

I do not know that a knowledge of the origin of gold would be of any practical value or add anything to the sum of human happiness, but the method of its deposition and its geological associations are of economic importance as affording inferential authority as to the best means of extracting it from the place "where they find it," as Solomon expressed it.

The question when applied to Nova Scotia deposits is usually answered upon the generally accepted theory that most of our auriferous quartz veins, now found at all angles from horizontal to vertical, were originally beds of silicious matter impregnated or charged with the constituents of the several minerals now found imbedded in them with intervening beds of slate or other rock, and built up in alternating layers much as the coal measures are, only differing in composition and presumably in age, and that apparently through the shrinking of the earth's mass and the forces of gravity calling on the outer crust to "close up" towards the centre and which crust from its acquired rigidity in consequence of exposure to external influences, could not follow in unbroken order it had to obey the inexorable mandate by reducing its surface area through a series of synclinal and anticlinal folds. Of the former, we from obvious reasons see fewer examples than of the more exposed anticlinal exhibits.

Every gold district has certain features in common with all the rest and each has other features distinctively individual, which if thoroughly studied

out afford authority for local development, in addition to those common to the whole Province, and I purpose to give you some account of these features generally and individually as presented at the Waverley gold field. This district is located 12 miles from the city of Halifax, and was among the very first half dozen discovered in the Province, and has the distinction of having had the very first licensed quartz mill in the country—NUMBER ONE—as appears on the records in the Mines Office at Halifax.

The auriferous veins of this district are on an anticlinal with an exposure of about two miles in a general east and west direction, conforming in this respect with the general trend of upheavals over the Province. A very pronounced fault or break occurs near the middle of the district, and locally causing the distinctions, East and West Waverley, and crosses the strata or line of upheaval at nearly right angles, that is, north and south, and forming the depression occupied by the chain of lakes and stream utilized years ago by the "Shubenacadie canal." This fault is the most important one of the district, and so far it has not been possible to locate any vein found on one side as a continuation of any vein from the other side. Another fault occurs on the west division which follows a surface depression about along the line dividing areas 174 and 175, but the displacement is not important and the respective veins have been located on each side of it.

The anticlinal is most pronounced on the western division, the upheaval having been greatest there, apparently, and exposing more of the auriferous lodes which stand nearly vertical in the middle of the district gradually assuming greater depression as they reach toward the western curvature. The extreme western exposure presents the continuation of the same veins round from the north dip to the southern dip as notably exhibited in the workings on the Tudor vein between 1862 and 1869.

It is a noticeable feature of the district that while we have two western curvatures and dips of the veins, as yet we cannot place our hands on any outcrop or indication of an eastern curvature or dip, nothing in fact to determine the termination of the lodes easterly.

The two western curvatures or depressions are represented: first, by the one on west Waverley including such veins as Dominion, Tudor, Taylor, No. 6, &c., some of which have been traced to and into the Canal lakes before referred to and under which the main fault occurs, but they have not been traced up to the line of fault. Beyond this commence the lodes of east Waverley (east of the fault) and they too present a west curvature and dip toward the same lakes, and extend away east indefinitely, their eastern curvature and dip not being yet demonstrated, a piece of swampy ground operating against surface exploration.

I do not consider it all proven that the two formations are identical, or rendered only apparently independent through influences of the great fault nor that they represent separate or independent anticlinals. This must be left for future developments to determine.

The ores of the district are recognized as free milling, with limited quantities of sulphurets, the gold presented in fine grains through the quartz with occasional segregated quantities of considerable value as instanced in a lot of about 500 ounces taken from about 1000 pounds of quartz from the barrel lode on east Waverley in 1862.

The Taylor and Tudor lodes were early representative lodes on the west division of the district. The first gold found on the Taylor was a nugget of 6 to 8 ounces, the ore being a well constructed quartz with but very little associated minerals. The Tudor was an exceptionally well-defined vein from 10 to 30 inches thick with well defined smooth walls, and though no large nuggets were found, small ones from 5 to 20 dwts. were frequent, and this lode was for a long time the chief gold producer of the district, the monthly brick from it at times being from 1000 to 1200 ounces.

Formerly no account was taken of the sulphurets in the ore and of the gold they carried, but latterly more attention has been directed towards them. By far the greater proportion in the Waverley ores is arsenical iron, and one distinctive feature is noticeable in the Waverley arsenites, and I am not aware whether it prevails in other districts or not, which is, that where the arsenical iron is imbedded in the body of the quartz it is usually rich in gold, but where it is situated as a slab or deposit on one side of a lode, that is mixed up with the slate and quartz on one side of the vein only, it rarely carries much gold, assaying but from 10 to 25 dollars worth per ton of concentrates.

Some thirty years ago a vein two to three inches thick was opened near the centre of the district on West Waverley which was practically solid arsenical iron, but as it showed little or no visible gold it was ignored, for no one at that time thought of an assay test. Also about the same time a vein 4 to 6 inches thick was opened on the extreme western curvature which was probably 75 to 90 per cent sulphurets, chiefly Arsenical iron, but associated freely with copper and white iron, and though presenting but very little free gold yielded under the stamps 10 to 21 dwts. per ton, but the vein being narrow and the density of the ore making it objectionable crushing, it was not worked beyond a few tons and no assay test of its value was ever made, but from my recollections of it I have every confidence it was a valuable ore and if it maintains its size will yet pay some one to work it.

The barrel lode on East Waverley carries more arsenical iron than any I know of in the district, distributed in small quantities through the quartz, and frequently in pockets from a pound to a hundred pounds, and not infrequently in lots of a ton or more, quite crowding out the quartz or more properly taking the place of the quartz in the vein, and such deposits were invariably rich in gold, but at the time they were worked, twenty-five to thirty years ago, their value was not recognized, but I have knowledge of a lot of four or five tons collected by natural concentration as it ran from the mill and taken up after a year's exposure to the elements and put through the stamps again yielding 63 dwts. of gold.

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The workings on the western division have reached nearly 400 feet in depth, and have developed no special feature beyond a comparatively well defined formation, the veins on both the north and south dips maintaining their full strength and show no sign of extinction.

One important feature demonstrated in this district is that comparatively no flow of water worth mentioning has been found in the deep workings. What has to be contended with is from surface sources largely increased in the old workings by the ill advised methods of mining twenty-five years ago where the drainage has been *into* instead of *from* the mines, but this can be avoided in the future by making new openings and operating under the old works which in general have no considerable depth.

During the first 14 years that the Waverley Mines were operated under the crude methods of those days some 51,000 ounces of gold were reported at the Mines Office, fully eight tenths of which were obtained from West Waverley, since which time until the last two or three years past all mining there was relegated to the spasmodic and destructive operations of tributors.

The ore on the east division, though discovered simultaneously with that on the west and at the time considered the richest in gold, was supposed to be circumscribed in area, and special local conditions prevented at that time any extensive operations. Yet it is on this east division where the most interesting geological problems are presented, and where glacial and pre-glacial forces have left their unmistakable imprint.

On the east side the exposed rock rises abruptly from the lake in a strong mountain range, backed by an extended table-land and attaining an altitude of 200 to nearly 300 feet in places, and this heavy deposit of metamorphic rock appears to have been an occupant in possession long anterior to the anticlinal upheaval, which brought the auriferous lodes of the Waverley district to the surface, and further, this back bone of table rock appears to have presented decided objections to being disturbed by the ambitious new comer, and if the two powers of the period exchanged any courtesies they were probably akin to those between the ant and the elephant "Who are you shoving," at any rate there are evidences of some very decided "shoving" on the part of the latest arrival and some equally obstinate resistance by the original "party in possession" and so vigorous was this conflict that the old mountain carries very conspicuous marks of it on his back, and had grudgingly to afford room for the obtrusive metaliferous veins, but still held its own so well that there are no scars on its western brow, and it had such a firm foothold under the waters of the lake below that there are no signs of his having "budded an inch."

In 1862 some drift quartz carrying gold was found on the top of this hill, and further search revealed the outcrop of a sheet of quartz lying nearly horizontal, covered with two to four feet of soil and a corresponding amount of rock, and continued workings disclosed what might aptly be termed a blanket of quartz overlying the hill and gradually dipping south, west, and north, but most decidedly to the west, or toward the lake at the foot of the hill, and several small owners soon made numerous openings on it, each apparently intent on forming open reservoirs for the local water-shed and in which they were exceptionally successful, and discounting future for immediate results, soon got it in such condition that no one could work it, not an occasional effort of tributor, who managed to find some spot of ore on high ground. But practically everything was under water and it became generally conceded that the only economic means of operating it would be through a tunnel driven from the lake level and intercepting the vein at from 200 to 400 feet from or below the surface openings and thus escape the overwhelming water of the surface. The scheme though a good one was confronted with the necessity of providing many thousand dollars to carry it out, also a further deterrent was the frequently expressed doubt of the vein existing at that depth and in such position as to be reached when proposed. But after a lapse of many years such a tunnel was eventually driven some 635 feet and last December struck the vein on the back of the crown of the anticlinal on its western dip toward and presumably under the lake where as before mentioned the old mountain has such a firm foothold.

The developments from both tunnel and surface workings are most interesting to the geologist as well as to the miner, a very interesting feature being the peculiar forms presented by the Auriferous vein.

At the outcrop it was crimped or folded together upon itself, and if smoothed out like a sheet of paper would have presented a vein not over 10 to 12 inches thick, but being folded together it filled a space of 20 to 30 inches, and with associated slate occupied a working belt of about 48 inches between the upper and lower enclosing walls of hard metamorphic rock, and when denuded of the overlying rock presented the appearance of rows of barrels and hence the name "Barrel Lode" was applied.

There was originally much speculation as to what would be the form of the vein at 300 to 400 feet below the surface. Some thought it possible that it would be smoothed out, that is, divested of its crimpings, which were presumed to be the result of surface shrinkage or compression. On the contrary the foldings as demonstrated in the tunnel workings are in no way changed beyond being apparently compacted by the increased weight of the superincumbent rock.

Whatever may have been the difference in age or time of deposition of the several strata and auriferous veins, the condition in which we find the quartz may be accepted as presumptive evidence that at the time of upheaval, the material composing the several belts must have been in different states of rigidity, as the quartzite under the barrel lode shows only occasional change of form, consequently must have been quite rigid, while the overlying rock was most pliable and conformed in some measure to the forces exerted upon it, but the auriferous belt, particularly the quartz part of it (and now the most rigid of all) and which plainly shows the marks of laminated deposition must have been the most plastic of the lot, to admit

of it carrying all its laminations unbroken through all its various bendings and curvatures, and there are instances where the quartz is found forced into wedge-shaped cracks or cavities in the rock ending in rounded edges and leaving an unfilled space at the extreme end of the split, much the form that soft putty would assume if pressed into a similar cavity, and apparently demonstrating that the infilling material was not silicious waters eventually solidified as in the case of fissure veins.

So far as present workings demonstrate, at the lower or tunnel level, which I estimate will vary at different points from 250 to 500 feet below the surface openings (not in perpendicular height, but on the dip of the vein) there is nothing to warrant the belief that the character or value of the ore is in any degree changed, or that it is richer or poorer than was the 8000 tons (or thereabouts) mined at the outcrop, nothing in fact to throw any light upon the probabilities of deep mining in the Province beyond what we already know.

The ore is identical in color, markings and associated minerals, and the gold is deposited in the matrix with the same idiosyncrasy which characterized it at the surface, and so far as can be predicted, short of milling test in about the same relative proportions.

Reviewing the foregoing from an economic or miner's standpoint, I may observe that the conformation of our Province affords but few places where this method of rescuing the ore through a tunnel, giving drainage and exit for ore without pumping or hoisting, will apply.

The rock throughout the gold series of Nova Scotia is generally compact, and after the first fifty or seventy-five feet there is very little 'coming' or bottom water to contend with. The greatest trouble being from surface sources, aggravated by the pernicious system of mining here-to-fore pursued and perpetuated in many cases to the present day of artificially carrying the natural drainage into instead of away from the mine and ensuring to the persevering miner a supply of water sufficient to keep him poor and busy all his lifetime in keeping it out. If, however, the surface accumulations from whatever cause or source can be gathered and carried off by gravity, then further and deeper workings, though below Atlantic or other drainage level, can be conducted with such an immunity from this indispensable element in the wrong place, that it becomes a consideration if it is not economy to incur the initial outlay for drainage, large though it be, where conditions make it practicable.

Returning to geological considerations again. There was one interesting feature presented on the Barrel Lode which has never been my privilege to witness elsewhere, viz: glacial markings on quartz.

When in the surface workings, the soil was removed from the rock overlying the quartz at or near the outcrop, the striae or glacial footprints were such as to rejoice the heart of an enthusiastic geologist, and in fact many are yet visible on portions of the undisturbed rock. In one spot where the auriferous vein protruded through its metamorphic covering, a strip of quartz 25 feet long by 8 or 10 feet wide had been exposed to glacial scouring, the inequalities worn down, and the quartz polished like a piece of ivory, and eroded creases half an inch deep cut into the retaining rock on either side, were continued straight on across this polished quartz, showing the continuous striae or track of nature's great planing mill.

The fact of the quartz being so doubled up with the slate within the walls of the working belt, and that the underlying quartzite shows hardly any evidence of lateral compression, and the overlying, only to a limited extent and only in the vicinity of a contact with the quartz, we are led to enquire what was the relative consistency of the several masses and whence came the apparent excess of vein matter to admit of so much folding. It would seem as if the piston of some mighty cosmic engine had been exerting special pressure upon the auriferous belt from some unknown distance, utilizing the upper and lower walls as a cylinder, and if so, one might expect to find evidence of a movement of the material composing the working belt (slate and quartz) within the limits of its 'foot' and 'hanging walls,' and this is just what we do find evidence of in the polished state of the relative surfaces, as though there had been a sliding of the auriferous belt within the stationary retaining walls.

Now whether this was just what did occur I am unable to state, I am merely giving you the facts as we find them illustrated in the workings, and if we accept the inference as stated it would seem to demand that the auriferous vein as originally deposited must have occupied less space than now, say about 12 inches of quartz and 12 inches of slate—laying out smooth—not crimped, and contemporaneously with the upheaval, lateral pressure was exerted on the vein matter which forced the upper and lower retaining walls apart, permitting the quartz and slate to fold up and occupy about four feet between foot and hanging walls, but just how the great natural engine applied its force or whence it got the extra supply of auriferous vein matter are questions to which I offer no solution.

A WARKWORTH MIRACLE.

THE HAPPY TERMINATION OF YEARS OF SUFFERING.

Mr. B. Crouter Relates an Experience of Great Value to Others—Life Becoming a Burden When Relief Came—A Druggist Expresses His Opinion.

Warkworth Journal.

Not long ago a representative of the Journal, while in conversation with Mr. N. Empey, druggist, drifted upon

a topic which appears to be of general interest not only to this locality, but throughout the country; we refer to the wonderful cures through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Newspaper men are not possessed of more curiosity than other people, but they have a feeling that instinctively leads them to investigation, and in the course of our conversation we asked Mr. Empey whether he thought the sales of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are really as large as claimed for them. The answer was that

judging from his own sales he was well assured that Pink Pills are the most valuable, the most reliable and the most successful proprietary medicine extant. In answer to the query as to whether there were any noteworthy cures in this vicinity, Mr. Empey promptly responded, "Yes; many people have been greatly benefited by the use of Pink Pills, and I know of one case in particular worthy of being recorded. The case to which I refer," continued Mr. Empey, "is that of Mr. Crouter, brother of Rev. Dairus Crouter, who some years ago represented East Northumberland in the House of Commons. Mr. Crouter was suffering from nervous affection and the after effects of la grippe. He had not been able to do anything for two years, was unable to eat, as he could not hold a knife or fork in his half paralyzed hands. He suffered greatly from cramps in his arms and legs, and had a continual feeling of coldness. One day Mr. Crouter made enquiry concerning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I advised him to try them, and the result is that he has entirely recovered his health."

Having heard this much the Journal determined to interview Mr. Crouter, and got from his own lips the full particulars of his illness and remarkable recovery. We found Mr. Crouter at his home in the best of health, and enjoying an evening smoke after a day's toil in the woods. When informed of the object of our visit, Mr. Crouter said he was glad to bear testimony to the wonderful value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a remedial agency. "The original cause of my trouble," said Mr. Crouter, "I date back a good many years. When I was 19 years old I drank a glass of cold water when overheated, which proved a most injudicious act on my part. I was sick for thirteen months and unable to work, and since that time until recently, I have never had what you could call a well day. Two years ago I had an attack of la grippe which nearly cost me my life. My legs and feet were continually cold and cramped, and I could get little or no sleep at night. It was impossible for me to eat with a knife and fork and I was forced to eat with a spoon, and you can understand what a burden life was to me. One day I read in the Journal of a remarkable cure by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I made up my mind to give them a trial. I sent to Mr. Empey's for a supply, and before the first box was entirely gone I could notice that they were helping me, so you may be sure I continued their use. When I began using the Pink Pills there was such a numbness in my feet that I could not feel the floor when I stepped on it. As I continued the use of the pills this disappeared; the feeling returned to my limbs, the cramps left me, I felt as though new blood were coursing through my veins, and I can now go to bed and sleep soundly all night. I have taken just twelve boxes of Pink Pills and I consider them the cheapest doctor's bill I ever paid. When I get up in the morning, instead of feeling tired and depressed, I feel thoroughly refreshed, and all this wonderful change is due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Although I am 71 years old I can go into the woods and do a hard day's chopping without feeling the least bad effects. I have now so much confidence in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that I intend

shortly beginning their use again, this time as a spring medicine, for I believe they have no equal for building up the blood, and I strongly recommend them to all sufferers, or to any who wish to fortify the system against disease."

Mr. Crouter has lived in this vicinity for forty-five years, and is well-known as an upright, honorable gentleman, whose statements can be fully depended on in every particular.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are a never-failing blood builder and nerve restorer, curing partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus dance, rheumatism neuralgia, the after effects of la grippe, influenza and severe colds, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling arising therefrom. These pills are a specific for all diseases arising from humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. As a remedy for building anew the blood, enabling the system to successfully resist disease, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills stand far in advance of any other remedy known to medical science. Pink Pills are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, giving a rosy healthful glow to pale or sallow complexions. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2 50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you, and should be avoided. The public are also cautioned against all other so-called blood builders and nerve tonics, no matter what name may be given them. They are all imitations whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and refuse all imitations and substitutes. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive, as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

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CITY CHIMES.

A COMING ATTRACTION.—The Academy of Music stage is to be occupied for two weeks, beginning on Monday next, by James F. Crossen's Company. "The Banker's Daughter," "A Celebrated Case" and "Lost in London" are to be played the first week, and an equally good programme is promised for the week to follow.

LAST NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—Two good concerts were announced for last evening, the Academy Cadets at Orpheus Hall, and the Concert at the Church of England Institute; but, alas, "copy" is ordered in too early to allow me to make any comments thereon. However, having seen the programmes to be performed, I feel sure the patrons of both spent an exceedingly pleasant evening.

A VALUABLE BOOK.—"Men of Canada" is the title of a new book which is just now attracting attention. The book is made up of engravings and biographies of the prominent men of Canada, and should therefore be of interest to all Canadians. One volume of this "album" has been issued and has been well received; two additional volumes are to follow, in one of which men of note in the Maritime Provinces are to be given prominence. Mr. T. M. Flourney, acting as agent for this work, has been in Halifax interviewing some of our leading citizens, with a view to having their photos and a short sketch of their lives included among the celebrities of Eastern Canada. It is not difficult to imagine the familiar faces that will appear in this volume, the happy, smiling countenance of our Attorney General, the manly face of the Premier, the pleasing features of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, etc., etc. Nova Scotians should be well represented, and if it is there is no doubt the work, when published, will find a good sale in our Province. The idea of collecting and preserving memoirs of Canada's foremost men is a good one, and the promoters of the scheme are apparently going into the work with commendable vigor. Volume I of the Canadian Album is a credit to Canada, and the coming books promise to be quite as well gotten up.

THAT EXHIBITION.—A few weeks ago THE CRITIC made the suggestion that we have in Halifax next year a display of the exhibits sent from Nova Scotia to the World's Fair at Chicago. The idea has struck many Halifaxians as good, and favorable opinions of the project have been freely expressed. It now remains for some few leading men to take up the scheme and carry it out. The number of Nova Scotians who can be present at Chicago is comparatively small, but there are few public-spirited men and women in the Province who would not be interested in Nova Scotia's exhibit, and who would not make a special effort to visit Halifax if the show referred to was held.

GOOD FRIDAY.—Typical Good Friday weather this year, as usual. Rain and snow, mud and mire combined to render the day about as unpleasant as possible. One always has more or less of the feeling on a public holiday that he must go somewhere or at least do something a little exciting and out of the ordinary, and when the weather will not agree to be propitious for the carrying out of well-made plans, it seems a little hard. However, a day spent quietly at home is not an unwelcome change for the busy man or woman, and on this as on all similar occasions there was nothing for the would-be holiday takers to do but to make the best of a bad matter. The devout of course spent part of the day at church services, although these were not very well attended on account of the decidedly unfavorable weather.

CRINOLINE.—It is reported that on Saturday last the crinoline was formally introduced into Halifax by a club of eleven young women who had vowed a vow to don the much talked-of article and, leaving their respective homes at a certain hour, to wend their way to Barrington street, there to be gazed upon with wondering eyes by all passers by. This event may really have occurred, I did not chance to meet any of the wearers of the strange garment nor have I met anyone who did behold the marvellous sight, but if as is hinted the date for the appearance was chosen on account of its being particularly appropriate, I would like to ask who was the victim of the joke, or in other words the April fool, the startled citizens or the startling crinolinists.

THE JUBILEE SINGERS.—The Fiske Jubilee Singers at the Academy of Music on Monday evening had a grand house, every seat upstairs and down being occupied. Needless to say the entertainment fully realized the most sanguine expectations of the audience. The programme opened with the sweet melody which the Fiske singers have in their travels made well known, "Steal Away to Jesus," which was followed by the Lord's Prayer, chanted with appropriate solemnity. Mr. J. N. Caldwell, the genial "haeso," delighted his hearers with his fine rendering of the song "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," and kindly responded to an enthusiastic encore with "Old Back Joe." Mrs. Jennie Jackson Dollart's solo was also encored loudly. Mr. Dollart is one of the best known of the original Fiske singers, and her sweet voice never fails to please. Mr. C. W. Payne, tenor, sang most acceptably, but his selections were to my mind not well adapted to his voice. The melodious voices of these dusky children of the South are particularly suited to the jubilee songs, which they sing with characteristic pathos. The male quartette gave a good number. The remainder of the programme consisted of a part song, a melody and choruses, all of which were sung as only the Fiske singers can sing. It is but rarely that a Halifax audience shows so much enthusiasm as that displayed on Monday evening, and the Jubilee singers have added a large number to their already long list of admirers in this city. The towns throughout the Province which they intend visiting have a treat in store, and no one, young or old, who can possibly do so should miss an opportunity of attending their concerts. They merit success, and are meeting it abundantly.

THE DOLLS' CARNIVAL.—That Halifax people may always be depended upon to help along a good cause is being proven once more in the willing and practical assistance that is being given the promoters of the dolls' carnival, which is to be held in the Assembly Hall of the School for the Blind on the twenty-fourth of May. It is expected to have about one hundred dolls dressed in fancy costumes representing various nationalities, fairy-tale characters, etc., on exhibition. The children of the city are to be invited to put their best dollies in the show, and a vote will be taken for the prettiest, the most sensibly dressed and the ugliest doll, which will add much to the entertainment of the small girls. In connection with the carnival I understand that a bazaar is to be held, for which contributions of dolls, dolls' clothing, toys and, later on, refreshments are being solicited. Several of the leading Halifax ladies have promised to assist in the work, and success seems almost assured. Arrangements have also been made by which the male benevolent men, women and children, with all their numerous belongings, are to be packed up and sent to a score or more of the principal towns of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, where local committees have been formed to take the matter in hand. In addition to this series of bazaars, over one hundred local entertainments of different kinds are being planned for in the smaller villages, where the leading young ladies of each place are giving their time and attention to the movement. The undertaking has involved an almost incomputable amount of time and thought, and the object, one may be sure, is worthy. It is that money may be raised for the establishment of a home-teaching fund for the adult blind of the Maritime Provinces, an object commendable from every point of view. The School for the Blind in this city is doing a grand work for the toys and girls who have been deprived of the inestimable blessing of sight, training their minds and giving them such instruction as will enable them when men and women to take their places in the world side by side with their fellows who can see, and to thus be independent and happy in their life's work. But what of the men and women who, after having reached maturity or middle age, by sickness or accident lose their sight. Sad indeed their lot, but, thanks to the efforts of philanthropic minds and loving hearts, not hopeless. For such cases is the Home Teaching Society destined to provide help by supplying books and teaching them to read the raised print, and by enabling them to carry on as far as possible the work in which they were engaged previous to their misfortune. Who does not agree with me that the object of the Society is well worth the effort that is being put forth, and is deserving of the practical sympathy and encouragement of every lover of humanity. CHRS.

That cure of Geo. W. Turner of Galway, N. Y., of scrofula, by Hood's Sarsaparilla, was one of the most remarkable on record.

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