

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

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

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

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

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

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

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

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

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

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

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

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Showthrough/
Transparence

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

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

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

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

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

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

THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., JANUARY 29, 1892.

{ VOL. 9
No. 5

CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL NOTES	3, 4
CONTRIBUTED.	
Poetry—Nova Scotia	8
For Princess May	8
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Oh! Chat and Chuckles	5
News of the Week	6, 7
A Leap Year Memorial	8, 9
Blips of the Tongue	9
Book Gossip	9
Industrial Notes	9
Commercial	10, 11
Market Quotations	11
Serial—Buttercups	12
Josephine's Mother	12, 13
Mining	14, 15, 16
Chess	15
Draughts—Checkers	17
City Chimes	18

THE CRITIC,

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

BY
CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

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

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

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is estimated that the treasure lying idle in India in the shape of hordes of ornaments amounts to \$1,650,000,000. A competent authority estimates that in Amritsar City alone there are jewels to the value of \$10,000,000.

The Marquis of Lorne, husband of Princess Louise, fourth daughter of Princess Victoria, has been appointed governor and constable of Windsor Castle, a post held by the late Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, a great favorite of the Queen's. Needless to say there is a comfortable salary attached.

Since the note referring to the attack on the military, elsewhere on this page, was written, a most humble apology has been made by the Rev. Mr. Adams and he asks forgiveness for his misrepresentations. Whether he will get it or not is hard to say, but we should think that Halifax would be an uncomfortable place for him to remain in. Sensationalists are not what this city requires as preachers of the gospel.

Our friend the *Canadian Militia Gazette* of Ottawa quotes with approval what we had to say recently as to rifle shooting for ladies, and as it makes a further suggestion that did not occur to us at the time of writing we have pleasure in transcribing it now. "The position adopted in firing is the one great obstacle to participation by the ladies, neither the kneeling nor the prone attitude being in accordance with a lady's idea of elegance or neatness. If some enterprising club would have a rest constructed so that a lady might fire standing and still have for her rifle a support as firm as her male friends enjoy lying down, no doubt quite a few ladies would bravely take to the sport."

In the last number of the *Dalhousie Gazette* we observe in a paper by a medical gentleman (abstract of paper read by Dr. Sinclair before the Medical Society, Dec., 1891,) a new rendering of a verse from Longfellow's universally appreciated "Psalm of Life." Our Longfellow says:—

"Art is long and time is fleeting,
And our hearts, tho' stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave."

Dr. Sinclair's rendering is:—

Life is short and time is fleeting,

which perhaps may be equally true, but unless we are much mistaken, was not what the poet meant.

Mr., or Count, Mercier would do well to incontinently retire from politics. The *Globe* of Toronto, the great liberal organ, has thrown him over completely, and all honest men are crying "away with him." The *Globe* on Saturday said: "The Mercier administration has been shown to be corrupt to the core," and it continues in a vigorous article to expose the state of Quebec. That Province is evidently very sick, and those to whom the people entrust the task of conquering the moral disease with which it is afflicted, and nursing it back to health, will need to exercise great judgment and patience. The state of rottenness that has been revealed is unparalleled in the history of any province in the Dominion.

The chief political matter of interest in England for the past few weeks has been the Rosendale election, to fill the seat in the House of Commons vacated by Lord Hartington on his accession to the Dukedom of his father, the Duke of Devonshire, celebrated as one of the best and greatest of English landlords and noblemen. This contest has been regarded as altogether the most important of any that has occurred between the Unionists and Separatists, and by its result it is said the fate of the Government in the next general election may be foretold. If this is the case the Gladstonians will probably come into power once more, for the returns show that on Monday Mr. Madden, home ruler, defeated Sir Thomas Brooks, the Unionist candidate, by a majority of 1,225 votes. Lord Hartington's majority in the last election was 1,450. The defeat was not anticipated by the Government, and its disappointment is freely expressed. As far as the new Duke is concerned, it is unlikely that he will personally lose by his elevation to the Lords anything but his right to sit in the House of Commons, and will have in addition to the position won by his personal abilities and energy, family authority, position and influence, so that he will still wield from the Lords a large influence with his party. Mr. Chamberlain, the distinguished Radical leader, will in all probability succeed Lord Hartington as leader in the Commons.

There are but few unmixed blessings in the world, and we do not claim that the "military element" in Halifax is altogether without its drawbacks, but we see no reason why any minister of the Gospel should feel it his duty (or be permitted) to make such strictures as those passed upon the officers of the garrison by Rev. H. F. Adams, pastor of the First Baptist Church, in an address given at a temperance meeting in Mason Hall on Sunday. A daily contemporary published a synopsis of Mr. Adams' address, which drew from that gentleman a letter in the succeeding issue of the *Herald* denying that he used the language ascribed to him. The fact remains, however, that our military friends were grievously insulted by what was said, and although they do not regard it as of much consequence, but rather a matter of amusement, it is really too bad that the gentlemen of the army who find a temporary home in our city should be compelled to hear themselves unjustly criticized, and we place ourselves on the side of the attacked. For the most part (we do not pretend to say there are no cads among them,) the officers who have been on this post are gentlemen, and treat Halifaxians as gentlemen are expected to. It is but seldom we hear of any disagreeable remarks passed by them, and when such things have happened it has generally been found that the perpetrator was not exactly a gentleman—for which fact his being in the army was not responsible. Mr. Adams said that he had not personally known an officer who was a Christian, and "if an army chaplain dances at a ball till three in the morning and preaches the Gospel the next Sabbath, I fail to see how he can exercise a Christian influence on the officers." The iniquity of dancing, we believe, is great in the minds of such pastors as Mr. Adams, who are bound by sectional ideas, but it is not impossible for men of wide experience to allow themselves liberty of conscience in such a matter and still be good Christians. A ball is not the sink of iniquity Mr. Adams appears to think it, and the presence of a chaplain at it is not likely to lower its moral tone. We have personally known many Christian officers who led upright lives, and were in addition perfect gentlemen, who would scorn to cast reflections on a body of men with whom they were as unfamiliar as Mr. Adams has shown himself to be with the officers of the garrison. One should know whereof he speaks when such wholesale and broadcast charges are made against people's characters. The ladies of Halifax have cause for the greatest indignation towards Mr. Adams, for did he not suggest that the women of Halifax had become unfit for the young men to wed? True, he writes to the *Herald* that he only used the words put in the *Mail* by "G-seous," but what are we to think of a minister who makes use of such a source of information, and moreover does not make the source perfectly clear while speaking? Much indignation is expressed by all classes of people over this uncalled-for abuse of the officers of the garrison, and many are not backward in saying that pastors should cease meddling in affairs which concern them not. It is quite time they took this advice.

If we are to judge by the erratic behaviour of Emperor William of Germany on various occasions, we should say the Statesmen of Germany would have a rather difficult task to keep in his favor, but there has been evidence of late to show that Chancellor Von Caprivi has succeeded very well in so doing. As a mark of his appreciation of the Chancellor's skill in managing the new commercial treaties with Austria and Italy the Emperor has bestowed the title of Count on General Von Caprivi, and took the opportunity at a party given at Potsdam on December 18th to warmly congratulate the new Count upon his success in the Reichstag. The Emperor referred to these commercial treaties as the commencement of a new economic era, and said that the treaties had fortified the Triple Alliance, and strengthened the prospects of peace. The treaties are regarded far otherwise from this by France and Russia, against which countries they are directed. The *London Spectator* in an article on Commercial Wars points out some of the dangers of this tendency to cripple the trade of certain countries by means of tariff exactions. It says:—"To manipulate tariffs in order to drive hard mercantile bargains, is one thing. It is quite another to prosecute a political quarrel by means of duties. It is this form of hostility—a commercial war with the ruin of the enemy, not the supposed enrichment of the nation imposing the duties, as its object—which we fear is about to break out in Europe." "They (the treaties) are a form of hostilities without bloodshed, which, if Lord Salisbury and the German Chancellor know what they are talking of, is going to play a great part in the history of the world. Prince Bismarck talked of a war of horse, foot and artillery, in which the winner would make the loser *saigner à blanc*. It looks as if the statesmen of the future would try to bleed the enemy white, not by arms, but by tariffs—to get up a boycott against her rather than assault her openly." There is food for thought in these reflections, and we ask whither are we tending?

The undertaking of great engineering works without adequate consideration of their cost, would appear to be such foolishness that sensible business men would refuse to have anything to do with such schemes. The Panama canal, M. de Lessep's splendid failure, is an object lesson for all enthusiasts, but it is to be feared that enthusiasts—and by such all great works are undertaken—are not made of impressible stuff, and they go right on with the attempt to realize their visions, just as if success had crowned others before them. We regret to say that the Chignecto ship railway appears likely to share the same fate as the Panama canal and be abandoned half-way to completion. Funds have given out, and Mr. Ketchum has been unable to induce the Government at Ottawa to assist the company in any way. The collapse of this undertaking cannot be regarded as anything but a blow to the whole country, for it has become widely talked of and the progress of the work was being closely watched by engineers all over the world. In all likelihood every newspaper on the continent has at some time since the commencement of the work made reference to it, and in many of the more important journals extensive illustrated articles have appeared, thus making the undertaking of more than national importance. In the County of Cumberland and all the country in the vicinity of the railway, its abandonment will be severely felt; for it is impossible to gather together large bodies of working men and their families, and after a time suddenly deprive them of the means of livelihood without causing great distress. This is borne out by the action of the Cumberland County Council last week, when it was unanimously resolved to send a petition from the Municipality to the Governor-General, impressing upon him the disastrous consequences that would be attendant on the collapse of the ship railway enterprise, and to express their hope that some way be devised to prevent that blow being given the interests of the country. We hope, indeed, that there will be some means forthcoming to aid in the completion of the undertaking, for even should it never make an adequate return for the enormous outlay, it would be better to have it finished and put in operation than to have the money that has already been expended hopelessly sunk for all time.

Mr. J. G. Colmer, C. M. G., writing in the *Fortnightly Review* for December, discusses the question—"How is it that with all the great advantages Canada possesses there are so many Canadians living in the United States?" and finds the reason to be that before Confederation, when Manitoba and the North-West had not become accessible; before the manufacturing industry of Canada developed its present activity; and before the urban population began to expand at its recent satisfactory rate, many of the rising generation of Canada in all classes of life, went to the United States, as great inducements were held out to them, and it afforded better chances of success in life than they could find at home. The boundary line between the two countries is invisible; the same language is spoken, and it was but natural that with great opportunities opening in the States, large numbers of Canadians should flock there. The writer goes on to say that there is little emigration to the United States from Canada now compared with former times. This, he says, has been proved by inquiry made by the Canadian Government a few years ago, and that the Washington statistics are not reliable. He also refers to the coming back to Canada of numbers of settlers in Dakota, and thinks that the National Policy, the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway, and the consequent consolidation of the Dominion have been instrumental in keeping our people at home to a greater extent than formerly. As an offset to the Canadian

population in the United States he mentions the fact that there were 77,000 people born in the United States included in the census 1881, and there are probably more at the present time. All these facts he considers are natural consequences of the continuity of the two countries, and of the considerable trade done between them. Referring to the fact that the Canadian census returns show only an increase of 504,601, while the immigration statistics published annually indicate that over 886,000 new arrivals landed in the Dominion in the same period, he says:—"This seems rather startling, but it is to be feared that very little reliance can be placed upon the emigration and the immigration figures published by any country, although they are prepared with the best intentions, and in no country is greater care taken than in Canada." This view of the matter of population and our inter-relations with the United States is decidedly cheerful, and we only hope the author's surmises may be correct.

Are our homes homelike? is a question which it would be well for us all at the present day to consider. As far as the material furnishing of the house goes, no doubt it is more luxurious than formerly, and we cannot find fault with the home in this direction as long as the necessaries and decorations do not exceed the bounds of rationality and make of the dwelling a mere show-place in which one is afraid to move for fear of wrecking some valuable nick-nacks. Such a spun-glass house is not a home in the proper sense, and this style of furnishing we think calls for warning. It does not follow that the elaborate drawing-room is the most comfortable apartment in a house. Such all must admit. Comfort and luxury are far from inseparable. But what really determines the charm and pleasantness of our abodes is the wife and mother. The old threadbare saying, "What is home without a mother," applies with just as much force now as formerly, every joy as much if not more. It has been asked of late where are our children's mothers—our wives? Whither shall we look during the day for many of those whose love and inviolate care is the true basis of a real home—the women who, like the long-sought stone, are capable of turning the rough and dull dross of a mere dwelling into the pure, glittering gold of a happy home? An answer has elsewhere been given which applies more or less to all places—"On the streets, at teas, luncheons, dinners, in the shops, travelling abroad, or away for an 'outing,' at Browning Clubs, Faith-cure Seances, Women's Right Meetings, Ibsen Reunions, Meredith Mornings, Blavatsky Circles, Indigent Female Rescues, Arriving Emigrants' Shelters, Mothers' Meetings, Church Sociables, Jewish Refugees, Bulgarian Bazaars—anywhere, everywhere, except at home." Remember the Priest first christens his own child, and that charity should begin at home, but of course ought not end there. It should not be *us*, but *ours*; then *theirs*. If everyone is for those they love, then God will be for all. It is said that man now has need of two wives—one for society, philanthropy, religious culture, art and science, and one, the dearest, for himself. If women but realized what a sacred and important office is theirs, and how capable they are of creating either a home of love or a mere den of unhappiness—what a difference!—they would bestow more attention on those who love them dearly, and manifest less desire to receiving the flimsy protestations of good-will which society extends to its hoodwinked devotees.

The Hargreave pearl case, which has been a nine-days-wonder in London, presents some such startling features as to call for more than ordinary condemnation of wrong-doing. Here was a young girl, delicately reared, who in the most unconcerned fashion purloined her friend's jewels for the purpose of converting them into cash. She perjured herself in an equally regardless manner, and when it was whispered that she was suspected of the theft, brought action against the Hargreaves for slander. She married her young husband with her crime hanging over her, and not only did she put on a bold front before officers of the law and others, and most successfully bamboozled them, but she basely deceived the man who loved and trusted her. One moment of hesitancy before the world or one moment of true womanly feeling with her husband would have brought the theft home to her, but with the firmness worthy of a noble end she stood by her gigantic lie until it was proved against her. There has been suggested no adequate motive for this terrible wickedness, and the whole affair remains as great a mystery as ever. Like Lady Macbeth, Mrs. Osborne appears to be composed of undaunted metal; she can possess no sense of right or wrong, and such a web of deceit as she wove would not disgrace the most practiced and abandoned criminal. The painfulness of the case has been greatly added to by the report that since her flight Mrs. Osborne has become a mother. If there is anything in the doctrine of heredity what chance of possessing any good tendencies will this child have? The wretched woman who has brought disgrace to her husband, of whom all speak in the highest terms, and to her kind-hearted brother, Captain Elliott, and others of her family, well deserves the social obloquy that will be her punishment, but she appears to have escaped the ordinary doom of criminals of her ilk. It is said that the bank notes she received for the gems and endorsed with her maiden name, are coming to light here and there. They were paid out chiefly in liquidation of dressmakers' and milliners' bills and if it really was for this purpose Mrs. Osborne ruined her whole life should not the lesson be taken to heart by many women who think of extravagance in dress as a very light matter? The portraits of Mrs. Osborne which have appeared in various illustrated papers show a face of a very low type, and all the fine and stylish garments she wears do not assist in the slightest degree to lend her any distinction, a daw in peacock's feathers is what she appears to be. The only light in the whole sad picture falls on her husband, Captain Osborne, for whom much sympathy is felt.

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

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

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

WING TEE WEE.

Oh, Wing Tee Wee,
Was a sweet Chinese,
And she lived in the Town of Tao;
And her eyes were blue,
And her curling queue
Hung dangling down her back,
And she fell in love with gay Wan Ill,
Who wrote his name on a laundry bill.

And Ting Tung Told
Was a pirate bold,
And hoisted in a Chinese junk;
And he loved, ah, me!
Sweet Wing Tee Wee,
But his valiant heart had sunk,
So he drowned his woes in a sparkling "fizz,"
And he swore that the maid would yet be his.

So bold Ting Told
Showed all his gold
To the maid of the Town of Tao;
And sweet Wing Tee Wee
Eloped to sea
And never more came back
For in far Chinese the maids are fair,
And the maids are false as they are elsewhere.

—Sounding.

Things One would Wish to have Expressed Differently.—"Well, good-bye, Miss Smith. Tell the others I was very sorry not to find anyone at home—a—a—a—except you—a!"

Not to Her Taste.—He: "I am sure we could get along on your income. I am not a man of expensive tastes."—She: "Anyone who wants to marry me is a man of very expensive tastes."

AT THE CHURCH FAIR.—He—Your parents were prophetic, Miss Goodyear, when they christened you Charity.
She—Oh, no! It was because I began at home.

A Misconception of Terms.—Mrs. Callahan: "I want to get a pair of shoes for the little bye." Clerk: "French kid?" Mrs. C. (indignantly); "Ludade not. He's me own son—born and bred in Ameriky."

"Paper, sir!" asked the newsboy.

"No, I never read," was the blunt answer.

"Hi, boys, come here," called out the gamin; "here's a man as is practicin' for the jury!"

A Serious Complication.—"What makes you look so worried lately? You're not like yourself?" Great Lawyer: "Well, I'm having considerable trouble downtown." Spouse: "Now you must tell me all about it." Lawyer: "Well, you see, I want to keep the office open till five, and the office boy wants to close it at four, and we can't seem to arrange matters."

A Sad Complication.—"I'll never publish another book anonymously as long as I live," said a poet on Christmas morning.

"Why not?" queried a friend.

"Because I have already received five copies of my own book from my admirers, with the compliments of the season.—Editor's Drawer, Harper's Magazine.

YE OLDEN DANCE, 1711,

Oh, olden times! Oh, happy days,
When youth and age were blended all;
The polished floor, the dancing maze,
The powdered heads, the brilliant ball.

With flowing locks and buckled shoe,
The men were gallant—ladies gay;
The ever-welcome children, too,
Tripped merrily the night away.

The joyous laugh, the winsome glance,
The tender touch, the loving smile;
Who has not known them in the dance,
The past, the present, all the while?

LITTLE JOHNNY TELLS A STORY.—One time there was a young gote which felt butty, and there was a ole ram which lay in the road, half a sleep chune his cud. The gote he had been shet up in a paster of his life, an had never saw a ram, an he sed to his sister, the gote did, "You jest stan stil an so me whips that freak off the faec of the erth."

So the gote he went up before the ram an' stomp his feets an' shuke his head real frightful, but the ram he didnt git up, but only jes kep a chun his cud and wotched between his i lashes. Bime by the gote he backed oi and take a run, an' then arose up in the air an' come down with his hed on the ram's head, whack! The gote's head was busted, but the ole ram he never wank his eye. Then the ole ram he smied with his mouth, an' sed to the butte gote's sister, "Pears to me miss, that kangaroo of yours is mitty careless when he lites, he come gum dasted near making me swoller my cud."

It was Ben Johnson, we believe, who, when asked Mallock's question, "Is life worth living?" replied, "That depends on the liver." And Ben Johnson doubtless saw the double point to the pun. The liver active—quick—life rosy, everything bright, mountains of trouble melt like mountains of snow. The liver sluggish—life dull, everything blue, molehills of worry rise into mountains of anxiety, and as a result—sick headache, dizziness, constipation. Two ways are open. Cure permanently or temporarily. Take a pill and suffer, or take a pill and get well. Shock the system by an overdose, or coax it by a mild pleasant way.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the mild means. They work effectively, without pain, and leave the system strong. One, little, sugar-coated pellet is enough, although a whole vial costs but 25 cents.

Mild, gentle, soothing and healing is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Only 50 cents; by druggists.

INTENSE SUFFERING!

Mr. William Buchanan, 24 years engineer in the Cunard Steamship Company's service, 8 St. John's Road, Kirkdale, Liverpool, Eng., writes: "I suffered two years of agony from an affection in the head which six physicians pronounced incurable.



They were divided in opinion as to whether it was acute neuralgia of the head or rheumatic affection of the brain, but all agreed that I could never recover. In my paroxysms of pain it needed two and sometimes three men to hold me down in bed. When at death's door,

ST. JACOBS OIL

was applied to my head. It acted like magic. It saved my life. I am well and hearty, and have had no return of the trouble."

"ALL RIGHT! ST. JACOBS OIL DID IT."

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

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

Two Years Ago

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

Te-Day

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

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

"DYSPEPTICURE" ASTONISHES CHRONIC DYSPEPTICS.

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

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

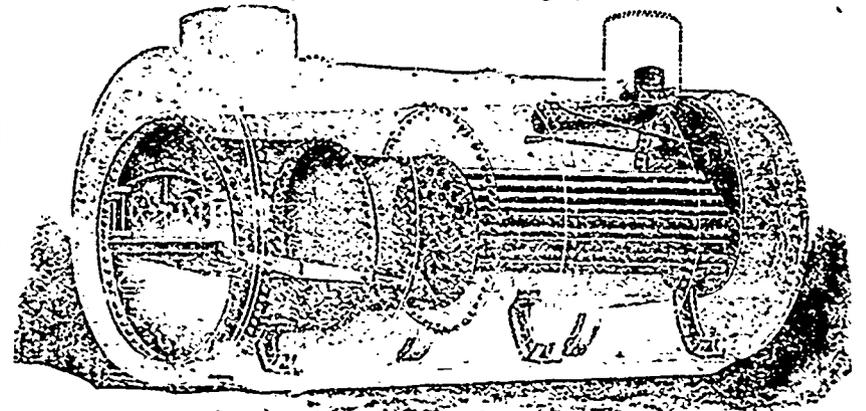
ROBB ENGINEERING CO., Ltd.

—SUCCESSORS TO—

A. ROBB & SONS.

All departments running full blast.

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



Loss Heavy, but Health and Pluck left yet.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

AMHERST, N. S.

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

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Governor Schultz, of Manitoba, is visiting Ottawa.

Mayor Shreve of Digby was re-elected on Saturday.

Archbishop Langevin died at Rimouski, Que., on Wednesday.

Parliament has been called to meet on Thursday, February 25th.

The Quebec Royal Commission resumed work at Montreal yesterday.

A number of Pictou people are ill with the all-prevailing malady, La Grippe.

Sir John Thompson, who has been in this city for some days, left on Tuesday for Ottawa.

B. H. Eaton and J. C. Oland have been nominated as candidates for the mayoralty in Dartmouth.

John A. Sharp, of Summerside, has made several shipments of P. E. Island oysters to the Canadian Northwest.

Montreal is alarmed over a rumor that there is small-pox in New York. Quarantine regulations are being enforced.

25,000 barrels of oysters have been shipped from Summerside this season, of which only 42 went to the United States.

A bank clerk named Robert Stevens, of Toronto, committed suicide by shooting on Monday. He had been despondent.

Elections came off in Lincoln, Kingston and Halton, Ont., yesterday. The returns did not reach us in time for this week.

Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner in London, who has been ill with influenza, is rapidly improving in health.

Harry Hartney, for 20 years accountant of the House of Commons, died at Ottawa on Monday in the 71st year of his age.

Cumberland County candidates for the House of Commons are A. R. Dickey, Conservative, and Capt. D. S. Howard, Liberal.

The election in Victoria County, C. B., resulted in the return of John A. MacDonald, conservative, over Hon. William Ross, Liberal, by 49 majority.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau is far from well, and he and Mrs. Chapleau have gone south for a month. They will return in time for the session.

Gillies, Conservative, was elected in Richmond County, C. B., on the 21st by a majority of 319 votes over Flynn, the Liberal candidate.

A collision occurred on the C. P. R. near Grand Bay, St. John, on Friday last. No one was seriously injured, but there was a bad smash-up.

During December 25,000 barrels of potatoes valued at \$49,500 and 4,422 barrels of apples valued at \$8,885, were exported from Kings County.

One result of Mr. Bowell's leaving the Cabinet will be the superannuation of Commissioner of Customs Johnson, who will be succeeded by Deputy Parmale.

Mr. Ouimet, the new minister of Public Works, will stand for re-election in Laval county. He will be opposed by Cyna St. Amour, nominee of the Liberal party.

The Departments of Marine and Fisheries are to be united under one deputy head, consequently Mr. Tilton, Deputy Minister of Fisheries, will be superannuated.

The Union Theological Seminary, N. Y., intends to stand by Prof. Briggs of heresy fame, even if that course should cause a split in the Presbyterian Church.

So far there are six notices of application for divorce given for the coming session of Parliament. In two cases the wives seek release, and in four the husbands are the petitioners.

Two tenders were received by the Government for the Atlantic fast line. One was from the Allans and the other from the Furness line. They will be considered at a full Cabinet meeting.

Jacob Tynes, a Dartmouth colored driver, met with a serious accident on Tuesday evening. The horse became frightened and ran away. Tyne was thrown out and suffered a fracture of the skull.

Major J. A. Fergusson, 3rd Batt. Rifle Brigade, has received the appointment of aide-de-camp and assistant military secretary to General Sir John Ross, commanding the troops in British North America.

The liberal party in Halifax held a grand rally in the Academy of Music on Friday evening last. Speeches were made by W. C. Silver, Dr. Farrell, Mr. Jones, Mr. Roche and Mr. Fielding. The building was packed to the doors.

The Canadian Pacific exhibition car, which is making a tour of the Province, was at Annapolis on Tuesday and was visited by a large number of people. The car has now gone to visit different places in the western counties.

Isaac Lewis has been carrying on an extensive business in packing eels at Biddeford, P. E. I. His operations have been done in the oyster fishing establishment of John O'Leary, who last year shipped over 1,000 barrels of oysters.

A very handsome trophy of sterling silver, mounted on a handsome ebony case, is to be seen at M. S. Brown & Co.'s. It is the prize for which all the football matches were played, and is indeed a fine piece of original workmanship. The design is a football of silver, regulation size, suspended between two sets of goal posts.

William Chisholm of this city received word last Friday that his eldest daughter, who four months ago was married to M. Murphy, of J. & M. Murphy & Co., wholesale dry goods, this city, died in Dublin, where she was spending the winter with her husband.

The Halifax CRITIC has again been improved, being now printed on a heavier paper, which adds much to its appearances. The CRITIC occupies a place by itself in journalism, and is one of our most valued exchanges. We are glad to see it prosper.—*Wolfville Acadian*.

The Halifax *Herald* and *Chronicle* have improved immensely since they donned their new dress. Now we notice THE CRITIC, that excellent commercial and mining journal, keeping up with the progress of the times. Success to you all.—*Colonial Standard, Pictou*.

From all appearances it would seem that our hopes of a fast Atlantic line must wait until an Imperial subsidy can be secured. If this is done the vessels will be equipped as armed cruisers. Imperial aid to the extent of \$250,000 annually will place the success of the venture beyond doubt.

As a result of the official enquiry into the loss of the steamer *Ottawa* on Blonde rock some time ago the court found that the disaster was owing to the negligence on the part of the master, George Dixon, but in consideration of his previous good service suspended his certificates for three months only.

The steamer *Ulunda* arrived last Friday from London after her first trip under Halifax ownership and since her repair in the dry dock. Captain Flemming said the ship had behaved splendidly all through the trip. The *Ulunda* has been chartered by Pickford & Black to take another cargo to London. She brought a full cargo from London.

Sir George Baden Powell, British Commissioner on the Behring Sea matter, returned to New York from England on Monday and had an immediate interview with the United States government. It is reported that the Government has agreed upon arbitrators whose names will be announced in a few days. Sir George and Mr. Davison have completed the report of their investigations made last summer.

W. W. Clark, of Annapolis, who last summer saved the life of Charles Goldsmith in Annapolis Basin, has been presented with the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society of London. The Dominion Government some time ago presented Mr. Clark with a handsome gold watch and a binocular glass for the same brave act. The Royal Humane Society's medal is the highest tribute for bravery that can be awarded.

Several more changes have been made in the Dominion Cabinet. Mr. Bowell has been sworn in as Minister of Militia, Mr. Patterson as Secretary of State and Mr. Chapleau as Minister of Customs. Sir Adolphe Caron has been offered the Post Office Department, but he is said to be feeling dejected over his removal from the Militia Department. Mr. Patterson's entrance to the Cabinet is understood to mean that Mr. Meredith is not going in.

It looks now as if a new market is one of the near probabilities. The Agricultural Society have taken the matter up and this committee obtained a conference with representatives of the county and Town Councils. The County has now passed a vote of \$1000 towards the erection of a suitable building, and the market lot will be conveyed to the town. It now remains with the town to push this matter through, and we hope that before the close of 1892 the "eyesore" will be removed, and a respectable building erected.—*Pictou Standard*.

The Dominion Cabinet has been reconstructed, and for the benefit of our readers we give the names and portfolios:—President of the Council, J. J. C. Abbott; Railways, J. G. Haggart; Justice, Sir John S. D. Thompson; Finance, Geo. E. Foster; Customs, J. A. Chapleau; Inland Revenue, John Costigan; Militia, Mackenzie Bowell; Agriculture, John Carling; Marine, Charles H. Tupper; Post Office, Sir A. P. Caron; Interior, Edgar Dawdney; Public Works, Joseph A. Oulmont; Secretary of State, J. C. Patterson; Without Portfolio, Frank Smith.

The *Spy*, of Worcester, Mass., contains the following item:—"Mr. Wallace Newcomb of Canning has invented and put in operation an improved machine for turning treenails. The machine will do the work of six old style machines, and is made in two sizes, one turning a stick from $\frac{1}{2}$ up to $\frac{3}{4}$ and the other from one to two inches. Mr. Newcombe is now located in Worcester, where the machines will be built. One of his machines is now in operation in one of the largest wood-working establishments in Boston. The machine is patented in the United States and Canada, and will supply a need that has long been felt by shipbuilders. The machine can also be used for ordinary work.

The Delineator for March, 1892, will be a great number, replete with novelties in every department of fashion, and illustrated by from two to three hundred carefully executed engravings. While supplying also the usual articles on dainty fancy-work, such as crocheting, drawn-work, knitting, lace-making and poker-work, it will also introduce a highly interesting series on "Physical Culture," and another on "Child Life," each of them to be illustrated as may be required by the text. Articles of the various series now current in the magazine will be found in their regular places, among them a most important one on the making of boys' garments. Don't fail to secure a copy of the March number. It will please you. The subscription price of the magazine is \$1 a year; single copy 15 cents. Send orders direct to *The Delineator Publishing Company of Toronto, Limited*, 33 Richmond Street West, Toronto.

Toronto had a unique literary event one day recently. It was held in the Art gallery of the Academy of Music on Saturday evening, when a number of literateurs famous in the field of Canadian literature read selections from their own works. The gathering was arranged by the Young

Men's Liberal Club, who have reason to look with pride upon the success of their enterprise. The Art gallery was filled with a distinguished audience, who evidently thoroughly appreciated the excellence of the many good things they heard. The following ladies and gentlemen contributed to the success of the evening:—Mrs. Harrison, of Toronto (Seranus); Miss Agnes Maule Machar, of Kingston (Fidelis); Miss Louisa Murray, of Stamford; Miss E. Pauline Johnson, of Brantford; Miss Helen E. Merrill, of Pictou; Mr. William Willrid Campbell, of Ottawa; Mr. Duncan Campbell Scott, of Ottawa; Mr. W. D. Lighthall, of Montreal (Alfred Chateaublanc); Mr. Hereward K. Cockin, of Toronto. Interesting communications appropos to the occasion were read from Mr. Louis Frechette, of Montreal; Dr. George Stewart, of Quebec; Mr. J. H. Reade, Principal Grant, Mrs. S. A. Curzon, Mr. Charles Sangster, Mr. Archibald Lampman, and Mr. Alexander McLachlan. The programme was pleasantly diversified with musical selections by Mr. Scrimger Massie, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Cameron, and Mr. W. H. Hewlett.

The Indianapolis Surgical Institute was destroyed by fire on the night of the 21st inst., and a score of helpless cripples were burned to death. The details of the scene are terrible. The building was a regular fire trap, and there were 250 crippled people in it at the time of the fire. The cause of the conflagration is unknown.

Relations between the United States and Chili after being strained to the utmost a few days ago, are now looking more peaceful. Chili reached the point of demanding Minister Egan's recall, but reconsidered her rash act. She wishes to submit the *Baltimore* affair to arbitration, which will be the better way. A war over a drunken Valparaiso row would be a sorry demonstration of modern civilization.

Dr. Keely, of bichloride of gold fame, is reported to have made the cheerful announcement that "No person need die of the grip. *Assafœtida*, in doses of sixteen grains administered four times a day, will completely break up the worst case of grip at any stage of its development." This statement was telegraphed to Berlin, and a prominent doctor there said in reference to it: "*Assafœtida* has long been known to us as possessing certain anti-spasmodic properties, and nerve-alterative qualities have been claimed for it. Its use has, however, been greatly restricted, partly on account of its objectionable odor, and partly, if not chiefly, because such properties as it does possess are not marked to any great extent. Still, its stimulant effect may be beneficial in certain cases. We must remember, too, that as far as our experience teaches, climatic influences have something to do with what I may call the virility of the disease, and this it would be well for physicians who see many cases of influenza to study."

The experiment made the proprietors of *Ladies' Home Journal* has resulted in giving us a more than usually interesting number for February. Everyone knows that the contents of this number are contributed by daughters of famous parentage, and considerable interest has awaited its appearance. The "daughters" certainly, taken altogether, have done themselves and their parents great credit, and some of the articles are notable for their style and finish. Mamie Dickens tells us about her father, Charles Dickens, and Mrs. Anne Thackeray Ritchie gives us some stray glimpses of her distinguished parent. It is a pity the latter was not able to contribute an original article, as many people read the bulk of this article in Macmillan's magazine some time ago. Mrs. Clendurion, daughter of Horace Greely, also writes of her father—a loving and sorrowful remembrance. A wide range of subjects is covered by the "daughters," among which one would have a hard task to avoid finding something of interest. Miss Davis, daughter of Jefferson Davis, contributes the first part of a most sensible article on "The American Girl who studies abroad," the moral of which is to educate girls in their own country. All the stories and poems are also from the source which gives the distinctive tone to the number, and the result is undoubtedly successful. This is an experiment that will not likely be repeated, for many of the ladies who consented to write on this occasion would not wish to continue their literary efforts, but as an experiment the February number of the *Ladies' Home Journal* possesses peculiar interest.

Austria has adopted the tariff treaties with Germany, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy.

A scene of unusual excitement took place in the French Chamber of Deputies on the 20th inst. One member struck another in the face for some remark, and intense excitement followed—President Floquet was unable to restore order for some time.

Rome experienced several severe shocks of earthquake on Friday last. There was quite a panic. Many houses were damaged at Velletri, 21 miles southeast of Rome. At Civita Lavigna, where there are a number of Roman antiquities, the historical tower fell. No loss of life is reported.

The English Liberal policy regarding the future of Egypt is to enter into an agreement with France that she will not attempt to take the place of the British troops in case of withdrawal, and that Britain be at liberty to re-enter under some circumstances—insurrection for instance. This is the gist of what Sir William Harcourt said regarding the matter in a speech a few days ago.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—These will bear unsolicited testimony to the wonderful curative power of K. D. C. For about 10 years I suffered terribly from indigestion causing spasms of the stomach which continued from one to eight hours and for some months was under Hospital treatment by eminent physicians without permanent benefit. One dollar package of above remedy cured me. I can now eat any kind of food without the slightest inconvenience and am a monument of wonder to many who thought me dying years ago. Having seen before the public of Manitoba about 20 years my name will, I trust, induce some who are suffering from indigestion to try this excellent remedy as I believe it will cure the worst case.

GEORGE F. NEWCOMBE, DELORAINÉ, MANITOBA.

The case of Newfoundland is receiving the careful attention of the Imperial authorities, all possible pressure being brought to bear on the Imperial Government to sanction the ratification of the treaty with the United States in order to secure its ratification by Congress before March.

A French surgeon, Albert Calmette, has discovered an antidote for the poison of serpents' bites. It is a liquid, having for a base a salt of gold. Subcutaneous injections of the antidote render snake bites harmless—render a patient proof against snake bites for life. If this remedy is really what it is said to be it is a great discovery.

A portion of the residence of the Duke of Arenberg, in Brussels, was burned on the 23rd. Princess Ludmilla of Croy, Dulmen, and her young children barely escaped with their lives. The palace is a very old one and many historical associations cling about it. The room known as Count Egmont's cabinet, which for 325 years had remained exactly as left by that unfortunate prince at the time of his arrest in 1569, was destroyed, together with most of its valuable treasures. A number of historical pictures of great worth were either totally destroyed or badly damaged.

The neglect of the German Kaiser to observe the respect due to the Duke of Clarence is resented in London. The Emperor went on a shooting excursion on the evening of the Duke's death, and after learning of his death he continued his sport and had another day's shooting, returning to Berlin on Friday evening. Instead of immediately hastening to express his condolence, the Emperor did not call on the British ambassador until Sunday afternoon. Finally, the nearness of relationship justified the court in London in expecting that the Emperor would order mourning for three weeks, instead of for only ten days. The best interpretation put on the behavior of the Emperor is that he had a fit of eccentric humor, such as now frequently occur, and he allowed his latent ill will towards the Prince of Wales to display itself.

A despatch from Johannesburg, Transvaal, states that great excitement has been caused there by the action of the editor of an English paper published in that place. In an article on the death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale the editor took the occasion to make an attack upon the character of the duke. The article called forth many unfavorable comments, both from the English and the Boers alike, and harsh criticism was made upon the man who has sought to besmirch the character of one whose name scandal had never truthfully attacked. The editor attended the theatre at Johannesburg the night following the publication of the offensive article. When his presence became known he was hooted at and many were the execrations hurled at him. The audience was so carried away by their feeling of disgust and contempt for the man who attacked the dead that the editor hastily flew through the back door. The audience then resolved themselves into a mass meeting, at which it was decided that unless the editor was removed from his post he would be forcibly ejected from the country. After these proceedings the crowd went to the office of the newspaper. The building was stoned and they smashed all the windows. The whereabouts of the editor is now unknown.

SHORT'S "Dyspepticure"

"ACTS LIKE MAGIC"

IN ALL STOMACH TROUBLES.

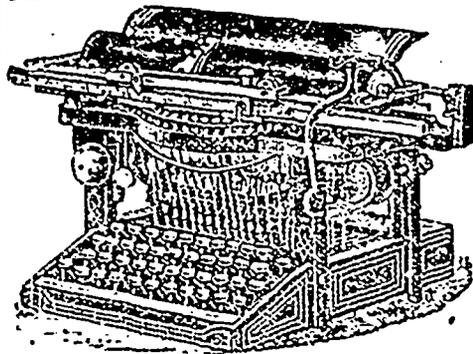
PREPARED BY

Charles K. Short, Pharmacist,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

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

EVERYONE in need of information on the subject of advertising will do well to obtain a copy of "Book for Advertisers," 368 pages, price one dollar. Mailed, postage paid, on receipt of price. Contains a careful compilation from the American Newspaper Directory of all the best papers and class journals; gives the circulation rating of everyone, and a good deal of information about rates and other matters pertaining to the business of advertising. Address, ROWELL'S ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 Spruce St., New York.



THE REMINGTON.

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

Descriptive Catalogue and
Price List on application.

JAMES JACK, St. John, N. B.

TRURO FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO.

TRURO, N. S.

MANUFACTURERS.

GOLD MINING MACHINERY A SPECIALTY.

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

IMPROVED ROTARY SAW MILLS.
SHINGLE and LATH MACHINES.



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

BUY DIRECT FROM THE MILLS.
MANITOBA FLOUR.

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

LEITCH BROS. FLOUR MILLS, OAK LAKE, MANITOBA. FOR SALE.

A Portable Engine and Boiler, 20 HORSE POWER.
 Suitable for MINING or SAW MILLING.
 APPLY TO **F. D. MUMFORD, DARTMOUTH.**

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

J. A. LEAMAN & CO. Wholesale & Retail Victuallers.

AND MANUFACTURERS OF **CANNED GOODS, BOLOGNAS, & C.**
 6 to 10 Bedford Row,
 ESTABLISHED 1864. HALIFAX, N. S.

FALL-1891.
T. C. ALLEN & CO. 124--GRANVILLE STREET--124
 ARE RECEIVING DAILY
 Blank Books, Memo. Books, Exercise Books, Note Papers, Foolscap, Envelopes, School Books, Slates, Pens & Pencils, Inkstands, Wrapping Papers Fancy Goods, &c.

Send for Quotations or Give Us a Call.

Canada Atlantic Line!

FASTEST ROUTE TO BOSTON.

The new Clyde built Steamer
"PREMIER",
 With Unsurpassed Accommodation, and Saloon Amidships, will sail
FROM BOSTON
 Saturday, Jan. 30, at noon.
FOR BOSTON Tuesday, Feb. 2, at 10 p.m.

Through Tickets for sale at all Stations on Inter-colonial Railway.
 This boat was only launched last February, is classed 110 A 1, at Lloyd's, and is guaranteed one of the fastest and staunchest boats sailing out of Nova Scotia.
 For further particulars apply to

H. L. CHIPMAN,
 Noble's Wharf, Halifax, N. S.
 Or **RICHARDSON & BARNARD,**
 Agents, 20 Atlantic Avenue, Boston.

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

- A Bottle of Choice Perfumery,
- A Manicure Set
- A Glove and Handkerchief Set,
- A Brush and Comb Set,
- A Shaving Set, &c.,
- A Pair of Spectacles, in Gold Frames, for your mother-in-law, and
- A Bottle of Nesbet's Cocoa Cough Cure, to stop that Hacking Cough; prepared by

J. GODFREY SMITH, Dispensing Chemist,
 Agent for Pebble Spectacles, Opera Glasses, Botanical and Miner's Glasses.
 Night Clerk on the Premises. Telephone 613.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.

BI-MONTHLY DRAWINGS IN 1892

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

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

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

ASK FOR CIRCULARS

List of Prizes.

1 Prize worth 15,000.....	\$15,000 00
1 " " 5,000.....	5,000 00
1 " " 2,500.....	2,500 00
1 " " 1,250.....	1,250 00
2 Prizes " 500.....	1,000 00
5 " " 250.....	1,250 00
25 " " 50.....	1,250 00
100 " " 25.....	2,500 00
200 " " 15.....	3,000 00
500 " " 10.....	5,000 00

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 " " 25.....	2,500 00
100 " " 15.....	1,500 00
100 " " 10.....	1,000 00
999 " " 5.....	4,995 00
999 " " 5.....	4,995 00

8184 Prizes worth \$52,740 00
S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager,
 81 St. James St., Montreal, Canada.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

NOVA SCOTIA.

AN ACROSTIC.

Nova Scotia, fair Province by the sea,
 O'er beal! may thy children be;
 Vainly may or miles and traitors strive,
 Against each purpose fell, still may'st thou thrive;
 Securely null, Scotia! may'st thou be
 Constant in firm, unbending loyalty;
 Onward and upward be thy motto bold,
 Truth, Honor, Justice shall thy hands uphold;
 Infelix Civitas, thou never can'st prove
 Against our prayers for thee our hopes, our love.
 Hantsport, Jan. 8th, 1892.

NEMO.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

FOR PRINCESS MAY.

For Princess May our loyal hearts are grieving,
 Since that dark day her royal lover died;
 She has a sorrow and past all believing,
 A widowed maid, who ne'er became a bride.
 For Princess May—Oh, far beyond the others,
 Who bow their heads beneath the awful blow,
 The parents', sisters' mourning and the brother's,
 We feel that her's is still the deepest woe.
 From every heart where love has ever nestled,
 Or sorrow found a sure abiding place;
 From every soul who with hard fate has wrestled,
 Goes forth to Princess May the silent grace
 Of sympathy, so strong, but yet unspoken,
 And prayers that He who all our sorrows bore
 Will in his mercy soothe the heart that's broken,
 And comfort send her from his boundless store.

A LEAP YEAR MEMORIAL.

From Sketches of Young Couples, by Charles Dickens.

An urgent remonstrance, etc., to the gentlemen of England, (being bachelors or widowers). The remonstrance of their faithful fellow-subject

Sheweth,—That Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, did, on the 23rd day of November last past, declare and pronounce to Her Most Honourable Privy Council, Her Majesty's Most Gracious intention of entering into the bands of wedlock. That Her Most Gracious Majesty, in so making known Her Most Gracious intention to Her Most Honourable Privy Council, as aforesaid, did use and employ the words, "It is my intention to ally myself in marriage with Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha."

That the present is Bissextile, or Leap Year, in which it is held and considered lawful for any lady to offer and submit proposals of marriage to any gentleman, and to enforce and insist upon acceptance of the same under a certain fine or penalty—to wit, one silk or satin dress of the finest quality, to be chosen by the lady and paid (or owed) for by the gentleman.

That these and other the horrors and dangers with which the said Bissextile, or Leap Year, threatens the gentlemen of England on every occasion of its periodical return, have been greatly aggravated and augmented by the terms of Her Majesty's said Most Gracious communication, which have filled the heads of divers young ladies in this realm with certain new ideas destructive to the peace of mankind, that never entered their imagination before.

That a case has occurred in Chamberwell, in which a young lady informed her papa that "she intended to ally herself in marriage" with Mr. Smith, of Stepney; and that another, and a very distressing case, has occurred at Tottenham, in which a young lady not only stated her intention of allying herself in marriage with her cousin John, but, taking violent possession of her said cousin, actually married him.

That similar outrages are of constant occurrence, not only in the capital and its neighbourhood, but throughout the kingdom, and that unless the excited female populace be speedily checked and restrained in their lawless proceedings, most deplorable results must ensue therefrom; among which may be anticipated a most alarming increase in the population of the country, with which no efforts of the agricultural or manufacturing interests can possibly keep pace.

That there is strong reason to suspect the existence of a most extensive plot, conspiracy, or design, secretly contrived by vast numbers of single ladies in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and now extending its ramifications in every quarter of the land; the object and intent of which plainly appears to be the holding and solemnizing of an enormous and unprecedented number of marriages on the day on which the nuptials of Her Most Gracious Majesty are performed.

That such plot, conspiracy, or design, strongly favours of Popery, as tending to the discomfiture of the clergy of the established church, by entailing upon them great mental and physical exhaustion, and that such popish plots are fomented and encouraged by Her Majesty's Ministers, which clearly appears—not only from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs traitorously getting married while holding office under the crown—but from Mr. O'Connell having been heard to declare and avow that if he had a daughter to marry, she should be married on the same day as Her said Most Gracious Majesty.

That such arch plots, conspiracies, and designs, besides being fraught with danger to the Established Church, and, (consequently) to the State, cannot fail to bring ruin and bankruptcy upon a large class of Her Majesty's subjects; as a great and sudden increase in the number of married men

occasioning the comparative desertion (for a time) of taverns, hotels, billiard-rooms, and gaming houses, will deprive the proprietors of their accustomed profits and returns.

And in further proof of the depth and baseness of such designs, it may be here observed, that all proprietors of taverns, hotels, billiard-rooms, and gaming-houses, are (especially the last) solemnly devoted to the Protestant religion.

For all these reasons, and many others of no less gravity and import, an urgent appeal is made to the gentlemen of England (being bachelors or widowers) to take immediate steps for convening a public meeting to consider of the best and surest means of averting the dangers with which they are threatened by the recurrence of Bissextile, or Leap Year, and the additional sensation created among single ladies by the terms of Her Majesty's Most Gracious declaration; to take measures without delay for resisting the said single ladies, and counteracting their evil designs; and to pray Her Majesty to dismiss her present ministers, and to summon to her counsels those distinguished gentlemen in various honourable professions who, by insulting on all occasions the only Lady in England who can be insulted with safety, have given a sufficient guarantee to Her Majesty's loving subjects that they, at least, are qualified to make war with women, and are already expert in the use of those weapons which are common to the lowest and most abandoned of the sex.

SLIPS OF THE TONGUE.

To few of us is it given never to make a slip of the tongue. On the contrary, most people have some unpleasant memory or other of some dreadful mistake they have fallen into, and even although years may have passed since the fatal moment when their lips betrayed them, they are still unable to recall the circumstances without again experiencing the agony and their cheeks displaying the blush which followed upon the first discovery of the slip. Take a few examples to illustrate what we have advanced. It was but a very small and even insignificant change of a letter which rather spoilt the impressive eloquence of a preacher who, warning his audience against idolatry, in place of "Bow not thy knee to an idol," made a false step and said, "Bow not thine eye to a needle." In the same way the young clergyman, with the correct Oxford pronunciation, in giving the hymn, "Conquering Kings," merely stumbled over the first vowel, but being unable to save himself, was hurried over the precipice, and startled his congregation with the announcement, "The hymn to-night will be 'Kinquering Conge, Kinquering Conge.'" Much the same was the pitfall into which a reverend gentleman walked when, in place of saying, "Behold the fig tree how it withereth away," by a simple transposition of two letters, he asked his audience to "Behold the wig tree how it fithereth away." But best of all the many instances of slips of this kind is perhaps the classical instance of the preacher who, describing conscience, and desiring to get his listeners to recognise the promptings of its inward voice in the half-formed wishes of the mind, appealed to them whether there was one there who at one time or other "had not felt within him the effect of a half-warmed fish." After this the instance of the parson who, devoutly reading the lessons in solemn tones announced, "He spake the word and cattlehoppers came and grass-pillars innumerable," seems almost commonplace. So, too, does the mistake of the great priest who assured his congregation the other day that "it was easier for a rich man to pass through the eye of a needle than for a camel to enter the Kingdom of God." One has often admired on railway bills the announcement that the "ten o'clock train will start at 10.30," and other similar notes; and everyone will recall in this connection the old story of the priest who gave out on the Third Sunday of Advent, "This being Ember Week, Wednesdays and Fridays will be Saturdays." We remember once hearing at the conclusion of a Pastoral, "Give, &c., this year of Our Lord eighteen thousand and seventy-three." Then the priest, unfortunately for himself, became conscious of some mistake. He paused, looked, and then said, "Yes, eighteen thousand and seventy-three."—*Tablet*.

BOOK GOSSIP.

Shorthand and Typewriting is the title of a new work by Dugald McKillop, which opens with a brief sketch of Shorthand history, followed by practical suggestions to the learner of the art which will aid anyone acquiring it. Following this a chapter is devoted to the Amanuensis, which should certainly be read by every person endeavoring to succeed in their work, for it shows how to be a successful shorthand amanuensis. The suggestions to the newspaper reporter are excellent. Next is taken up typewriters and typewriting, and in connection with this is given fine illustrations of the leading machines and other appliances used in connection with typewriting work, with suggestions as to the proper use of the leading machines, the acquiring of speed, etc.

The book is well gotten up, sold in paper at the low price of 40c., or a cloth edition at 75c. Sent by mail, postpaid, by the publishers, Fowler & Wells Co., 777 Broadway, New York.

Worthington Co., 747 Broadway, New York, announces for immediate publication as No. 23 in their international library, "The Wild Rose of Gross-Staufen," by Nataly Von Eschstruth. Translated by Elsie L. Lathrop. With photogravure illustration. The book exhibits all the typographical beauty and daintiness that characterize the Worthington publications, and the charming illustrations add greatly to the enjoyment of the text. Price, half rox., \$1.25; paper 75 cents.

The complete novel in Lippincott's Magazine for February, "Roy the Royalist," is by Mr. William Westall, and is a stirring tale of adventure in the wars of Napoleon. Though its events date back nearly a century, they

are presented in the brisk and business-like modern manner. The hero, a dashing young officer of the British Navy, prompt and capable alike in friendship, love and war, meets Bonaparte while a prisoner in France, distinguishes himself in the defence of Acre, recovers a treasure concealed in a chateau of the Jura by its *ci-devant* owners, and finally settles in his native Virginia.

The latest issue in Appleton's carefully selected Town and Country Library is a striking novel by Katherine Lee, entitled *Love or Money*. The writer, otherwise known as Mrs. Henry Jenner, will be remembered as the author of *In London Town* and *An Imperfect Gentleman*. In *Love or Money*, which is described as her strongest work, life in a poor country parish is contrasted with society life in London. The author traces the career of a fashionable woman in the London "smart set" in a book which is exciting much attention in England on account of its acute analysis and intense dramatic power.

The *Cosmopolitan* for January, 1892, opens with a prize competition for essays on the tempting problem of "Aerial Navigation." It is to be hoped that some of our own mechanical geniuses will give this matter their attention and devise a new, safe and speedy method of transit. A timely article on "The Columbus Portraits" comes next and generously gives a dozen and more cuts, any of which may be a copy of the only genuine portrait. M. Riccardo Nobili writes and illustrates an excellent article on the "Paris Salon." The manufacture, application and future of "Aluminum" are well set forth by Joseph W. Richards, the many illustrations of various mechanical appliances used in its making adding much to the clearness of the article. The sketch, "In Camp with Stanley," will of course hold the attention of all who have followed the career of that intrepid explorer. Mrs. Burton Harrison, of "Anglo-Maniac" fame, contributes a typical story, "A Daughter of the South." Adam Bede "outlines a clever dramatization of Humpty Dumpty" as a means of amusement for some amateur club. Our Canadian poet, Archibald Lampman, is represented by his sonnet on his "March Day" with blustering wind puffing in every line. These are by no means all of the attractions of this excellent number, as those who peruse its pages will doubtless find for themselves.

The always perplexing labor question receives first attention in *The Popular Science Monthly* for February. In an article entitled "Personal Liberty," by Edward Atkinson and Edward T. Cabot, are given the decisions of the courts concerning restrictions on hours and modes of labor, regulation of the method of payment, etc. In "The Story of a Strange Land," President Jordan, of Stanford University, tells how the hot springs and lava cliffs of Yellowstone Park were formed, and how fishes have come into its lakes and streams. Mr. Carroll D. Wright treats of "Urban Population" in his series of Lessons from the Census, and sets forth a result in regard to the slum population of cities that contradicts the accepted belief on this subject. Mr. Daniel Spillane has an interesting, fully illustrated article on "The Piano-forte," giving the history of its development out of the harp, and telling how this country has reached its high position in piano-making. Another illustrated article is on "Stilts and Stilt-walking," by M. Guyot-Daubes, describing what has been a very useful means of locomotion in certain parts of France. There is a suggestive paper on "Electricity in Relation to Science," by Professor William Crookes. The question, "Is Man the Only Reasoner?" is discussed by James Sully, who examines critically the latest work of Romanes on mental action. There is sound common sense in Miss Tweedy's article on "Homely Gymnastics," the essence of which is contained in this prescription that she quotes: "One broom; use in two hours of house-work daily." In "Recent Oceanic Causeways," M. E. Blanchard gives a survey of remarkable changes that have taken place in the land and the seas. A Sketch and Portrait are given of William Edward Weber, who in 1834 set up the first permanent workable telegraph line. The departments are well filled as usual. New York, D. Appleton & Company. Fifty cents a number, \$5 a year.

Messrs D. Appleton & Co. publish immediately the third volume of Prof. J. B. McMaster's "History of the People of the United States."

It is the design of the "Modern Science Series," published by D. Appleton & Co., to provide brief untechnical treatises for the educated layman who has neither time nor inclination to become a specialist, but who feels the need of informing himself on the present status of the various branches of science. The second volume is entitled "The Horse: A Study in Natural History," and is intended to especially illustrate some important principles in biology. The author is William H. Flower, C. B., Director of the British Natural History Museum.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

PULP WOOD.—Capt. George E. Bentley, of Port Groville, expects to ship 2,000 cords of pulp wood next spring. He has been engaged in the pulp wood business for the last three years, and during that time has shipped about 5,000 cords, of which nearly 2,700 cords were shipped last season.—*Cumberland Leader*.

Two wooden clipper ships, the Trojan of Windsor, N. S., and the Vauduara of Yarmouth, N. S., are now engaged in an ocean race from Calcutta around the Cape of Good Hope to Boston. Both ships have cargoes of jute. The Trojan is a ship of 1,595 tons, is commanded by Capt. Armstrong, and sailed from Calcutta on Dec. 4. The Vauduara got away on Dec. 7. She is 1,368 tons register, and is commanded by Capt. Allen. Both vessels have a good reputation for speed.

Mr. A. C. More, proprietor of the confectionery works here, made over a ton and a half of candy last month. Looks like business?—*Kentville News Star*.

COMMERCIAL.

The general condition of trade remains about as it was at our last report, no notable change having transpired.

A slight snow-fall in the early part of the week made a certain kind of sleighing in the streets of this city, but was not sufficient to put our country roads in a fit condition for runners to go over them to any advantage, so that the transportation of goods, especially those of a heavy sort, is practically blocked, and trade languishes in consequence.

In the Province of Quebec the hide, leather and shoe trades have been in a very shaky condition for the past two or three years, and several heavy failures which have recently occurred in the cities of Montreal and Quebec have completely demoralized them. Much of this unsatisfactory state of affairs is undeniably due the course which several of the banks in those cities have pursued for a long time in making general advances of money to tanning and other leather enterprises which the position of these establishments did not warrant. Latterly discovering that they had acted foolishly in lavishly "assisting" rotten concerns to keep on their feet they have declined to render further help, and failures, suspensions, etc., have naturally and inevitably followed. It now appears as if the end was not yet.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NEW YORK, JANUARY 23, 1892.—During the past week, there has been what may be considered a healthy break in the Stock Market. A combination of influences has favored the disposition of the 'bears' to make a demonstration in force against the 'bull' side. The situation of our relations with Chili has been made lurid with war paint, and the pens of rumor-mongers have been dipped in ensanguined ink, as recriminations of sensational assaults on the 'bull' position. Simultaneously, the disagreement between Mr. Gould and the Western Traffic Association was distorted and exaggerated into shapes calculated to excite apprehensions of a wide-spread freight war; and what seemed to give color to these distortions was the fact that Mr. Gould himself had nothing to say calculated to allay such fears. The still unsettled differences as to apportionment of production between the anthracite corporations was also made to play an influential part in the tactics of attack. The fact, also, that Europe has recently sold a considerable amount of stocks on this market, with the effect of stiffening foreign exchange and postponing the expected resumption of imports of gold, has been made to perform service in the 'bear' assault. There was enough material in this combination of circumstances to back a reasonable extent of selling, and it was skillfully used by the 'bear' leaders, followed by the whole rank and file. A vigorous demonstration made on Tuesday resulted in a decline of 1½ to 3 points throughout the list. This success however developed an excess of 'short' sales, and the discovery of the dangerously oversold condition of the market caused, on the following day, a rally to about the range of prices from which the decline started.

This movement has served a useful purpose. As a trial of force between the two sides, it has demonstrated that the 'bulls' have not yet lost all their advantage. As a test of confidence, it shows that there are buyers ready to take whatever stock the 'bear' traders may throw at them at tempting prices. As a symptom of the general spirit of the market, it shows the permanency of the 'bull' element, a disposition to continue to hold rather than weariness of holding, and a preponderant expectation of a boom later on. The result of Tuesday's fight has therefore been a distinct gain for the market, as it has increased the activity. One satisfactory sign of the selling was that there was some parting with long stock by prudent holders, who saw a chance for taking a profit and getting in again at lower prices—the course we recommended in our last advice. Indeed, one promising feature of the market is the moderation of holders and the absence of wild buying and of over-persistent holding in sanguine expectation of extraordinary prices.

We do not say that it is beyond the range of possibility that, at some later stage, a wave of speculative excitement may carry prices much higher than they are at present; but it is plain that no such inflation is at present in sight; and the surest and safest way to success, for the time being, is not to pile up large holdings and stick to them, but to take profits on moderate advances and buy only on the drops. The course of the market for the next few months will very largely depend upon the maintenance of this attitude of moderation. As conditions now stand, there is nothing to warrant extreme advances, and attempts to force prices largely beyond intrinsic values are not likely to pay those who participate in them, but may easily have the effect of bringing about a collapse and disappointment which would set the market back to the condition of stagnancy from which it has just emerged.

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

Week	Jan. 22. week.		Weeks corresponding to Jan. 22.						
	1892	Previous	1891	1890	1889	1892	1891	1890	1889
United States	405	379	357	324	331	1118	1260	1342	1312
Canada	72	51	56	59	32	169	176	169	129

DRY GOODS.—Business in this line, though far from brisk, is showing somewhat more activity all round and a very fair enquiry for spring goods is apparent. Prices of Canadian wools are firmly held and there seems to be an expectation that an advance is imminent in these goods as well as in cottons. Travellers on the road are sending in orders more freely. Of course it is now too late in the season to hope for any movement in heavy winter goods, but a few inches of snow, by facilitating the filling of orders and the despatch of goods, would undoubtedly brighten up the trade and largely enhance the present slight tendency towards briskness. Remittances still continue poor, but it is hoped and expected that February will show a marked improvement in this important respect.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—To review the week's work in pig iron is a comparatively easy task, for little or nothing has been done, and there is, consequently, scarcely anything to note. The movement from stocks here has not as yet commenced, but a fair business is anticipated

because supplies in consumers' hands cannot be large if the movement of trade during the fall and winter is any criterion. Nothing is yet doing in the way of obtaining fresh supplies from primary sources, as the easy condition of the British markets—which seems likely to continue—does not make negotiations in this connection urgent, and importers are acting accordingly. Advice from Glasgow state that the demand for makers' brands continues to be slow, but that prices hold fairly steady at the basis of 54s. f. o. b. At present there are 73 Scottish furnaces in blast. Five have recently gone out for repairs. Bar iron rules quiet as, although enquiry is picking up, those dealers who got in when the price was low and secured a good deal of stock are disposed to wait and see how the cat jumps before urging business. There has been nothing doing in tin plate relating to spring supplies, but the condition of primary markets does not appear to furnish any particular reason for urgency. Advice from Wales state that business is quiet because buyers and sellers are apart, and neither party manifests any disposition to make concessions. Statistically the figures are in favor of steadiness. In terms plates the position is purely nominal in the absence of business, but the feeling is easy, as the stocks held in Canada are quite heavy, and have not met with any material reduction since the income of the year. In Canada plates there is not enough doing to mean any important change. Copper and tin both rule easy, and do not furnish anything interesting. Foreign advices are the same way, and merchant bar copper declined in England 15s. last week.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market continues dull, and to induce trade dealers would make considerable concessions from quotations. The oatmeal market here continues quiet and featureless with prices unchanged. The feed market is also quiet and without change. Beerbohm's cable quotes wheat quiet and dull and corn *nil*. In Chicago wheat fell off about ½. Corn has been dull and oats firm but without any material change. Beerbohm estimates that during the next six months Europe will require from America 144,000,000 bushels of wheat.

PROVISIONS.—There is only a fair business doing in pork, owing to the absence of a demand from lumbermen who, on account of the want of snow, are unable to prosecute their avocation this season as usual. Still the feeling is very firm, as stocks both here and in the west are reported to be very short. No change has occurred in the Liverpool quotations. In Chicago the hog market has ruled steady to slow, the cattle market dull and lower, and that for sheep steady.

BUTTER.—This article continues quiet but retains its firmness owing to the smallness of the supply. Most grades are in rather scant compass. The colder weather appears to have somewhat stimulated the demand but not sufficiently so to enhance values appreciably. A London letter reports as follows:—"In butter the market closes bare and with a tendency to higher prices, after an extremely busy week. Buyers have been eagerly competing for lots near the cheap retailing rate, and all good secondary brands have experienced material improvement. Danish and Friesland have arrived in very small quantities and have been easily disposed of on landing, while the demand for New Zealand and Australian is such that the arrivals expected early in the next week are already well booked ahead, and buyers on spot are eagerly looking to get parcels at, I expect, slightly enhanced rates. The present scarcity has not that ephemeral and artificial appearance about it, which is presented by most of the booms in this article, and it would seem there is no probability of a material drop just this side of spring makes. In the North, the elysium of the Danish exporter, there has been a tendency to kick on the part of buyers at the continually advancing rates demanded, and a slow sale has taken place in Glasgow at 138s to 142s, while there has been quite a run with an effective clearance on cheaper butter to retail at 1s 2½ per lb. Arrivals of fresh made stuff are in very narrow compass, and Canadian and Irish are well cleared. In Liverpool trade is steady and old rates have been well kept."

CHEESE.—Business in cheese is not active, but, with supplies in their present small compass, prices are certain to be well maintained. The Liverpool market has advanced 6d. to 56s. 6d., which is 4s 6d. higher than it was in January, 1891, and 3s. higher than in 1890. It is now 2s. 6d. below the highest touched by cable last year, viz., in April when it was at 59s. during the boom that took place previous to the opening of the new season. A correspondent writing from London says:—"Cheese is a very firm market indeed, and demand has considerably improved for American and Canadian, outside prices having been paid with perfect willingness, a hardening tendency being observable all round. Early makes and under-priced sorts are getting smaller and smaller in compass and are firming up towards the level recently paid for better priced parcels, and of September there is little comparatively in stock and holders are firm in demanding enhanced rates. In Liverpool a moderate business is passing at extreme quotations, and 54s. to 55s. is freely paid. In Glasgow, in consonance with the firm advice cabled from America and Canada, prices are advancing, which rather tends to limit the sale of finer cheese such as choice Septembers; but for anything at all good up to 46s. per cwt., suitable for retail cutting at 6d., there is an active demand and stocks are rapidly diminishing."

EGGS.—The egg market is very quiet, as supplies continue to be large and the demand slow. For best fresh eggs about 12c. to 14c. is being paid and unguaranteed stock is not worth more than about 10c. in this market. A Montreal report says:—"Quite a few lots of held fresh have been received during the past few days, and if quality is suitable for boiling 20c. to 22c. can be obtained. Some fall stock that has been packed in salt is arriving, but it only brings from 14c. to 16c. Lined are selling 15c. to 16c. A report from London reads as follows:—"Trade has been better for eggs this week, though prices have not been all that could be desired. Nevertheless fairly high rates are ruling up to 11s. 6d. per 120 for best French. Some Canadians are selling in London at about Liverpool rates; but pickles are not very well received here. Somehow the trade don't seem

to catch on to them, and it is so difficult to get the retailers to fasten on that holders have been hawking about limed stock this season at very low prices, and have still failed to effect sales. I understand that more systematic efforts than have hitherto been made, are in progress to place Canadians on the London market, we may expect when the season begins again for fresh stock, to see them established here, though it is not to be expected that they will so soon assert their right to stay here as they have at the port on the Mersey. Those selling in London now are mostly transfers from receivers in Liverpool, but I understand that arrangements are making for extensive shipments direct as soon as navigation re-opens. In Liverpool this week business has looked up for Canadian eggs, owing to the bitter spell, the frost and snow having been material aids in the disposition of the rather heavy stocks arriving. Over 2,200 cases were shipped last week, this week's arrivals being nearly 1,000 cases up to yesterday. Prices have kept steady, and a fair clearance has been made. One receiver informed me that his brand was all cleared and that he is sold forward for next week. One importer complains very bitterly of the practice I recently wrote on. He says he got a lot of small cases this week purporting to be fresh in which there was a large percentage of limed eggs. He asks:—'Is this straight dealing?' And I should be inclined to say decidedly not, especially as he is at a loss, owing to his making a practice of buying all his goods on the other side. This is about one of the worst things that shippers could do if they are desirous of fostering a trade which has such splendid prospects before it. There is nothing which so disgusts merchants as this kind of game carried on at long distances; as it is almost impossible to recover at law with so many miles of ocean between buyer and seller."

APPLES.—There has been nothing new to note regarding the local apple market since our last. In London "the customary lull has taken place in sales of apples after X'mas, but what have been sold have been at very good prices, especially considering the condition in which they have come. Shipments on the way and advised are small, and better rates even than now ruling are looked for, which has already made itself felt in the fine qualities. Some of the Canadian russets sold this week were splendid and realized prices they deserved. 963 bbls. ex Nesamere sold at Monument Buildings on Tuesday, at a range of prices up to 17s. 6d. per bbl, the latter for Spitzenbergs; Baldwins, 16s.; Wagner, 11s. 6d.; N. Spy, 13s. 6d.; Greenings, 10s. 316 bbls. Nova Scotian ex Inchulva also went at good prices, the top figure being 17s. for Russets; No. 1 Baldwins, 12s. 6d. to 14s; Ben Davis, 11s., and N. Spy, 14s. 6d. per bbl. In Liverpool higher prices have been ruling, choice Canadians having advanced, while Americans are firmer. Of course just now the run is on oranges, and things must necessarily be quiet for apples for a bit; though our consumptive capacity in this respect is a quite unguagable quantity. Total arrivals to 2nd inst. at Liverpool:—608,061 bbls., against about 190,000 same date last year."

SUGAR.—There is very little to note in our local sugar market, for while there is a fair consumptive demand, business is not on the whole as good as it was a week ago, as the wholesale men have fair stocks on hand which do not move out very freely. The raw sugar market continues firm and refiners are not pushing sales to any great extent. Cables from London state that beet sugar stood at 14s 7d for January and 14s 9d for February on 18th inst., which shows a decline of 3d for January for the highest figure that has been reached lately, but the market is in a fluctuating condition, and the tendency appears to be upward. In New York, the excitement has subsided somewhat, and it is stated on good authority that the refiners there have purchased 65,000 bags of Cuba, which will keep them forward. Refined in New York is very dull at 4c. The American Sugar Trust at its recent meeting asked and obtained the power of issuing twenty-five millions more of stock, but would not say for what the money was needed; it is generally believed, however, that it is provided for the purpose of buying up the Philadelphia refineries.

TEAS.—The market generally is not very active, except that there is a good demand for medium Japans at about 18c to 21c, but the stocks of such teas are very light and the demand cannot be met. Of low grades the stocks are large but there is but little demand for them. The market is quite bare of fine grades and here there is a lively demand. Blacks are very quiet and but little is doing in greens.

COFFEE.—There is nothing doing in coffees, which rule dull, but values are essentially firm under an extremely light supply. The New York market for Brazils shows a rather light demand, but as the quantity in hand is only moderate, prices are keeping firm; in mild grades there is an active demand for recent arrivals and for good Cutata Maracaibo sales by invoices have been made at 20½c. All mild coffees are scarce, and a letter received from London by last mail states that all fine coffees are very scarce there and stand at very high prices with the exception of Mocha, which is a little easier.

FISH.—The fish market here continues extremely dull. It is now rumored that, owing to the alarming prevalence and spread of La Grippe, the rules of Lent may be relaxed this year as they were a couple of years ago. If this is done it will further depress the fish trade—if this is possible—as it will curtail the demand for that species of food. The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* says:—"Contrary to expectations the demand for fish, especially pickled herrings, has set in before February, and as all jobbers were completely out of stock we look for stocks here to be greatly diminished by the end of the month. The quality this year is much better than last, and the quantity in sight just about one-tenth of that of a year ago. The supply of herring in this city is estimated to be under 1,000. It is thought that the large crop of potatoes and high price of butter will stimulate a brisker demand. By the way some doctors are prescribing fish diet as an antidote to grippe, which should induce quite an extra demand for this description of food. Prime French shore herrings are quoted at \$5.25, and Labrador herrings \$5.75 in lots of 30 and up. There is no B.C. Salmon to speak of in the market, Labrador salmon is held at \$20 to \$19.50 for No. 1 for tierces, and \$13 to \$12.50

for No. 1 brls. Lake trout \$4.50 half brls. Green cod \$5.50 No. 1, \$6 large and \$6.25 for Large D.R." Our outside advices are as follows.—Montreal, Jan. 27.—"The fish market continues quiet with some business in fresh trout and white fish, but nothing particularly important. Owing to the weather we have had recently and the great prevalence of the grippe dealers do not anticipate much of a winter demand for fish this season. We quote No. 1 green cod \$5.50 per bbl. small lots being quoted at \$5.75. Large is scarce and quoted at \$6 to \$6.50. Dry cod quiet at \$4.25 to \$5.50 Newfoundland salmon is unchanged at \$19 to \$21 per tierce as to quality, and in bbls. at \$13.50 to \$14. Labrador herring have sold at \$6 for choice, and at \$5.50 to \$5.75 for French shore. The market for smoked fish remains about as last quoted. Yarmouth blisters, \$1.25 to \$2 per 100, S. John blisters, \$1.55, boneless cod, large boxes 6s. do small boxes, 7c." Gloucester, Mass., Jan. 27.—"But is still scarce, but news comes of frost at Newfoundland, and two cargoes of frozen herring are already on the way from the Bay of Islands. The receipts of salt bloater herring continue liberal, and the smokers are busy. Other receipts light with only a moderate trade. We quote mackerel, jobbing: Small 3s, \$8.50 and \$9; medium 3s, \$10.50 and \$11; large 3s, \$14; medium 2s, \$13 and \$14; large 2s, \$17 and \$18; bay 1, \$21, shore 1s, \$24; extra shore 1s, \$20; extra blisters, \$30; New Georges codfish at \$7.50 per qtl. for large, and small at \$5.50; Bink \$6.75 to \$7.25 for large and \$4.50 to \$5 for small; Shore \$7.25 and \$5.25 for large and small. Dry Bink \$7.25, medium \$5.50. Cured cusk at \$5.50 per qtl.; hake \$3; haddock \$4.12 to \$4.50; heavy salted pollock \$3 and English cured do \$3.75 per qtl. Labrador herring \$6.50 per bbl.; Newfoundland do \$7; Nova Scotia do 7.50, Eastport \$3.50; split shore \$4; round do \$4; round Eastport \$4; pickled codfish \$6; haddock \$5; halibut heads \$3.50; sounds \$13; tongues and sounds \$12, tongues 11; slowives \$3.50; trout \$14; Halifax salmon \$23; Newfoundland do \$16."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.		BREADSTUFFS	
SUGARS.		We have but little to add to our remarks of last week, concerning the trade which still continues very quiet although somewhat improved. Good dry weather with frost and snow, would make quite a change for the better. There is however, a great scarcity of money apparently in the country evidently we are still feeling the effects of the two years partial failure of the crops amongst the farmers in Nova Scotia. We make no changes in our quotations but we correct some few that are in error.	
Cut Leaf.....	5 1/2	Flour	
Granulated.....	4 1/2 to 4 3/4	Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	5.75 to 6.00
Circle A.....	4 1/2	High Grade Patents.....	5.10 to 5.20
White Extra C.....	4 1/2	Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	4.90 to 5.00
Standard.....	3 1/2 to 3 3/4	Straight Grade.....	4.60
Extra Yellow C.....	3 1/2	Good Seconds.....	4.40
Yellow C.....	3 1/2	Graham Flour.....	4.60 to 4.75
TEA.		Oatmeal.....	4.35 to 4.40
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19	Rolled.....	4.45
Fair.....	20 to 23	Kiln Dried Cornmeal.....	3.10
Good.....	25 to 28	In Bond.....	2.90
Choice.....	31 to 33	Rolled Wheat.....	5.65
Extra Choice.....	35 to 36	Wheat Bran, per ton.....	21.00 to 21.50
Choice.....	37 to 39	Middlings.....	22.50
MOLASSES.		Shorts.....	23.50
Barbadoes.....	35	Cracked Corn "including bags.....	35.00
Demerara.....	35 to 38	Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	36.00 to 38.00
Diamond N.....	48	Moulee.....	24.00 to 28.00
Porto Rico.....	31 to 35	Split Peas.....	4.10
Cienfuegos.....	none	White Beans, per bushel.....	1.50 to 1.55
Trinidad.....	32 1/2 to 33	Pot Bayley, per barrel.....	3.90 to 4.10
Antigua.....	33 to 34	Canadian Oats, choice quality new.....	43 to 45
Tobacco, Black.....	45 to 47	P. E. Oats.....	41 to 45
Bright.....	47 to 65	J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head of	
BISCUITS.		Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.	
Pl. of Biscad.....	3.00	PROVISIONS.	
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2	cef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	11.00 to 14.50
Soda.....	6 1/2	Am. Plate.....	15.00 to 15.50
do in 1/2 boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2	Ex. Plate.....	15.00 to 15.50
Fancy.....	8 to 15	Pork, Mess, American.....	15.00 to 15.50
HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.		American, clear.....	17.50 to 18.00
Apples, per bbl., N. S.....	2.00 to 3.00	P. E. I. Mess.....	15.00 to 15.50
Oranges, Jamaica, brls.....	5.50 to 7.00	P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	14.00 to 14.50
Lemons, per case.....	5.00 to 6.00	Prime Mess.....	11.50 to 12.00
Cocoanuts, new per 100.....	5.00	Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	12
Onions Am. per lb.....	2 1/4 to 2 1/2	American.....	10 to 11
Canadian, per lb.....	2 1/4 to 2 1/2	Hams, P. E. I., green.....	9
Dates boxes, new.....	6 1/2 to 6	Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily,	
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	6 to 7	BUTTER AND CHEESE	
Figs, Rيمة, 5 lb boxes per lb, new.....	16 to 11	Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	55
small boxes.....	9 to 10	" in Small Tubs.....	25
Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	5 1/2 to 6	" Good, in large tubs, new.....	17 to 20
Bananas.....	1.50 to 2.00	" Store Packed & oversalted.....	15
Cranberries, per bbl.....	1.50 to 2.00	Canadian Township, new.....	20 to 22
C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.		" Western.....	18
		" old.....	18
		Cheese, Canadian.....	12
		" Antigonish.....	12 1/2
		SALT.	
		Factory Filled.....	\$1.50
		Fine Liverpool, bag, from store.....	60
		Liverpool, 1/2 hhd.....	1.25
		" Afloat.....	
		Capiz.....	1.00
		Turks Island.....	1.00
		Li-bon.....	1.00
		Coarse W. I.....	1.00
		Trapan.....	1.40
		" Afloat.....	1.40

BUTTERCUPS.

(Concluded.)

Oh, the mournful sweetness of her voice! There were tears in many eyes. Madam threw down her cards, and pattered across to her darling.

"Come, you ungrateful girl! What I specially detest is sentiment—you know it. It's too moist around here for me. A parcel of old rags—heads by—hooping over a mess of trash like that! Thank Heaven! I never did enjoy being unhappy. What I do like is to see the Albany night-boat pass. There's her whistle. Let's go out on the piazza and salute. Of course I mean all that haven't rheumatism."

The apartment was emptied at once.

It was a pretty sight. The great, brilliantly lighted steamer moving so majestically over the dark water, safely carrying her human freight to "the haven where it would be."

She touched at the little landing below, exchanged a passenger or two, and swung gayly off, with band playing, headed duly up-stream.

"Which way did our water-party go?" asked someone—"up or down?"

Marian was wondering, too. Surely it was time they were coming back, though it was foolish in her to become uneasy—the launch was so simply managed, and Douglas used to be careful. She wished she had been let to go with them. It was all the more necessary if, as her aunt maintained, the boy had lost his head.

But what mean those hurried whistles? And why does the great ship stop again so soon?

There seems to be some confusion—more whistles—people crowding the docks—surely, something wrong has happened.

"If it should be the *Psyche*! Come!" The girl half lifts, half drags Aunt Norris down the steps. "Hurry! hurry!—I can't wait!"

"Don't, child. Go on and find out. I'll go back and rouse the doctor."

Down the steep hill flew Marian, and from the extreme end of the wharf peered into the darkness. Small boats shot out and went swiftly darting here and there. The steamer was coming back, but oh! so slowly. Almost before the gang-plank was out she was over it.

"What is it?—tell me?" she demanded of the first she met.

"Collided with a pleasure-boat."

She pressed toward the cabin, the crowd giving way at sight of her pale face and uncovered head.

Ah! there they were, the gay party whose mirth had made her mournful—drenched, terrified, bewildered, all but dead.

"Are all saved?"

"We hope so. Were they friends of yours?—how many?"

"Friends—all. There were seven."

Her eye runs rapidly over the group.

One young fellow—"Dude" Drummell, they called him—seems staring mad.

"Where is Douglas?—where, Lucia?" Her teeth chatters as she puts the question.

"Do you know them? Were there any more?" asks Captain Salter, gravely.

"One woman and one man."

"The boats will probably pick them up."

The sorrowful procession moves to the hotel; but Marian does not follow. She waits—for what? God knows!

Ah! poor *Psyche*! flitting away so gayly such a brief space ago! They are tugging you slowly home again, with your wings all daggled and broken, and a ghastly wound in your side.

The crowd on the wharf has dispersed; only one or two, besides a few boatmen, remain with the motionless girl, watching for "news." It comes. A row-boat approaches. With a great rush of joy she sees in it Douglas—haggard and drenched, but alive.

"Thank God!"

She clasps the numb hands that return her pressure feebly.

"Lucia?"

He looks into her eyes, and she shudders. God forgive her. She almost hated her—it—an hour ago.

"We have rowed everywhere. There is no sign."

"You?—in those wet garments?"

He had not felt them so before.

"Come home, and tell me how it was."

"God knows!—I don't! She, Lucia, was with Dude Drummell. I suppose I did not understand the signals, or the steamer did not see us. It was too horribly sudden to comprehend. They had just told me of their engagement—happened yesterday. I had congratulated them—and had my own eyes opened. I was looking into the river—and *thinking of you!*"

"She used to laugh at him so."

"Yes; but he has money—lots of it. Poor girl! I feel her—murderer."

"Hush! She proposed the outing."

"That doesn't help."

"Only to please her and her *clique*, you bought the wretched thing."

"I suppose so. Oh! it's awful."

"Yes, yes; but you must be just, not morbid. If you were careless—"

"No; before Heaven I swear it. When I saw the steamer coming, I signaled and headed for the shore. When she turned that way also, I knew we were doomed. I stopped the engine. I did what I could. In an instant she struck us, our boat was bottom-side up, and we in the water. I tried to keep them cool, to help them with the ropes that were promptly thrown to us. All got safely on board our destroyer but—*her.*" He shuddered.

All night there are men out searching. Humanity urges some, large rewards urge the others. The doctor compels exhausted Douglas to remain in his room. All the sufferers are well attended.

Poor Drummell is so violent his physicians never leave him. He raves and weeps, calling out piteously for "Help! help!" and crying for Lucia to "cling to the rope." His agony is fearful, and his watchers shake their heads ominously.

But the beginning and the end of all his complaint is, "Lucia! Lucia!" She would have married him for his money, but he loved only her.

Marian cannot sleep, and, despite Aunt Norris' protest, watches at her window. As daylight comes, she sees a little bustle among the boatmen on the quay. She slips quietly out and joins them.

A fisherman is coming in, and he is towing—something. A strange something, which sends a shiver through every watcher. Face downward it floats, and Marian notes the blue garments moving horribly to and fro in the stroke of the waters.

Not a word is spoken—only the fisherman sighs his relief that his task is over.

Strong and reverent hands work swiftly as they draw from the cruel waves this beautiful, dreadful something, and lay it upon the blanket Marian spreads.

The sun rises above the eastern hills. Its rays stream over the river and touch the golden locks that are gleaming still.

But the beautiful eyes are closed, and the mocking lips are silent.

There is no sign of life about her who, yesterday, was the life of all.

Save there, upon her bosom, opening brightly to the sunbeams, refreshed by the waves that were ruin to her, blooms Douglas' last offering—a cluster of buttercups.

JOSEPHINE'S MOTHER.

"Taint a speck of use to talk, Aunt Elviry. I wouldn't marry Mr. Newman if there warn't another man made. An' I'm goin' to marry Charley Dane whenever I git ready."

"You be!"

"We've kep' company since the year one"—and here a sense of shame flushed the bright face, and she turned it quickly away. But the color mounted and mounted till it became a pain, and suddenly she covered her face with her hands and burst into tears. "I—I do'no' what the world would be to me without Charley Dane in it!" said she.

"Wal, I never!" exclaimed Miss Elviry, sitting very straight and snapping her eyes over her knitting as if she would strike sparks with them. "Charley Dane! Your father'd turn over in his grave. Why, he'll never earn his salt!"

"You ain't no right to speak so!" said her niece, flashing an angry glance at her from the looking-glass to which she had returned, braiding her long hair. She was a pretty girl, with her fair skin and soft brown eyes; but her hair was beautiful—of an uncommon golden shade, fine and immensely thick, and so long when it was not plaited that, by throwing her head in a little gesture natural with her, she could step upon it.

"I do'no' who's a right ef I ain't," said her aunt. "I'm all the folks you got. Ef you'd a mother—but you'll be miserable; you'll be—"

Aunt Elviry, I know you mean well enough. But you can't make the world roll backward. The mischief's done, ef it is mischief. I should be miserable ef I don't marry him, so! An' I may as well be miserable one way as the other. Now you needn't say another word, for I'm jest as fixed as Elsy Crag. I've give up my place in the shop over to Farley, an' we shall be married Thursday."

"Wall, I hope you won't live ter repent it."

"Aunt Elviry, if 'twas anybody else I'd never speak to 'em agin. Relations can take a sight of liberty—but there's bounds. Isn't Charley Dane young and strong and well, and hasn't he as good a trade as"—

"When he works to it."

"He works reg'lar. He's laid by more'n a hundred dollars a'ready. An' he's got all he wants to do."

"I'll be bound he has."

"You're real unfair, Aunt Elviry."

"Wall, p'raps I be. But I never see no good come out'n those Danes down to the holler yet, an' I never shall."

"There's folks that don't agree with you, that set a sight by Charley, the'd be as pleased as ninety ef 'twas one of their girls."

"Somebody 'th a hull slew of 'em, and all hum. Wall now, Priscy, I wash my hands of the hull cousarn. I've spoke my mind. I've done my duty. You needn't ast me to your weddin',—fer I shant come. I shant never set foot in your house agin."

And with a rush of her own tears that contradicted all she said, Miss Elviry tried to control her countenance, folded her knitting with a jerk, and catching up her wraps took herself out of the house and down the road to her home across the border three miles away.

Priscilla looked after her, half angry and half fond, but let her go. And when Miss Elviry saw her niece again it was on the return from the brief wedding journey.

It had been taken for granted that they should come to Priscilla's house; and it was with a sweet, shy graciousness that she turned to Charley as he crossed the threshold, and said, the blush reddening her forehead, "It is your house now, Charley."

"Why, of course 'it is," he said. "Don't the lor say so! I suppose you think you're givin' it to me. That's a good joke!" he said with a short laugh. "P'raps you don't know that as long as I live this house is mine now—that is, practically it is—jest as much as ef I'd bought it! Wal,

that's so. That's what I got by marrying you." He gayly tilted up her chin, although her eyelids drooped so that he could not see her eyes. You don't mind, do you?" he said. "It's better to start square. An' what's my right I don't call nobody's gift. You giv' me suthin better'n a house, Miss' Priscilla Dane, when you giv' me your heart!"

A moment of bewilderment had flushed Priscilla's face; her first thought was that Charley was tired, and a little cross; the next was one of vexation with herself for her presumption; that was followed by a sharp regret that after all she could not give it to him as she had counted on doing, and her final thought was an admiring recognition of Charley's knowledge of fact, and his keen sense of justice. "Oh, Charley!" said she "you'd orter been a lawyer."

"Yes," he responded. "I've been thrown away. You might be settin' in your easy-chair like Miss Squire Hall if I'd been handled right."

The next day being Sunday, on which day they appeared out, Priscilla fair to look upon in her fawn-colored silk and her pale pink roses, Charley's solemnity served him in good stead to match Priscilla's sweet sham-facedness; but by the beginning of the week he had become wonted to his new sense of position, and Priscilla, who had been in a maze herself, found her Charley in all his gay recklessness once more.

He was, indeed, so gay and careless that he counted what was left of his money, and declared he was not going to work till it was gone. "You and me won't ever be married but once, it's likely," he said, "and I mean to get all the honey there is in this honeymoon."

Priscilla had the house, which had been comfortably furnished by her father and mother, already very well provisioned; and sooth to say, the best portion of Charley's balance went into the till of the tavern at the foot of the hill, where he so much enjoyed his role of a man of property, and his ability to stand treat, that when all his money had been transferred into Mr. Barney's till it seemed a hardship that he must go back to work.

"Aint you got no money put by, Priscy?" he asked. "You let me have it, and I——"

"But I'm saving it for a rainy day," she urged, smiling archly, and holding her hands behind her as if she had it in them.

"Wal, this is the rainy day, then. We shan't be young but once, and we'll have this time to remember." And he took down his fiddle and softened her heart with "Money Musk" and a score of variations full of the twinkling feet of the dancers.

But Priscilla in her adoration was not quite a fool. She did not grudge him anything she had; far from it! He was not only welcome to it, but she longed to give him everything. Still, a little doubt—something—she knew what, steeled her just enough to make her keep back a trifle of her pay and leave it in the savings bank.

"Charley," she said one day, "if we had means we couldn't be living different. We're gittin' bills to Mr. Newman's, and I never had no——"

"You didn't know how easy 'twas."

"It—it don't seem just the honest thing to me."

"Honest!" said Charley. "What do you take me for? A highwayman? I shall pay the bills when I go to work. But we can't live this year once, and I mean to live it." And he gave her a sleigh-ride that afternoon, for which it did not occur to her that he was paying with her money, since her money was now his.

But in the spring little Josephine was born. Charley named her Josephine, for some fancy that he had, although Priscilla would have called her Jerry. But the little mother thought it was such a bounty and blessing to her anyway, that the name was trivial; and, besides, something was to Charley, because had she not the boundless bliss of being that baby's mother.

But Charley had bliss enough. He was sorry the baby wasn't a boy, he held himself an inch higher, even though it was a girl. He drank baby's health with every newcomer at the tavern, and it would not be been at all strange if he had seen two babies instead of one when he came home at night.

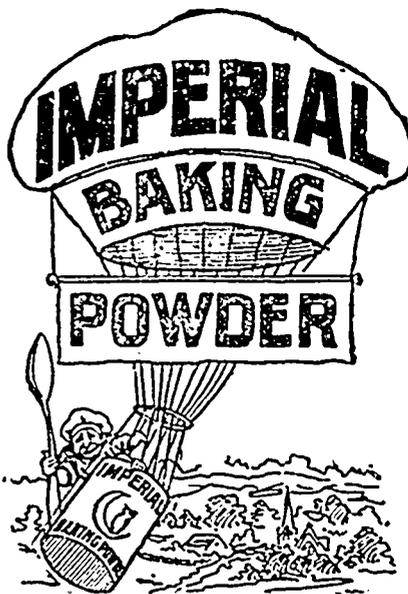
And the next morning he went to work. He had plenty of manual-dexterity, and could always command a good price; the only trouble about it was the rooted objection on his part. But he kept at his task heroically. The morning, after a few months of this heroism, he was brought home with a broken arm, and although the arm was all right in due time, yet he never did his day's work again.

Charley's arm was, indeed, as well as ever, although he still wore a sling, he was able to stroll down to Mr. Barney's several times a day, and had fingered his fiddle a little, and Josephine was still in her mother's arms, a Priscy, red as a rose, and hardly able to articulate, plucked up her courage and said: "Charley! Charley! There aint no flour. I'm sorry, but there aint no meal; there aint no tea; there aint nothing to eat in the house. And here is Josephine. Either you or me, Charley, must go to work."

"'Twould seem as if a feller might hev a chance to get his arm well before he was sent to work with it," grumbled Charley, ostentatiously adjusting his sling. "Why can't you go to the store for what you want? You're a pretty sort of a wife if you can't get credit when your husband is sick. Don't they know we've got the house and can mortgage it any day for enough to carry us along till we're tired."

"Mortgage the house! The house my father built. And leave nothing for Josephine!"

(To be continued.)



PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious.

C. G. SCHULZE,
PRACTICAL

Watch and Chronometer
MAKER.

IMPORTER OF

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

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

Special Attention given to Repairing
Fine Watches.

**171 BARRINGTON ST.
HALIFAX.**

BOOK-BINDING.

Magazines, Music, Law and
Library Books

— Neatly and Strongly Bound in —

Sheep, Roan, Calf & Morocco.

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

Blank Books, Invoice Books,
and Portfolios

MADE TO ORDER.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON EDITION WORK

E. J. SMALL,
197 HOLLIS ST.

(Opp. Province Building.)

Established 1830.

JAMES BOWES & SONS
Book and Job Printers,
125-Hollis Street-125
HALIFAX, N. S.

PRINTING SPECIALTIES

Office Stationery,
(You will need it for the New Year.)
Law Printing,
Debiture Warrants,
Insurance Printing,
—AND ALL KINDS OF—
Book and Job Printing.

125 HOLLIS STREET.

STATIONERY FOR 1892.

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

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

NOTICE.

WITHOUT A DOUBT,

STANFORD
THE TAILOR,

Is showing the Best Selected Stock of

WOOLLEN CLOTHES

In the City. INSPECTION INVITED.

156-Hollis Street-156

Army and Navy Depot, Granville St.
HALIFAX, N. S.
FULL STOCK GROCERIES, viz.:

SUGAR, Cut Loaf, Granulated, Pulverize
Porto Rico.
TEAS and COFFEE, best value in the city
CHEESE, English and Canadian Stilton.
FLOUR, best Pastry and Superior.
OATMEAL and CORNMEAL.
BUTTER and LARD (in 10, 5 and 3 lb tins).
MOLASSES, Diamond N., Golden Syrup.
PICKLES, Assorted; Lazenby and Cross
and Blackwell.
SAUCES, Worcester, Harvey, Nabob, etc.
JAMS and JELLIES, Cross & Blackwell,
Keiler and Norton.
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
CAPERS, etc.
TRUFFLES, CAPERS and OLIVES.
SOUPS, in tins. Huckin's American
CANNED and POTTED MEATS.
CONDENSED MILK, Swiss and Truro.
BISCUIT, English, American & Canadian.
BENT'S WATER CRACKERS and
WAFERS.

RAISINS, CURRANTS, FIGS DATES
ORANGES.
TOBACCO and CIGARS, Havana.

JAS. SCOTT & CO.
TELEPHONE 243.

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

We have been in the Laundry Business over twenty years in New York and St. John, and have always given satisfaction. All parties entrusting their work to our care will be sure to be satisfied.

Goods called for and delivered free of extra charge. TELEPHONE 653.

MAX UNGAR,

PROPRIETOR.



AUSTEN BROS.

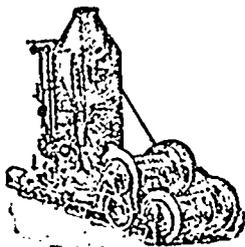
HEADQUARTERS FOR

Railway, Colliery and
Gold Miners'

SUPPLIES.

124 HOLLIS STREET,

HALIFAX, N. S.



ENGINES, BOILERS, PUMPS,

WROG IRON PIPE,

CYLINDER and MACHINE OILS.

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

W. & A. MOIR,

Mechanical Engineers & Machinists.

Our Specialty—MARINE ENGINE BUILDING AND REPAIRING.

— DEALERS IN —

MILL, MINING AND STEAMSHIP SUPPLIES.

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

Engine Works, Barrington Street, Halifax.

MACDONALD & CO.

(LIMITED)

HALIFAX, N. S.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

PUMPING MACHINERY

FOR MINERS' USE,

IRON PIPES AND FITTINGS, &c.

WASH WITH

IDEAL SOAP.

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

Takes Little Labor and Time.

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

MINING.

There is nothing of importance to note in relation to gold mining as the week has been a quiet one. The work on the developed properties goes quietly and steadily on and results in all cases are satisfactory. In spite of the very bad roads and the general discomforts of travelling by stage or team at this season of the year enterprising investors or would-be investors continue to visit the leading mining camps, many coming from the States. The general interest being manifested already in our mines is a most encouraging sign, and leads to the belief that with the opening of spring there will be a largely increased business.

At Sydney last week we had the pleasure of meeting Col. Granger, manager of the Coxheath Mines, who reports that everything is progressing favorably.

With him was Mr. Revere, of Boston, a well known mining engineer, who has been paying considerable attention to the iron ore deposits of Cape Breton. Some of these he found to be very promising, but in others the percentage of phosphorous and sulphur was above the limit for steel making. Both these gentlemen are doing good work in advancing the mineral interests of the Province, and we wish them success in their efforts.

Money seems to be a drug on the London market. The people have lost confidence and will not invest, and as a result it is accumulating in the banks to an enormous amount.

The financial troubles in Argentine, the Brazils and other South American States, the great number of swindling companies formed to work gold mines in South Africa and India, and many other causes have combined to produce wide spread distrust and for the time being it is almost impossible to secure capital for the best of investments. This period of distrust is fast nearing an end, and when the change comes all good investments will be eagerly sought after.

New Scotia in its mines has everything to attract capital, and if the advantages we have to offer can be intelligently and influentially laid before the English public millions of dollars may be directed this way. Now is the time to begin the good work, and fortunately Mr. Alfred Woodhouse and Doctor L. D. Ross are at present in London, where they have already secured a victory, with every possibility of locating a large additional number of mines.

A few successful ventures in New Scotia mines will draw the attention of London capitalists to the value of our mineral resources, and in the end capital to develop and work mines will be easily obtainable and great prosperity will certainly follow. The following extracts from the London *Weekly Bulletin* show the present state of the money market.

"When we wrote last week that one of these fine days bankers will refuse to take charge of clients' moneys, we scarcely thought we were so near an illustration of the truth of our theories! But as a fact money has, since we went to press, actually been unobtainable at one-half of one per cent. per annum.

What an awful state of intellect and utter want of energy such a matter as this must show! Money unobtainable simply because the country is afraid to invest. It prefers to put its cash on deposit, or leave it in the form of credit balances at the banks, rather than invest to get 3 per cent, which it can still get with safety.

Let our subscribers heed our words, and if they have any money, let them buy as soon as they can! Or, assuredly, one of these days they will find rates of interest so small that it will better pay them to almost throw their savings away than invest.

'Gilt-edged' securities are very difficult to get hold of now, but still we recommend our readers to buy them—even at much higher prices than those current—they will fetch much more ere long. There is heaps of money in the country, heaps, and one day it must come on the Stock Exchange, as where else can it go? Trades-people are quitting business where they can, and their cash must go in a direction to fetch something. One of these days, when the truth strikes the brain of the wily stock-jobber, prices will be lifted a clean 50 per cent. in a run. It will begin to be whispered that if money is unobtainable at 1 or 2 per cent. per annum, stocks are quite good enough to buy if they return 1½ to 2½ per cent. Then we shall all wish we had used our brains and invested.

In thinking over pros and cons, re investing in Colonial securities, it must never be forgotten that every day England is importing more and more goods from every one of our children. The frozen meat trade, the butter, the sugar business—everything—is attaining colossal proportions, and every cargo means more and more profit to the Colonies. The more that England bankrupts the richer do these people get."

Last Sunday afternoon the engine house at the Woodbury shaft of the Torbrook iron mines was burned to the ground. The loss was not very large, as the engine was not much injured.

LOOKING INTO THE GROUND.

H. F. Daves, M. E., in *The Engineering and Mining Journal*.

It is a very common saying among miners and mining men that one man can look about as far into the ground as the next one; and almost all can cite examples from their personal experience to substantiate it, and, as they believe, to prove it. But like many common sayings, although containing truth, it does not represent "the whole truth and nothing but the truth."

In order to obtain a just estimate of any mine, it is not only necessary to report on what is visible, but to form some estimate as to probability of

the invisible; and to do this one has to draw on his experience, and, in default of this, on his imagination, and to exercise that faculty that has been held above to be common to all men. If the mining reports of some fifty years ago or more be gone over, among them many will be found that appeal more strongly to men's cupidity by means of inflating imagination than to their sober sense. But money was then made rapidly in other ways besides mining, and good judgment then did not seem as necessary as now in order to achieve success. In those days after promising the manner of deposition of the mineral, they went on to show it exemplified in that particular case. The manner of deposition seems to be about as much of a mystery now as then, and the great majority of men care less of where it came from, but show a commendable commercial curiosity as to where it is and its extent and richness. And to properly judge of this is the problem of first importance set for every mining engineer to solve.

The general formula that can be integrated between the limits set by every mine, has not yet been deduced, and some think never will be. But some mines have been very justly judged and certain cases sufficiently well proved to give us great hopes for the future.

It seems necessary in the first place to be emancipated from all theories, but this, like all first steps, is the most difficult. In spite of ourselves observed facts will tend to crystallize around one as an axis, and the fact that refuses to be adjusted, though disturbing, is put aside for future study and in most cases is forgotten, and the crystal building continues. When all is done, it is rather oddly shaped and a lot of facts are left over, but we made it and are proud of it and from it make spectacles through which we examine before pronouncing judgment. When free from theories the next step is to observe facts. The importance of different facts in relation to each other cannot be estimated until a sufficient number are observed, but when gone over and made thoroughly familiar with, they seem to arrange themselves in their order of importance and give us good grounds for judging in special cases. All know the "indications" of some mines and how often they are verified. Supposing "indications" be known for any particular case, it is not impossible that the value of a "prospect" for example, might be readily determined. It is true the value of many is so estimated but subsequent development has determined quite a different value.

Divining rods have proved of but doubtful utility, and there are not sufficient number of successful uses of them recorded to establish their value as prophets. The only divining rod trusted by a miner is called a drill, and to obtain the best results with it work must be directed intelligently. In order to do this the environments of all occurring ore must be carefully observed, and free from all prejudice to consider from these where they would likely be duplicated, if at all. The cause of these environments, and why they are as they are and not different, is no doubt of great interest, and if known might prove the master key to unlock all ore. But at present facts prove a safer guide and though misleading at times, and absolutely refusing to lead at others, in the end will be more satisfactory and productive of better results.

The old philosophy of fitting facts to theory seems to have held longer in mining than anything else, but there seems to be the disposition now to observe facts and let the theory show as it may. The little God of Luck that was, and is now to a great extent, the patron saint of the miner has been deposed from the shrine of many and the more thoughtful have ceased to sacrifice to him.

SALMON RIVER, MIRA, CAPE BRETON COUNTY.—Coal is known to the writer to crop at various points in the coal measures south of the Mira, and the valleys of the Salmon and Gaspereaux Rivers. Having examined this region with care during the summer of 1891, I have pointed out a seam of hard coal from eight to twelve feet thick, burns with a white flame leaving a minute quantity of white ash. The crop occurs close to the Salmon River on the left bank in very tough bluish fireclay. The roof consists of calcareous black shale, while the foot-wall or pan stone, as the miners term it, is a coherent reddish sandstone, declaring this to be a fine coal crop. I was informed by Mr. Donald McKinnon, who kindly aided in procuring samples, that Mr. Wm. Sefference obtained enough coal from this spot to carry on his force work. I have hinted the discovery to Mr. Joseph McMillan of Sydney, who has since taken up the ground under license to search. It is well to see that some of our Sydney people are plucky enough to give the coal in the interior of Cape Breton a trial. This location is only about four miles from Mira River, being far from railways and navigation means a considerable, but as we are promised a railway on the southern side of the Island, and judging from the surveys already accomplished, we find our coal at Salmon River well situated. When we have this facility we shall warrant an extensive trade in coal, iron, manganese, barytes, limestone and argentiferous limestone, all of which occur in the immediate vicinity of the Salmon and Gaspereaux Rivers.

JOHN MACMILLAN,
Geologist.

DISCOVERY OF COAL AT THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.—A seam of coal of very fair quality for steaming purposes is said to have been found by accident in the Straits of Magellan. Signor Fossatti, the captain of an Italian steamer, was compelled to anchor in Shagnet Bay to make some repairs, and while there he discovered coal very near the surface. Reaching Valparaiso, he sent a score of experts to examine the discovery in a steam launch, who found that the coal was not only abundant but of excellent quality.

Mr. William Penn Hussey and A. H. Doren, of Danversport, Mass., have been making an extended trip through the Province examining coal, gold and other mines with a view to investment.



become listless, fretful, without energy, thin and weak. Fortify and build them up, by the use of

SCOTT'S EMULSION

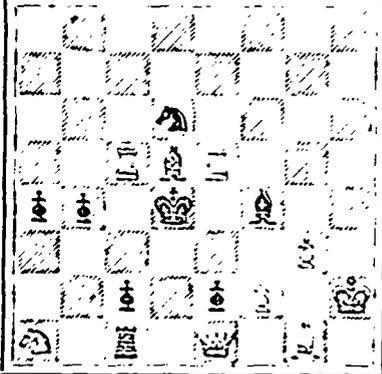
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES Of Lime and Soda. Palatable as Milk. AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE OF COUGHS OR COLDS, IN BOTH THE OLD AND YOUNG, IT IS UNEQUALLED. Genuine made by Scott & Bowne, Belleville, Salmon Wrapper: at all Druggists, 60c, and \$1.00.

CHESS.

Solution of problem 100 Kt. to Q7. Solved by C. W. L. and Lieut. McGowan, R. A.

PROBLEM 102.

From Detroit Free Press By J. C. J. Wainwright, Boston, Mass Back 8 pieces.



White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME No 103

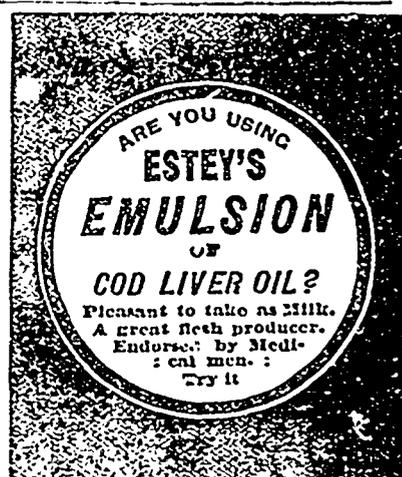
The following superior game was between Showalter and Phillips.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| White. | Phillips. |
| 1 P to K4 | P to K3 |
| 2 P to Q1 | P to Q1 |
| 3 Kt to QB3 | Kt to KB3 |
| 4 B to KKt5 | B to K5 a |
| 5 P to K5 | P to KK3 |
| 6 B to Q2 | Kt to R2 |
| 7 B to Q3 | Kt to QB3 |
| 8 Q to Kt4 | F to B1 |
| 9 Kt to K2 | B to K2 |
| 10 Kt to Kt3 | P to B1 |
| 11 Kt takes BP | P takes Kt |
| 12 B takes BP | Kt to Kt4 |
| 13 P to KR4 | Kt to B2 |
| 14 I to K6 | Kt to Q3 |
| 15 B to Kt6 | B to E3 |
| 16 B to K3 | Kt to K2 |
| 17 B to Q3 | P to B3 |
| 18 Castles QR | Kt to B2 |
| 19 P to B1 | P to KR4 |
| 20 Q to R3 | Kt to R3 |
| 21 P to R5 | Kt to Kt5 |
| 22 Kt to K2 | P to KK3 c |
| 23 P takes P | B takes KP |
| 24 Kt to B1 | K to Kt2 |
| 25 R takes B1 | K takes R d |
| 26 B to K5 ch | K to Kt2 |
| 27 Kt to B4 | B to Q2 |
| 28 R to K1 | Kt to B3 |
| 29 Kt to K6 ch | B takes Kt |
| 30 B takes Kt ch | K takes B |

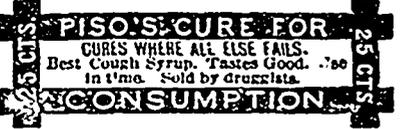
- 31 Q takes B ch K to Kt2
- 32 Q to B9 ch K to R3
- 33 P to Kt7 Q to Q3
- 34 Mates in 7 e

NOTES.

- a A b7 arre move, perhaps to escape the battery.
- b A very fine premeditated sacrifice, even if not sound.
- c This opens up an attack from the White Roks! We prefer Kt takes B, followed by some sort of development of the QR and B.
- d Q to Q2 gave Black considerable chances of defence, but this means refusing a whole Rook.
- e By announcement! Showalter's opponent was Dr. D. T. Phillips.—The Week.



Estey's Emulsion cures Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Throat and all Lung troubles. A great remedy for weak and delicate children, builds them up, strengthens the bones, makes new blood. All dealers sell it, don't be induced to take any substitute—it isn't any. E. H. Estey Mfg. Co., Moncton, N.B.



London Rubber Stamp Mfg Co. Rubber and Metal Stamps, Notarial Seals, Hectograph Copying Pads, Stencil Cutters, &c. 223 HOLLIS ST., Halifax.

JAS. A. GRAY,
Undertaker & Embalmer,
239-241 GRAFTON ST.
(Corner Jacob.)
HALIFAX.
TELEPHONE 619.

Gold Mining Supplies!

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

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

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

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

Full Stock of
MINING SUPPLIES

AND

GENERAL HARDWARE.

At Lowest Wholesale Prices.

P. WALSH,
MARKET SQUARE, - HALIFAX.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS

CONSTANTLY BEING RECEIVED IN FAVOR OF THE FAMOUS

Heintzman:-Pianos.

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

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

157 and 159 HOLLIS STREET.

THE DOMINION PAINT CO.

Are prepared to Supply the Trade with

MARINE PAINTS

AS BELOW

ATLANTIC ANTIFOULING COMPOSITION
for Iron Ships.

MOSELEY'S COPPER PAINT, for Wooden
Ships.

LIQUID MARINE BLACK PAINT,
GREEN

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

Office & Works, Dartmouth
TELEPHONE 920.

GRIFFIN & KELLIE,

Monumental Designers and
SCULPTORS.

Manufacturers and Importers of
Monuments and Tablets, in Mar-
ble, New Brunswick, Scotch
and Quincy Granites.

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

323 Barrington St., HALIFAX, N. S.

At 132 Granville Street,

That is six doors south of Duke St.

MOIR, SON & CO.

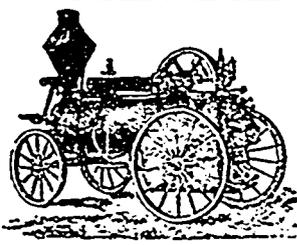
are at present situated. They have imported
New Apparatus, and are manufacturing on
the premises a choice variety of Cakes, Pas-
try and Candies. These are good. 1st, be-
cause of good workmanship. 2nd, because
the best materials are used, and 3rd, because
of constant hourly freshness.

AARON SINFIELD,
MASON AND BUILDER, HALIFAX.

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

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

E. LEONARD & SONS



E. LEONARD & SONS

BEFORE BUYING

ENGINES, BOILERS,
ROTARY SAW MILLS
OR WOOD WORKING MACHINERY,

Write **GEO. H. EVANS,**
62 WATER STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.
For Catalogue C and prices.

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

Within the last few months I have pur-
chased promiscuously, at RETAIL GROC-
ERY STORES in this City, packages of

WOODILL'S
GERMAN BAKING POWDER,

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

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

MINING.

CANADA.

From Annual Statistical Number of The Engineering and Mining Journal.
By JOHN STEWART, M. E.

(Continued)

The Worthington mine near White Fish Station, on the Algoma branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was in operation all the summer and produced some rich ore, said to carry 30 per cent. nickel, which was shipped to Joseph Wharton, of Philadelphia. A force of 35 men was employed at this mine. The Croan mine, near the Worthington mine, is reported to have produced a little ore.

Messrs. H. H. Vivian & Co.'s Murray mine, 3½ miles northwest of Sudbury, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has been worked during the year, and has made regular shipments to England. An extensive plant has been constructed.

Mr. R. P. Travers organized the Chicago Nickel Company to work the Travers mine on lot 3 in 5th con., Drury Township, early in the year. Mining operations have been actively carried on by this company, and a cupola furnace erected which was blown in in October. The company has also done some development work on lots in the 1st con. of Trill Township. The Algoma Nickel Company, organized by Chicago capitalists to work deposits on lot 11 in 5th con., Lorne Township, has done development work and commenced extensive operations for roasting and smelting. The company is well situated for such operations. In the township of Levack, about 20 miles west of Sudbury, an English syndicate under Professor Huntington, of London, has spent several thousand dollars in development work, under the management of Mr. A. Merry, lately with H. H. Vivian & Co. Other owners have done work in the district with a view to effect a sale or form a company.

The adoption of nickel-steel for armor plates by the United States Government had the effect of causing the large stocks of several thousand tons (about 5,000) of copper-nickel matte to be sent from Sudbury to the refiners in the States during the summer. The balance of the product of the district in rich ore and matte was sent to England and Europe, and amounted to about 885 tons.

SILVER—The Badger mine, in the Port Arthur district, has been worked extensively during the year, but the mill was under repairs in the spring. A tramway was built between this mine and the Porcupine. From 65 to 75 men were employed. The Porcupine, which is under the same management as the Badger, has also been a steady producer during the year. At the Beaver mine an addition of 10 stamps was made to the mill in the early part of 1890, and regular shipments have since been made. The East End Silver Mountain resumed work with a small force in October, and 10 barrels of silver ore were shipped in November. The West End Silver Mountain has produced richer ore and in larger quantities than heretofore, and continuous shipments of high grade ore were made.

At the Murillo mine the shaft was unwatered and a contract let to sink 100 ft. The plant is now advertised for sale. The Climax, a new mine adjoining the Porcupine, has been opened. Two promising veins have been found, producing good mill ore and high grade shipping ore. The mine is owned by Port Arthur people and is under bond to an American company. The Palisades mine, which is located north of the Beaver, is producing rich silver ore. Rich ore is reported to have been found by Henry Parsons on lot 19 in 2nd con. of Paipoonge Township, 10 miles west of Port Arthur. The ore is rich in native and black silver. At Arrow Lake the main shaft of Wiccheil Middaugh mine, when down about 30 ft. and in good ore, was stopped on account of water. At the Augusta mine 12 men were employed. A drift was driven to cut the vein at 160 ft. Some prospecting was done in the district. The reduction works at Rat Portage are reported to have been completed, but have not yet commenced operations.

QUEBEC.

ASBESTOS.—During the early months of the year heavy snow and short supply of water retarded work at some of the quarries, locally called mines.

Almost all the mines in the Thetford and Black Lake districts were closed in the fall on account of the action of the Quebec Legislature in passing the new Mining Act, which contains several objectionable clauses and imposes a 3 per cent. tax on the mineral output of the Province. Notwithstanding this stoppage of work, the total year's output has been a large one, and will be in excess of that of last year. A notable feature of the year has been the increase in price, as in November \$200 to \$225 was asked for first quality, \$75 to \$100 for second, and \$30 to \$50 for third. This was due to the producers combining to hold their products for higher prices.

Mr. W. H. Jeffrey, who for years has been the only producer of asbestos in the Danville district, the first district where asbestos was discovered, has put in steam hoists and drills, having purchased the whole rights in the property, and as a result has greatly increased the output above all former years. This action has stimulated prospecting in this district, and several properties are reported to have been sold.

In the Templeton district, Ottawa Valley, Mr. W. A. Allan developed an asbestos property on lots 15 and 16, 5th Range, Portland West, during the summer. The fiber is fine and silky, and 67 bags of various grades have been shipped. The Templeton Asbestos Company, under Mr. C. Koenig, operated the Ferrans mine; shafts have been sunk about 100 ft. and levels driven, about fifty men being employed. Good veins of asbestos have been found in the workings.

In the township of Litchfield, in Pontiac County, Ottawa Valley, Laurentian asbestos has been found and prospected during the summer. The asbestos and the serpentine-limestone rock in which it occurs are similar to those of the Templeton district.

(To be continued.)

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 258.--The position was : Black men 1, 2, 6, 20, kings 18, 23 ; White men 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 28, 31 ; White to play and win. We asked for a dual solution of this problem, but, so far, none has been received.

7	3	2-18	13	6	23-32
18-	9	31	27	1-10	7 23
11	7	6-15	3	7	w wins.

GAME No. 155--"Alma."

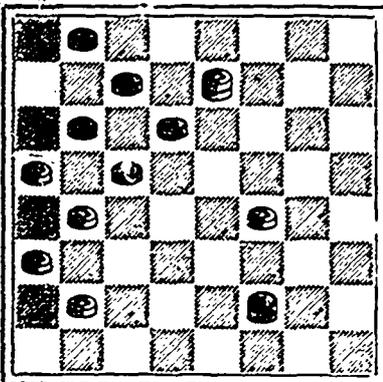
Tendered for competition in the Liverpool Mercury's tournament but rejected as not original.

11-15	12-19	8-11	19-26
23 19	23 7	28 24	30 23
8-11	2-11	4-8	18-27
22 17	17 13	24 19	32 23
3-8	9-14	11-15	20-24
25 23	23 17	19 16	23 19
11-16	15-19	8-12	24-27
26 23	24 16	16 11	11 7
7-11	11-18	15-19	27-31
31 26	29 25	23 16	7 3
16-20	5-9	12-19	31-27
19 16	26 23	27 23	3 7

This brings us to the position which we present as to-day's problem below. The Mercury remarks:--"Our competitor enters it 'on account of its neatness and brevity of solution.' It fulfils the necessary conditions, only, unfortunately, it has appeared before under the name of James Smith, the late champion of England." We concur with our contemporary.

PROBLEM 261.

Black men 1, 6, 9, 10, 14, king 27.



White men 13, 17, 19, 21, 25, king 7.

Black to play and draw.

The stroke in this problem is nicely hidden. How many of our readers could use it in play?

COALS.

SYDNEY COAL, VICTORIA COAL, ANTHRACITE COAL.

For Prices and Terms of SYDNEY COAL, address

CUNARD & MORROW, HALIFAX,

AGENTS GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

And of VICTORIA COAL,

S. CUNARD & CO.

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

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

PARSONS



PILLS

Make New Rich Blood

"Best Liver Pill Made."

They positively cure STICKLEHEAD, BRUISES, BILIOUSNESS, an Liver and Bowel Complaints. In cases of Biliousness, take one or two pills three or four times a day. They speedily purify the blood. In many cases women find great benefit from using them. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. In stamps five bottles \$1.00. Full particulars free. L. B. JOHNSON & CO., 22 North House St., Boston, Mass.

SPOONER'S

COPPERINE

BOX METAL.

No - Hot - Boxes

MADE BY

ALONZO W. SPOONER, PORT HOPE, ONT.

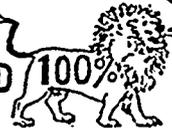
Don't have to lie, infringe, or run down other people's goods to sell it. In fact it has no competitor. Very best metal made for Bearings in machinery. Stands any weight or motion.

Hardware stores all sell it.

Hardware all Sell it.

GILLETT'S

PURE POWDERED LYE



PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds of Soda.

Sold by All Grocers and Druggists. W. W. GILLETT, Toronto

JOHN PATTERSON,

Manufacturer of Steam Boilers,

For Marine and Land Purposes

Iron Ships Repaired.

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

ESTIMATES given on application.

488 UPPER WATER STREET, Halifax, N. S.

The Confederation Life,
Toronto.

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

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

LLOYD MANUFACTURING AND FOUNDRY CO.

(LIMITED.)

KENTVILLE, NOVA SCOTIA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

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



PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Synopsis of "The General Mining Act," Chapter 16, 54th Victoria.

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

GOLD AND SILVER.

PROSPECTING LICENSES up to 100 areas (each 150 feet by 250 feet), issued at 50 cts an area up to 10 areas, and 25cts. afterwards per area, good for one year. These Licenses can be renewed for second year, by payment of one-half above amount.

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

Royalty on Gold and Silver, 25 per cent.

MINES, OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.

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

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

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

LEASES are given for 20 years, and renewable to 80 years, at annual rental of \$50 for 1 square mile. The Surveyor General, if special circumstances warrant, may grant a Lease larger than one square mile, but not larger than two square miles.

ROYALTY.

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

APPLICATIONS can be filed at the Crown Land Office each week day from 9:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., except Saturday, when Office closes at 1 p. m.

L. J. TWEEDIE,

Surveyor General.



119 Hollis St.
HALIFAX, N. S.

— OPEN AFTER —

XMAS HOLIDAYS,
JAN. 4, 1892.

Send for CIRCULARS to

VICTOR FRAZEE, B. A.,

Secretary,

or

J. C. P. FRAZEE,

PRINCIPAL.

JANUARY

IS THE MONTH WE SET APART FOR

Special Bargains.

Come & Examine our Stock Taking Clearances.

Cragg Bros. & Co.

Cor. Barrington & George Sts.

Cutlery, Household Hardware,

Builders' Hardware,

Mechanics' Tools,

Novelties, &c., &c.

CITY CHIMES.

The second concert of the Orpheus Club was given on Thursday evening of last week to a very large audience. The concert has been severely criticized by writers in the Halifax press, the orchestra receiving the major portion of the condemnation. We have heard some of the finest orchestras in Great Britain and the United States and by comparison the orchestra of the Orpheus Club is of course much overshadowed, but when we consider the circumstances that we have an orchestra in embryo, that it is under a competent instructor, that its members are enthusiastic musical devotees, and that the organism is as yet scarce out of its swaddling clothes, we have every reason to let well enough alone and look hopefully for results. The only danger of these local Associations is a proneness to self-esteem and undue self-gratulation. The best orchestra that the Orpheus can produce is not likely to attain to a high standard as compared with professionals, but in the meantime we must take what we can get and be thankful if in taking we are getting the best that the leader and club can produce. With La Grippe more than despatching its ranks it could not be expected that the chorus work of the Orpheus was likely to reach its customary standard of perfection, but we decidedly disagree with the opinion expressed in an evening contemporary that Halifax audiences not appreciating good music, Mr. Porter was now giving them a surfeit of trash. The selections as a rule are well made, and it is quite evident to a close observer that if the conductor were more rigid in his choice the real work would not be within reach of more than one half of the members of the Club, and so a choice of very high class music, while not being appreciated by the audience, would really put the Club in water beyond its depth. Miss Madeleine Homer won golden opinions for her smooth and easy execution, and in her original numbers as well as in her encore she displayed to the full that dramatic power which is always so attractive. Mr. Huestis sang very acceptably DeLara's "Garden of Sleep," his voice having that one charm, sweetness, which more than anything else appeals to the average human ear.

The entertainment given at the Lyceum Theatre on Monday evening by Professor Semon scored a great success, the net proceeds, which were for the benefit of the wife and children of the late W. D. F. Smith, amounting to two hundred and twenty five dollars. This entertainment, which closed the season at the Lyceum, was worthy of the large patronage it received, and Zora delighted his audience with his marvellous execution of magical tricks, and the performance of the Royal Marionettes. Zora Semon's entertainments at the Lyceum this season have become very popular, and with a large fund of genuine amusement for the public combined with straightforward and able management, the Professor has gained an enviable reputation and won many warm friends who will be glad to extend their patronage to the new branch of business which the genial wonder worker is about to open. We are glad to know that Professor Semon is to give two entertainments at the Academy of Music on Feb. 4th and 5th. This will be under the auspices of the Wanderer's Athletic Association, and the proceeds will go towards defraying the expenses of the proposed trip of the cricket team next summer. Professor Semon will open the "Pepper Pot Kitchen" at the corner of Argyle and Jacob streets next month and will no doubt deal as liberally with his patrons in this line, as in others, and will make this venture, as he has made all former ventures, a success.

The Liberal Rally at the Academy of Music last Friday evening drew a large crowd, among which were several prominent Conservatives. The building was filled, standing room being scarcely available. A goodly proportion of ladies were present on this occasion, thus evincing the deep interest felt by them in the public affairs of the day. Dr. Edward Farrell and Hon. A. G. Jones, the Liberal candidates in the approaching election, were the first speakers, and were followed by Mr. William Roche, M. P. P., and Hon. W. S. Fielding. All these gentlemen gave excellent addresses, setting forth their views on the issues at stake. St. Patrick's brass band was present, and each speaker was greeted on rising with the cheering strains of "For he's a jolly good fellow." The meeting closed with "God Save the Queen" played by the band.

The "boy orator," W. A. Dunnitt, has been lecturing in our city this week on the subject of Temperance. Sunday afternoon and evening he drew large audiences, but on Monday evening the Masonic Hall was not nearly full. This, however, Mr. Dunnitt attributed not to the apathy of the temperance sentiment in Halifax, although he believes there is a great lack of interest in this subject on the part of Halifaxians, but to the remarks made at Sunday evening's lecture by the Chairman, Rev. H. F. Adams, which have created quite a sensation among our citizens. Mr. Dunnitt is a fluent speaker and holds the interest of his hearers. He also sings well, and his visit to Halifax has been much enjoyed by our many temperance advocates.

A great attraction is promised in the Band Concert which is in course of preparation, and which will take place in the Academy of Music on Thursday and Friday evenings, February 11th and 12th. Selections by the full band of the Leicestershire Regiment will form part of the programme, and with solos by some of the most popular vocalists of the city in conjunction with a display of Mrs. Jarley's wax-works, we think there can be little doubt of the Military's entertainment proving to be of an unusually interesting character. The proceeds are to be devoted to the funds of the Leicester Infirmary and Children's Hospital, which urgently requires assistance. As the good people of Halifax are ever ready to aid a deserving cause the coming entertainment will probably be liberally patronized and the good work of this Institution furthered.

The Young Men's Society of Christ Church, Dartmouth, are making extensive preparations for a concert to be held on Thursday evening next in Reform Club Hall, which gives every indication of success. The first appearance of the Dartmouth Orchestra, which is composed entirely of musicians from the enterprising town, is to be a feature of the evening which promises to be very attractive. As we have before remarked, it is only due courtesy that Halifaxians should patronise the entertainments given by their Dartmouth friends; and as this coming concert will certainly furnish a treat to music-lovers, it is to be sincerely hoped that it will be "taken in" by many from this side of the dividing stream.

St. Patrick's minstrels were greeted with crowded houses on Monday and Tuesday evenings at the Academy of Music, and in consequence of the large number who were unable to gain admittance on Tuesday evening, the entertainment was repeated on Wednesday evening. The entire performance on each occasion reflected much credit on all taking part. The stage setting was very fine and the costumes were novel and pretty. The vocalists wore Mikado and Shakespearian costumes, and the end men struck a unique idea in reversing the regulation black dress suits by wearing white suits with black shirts. The first part of the performance consisted of comic and sentimental songs, bright and original jokes and local hits, and selections by St. Patrick's band. The choruses were especially good, and the "quadrille clog" was well danced by Messrs. Keating, Carroll, Vaughan and Myer. The mirth-provoking farce composed by Mr. Higgins, entitled "Our Country Cousin," created much fun and closed a very enjoyable programme. St. Patrick's minstrels have given good shows this season as usual, and the liberal patronage which has been extended goes to prove that their efforts have met with their due reward.

The souls that have been longing for pleasure in the form of skating were gratified last week when the Exhibition Skating Rink was re-opened, and the good ice much enjoyed by both private afternoon parties and the public generally. On Saturday afternoon the 66th Band furnished excellent music, and a large crowd of skaters took advantage of the opportunity to indulge in this favorite sport, which in former years occupied a prominent place in the winter programme of Halifax pleasure-lovers. On Monday evening as well the rink was well patronized, and those who have so long and patiently awaited the cold snap gladly availed themselves of the present opportunity to enjoy the delights of the old resort. The seasonable weather of the present week has been highly appreciated, and the merry jingle of the sleigh bells made pleasing music throughout our streets. The girls and boys have been in clover (figuratively speaking, of course) as they eagerly brought out long neglected sleds and enjoyed the first coasting of the season.

Monday last, January 25th, was the anniversary of the poet Burns' birth. The Mayflower Division, Sons of Temperance observed this occasion by holding a Burns' entertainment at the regular meeting of the Division on Tuesday evening.

The proceeds of last week's entertainments at the Lyceum Theatre for the benefit of the Charitable Societies of the city were donated as follows: To the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, \$30.00; Association for improving the condition of the Poor, \$30.00; S. P. C., \$16.90. For these liberal contributions Professor Zora Semon merits the gratitude of Halifax citizens.

There is still a great deal of sickness in the city and the monster La Grippe is still monarch of all he surveys. Scarlet fever and diphtheria are also in our midst, and it behooves us all to watch carefully lest we also fall. Mayor McPherson has been very ill with diphtheria, but we are glad to learn is recovering and no serious results are feared.

The Sunday School of St. Andrew's Church held a very successful festival in their school room last Friday evening, which was much enjoyed by a large number of scholars with their parents and friends.

The new Tabernacle Baptist Church is rapidly nearing completion and promises to be quite an addition to the churches of the city. A tea-meeting and entertainment was given on Monday evening in aid of the building fund, which was largely attended and a very pleasant evening enjoyed by all present.

The Non-Commissioned Officers of the H. G. A. are to have their annual sleigh-drive and dinner on Tuesday next. They have decided to go to Wilson's at Bedford and should the sleighing not be good will go by rail. The committee are sparing no pains to make this affair a success, and a merry time is anticipated.

The ladies and gentlemen friends of the members of the City Club enjoyed a very pleasant reception held last evening in the handsome new building of the organization. The spacious rooms were thrown open for inspection and were greatly admired by the guests. The City Club has added a valuable addition to the handsome buildings of the city, and may justly feel proud of its new quarters.

The Early Spring tries Weak Lungs, which should then be fortified by a liberal use of Putner's Emulsion—only 50 cents a bottle, at all Druggists.