



# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal

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"Barbaric Ywp" has really done any good, or accomplished any purpose, but we think that those who have looked into the "good gray poet's" work will acknowledge that it was not in vain. His writing will never please the popular mind, but there is a sublimity about some of his grand, rough-hewn lines never reached by any other American poet. Whitman deserves the credit for introducing something absolutely distinctive and original in American poetry, and for that reason, if no other, he should have the grateful recognition of his countrymen. He died peacefully, full of years, at Philadelphia on Saturday last, and his remains will be laid to rest in the beautiful tomb of his own design in Harleigh Cemetery, on the outskirts of Camden City. Walt Whitman was born on May 31st, 1819, at West Hills, not far from New York. Harper's Magazine for March contains a beautiful portrait of him taken from a painting by J. W. Alexander, which with the poem on "Death's Valley," also published in the same periodical, will be treasured by his admirers.

## THE CRITIC,

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

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The ratification of the Bering Sea Arbitration Treaty by the U. S. Senate has removed one cause of anxiety. War is extremely unlikely, although at times considerable anxiety is awakened by strained situations. We can only hope that collisions between the U. S. cruisers and British warships in the Bering Sea may be avoided, but if both the Americans and the British obey present instructions there will be difficulties. Perhaps the sealers may manage to keep out of the way of the Yankers, and the British gunboats will not have to protect them.

Scurrilous literature is not usually regarded as one of the products of Canada, and yet the Queen City of the West—Toronto—has been having some trouble over the publication of a libellous and offensively dirty book entitled "The Social Scourge," which, it has been elicited, was written by M. R. Chissold, a reporter of that city. The book contained statements which if true should place a man holding an official position in Toronto in the penitentiary, but if untrue the libellor should be forthwith consigned to duance vile. The book has been withdrawn from publication, and the writer has departed for the land of the free. It is said he was engaged to write the book just as a carpenter might be engaged to make a door, and he did not expect to have his name appear. Writers of low fiction should take warning by this example and not attempt to sow their evil thoughts in Canadian soil.

Everybody has been thinking (as if that improved matters) about the Mansion House assault case, in which a young officer of the Halifax Garrison Artillery figured recently. It is strange, but to say the least, why the ability to disburse a satisfying amount of money should be the cause of effecting a change of accusation from criminal to common assault. In strict justice, we cannot see why a private trial should be given to one person more than another, and it is incomprehensible why the charge should be changed. Unless we accept the theory of blackmail, which is given some credence—and which does not better the young man's case much—we must perforce consider the affair the most disgraceful that has blackened the reputation of our city for many a day. The strict path of virtue is the only safe one to follow, and wanderers from it may expect to pay the full debt some time.

Students of literature will hear with regret of the death of Walt Whitman, the most unique figure among American men of letters. It has been asked in all seriousness by a contemporary writer whether Whitman's

Some of our merchants are highly indignant, and justly so, over the conspiracy to defraud them, concocted by Philip Gough, a Gottingen Street grocer, and others. The modus operandi was this: Gough was in a tight position financially, and he and his co-conspirators originated a plan by which he was to get a large amount of stock on credit, assign to one of his friends, making another preferred creditor, and clear out of the country by the aid of funds provided by the friends. This was done, but Gough, troubled by conscience, has returned and confessed the whole nefarious business, one result of which was the arrest last week of Charles Creelman, Assistant City Assessor, on a warrant charging him with unlawfully appropriating with intent to defraud, certain property obtained through Philip E. Gough. Should the facts as alleged turn out to be facts, a most ingenious piece of roguery will have been unearthed; and there is little doubt that some people have been very diligent in wrong doing. Mr. Creelman denies the accusation against him, and says he does not intend resigning his official position with the city. The assignment of Gough took place about three months ago, and he returned to this city after his stay in Boston only a few weeks since. H. B. Zwicker is the assignee and third party to the agreement. On top of this scandal comes a revelation regarding the business methods of W. L. Temple, formerly a tea merchant of Halifax, which will tend to make people think this city has been particularly unfortunate in some of her merchants. Temple ran up debts to the amount of \$20,000, for which a relative of his has become liable. This is bad enough, but the story of his cheating the poor cabby who drove him to Rockingham when he "made tracks" is worse. He wrote an order on W. L. Temple for the amount, which the son of Jehu accepted—of course it is worthless. Such behavior as is shown in these two cases is enough to wreck all confidence in our business life, and the commercial atmosphere needs purifying very badly.

We are much grieved to see how little notice Provincial journalists have taken of the death of Dr. J. Bernard Gilpin, a gentleman who did a vast amount for the interest of science in Nova Scotia. This omission is not creditable to our press, which is too frequently ready to give half a column to an obituary of some pettifogging ward politician or similar nonentity, and passes over the death of a most enthusiastic man, who devoted the prime of his life to a varied and thorough research into almost every branch of natural history as represented in this region. Nova Scotians want to be awakened to an appreciation of such of our dead as have worked earnestly and with more or less distinction in their various lives. If we do not do so, the cry of shame! will be only too well merited. Titus Smith, Valentine, and others—the rising generation hardly know who they were, and yet they surely deserve some posthumous bounty for the part they played so well. Intellectual worth, when at our doors, seems to carry little weight, and excites scant interest with us Nova Scotians; for, as the saying goes, all large-horned cattle are in distant countries. This spirit is an everlasting discredit to our country, and is a bitter discouragement to those who are working with patience in some loved intellectual pursuit. To be forgotten and unacknowledged after death is a saddening thought to anyone, and especially to him who has labored with all his might to advance any art or science in his native land. We are doing next to nothing to promote the higher and more refined aims of such as are not of the common herd. This hard-working handful is handicapped enough by want of means; do not add to this impediment the disheartening want of kindly appreciation. Dr. Gilpin was formerly one of the most voluminous and valued contributors to the venerable N. S. Institute of Natural Science, of which he was a founder and for seven years president. He was a zoologist *par excellence*, and a series of his sketches of indigenous animals are preserved in the Provincial museum. Some years ago he retired from active life and has since been residing in Annapolis County, where his death occurred on March 12th.

It is pleasing news that we hear about the class of settlers coming to Canada this year. The regular immigration season has opened in the old country, and already great activity prevails in shipping and booking circles. It is said that those who have started for fresh fields and pastures new are of an exceptionally good class and well provided with money.

It is really alarming to think that none of the books now being published will be in existence by the middle of the next century, because of the inferior quality of paper used in their make up. Experts say that even the best paper now used is without lasting qualities, and that the print will cut through the pages in fifty years. Some books, no doubt, we would not be sorry to have pass into oblivion in this way, but alas! the wheat will be destroyed with the tares—if all we are told is true!

The London *Spectator* in an article entitled, "The Age of Prudence," is somewhat congratulatory over the fact that the population of England is not increasing as rapidly as it did some time ago. The increase, as shown by the last census, is a little over three millions, or 11.65 per cent. of the numbers returned in 1881. In an old country like England it is really undesirable that "the devastating flood of babies" should go on increasing, for there is not room for them to grow up, so, therefore, it is matter for congratulation that the world is, as the *Spectator* puts it, entering upon an age of prudence.

The man Deeming, alias Williams, and many other names, now safe in custody at Melbourne, Australia, for various brutal murders, has confessed to two of the Whitechapel murders and the murder of his wife and four children at Rain Hill, near Liverpool, England. There seems to be but little doubt that this is the genuine "Jack the Ripper," and it is to be hoped it is so. It appears as if hanging is too good for such a wretch, but that will be all he will get. Deeming has been proved to have been living a life of crime for years, and all his misdeeds will probably never be discovered. He is being tried for his Australian crimes. He added bigamy to murder there.

There is generally a war-cloud hanging over Europe, and just now there are indications that it may burst. Russia always seems to be at the bottom of the trouble, and this time she is massing troops in Poland, which is somewhat alarming to Prussia. The most notable feature in connection with the affair is the presence of several balloons at a great altitude over the Russian fortresses, and the balloons come from the German frontier. They appear to be under perfect control and are out of the reach of long range rifles. This will add a new terror to war, for it is far from likely that any device can be found out whereby explosives dropped from a balloon out of the reach of the longest range rifles can be guarded against.

Those who take an intelligent interest in the beginning of the movement for the higher education of women, will regret to hear of the death of Miss Clough, who was principal of Newnham College. A woman of decided personality and of deep influence, she worked with heart and soul for the objects she had in view, and lived to see success crown her efforts. Both Girton and Newnham are now well established and no longer have cold water poured on them or are made the sport of caricaturists, as was once the fashion. England with more than 900,000 more women than men, recognizes the need of adequate openings for those who do not marry, and is thankful for all the privileges they possess. Miss Clough did more perhaps than any other person for her sex in the way of higher education, and although she leaves no legacy of literature behind her, the college in which she labored is a lasting monument of her devotion.

According to Sheikh Djemal ed Din, who airs his grievances in the *Contemporary Review*, Persia is experiencing a reign of terror. He says Persia is decimated, his country is laid waste, and numerous calamities are stalking through the land. The Shah and his Vizier are blamed for the state of affairs, and as described by the writer in question they really appear to be bad enough. "No account," he says, "of the horrors now being perpetrated in Persia can be overstated; not a tenth part will ever leak out—underground dungeons, torture rooms, devils in human shape, greed, avarice, unbridled lust, unscrupulous violence, and the Shah himself, the careless spectator, or interested perpetrator of the worst crimes that sully human nature and defile the pages of Oriental history." This is a terrible arraignment, and he says that while a stifled cry for "justice!" is ready to burst from the heart of every Persian, the idea is universal that the Shah's misrule is known and countenanced by both the English and Russian Governments. He, therefore, goes to England, "to ask," he says, "your people to get questions asked in Parliament about the alleged atrocities now being perpetrated in Persia in defiance of the Shah's firman communicated to the Powers. Your Minister would then be instructed to approach the Shah's Ministers and ask for an explanation on behalf of Her Majesty's Government. The moral effect of such an action would be immense, so great is still the prestige of England. But the Shah thinks you don't care how he acts, and if you will not, or dare not, help us anyhow, Russia is on the alert. She is anxious above all things to get to the Persian seaboard, and for the furthering of this project she will certainly not hesitate to avail herself of the present disposition of the Persian people." How much of the Sheikh's story may be reliable and how much attributable to fanatical zeal, we cannot say, but if it is true that Persia is seething with discontent, England will not be slow to head off any action Russia might take.

Japan must be making rapid strides in modern civilization and western methods of electioneering. Our dispatches state that votes have been selling for five to five dollars each in Tokio. Riots innumerable have been indulged in over the elections, and many people have been killed. Swords and fire arms were brought into requisition, and the police were powerless to stop the fight. Besides these general encounters many prominent men have been murdered. The strife is between the Liberal and Nationalist parties. Depositing a ballot is not as simple an affair in Japan as in this country, and these reports go to show that the Japanese have out-Heroded their teachers in bribery and corruption.

American wives who do not possess a proper abhorrence of unfaithfulness to their marriage vows may take warning from the direful results attending the lawless behavior of two ladies who have recently come unpleasantly before the notice of the public. One is Mrs. Deacon, whose husband, on discovering her infidelity, shot M. Abielle, her partner in guilt, at Cannes recently, the other is Mrs. Hetherington, who misbehaved herself with George G. Robinson of Yokohama, and whose husband took summary vengeance on his supplanter by shooting him. Both these outraged husbands are natives of the United States, and their behavior under these circumstances is likely to remove the idea that American husbands are easy going, and induce a wholesome respect for them abroad. Most people will agree that if ever a man is justified in committing murder it is when he finds another taking his place with his wife, and few people will have the hardihood to argue in support of a wife's infidelity. The guardianship of the honor of a family and the legitimacy of children rests with the wife, and the woman who allows herself to be led away from these sacred duties deserves no mercy. She is not like a young girl, ignorant of what she is about, and none of the excuses readily allowed for innocence and ignorance can be permitted to the faithless wife.

In an article by Prof. Frederick Starr in the current number of a U. S. educational paper, we find our ideas as to the educational value of museums ably voiced. The writer begins by speaking of elementary science work in common schools, and the necessity of having classified specimens in order to lead the children to think for themselves, and by such means provide a stimulus for collectors. In high schools the museum should be on a larger scale, and the local fauna, flora and geology should be most fully represented. He goes on to point out the limits of the college museum, and the scope of the same department in the university, and concludes with some remarks on public museums, which we beg leave to quote: "I believe firmly in the educational influence of the public museum. Public museums are new to us in America. Our great museums may be counted on the fingers, and there are not many small ones. Our museums, too, are seldom under government control, but are private property of associations or societies, many of them with no adequate fund, and few, if any, paid officers. Often they depend for success, or even for life, upon interested individuals, whose removal means disaster. But public interest increases, and great museums will be more numerous in the near future. Such museums ought always to be educational centres, and should have a definite relation to every school, of every grade, within their reach." This is the very point we have been endeavoring recently to impress upon our readers. The museum has a splendid field of work amongst the rising generation.

People given to thinking at all are often sorely puzzled to account for the apparent suffering which seems to be inevitable all through Nature. We see that countless numbers of lives have to be sacrificed that one other may survive, and the deaths are in many cases violent; in order that the fittest may survive the weaker have to be overcome, and what troubles most people is that the infliction of pain seems to serve no good purpose. It is now contended that under purely natural conditions very little if any sensitiveness to pain is possessed in the realm of Nature. This argument is supported by a comparison of the sensitiveness of various races of men, and it is shown that education has much to do with producing a highly developed nervous system. Whites are far more sensitive to pain than negroes or Indians, and Dr. Feikin, who has had wide experience in surgical operations on patients of all nationalities, asserts that the susceptibility to pain of an average European, as compared with an average negro, is as three to one. Reasoning from this knowledge it is fair to premise that while actual sensation is localized, the brain only feels, and if the brain is not developed there will be little pain. Animals are far below all human races in the scale of being, and if the difference in the sensitiveness of a white man and a negro is as three to one, what must be the ratio to the former of various lower forms of life. The fact that a crab will go on eating while it is in its turn being devoured, is cited as evidence that pain, as we understand it, is not felt at all, and the case seems to bear out the reasoning. We must not, however, be carried away by this theory, or allow ourselves to relax in our efforts to be kind to all animals we come in contact with. Our domestic animals, such as the horse, cow, dog, cat, etc., are undoubtedly sufficiently educated to feel pain very acutely, and it is our duty to treat our dumb servants or pets with every kindness. "The merciful man is merciful to his beast," will hold good as usual, even if Shakespeare's assertion that, "The poor beetle, that we tread upon, in corporal sufferance feels a pang as great as when a giant dies," should be proved incorrect.

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## CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

## TIME'S CHANGES.

## THEN.

In gushing days, when love was green and young,  
I strove to write a tender valentine,  
But all my thoughts to one idea clung—  
And I could write but just, "Be mine, be mine!"

## AND NOW.

But, now that love's fond ecstasies are past,  
Were I again to write a valentine,  
Between the lines I would contrive to cast  
This gentle hint, and say, "Decline, decline!"

**SOFT AND SWEET.**—He—I wish I could say things as sweet as the strains of that waltz.

She—Well, you seem to have no difficulty in saying things as soft as the sweet strains of the waltz.

A woman will eat anything without complaining, while a man will begin to backslide whenever the cooking goes wrong; but when it comes to the fit of a garment that doesn't suit her, she has opinions that can no more be held in check than you can put mittens on a landslide.

## THE DIFFERENCE.

This difference twixt the optimist  
And pessimist you find:  
One notes the clouds, the other talks  
About the light behind.

**AN ENVIED LOT.**—A number of children were talking about what they would like to be when they were men and women. One little girl wanted to be a teacher. "Oh, my!" said little Mary, who lived on a farm, "I don't want to be a teacher. I'd rather be a summer boarder than anything else."

**ACCOUNTED FOR.**—"Papa, do you know what Mr. Spatts' business is?"  
He is a wheelwright.  
Then that accounts for it.  
For what?  
He tires me.

**MARTHA ONLY HUMAN.**—Crusty Old Parent—It seems to me the height of folly, Martha, for a girl to leave her home, with all its cheerful surroundings, to take a sleigh-ride on a bitter night like this.

Martha (putting on her wraps)—Yes, papa, but there are cheerful-er surroundings in taking a sleigh ride.

## A GOOD HUSBAND.

A quiet hour, secure from the bother  
And worry of life, the evening grants  
When the boys have been put to bed and their mother  
In patching the knees of their little pants.

Then I sit by her side and read the paper,  
Which tells of the world and its busy life,  
And I'm pretty sure that's the proper caper  
For husband who truly loves his wife.

"The Dunhams haven't been able to go to a summer resort for two years, and the girls haven't had a decent gown to their back lately, but I guess they'll begin to put on style now."

"How is that?"

"Old Dunham has just failed."

## THE BRAVE AND THE FAIR.

None but the brave deserve the fair;  
'Tis the brave who win them everywhere.  
It seems to be the design of fate  
That sweetness and strength should together mate.

The siege of the heart by the brave begun  
The fair doesn't long withstand,  
And thus the girl with the sugar is won  
By the youth who has got the sand.

**He Could be Useful.**—"You must stay at home to-day," said the humorist's wife on the day before Thanksgiving.

"Why?"

"I am going to stuff the turkey for to-morrow, and I expect you to furnish the chestnuts."

**WHAT A WOMAN MAY DO.**—There is really no reason why women should complain of their restrictions and envy men their liberty. There are lots of things women do every day of their lives for which men would be arrested and charged with disorderly conduct. Take the hats they wear, for instance: Fancy a man walking up Fifth avenue with a headgear composed of green velvet, pink roses, brown mink tails and black lace; this fastened to his head by big silver pins with enameled butterflies, and having velvet strings crossed under his chin and fastened to his back hair with a gold iris and the whole structure held steady by a carved tortoise shell comb. He would not be permitted to go a block in such a costume, now would he?

The people at the World's Dispensary of Buffalo, N. Y., have a stock-taking time once a year and what do you think they do? Count the number of bottles that've been returned by the men and women who say that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery or Favorite Prescription didn't do what they said it would do.

And how many do you think they have to count. One in ten? Not one in five hundred! Here are two remedies—one the "Golden Medical Discovery," for regulating and invigorating the liver and purifying the blood; the other, the hope of weakly womanhood; they've been sold for years, sold by the million bottles; sold under a positive guarantee, and not one in five hundred can say; "It was not the medicine for me;" And—is there any reason why you should be the one? And—supposing you are, what do you lose? Absolutely nothing!



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## PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

DOMINION.—There is now every probability that the present session of Parliament will prove a short one, as the public business is well advanced.

The Intercolonial Railway has been very thoroughly discussed during the past week, and one cause of the large deficit was shown to be the amounts paid the Canadian Pacific for the use of passenger cars and sleepers. It is now definitely announced that there will be a large reduction in the staff of employees in order to cut down expenses, and it seems a pity that economy has to be practised in this direction, as it will, in many instances, cause serious distress. Still necessity knows no law, and the Government is forced to retrench where, if they did not place duty before popularity, they would prefer not to interfere.

The Prince Edward Island tunnel question was brought up by Mr. Perry in moving for reports and correspondence and led to some discussion, which will doubtless be renewed when the papers are submitted. The debate on the budget has been continued, Mr. McMullen making the most important speech on the Opposition side and coming out squarely for unrestricted reciprocity. The duty on binder twine was vigorously discussed, Mr. Davin—Conservative—calling on the Government to abolish it in the interest of the farmer. Mr. Davies attacked Mr. Stairs on the ground that cordage was sold cheaper for export than for home consumption. He quoted letters showing that cordage sold for export by the combine was two cents less per pound than when sold for consumption in Canada.

Mr. Stairs' explanation that an inferior quality was manufactured for export, thus making the difference in the price, was received by the cheers of the House.

Mr. Gordon has introduced a bill to place further restrictions upon the immigration of Chinese into the Dominion.

On Monday Mr. Borden asked what steps had been taken to secure for Canada a continuation of the present arrangement, ending June 30th, with Spain, by which Canadian products, notably potatoes, fish, and lumber, are admitted to the Spanish West Indies upon the same terms as the products of the United States. He was informed by Mr. Foster that Sir Charles Tupper and Sir John Wolf had been given full power to carry on the negotiations.

Mr. Tupper has given notice of a resolution proposing that a fee of two cents be charged for every case of lobsters packed for inspection.

Mr. Weldon in a few forcible remarks advocated the placing of the management of the Intercolonial in the hands of a commission, and his ideas are certainly sound.

There was no session of Parliament on Friday last.

A powerful delegation waited on the Government to urge the passage of the bill to restrict the importations of lobsters from the United States, and there was also a delegation from Montreal favoring a speedy settlement of the difficulties with Newfoundland.

It is reported that Premier Abbott is to be knighted.

LOCAL.—Mr. Caban having named three members of the house, Messrs Joseph McPerson and A. J. McDonald of Cape Breton and John A. Fraser of Victoria, as being implicated in certain irregularities—asked for a special committee to investigate his charges. Premier Fielding demurred and after a lengthy debate the matter was referred to the committee of privileges and election of which the Attorney General is chairman. Pending the charges the named members withdrew from the house and the committee are proceeding with the enquiry.

A large number of bills have been introduced, some of the more important being:—A bill to abolish all exemptions from rates and taxes on real and personal property and the owners thereof in the City of Halifax. Introduced by the Premier.

The Minor's Protection Act of 1892 introduced by Mr. Caban—and aimed to prevent the sale of tobacco to minors under sixteen years of age.

A number of clauses of the Mines Consolidation Act were also read and passed and Mr. Caban reminded the Hon. Commissioner of Works and Mines that in dealing with the mines consolidation bill it was necessary that the house should have the information in relation to the coal royalties that had been asked for.

Hon. Mr. Church said the information would be brought down before the blank in the bill was filled up.

On Monday the financial returns for the year were laid on the table of the house by Hon. Mr. Fielding and the various items lucidly explained. There has been an increase in the estimated expenditure and a decrease in the estimated revenue and a consequent deficit. The estimated revenue was \$673,222.39, the actual revenue was \$661,541.32. The falling off was due chiefly to the decrease in the items of mines royalty. The estimate had been \$185,000 receipts \$169,287.92. The receipts from Crown Lands were short \$1,973. These two items mainly made up the deficiency. The estimated expenditure for the year 1891 was \$671,423.78 and the actual expenditure \$692,538.97.

The increase was in the following items:—Agricultural estimates \$16,000; expenditure \$20,398.84. This increase mainly due to importation of sheep and the credit for the amount realized on sale of same will largely reduce it.

Victoria General Hospital, estimated expenditure \$30,000, actual \$35,679. For Packets and Ferries \$31,188 estimated expenditure, \$34,625.91 actual.

Current interest—estimated \$10,000, actual \$17,000.

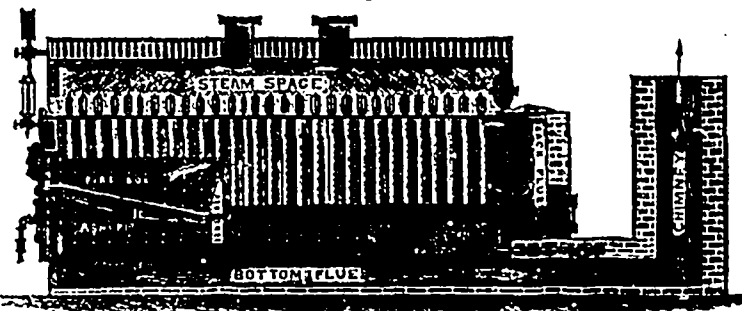
On the general account there was a balance against the province on the year's operations of \$30,997.65 and some departmental balances yet to be considered would make the deficit larger. In the Charities department there was a deficit, and this would indicate that the province must make more liberal provision for the charitable institutions.

In view of the deficit here shown it would become absolutely necessary in order that the province might maintain the high credit it had always enjoyed that the Government should make both ends meet either by a reduction of the expenditure or by providing some additional means of revenue, to which matters the attention of the house would be called during the session.

The Premier had borrowed from the National Provincial Bank of England on Nova Scotia treasury bills £150,000 sterling at the rate of 4 3-8 per cent with broker's commission of 1-8 per cent. These bills mature on July 15th next, by which time it is expected the Provincial debentures will be floated at a low rate of interest.

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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The Legislature of P. E. Island has commenced work.

The favorite steamer *Halifax* has resumed her weekly trips to Boston.

The Board of Health has dropped the idea of appointing a sanitary engineer.

A trade paper, to be called the *Maritime Grocer*, is shortly to be published in Halifax.

Hon. Charles Young, Judge of Probate, Charlottetown, P. E. I., died on Saturday night of la grippe.

Premier Abbott and Lieut. Governor Angers of Quebec are to be knighted on the Queen's birthday.

A reduction of five cents per pound has been made on parcels posted between Canada and Great Britain.

Mr. Michael Sullivan, the popular janitor of the Post Office and Customs House, died of pneumonia on Tuesday.

The C. P. R. route has so pleased the Admiralty that another shipment of sailors is to be sent to Vancouver that way during next month.

It is proposed to establish a Folk-Lore club in Montreal as a branch of the American Folk-Lore Society. This is a rich field for research.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of Fort Massey Church are giving a concert this evening which promises to be enjoyable. A good programme has been prepared.

"Politics Considered as a Fine Art," is the title of a lecture announced to have been delivered by Attorney-General Longley at the Church of England Institute last evening.

It is announced that the long expected carriages will begin running on May 1st. The route as mapped out is excellent, and Hollis and Granville streeters will appreciate the service.

Hon. D. L. Hannington, leader of the New Brunswick Opposition, has been given a judgeship in the Supreme Court of New Brunswick. A. A. Stockton will undertake the leadership.

The steamer *Wilhelm Oelssner*, which grounded on Thrum Cap shoals last week, is now in the dry dock. She will need a good many repairs, which will probably take about a month to effect.

On Monday evening next Hattie Bernard Chase, a soubrette who has excellent recommendations, will open a season at the Academy of Music. "Uncle's Darling," a play in which a number of animals are introduced, will be put on.

When you buy your spring medicine you should get the best, and that is Hood Sarsaparilla. It thoroughly purifies the blood.

Ex-Premier McKenzie is in a dying condition. The end is thought to be very near.

The Liberal candidate in Prescott, Ont., Mr. Preulk, has been elected by 259 majority.

British Columbia sealers claim \$500,000 damages for losses under last season's modus vivendi.

The Wanderers' A. A. C. holds its annual meeting at the Halifax hotel on Tuesday evening next.

Blackadar's Mills, at Hectanooga, Digby, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. Loss about \$35,000.

Lloyd's bonded warehouse in St. John, N. B., was partially burned on Monday. There was considerable loss on goods.

It is reported that votes in Quebec were purchased with notes that are not valid owing to the lack of a signature. The habitants are very much disgusted.

The members of the Ontario legislature received a shock on Friday, when Mr. H. E. Clark, one of the members for the city of Toronto, dropped dead while addressing the House.

King's College Record for March contains a virile article on "The Literary outlook of Canada," by the late G. B. Roberts. It should be read by all who take the slightest interest in the subject.

There are a good many sorrowful hearts in Parrsboro over the loss of the schooner *Glenariff* of that place, which is supposed to have foundered in a recent gale. She left Parrsboro with a load of Springhill coal for Digby, and has not been heard of since.

Two Dartmouth girls took such a violent fancy to the Kickapoo Concert Company, that when the company left the town the girls tried to escape from home and join the Indians. Fortunately their fathers were on the alert and stopped the foolish proceeding.

The annual meeting of the N. S. Barristers' Society was held on Tuesday afternoon. The following officers were elected:—President—H. McD. Henry, Q. C.; Vice-President—C. S. Harrington, Q. C.; Treasurer—Hon. S. L. Shannon; Secretary—W. R. Foster.

W. A. Black and Geo. E. Boak have been commissioned by the executive committee of the Board of Trade to visit Ottawa and press upon the Government the questions of the railway extension, Canada's trade relations with Newfoundland and the Spanish treaty matter.

A very serious accident occurred on the C. P. R. near Hull on Wednesday. The express train, including several immigrant cars, was turned on an open switch and ran off the track. The engine and two cars rolled down the embankment. The fireman and driver were killed.

Hon. M. Ryan, president of the New Brunswick Legislative Council, died at Fredericton on Wednesday. At the same time that this sad event occurred, Hon. D. L. Harrington was taking farewell of his colleagues in the House of Assembly in view of his promotion to the bench.

The conduct of Judge Elliot, who recently gave a decision having the effect of replacing on the voters' list 200 names which the revising officer had struck off for cause, is exciting some comment. By this decision Mr. Carling took his seat, and there are those who do not see any justice in it.

The transport steamer *Atlas*, with troops from England via the West Indies, arrived in port on Friday last. She had cases of yellow fever on board, but notwithstanding this the troops were disembarked. There has been some indignation over this action, but we hope nothing serious will result.

It is sad to see by the penitentiaries report that the number of youthful convicts is rapidly increasing in Canada. Mr. Moylan suggests that a central penitentiary be built at Ottawa for the whole Dominion, to be used exclusively for criminals under 30 years of age, with a view to their reformation.

Mr. Henry Lawson, a well-known resident of Halifax, died at his residence on Thursday of last week. Mr. Lawson was 80 years of age. Two sisters, Mrs. Stirling and Miss Isabel Lawson, died just previous to Mr. Lawson, and there now remains only Miss Ann Lawson, who is her brother's sole heir.

An employee named Ferguson of the inland revenue department at St. John stood guard over the officers of the department at the custom house fire and resisted the members of the salvage corps with a drawn revolver. The salvage corps proposes to see whether this was proper behavior and the case has gone into court.

The Creelman-Gough case was commenced in Stipendiary Motton's court on Wednesday when Gough's testimony in the matter was taken. A large crowd was present. Creelman's counsel are Messrs. Russell & Ross, assisted by Vincent Paton, and the prosecuting committee were represented by Harrington, Huggins and Drysdale.

Mrs. Hunt, said to be the most eloquent woman in America, is to address the House of Assembly this evening on the subject of scientific temperance teaching in schools. She is the guest of T. R. Gue, Victoria Road, while she stays in the city. There will doubtless be a large attendance of those who are interested in temperance to-night.

Ottawa has not yet handed over its contribution to the Springhill relief fund, and at a meeting on Wednesday it was decided to correspond with the treasurer of the Halifax fund to ascertain the intention of the Halifax contributors. As Halifax is the nearest city to the scene of the accident it is thought that her action in the matter should guide others

The Canadian Pacific Railway is offering special inducements to settlers going West. On Tuesday, April 12th, a special excursion will leave different points in the Province, the bare fare (second class) being only \$13.50 to Winnipeg, with correspondingly low rates to other points. For particulars enquire at nearest station agent.

Clark's Hotel, Washington Street, Boston, was almost entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday. Several guests were injured and one has died. Loss \$25,000. A few more of these hotel horrors will seriously alarm people.

Dr. Tilden, formerly chemist of the National Museum, Washington, says that Guiteau, President Garfield's assassin, was drunk when hanged, the doctors having given him a big dose of brandy to keep him from collapsing. The assassin's body was taken to the boiler room of the museum, where it was boiled until the flesh came off, and the bones were then bleached. The skeleton will probably be placed among the museum's exhibits some day.

The House of Commons has rejected a bill restricting labor in mines to 8 hours a day.

Count Eulenburg has been offered, and has accepted the Presidency of the Prussian Council.

Emperor William's primary education bill has been abandoned owing to the stubborn opposition of the Prussian people. It was expected that the bill would have to be modified, but this complete back down was not looked for.

It is now said that the confession of Deeming to having committed several of the Whitechapel murders is mere boasting, because he was serving a term in goal at the time they occurred. His appears to be an extreme case of depravity and he is unfit for any good in the world.

Another terrific dynamite explosion has taken place in Paris, this time at the house of the public prosecutor. The house was wrecked and the shock was felt a long distance off. The attempt was made on M. Boulot's life, but he was not injured. Seven people in the house were severely hurt.

Lord Dufferin, the new British Ambassador to France, presented his credentials to President Carnot on the 21st ult. The ceremony was conducted with great pomp. A squadron of cuirassiers escorted Lord Dufferin from the Embassy to the court yard of the Palace of the Elysee. In the court yard were massed detachments of infantry, and as the British Ambassador drove into the square drums were beaten and bugles sounded. The greeting was followed by the band playing the British National Anthem, "God Save the Queen." After Lord Dufferin had made a formal presentation of his credentials to the President, he and M. Carnot entered into a cordial conversation. When Lord Dufferin left the palace he was given the same honors that had marked his coming, the only difference being that the band played the "Marseillaise."

**JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT**

UNLIKE ANY OTHER.

As much FOR INTERNAL as EXTERNAL USE. IN 1870

Originated by an Old Family Physician. Think of it. In use for more than Eighty Years and still leads. Generation after Generation have used and blessed it. Every Traveler should have a bottle in his satchel.

Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Lameness, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne relief and speedy cure. Should have Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in the house for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Cramps and Pains liable to occur in any family without notice. Delays may cost a life. Relieves all Summer complaints like music. Price, 25 cts. post paid; 6 bottles \$1. Express paid, J. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

**MAN WANTED**

To take charge of Local Agency. Good opening for right man, on salary or commission. Whole or part time. We are the only growers of both Canadian and American stock. Nurseries at Ridgeway, Ont.; and Rochester, N. Y. Visitors welcome at grounds (Sundays excepted.) Be quick and write for full information. We want you now. BROWN BROS. & CO., TORONTO, ONT. (This House is a reliable Inc. Co., Paid Capital \$100,000.00.)

1859. 1892.

**SEEDS SEEDS SEEDS**

—BUY YOUR—

**Garden, Field and Flower SEEDS**

—FROM—

**Brown Bros. & Co**

Duffus' Corner, HALIFAX, N. S.

N. B.—Note the change in the address, "Duffus' Corner."

Halifax Printing Company, 161 Hollis Street.



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

**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 TREET, Halifax, N. S.

**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,**  
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**JAS. A. GRAY,**

**Undertaker & Embalmer,**

239-241 GRAFTON ST.

(Corner Jacob.)

**HALIFAX.**

TELEPHONE 619.

**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.

**ONTARIO GLOVE WORKS,**  
 Brockville, Ont., Canada.

**JAMES HALL & CO.**  
 Manufacturers of Gloves, Mitts & Moccasins  
 In all the Latest Styles, and from the  
**VFVY BEST MATERIALS.**

Our Celebrated INDIAN TAN, OIL TAN and  
 COLORED BUCK GOODS, as well as  
 OIL-FINISHED SARANAS CALF,  
 Are made from Stock of our own Dressing.

Our Travellers are out with 1892 Samples,  
 which represents the favorite lines required  
 by THE TRADE.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.]

**CANADA ATLANTIC LINE**

**Fastest Route to BOSTON.**

**ONLY ONE NIGHT AT SEA.**

THE FAVORITE

**S. S. Halifax,**

S. ROWLAND HILL, Commander,  
 Sails from HALIFAX TO BOSTON,  
**WEDNESDAY, March 30,**

At 8 o'clock, a. m., and every WEDNESDAY  
 following. Returning FROM BOSTON every  
 SATURDAY at Noon.  
 Passengers arriving by train Tuesday evening  
 can go directly on board steamer.  
 Through Tickets for sale at all Stations on Inter-  
 colonial Railway.  
 For further particulars, apply to

**H. L. CHIPMAN, Agent,**  
 NOBLE'S WHARF.  
 Halifax, N. S.  
 Or RICHARDSON & BARNARD,  
 Savannah Pier, 20 Atlantic Avenue,  
 Boston, Mass.

**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 Nisbet's Cocoa Cough Cure, to stop  
 that Hacking Cough; prepared by  
**J. GODFREY SMITH, Dispensing Chemist,**  
 Agent for Poble Spectacles, Opera Glasses,  
 Botanical and Miner's Glasses.  
 Night Clerk on the Picnics. Telephone 612.

**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 Prizeworth \$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 " 1,500.....	3,000 00
5 " " 500.....	2,500 00
25 " " 250.....	6,250 00
100 " " 100.....	10,000 00
300 " " 50.....	15,000 00
500 " " 25.....	12,500 00
1000 " " 10.....	10,000 00
100 " " 5.....	500 00
100 " " 2.....	200 00
100 " " 1.....	100 00
999 " " 500.....	4,995 00
999 " " 250.....	2,497 50
999 " " 100.....	99,900 00
999 " " 50.....	49,950 00
999 " " 25.....	24,975 00
999 " " 10.....	9,990 00
999 " " 5.....	4,995 00

**\$124 Prize worth.....\$52,740 00**  
**S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager,**  
 81 St. James St., Montreal, Canada

**FAITH.**

If I could feel my hand, dear Lord, in Thine,  
 And surely know  
 That I was walking in the light divine  
 Through weal or woe;  
 If I could hear Thy voice in accents sweet  
 But plainly say,  
 To guide my groping, wandering feet,  
 "This is the way."  
 I would so gladly walk therein, but now  
 I cannot see.  
 Oh, give me, Lord, the faith to humbly bow  
 And trust in Thee!  
 There is no faith in seeing. Were we led  
 Like children here,  
 And lifted over rock and river bed,  
 No care, no fear.  
 We should be useless in the busy throng,  
 Life's work undone;  
 Lord, make us brave and earnest, in faith strong,  
 Till heaven is won.  
 -Sarah K. Bolton in Congregationalist.

**GIRLS WHO HAVE PUSH.**

Says *The Boston Journal*:—"There is an interesting group of bright girls, at the New England Conservatory of Music, in Boston, who represent the quality of push characteristic of the American girl. There are some thirty-five of these girls, and they are being musically and vocally educated by *The Ladies' Home Journal* of Philadelphia. Some time ago this magazine offered, as a stimulus to girls to get subscriptions for it, free educations at the Conservatory. The American girl is quick to see a chance, and one by one these thirty-five girls have come from all parts of the country to Boston. They receive the very best the Conservatory affords, the most desirable rooms in the buildings are theirs, and they have all their wants carefully looked after by a wealthy periodical. Perhaps in no other country on the face of the globe could such a thing be possible. These girls, too, the reporter was told, belong to nice families, but they preferred to earn their own musical education rather than depend on the family purse. Of course, the particular girls are unknown to the scholars at large, and to all intents and purposes they are paying their own way. And they certainly are. It is said that the magazine is also educating a number of other girls at Wellesley, Smith and Vassar Colleges.

**BOOK GOSSIP.**

We have received the "Canadian Newspaper Directory," a new and useful hand-book which has just been issued by the Canadian press of A. McKim & Co., newspaper advertising agents, Montreal. In its get-up it is all that can be desired, being convenient as a book of reference, and the contents well arranged. An interesting feature of the work is a history of Canadian journalism, by E. B. Biggar, and the fac-simile of the *Halifax Gazette*, the first paper ever published in Canada, which was printed in Halifax in 1752, also possesses an unique attraction. The volume is not free from errors, but the compilers deserve credit for the book as it is. They should see that in future editions the paragraph about Halifax is corrected. Our "Narrows" are not nine miles long and four wide, and all the navies of the world could not float in them. Bedford Basin would come nearer these dimensions, but even it is not more than five miles in length. Our business manager has had glory thrust upon him in this directory, for he is designated as "editor and manager." This also would bear correction. The price of the work is \$2.00, which is cheap considering that apart from the historical portion 30,000 separate facts are presented.

Worthington Co., 747 Broadway, New York, have just published as No. 12 in their Rose Library: "Some Children of Adam," by R. M. Manley. This is a well-developed story, easily winning and retaining the reader's attention to the end. It presents a picture of American life that is most captivating to the thoughtful reader. There is such an atmosphere of the reality over the uncommon happenings of the novel, the narrative shows such careful study and shrewd observation of metropolitan life, that those who will notice the types, distinct and interesting in their personality, will at once recognize the veracity of the representation. Thousands who wish to read the book with the expectation of being entertained will be fascinated by the magnetism of the story, the charm of its language, its intricate plot, its telling incidents, its strange coincidences, and its vigorous and at times thrilling actions, revealing the inner life, pleasures, intellectual pursuits, as well as the frivolities of the wealthier classes of New York. Price, cloth (illustrated,) \$1; paper 50 cents.

Joel Chandler Harris's new book, "On the Plantation," is said to contain fresh stories of Brer Rabbit, Brer Owl, Brer Buzzard and other characters immortalized in "Uncle Remus." Much of the book, however, is understood to be the story of the author's own life, and it is described as a singularly fascinating narrative. E. W. Kemble has illustrated the book, which is to be published immediately by D. Appleton & Co.

The complete novel in *Lippincott's Magazine* for April, "But Men Must Work," is by the well-known and popular author, Rosa Nouchette Carey. In it the narrator, as visiting governess and presiding genius, digs her way into the family secret, and at last banishes the family skeleton. In the *Athletic Series*, Julian Hawthorne sounds the praises of walking, which he considers the only proper mode of locomotion, and C. Davis English expounds the mysteries of Four-in-Hand Driving. In the *Journalist Series*, Melville Phillips tells us that the Literary Editor is much less frequent than we commonly suppose, and gives some odd samples of his experiences,

The Countess Norraikow gives a very brief history of the leading Nihilists, and traces the famine in Russia to heavy taxes and misgovernment. "Milk for Bibles," a short but important article, by Mrs. Louise Hogan, discloses facts which bear directly on the health and life of children. The "First Principles" of writing are unfolded by the Editor to an Anxious Aspirant for literary fame. The department "As it Seems" discusses the Dandy Double-Track, Sexual Exchanges (among writers of fiction), a few Verbal Eccentricities, and other topics. There are short stories by Julian Gordon and George Edgar Montgomery. The poetry of the number is by Robert Loveman, Sibylla Vernon, Florence Earle Coates, Isabel Gordon, and Charles Washington Coleman.

The *Popular Science Monthly* keeps up to its usual standard and characteristics in the April number. The pen-portrait of "Agasig at Panikero" by Prof. David Starr Jordan, will be found among the most interesting of the many attractive articles. New York, D. Appleton & Co. Fifty cents a number, \$5 a year.

The initial article in the *New England Magazine* for April is on "The Spruicled Boy Choirs in America," by S. B. Whitney, the choir master of the famous Church of the Advent of Boston. The article is beautifully illustrated. Miss Helen Leah Reed contributes an interesting article on "Women's Work at the Harvard Observatory," which is fully illustrated by photographs taken at the Observatory. Allen Eastman Cross in a poem called "He was good to the Poor," pays a fine tribute to Cardinal Manning, which is accompanied by a portrait of this prince of good words and deeds. J. H. Wilson contributes a little paper on "The Micmac Festival in Cape Breton," which from his description is a picturesque occurrence well worth seeing. This article cannot fail to awaken interest in N. S. Winfield S. Nevins concludes his series, "Stories of Salem Witchcraft." Walter Blackburn Harte in "Progress and Poetry" claims that this age is as heroic as any other, and as worthy of the poets; he also gives a careful estimate of the work of James Whitcomb Riley. Rev. William H. Savage in a gossiping antiquarian strain gives the "Annals of an Old Parish,"—Watertown, Mass. George Ethelbert Walsh contributes a good story called "A Summer Wooing," and other stories are contributed by Ethel Davis and Mary L. Adams. Minna Irving, Charles Gordon Rogers, Celia Parker Woolley, Gertrude Christian Fosdick, Wilbur Larremore and others contribute poems of much excellence. The Omnibus Department of light, humorous verse is very bright and entertaining.

The *Ladies' Home Journal* for April is a splendid number. The push and enterprise exerted by the management of this popular periodical have made it so widely circulated that it is like good wine and "needs no bush." Everyone is familiar with its merits, and no more welcome visitor goes to the homes of America including Canada. The Curtis Pub. Co., Philadelphia. Ten cents a number, \$1.00 a year.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Lawrencetown Pump Company, under the management of N. H. Phinney, employs fifteen men, and reports business increasing in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The Company manufactures, besides its celebrated rubber bucket chain pumps, large quantities of water pipe for conveying water underground.

In another column of this issue will be found an advertisement of the Kingsley Boiler Co., Ltd, of St. John, N. B. This enterprising firm have recently erected boiler works on Ballast wharf, St. John, where they are turning out large numbers of their very superior boilers. We noticed on visiting the works the air of activity pervading everywhere and as a result of this activity eight boilers in various states of completion, two for milling work, two for marine work and the four others for milling purposes in northern New Brunswick. Mr. Kingsley, the genial inventor of this patent, was on hand and showed us all the improvements attached to his boiler. Intending purchasers will do well to examine this boiler before purchasing elsewhere. Mr. Robert McNaughton, the well known gold miner, has one of the Kingsley boilers in use at his mine at Isaacs Harbor and is much pleased with it.

The great Massey-Harris Co., manufacturers of high-class farm machinery, has opened a branch at St. John, N. B., and in doing so, taken over the farm implement business of W. F. Burditt & Co., St. John. The company has three great factories in Canada. The St. John branch will be managed by W. F. Burditt and Geo. F. Robinson.—*Amherst Record*.

**BURGLAR-PROOF GLASS.**—Under the name of wire glass, a new invention has been brought out on the market in Dresden. The process of manufacture consists in furnishing glass in a hot plastic condition with a metallic layer, iron wire netting for instance, which is completely enclosed by the vitreous substance and effectively protected against exterior influences, as rust, etc. The new glass possesses much greater resisting power than the ordinary material, and is, it is claimed, indifferent to the most abrupt changes of temperature, and will even withstand open fire. The glass is specially adapted for skylights, the powerful resisting qualities of the materials enabling the usual wire protection to be disposed of. As wire glass cannot be cut by the diamond except under the application of great force, and cannot be broken without creating considerable noise, the substance is claimed to be, in a measure, burglar proof.

**Busy BUILDERS.**—Rhodes, Curry & Co. are kept very busy with their several building contracts, which include: Brick and stone bank building, Yarmouth; brick and stone building, Halifax, for the Telephone Co.; Wolfville seminary. They will also begin shortly on the Bank of N. S. Building, Montreal, the whole interior of which is to be torn out and renewed in the most modern style, finished in mahogany. Arthur Pelton, the firm's architect, has gone to Montreal to make the plans.

The firm has just sent to Yarmouth the counters for the bank building. They are in walnut, handsomely carved and finely finished. Among the other material sent out this week, are a carload for Wolfville and a quantity for Halifax. In the factory may be seen some beautiful mantles from Mr. Deull's department, which are for a bank building, and some inside blinds, in ash and B. Columbia cedar, made by F. McDonald for residences in North Sydney. Mr. Pelton, the energetic foreman, is kept busily occupied giving the details to the workmen. Altogether the coming season for this enterprising firm promises to be a brisk one.—*Amherst Record*.

A Philadelphia inventor has perfected an ice harvester which is to be run by electrical power. The cutters upon this machine revolve, and the only weight of any consequence to the whole apparatus is of a small electric motor, which is geared to the wheels and cutters. By the use of this machine ordinary ice may be grooved through almost to the water, and the whole thing travels lightly and smoothly, thereby rendering it invaluable in cutting ice that will not sustain the weight of a team and plow. The machine also removes the snow and does the corrugating. The current that propels the motor is communicated therewith by means of either a reel of wire or light, movable trolley; thus the same current may be applied to the hauling of the ice and the lighting of the place where the work is going on.—*Canadian Manufacturer*.



Rev. William Hollinshead  
Of Sparta, N. J., voluntarily says:  
"To Whom It May Concern:  
"Unasked I deem it my duty to a suffering humanity whose bodies and souls I would have healthy, to tell them of the value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. While living in Ohio one of my children was greatly

**Afflicted With Boils**  
having 30 on her limbs, and being unable to walk. I had heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and bought a bottle, half of which cured entirely. Two years after, another child was afflicted as badly. I used the other half bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla with like results. About four years after, the child first afflicted was again tormented like Job, and I bought a bottle (on Sunday at that) and again a cure. I gave some of the medicine to a poor woman and two children; they were helped and were mine. Through a testimonial sent to C. I. Hood & Co., inquiries came from all the country, asking if it was a 'bona fide' testimonial, and of course I wrote all that it was, and have the knowledge of

**Scores and Scores**  
Of persons helped or cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Mild cases of rheumatism have yielded to it. Biliousness and bad liver have been corrected in my own family. This is the only patent medicine I have felt like praising. I speak not for C. I. Hood, but for the Jobs who are impatient and are tormented beyond endurance. Nothing I know of will cleanse the blood, stimulate the liver, or clean the stomach so perfectly as

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Any person wishing to know more, enclosing a stamp will be informed. Yours for the health, happiness and virtue of humanity."  
WILLIAM HOLLINSHEAD, pastor of Presbyterian church, Sparta, N. J.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation.

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

**PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.**  
Synopsis of "The General Mining Act," Chapter 16, 54th Victoria.

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

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

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

Royalty on Gold and Silver, 2 1/2 per cent.

**MINES, 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 square mile. The Surveyor General, if special circumstances warrant, may grant a Lease larger than one square mile, but not larger than two square miles.

**ROYALTIES.**  
Coal, 10 cts. per ton of 2,240 lbs.  
Copper, 4 cts. on every 1 per cent. in a ton of 2,352 lbs.  
Lead, 2 cts. on every 1 per cent. in a ton of 2,240 lbs.  
Iron, 5 cts. per ton of 2,240 lbs.  
And other Minerals in proportion.  
APPLICATIONS can be filed at the Crown Land Office each week day from 9.30 a. m. to 4.30 p. m., except Saturday, when Office closes at 1 p. m.

**L. J. TWEEDIE,**  
Surveyor General.



## COMMERCIAL.

The advance of spring always stimulates business activity, and the present has not, so far, proved any exception to the general rule. In all lines trade is waking up and merchants are feeling and looking more contented and happy. Of course we except those who, in the dullness of the past uncertain and fluctuating winter, sought to "force the season" by irregular methods, but the bulk of our tradesmen are now seeing their stocks gradually depleted by good buyers, and find the task of replenishing them a pleasant one. All present indications point to a strong and healthy trade being done during the spring and summer, and a decidedly roseate tinge pervades the outlook. As the roads dry and as it becomes more easy to reach the outlying districts throughout the province, orders that come in increase in volume and are more promptly filled.

The importance of keeping accurate accounts in every business concern is very apt to be underrated. Many persons who are otherwise well versed in their business regard book-keeping as a needless expense and bother, and imagine that any schoolboy can manage their books provided he can write and figure. In a large proportion of factories and stores the manager and the salesman are looked up to as the important factors in securing success, while the man who looks after the financial department is usually regarded as a sort of encumbrance—a "fifth wheel." Yet a majority of the failures that occur can be traced directly to the want of efficient financial management and the unreliable way in which the books are kept. In one heavy insolvency case which occurred in this city recently an examination of the books of the concern showed that it was several thousand dollars behind more than two years ago, and has continued to go behind since. In that case either the insolvent's system of book-keeping was not sufficiently accurate to show them their true position, or their proceedings must have been fraudulent for at least two years. Business men should realize that accountancy is a profession; that it requires aptitude and practice; and that many a trade is more easily "picked up." We have known instances where managing proprietors of business houses have "lent a helping hand" to their book-keeper by entering up receipts and invoices directly into the ledger. The mistake of such a want of system was pointed out to them, but they persisted in "doing what they could to help," and the result was that their books were reduced to such a state of chaos that the aid of an assignee had to be called upon to ascertain how matters really stood. Under the British Bankruptcy law any insolvent who does not produce an intelligible set of books is not allowed to start business again, as he is considered to be too ignorant or too fraudulent to enter into competition with others. This is a feature that it would be well to have incorporated in the proposed Insolvency Act that we hope will be enacted for Canada.

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

	Week Previous		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for year to date.			
	March 25. week.	March 25. week.	1891	1890	1889	1892	1891	1890	1889
United States	191	219	200	189	161	3255	3,932	3556	3546
Canada	42	37	41	29	20	538	560	545	537

**WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NEW YORK, March 26, 1892.**—"There were too many uncertainties this week to permit any aggressive movement on the part of the bull. The Silver question, the Bering Sea difficulty, the legality of the Reading Deal, the break in Northern Pacific, and the approach of April settlements, all contributed to restrict operations. Investors, too, were somewhat discouraged by the fancy prices at which some of the good dividend-payers are held. On Friday there was an upward spurt on the strength of the anti-Silver developments at Washington; but the Silver advocates are not yet beaten by any means, and they may be expected to renew the battle at the earliest opportunity. Nevertheless, Wall Street is not seriously alarmed in this respect, having full confidence in the Presidential veto. The undertone of the market is unquestionably strong; and stocks being in strong hands, would no doubt readily respond to favorable conditions. The Industrials have exhibited considerable activity, but this I can hardly deem a satisfactory feature in selecting them as leaders in view of their heretofore erratic character.

The monopoly issues have introduced an element of uncertainty into the stock market which calls for special caution on the part of investors and speculators, if not for specific precaution on the part of the exchange itself in admitting indiscriminately so-called securities to its list. Public opinion is becoming more and more decidedly hostile to whatever form of organization conspires to defeat free competition. Congress and the State Legislatures find it necessary to respect this determined attitude of the people, and at no distant time the laws will be so framed that nowhere in this country will any form of corporation which aims to exercise the powers of a monopoly be able to exist under the aegis of the law. The attempts of the trusts to evade the penalties of their illegality by organizing under the loosest form of legislation to be found under State laws will become futile. The procurement of control of a system of competing railroads, under such expedients as have been adopted by the Philadelphia and Reading, will be declared illegal, because contrary to public policy. The law will be constructed with a simple purpose of preventing the defeat of competition by monopolies; and that form of prohibition will be made to apply to any and every form of organization. Of this there can be no reasonable doubt; for the present drift towards monopoly is so wide-spread, so utterly revolutionary in every sense in its character, and so threatening to vast interests, that to suppose it can be much further tolerated would be to assume that American citizens had lost their regard for freedom and their sense of self-respect."

**DRY GOODS.**—Wholesale houses have been mostly occupied in completing spring orders. Travellers are preparing for their sorting trips—indeed some have already started out—and it is expected that business will be brisk, as purchases of spring goods have been small, retailers generally having

shown a preference for leaving as much as possible till the sorting trip, in order to keep down stocks and to get fresh goods. Prices all round are firm, and as predicted some time ago, advances have been made on some lines of colored cottons, such as check shirtings, flannellettes and gingham.

**IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.**—There has been little or no change in the iron market since our last, and spot prices are unchanged. As the prospect of a settlement of the English labor trouble brightens, makers' agents on this side show more disposition to talk business, but little has as yet transpired, and as jobbing is very quiet hardly anything is doing in pig iron. At British markets the labor developments have induced fluctuations in warrants, and some sympathetic influence on the regular markets. Warrants, while irregular, have averaged higher—Scotch being cabled at 41s. 6d.—an advance of 6d. within the week. Bar iron does not assume any activity locally, and the basis for business is just as it was. Copper has been one of the interesting spots to the metal trade of late. There has been a better demand in England, but the chief reason for the stiffening in prices that occurred was reports regarding negotiations that were said to be proceeding for the restriction of the output, and perhaps exports of copper from the United States. Locally prices are firm and quotations are 1c. higher.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—The local flour market remains dull and there is little hope of improvement in the immediate future. The demand is confined to local consumptive wants, and prices therefore are easy and nominal. The only business in feed is for bran and shorts, and it is thought that prices are likely to ease off. Barley is dull and quiet locally. Oats and other coarse grain furnish nothing worthy of mention, but values in the former are steady. The Liverpool public cable says, wheat easy, holders offer freely; corn firm with a fair demand. No change has occurred in the Chicago or other American wheat markets.

**PROVISIONS.**—The local movement in pork continues very slow. A small city demand is reported but there is little enquiry from the country. Lard and smoked meats are quiet and dull. In Chicago provisions have been moderately active but somewhat easier in tone, though no quotable changes in figures occurred. The hog, cattle and sheep markets there all ruled steady.

**BUTTER.**—The butter market is about as last reported—dull with an easy tendency. Still really good butter does not need to be offered twice to find purchasers at top figures, and fancy prints, rolls, and small tubs are carefully scrutinized before they change hands. So much old butter is now-a-days "worked over" that in appearance it would nearly deceive the very selectors and great caution is shown in investing. These little "attempts to deceive" are practically played out, and our house-keepers generally "know a point or two" when it comes to a question of butter and butter. A Montreal report says:—"The demand is chiefly for fine goods which are by no means plentiful, creamery selling at 20c to 22c, the latter figure for fine fall. A few packages of choice now creamery have been placed, but the quantity is so small as to be hardly worth quoting. New Eastern Townships dairy has sold at 22c, a few single tubs of really choice, from the usual stable flavor, bringing 23c. Old Townships may be quoted at 19c to 20c for finest goods obtainable. Western is nominally about 17c to 18c. It is expected that upon the advent of milder weather the new make of dairy and creamery will show a decided increase, when lower prices may be expected." A correspondent writing from London says—"Butter has been a firm market, owing to the exceptionally severe weather; and the fall that agents are anticipating has been retarded for a time by increased consumptive demands. Danish keeps up its high price with fair enquiry at the inflated level of 130s. to 136s, but buyers will pay no more, and only the steady upwardation of Normandies in consequence of increased home necessities enables it to hold up at these figures. Lent will entail a larger call on her own resources in France, and her butters are consequently unlikely to participate to any extent in the fall that is looked for as soon to come off in the general list. The latest landings from New Zealand and Australia have moved off fairly well all the way from 94s to 116s, the lower priced sorts taking away a great deal of the custom that would otherwise accrue to the American and Canadian samples on offer, which, though limited in amount, are extremely quiet and barely command late rates. Buyers are always on the lookout for such fairly good parcels as may, with profit to themselves, be retailed at 1s a pound; and though the mixtures show good value for best brands in the vicinity of 80s, the eagle-eyed inspectors who are constantly swooping down on the retailer under the Margarine Act, prevent him selling these excellent substitutes for what they are not, so that he must have butter of some sort to sell at the level which a large portion of his customers has come to look upon as a fixture and a necessity. Dutch comes very near fulfilling those requirements—now selling on quay at 112s to 116s—a 1s 2d retail position—and following the fall of 7s this week in Holland, it is expected another drop soon, perhaps next week, especially as shipments are beginning to come forward in largely increased quantities."

**CHEESE.**—There is scarcely anything new to remark concerning the local cheese market, except that the supplies of good are running rather short, but the absence of anything like an active demand for either home consumption or export effectually checks any disposition in the way of advancing prices, which remain as they were, though quotations just now should be regarded as merely nominal. A London letter says:—"The cheese trade is lifeless and the position remains unchanged. A certain amount of business is of course doing, but the bad weather checks consumption, and though sellers give out they will not sell much longer at present prices they do, and things are pretty much in the same groove, and will probably remain so until a bright spell gives an opportunity to clear off. The scarcity of American and Canadian cheese is shown by the fact that one receiver in Glasgow last week disposed in 24 hours from receipt of 1,300 boxes from the States at full prices, with more inquiries coming in. The *Grocers' Journal* this week, in an article on the report of the Cheese Committee of the Produce Exchange,

congratulates Canada on the firm position she has achieved in our markets, the product of her factories fetching in the height of the season shillings above that of her neighbors, and recommends her factories to go on progressing in the quality of their out-turn, which continues to get better and better with each season.

Eggs are in plentiful supply in this market and are offered at 12c. to 14c. per dozen for round lots of perfectly fresh in first-class order. In fact the supply is greater than the demand, and there is practically in this market no enquiry for limed eggs or others that have been held over.

APPLES.—A few small lots are still offering in this market, but the season may be regarded as practically over. There is a splendid trade in London for all descriptions of apples, and sales show a decided improvement in values.

DRIED FRUIT.—Business in this line is quiet and prices are hard to quote. Valencia raisins can be had at almost any price owing to the wide difference in quality.

SUGAR.—Refiners report a very good demand for sugar. They have only a small supply of granulated on hand and, as orders are coming in freely, they are not pushing business.

MOLASSES.—Local business in molasses is dull and the price on spot is unchanged at about 81c. Another drop of 2 cents per gallon has occurred at the Islands—the price being now 12c.

TEA AND COFFEE.—The movement in tea has been slow and no change has occurred during the week. The demand for the better grades has perhaps been slightly more active, but not sufficiently so to give any interest to business in this line.

FISH.—No new movement can be recorded in the local market this week regarding fish. There is a little more activity displayed in the way of fitting out vessels for the work of the approaching spring-summer season, but nothing has as yet been accomplished in the way of actual fishing work.

to \$5 An herring a few sales of Labrador are reported at \$4.90 to \$5, and shore herring at \$4.75 to \$4.85. Frozen herring have sold well at \$1.15 to \$1.25 per 100, and cod and haddock at 2½c. to 3c. per lb.

All that is claimed for it. JUSTIN MILLER, Mount Elgin, Ont., writes:—"K. D. C. does all you advertise it to do." A prominent clergyman in Ottawa writes "It is only justice to say to you that I have found K. D. C. to be all you have recommended it to be."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

Our Price List are corrected for as each week by reliable merchants.

GROCERIES.

Table with columns for SUGARS, TEA, MOLASSES, and BISCUITS. Includes items like Cut Leaf, Granulated, Circle A, White Extra C, Standard, Extra Yellow C, Yellow C, Congou Common, Fair, Good, Choice, Extra Choice, Oolong Choice, Barbadoes, Demerara, Diamond N., Porto Rico, Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Antigua, Tobacco, Black, Bright, Pilot Bread, Boston and Thin Family, Soda, do in 11b. boxes, 50 to case, Fancy.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table listing various fruits and their prices. Includes Apples, per bbl., N. S., Oranges, Jamaica, brls., Lemons, per case, Cocoanuts, new per 100, Onions, Am. per lb., Canadian, per lb., Dates boxes, new, Raisins, Valencia, new, Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb., new, small boxes, Prunes, Stewing, boxes, Bananas.

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

FISH.

Table listing various fish and their prices. Includes MACKEREL—Extras, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Also includes SALMON, CODFISH, HADDOCK, BASKS & WESTERN, HAKE, HALLOCK, PAKE SOUPS, per lb., COD OIL per gal.

BREADSTUFFS

There is a little more doing in the way of business, and although prices are slightly easier, yet there is little urgency to sell at any reductions. We make a slight reduction in the price of cornmeal, beans and oats, and increase the price of hay a bit.

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

PROVISIONS.

Table listing various provisions and their prices. Includes Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid, Am. Plate, Ex. Plate, Pork, Mess, American, American, clear, P. E. I. Mess, P. E. I. Thin Mess, Prime Mess, Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island, American, Hams, P. E. I., green, Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Table listing various butters and cheeses and their prices. Includes Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints, in Small Tubs, Good, in large tubs, new, Store Packed & oversalted, Canadian Township, new, Western, Cheese, Canadian, Antigonish.

SALT.

Table listing various salts and their prices. Includes Factory Filled, Fine Liverpool, bag, from store, Liverpool, Whhd., Adfat, Capiz, Turks Island, Lisbon, Coarse W. I., Trapan, Adfat.

## THE GHOST OF CHATEAU SAINT-GERY.

An American newspaper gives the translation of an unfinished story of M. Guy de Maupassant's under the above title, written presumably just before his mental affliction. The story is told by an old marquis at midnight to two friends:—

It was in 1827, in the month of July, and my regiment was stationed at Rouen. One day, while out for a walk on the quay, I met a man whose face was familiar to me, and yet I could not exactly place him. Instinctively I came to a halt, and, as I did so, he stepped forward and took me by the hand. It was Saint-Gery, a school friend whom I had not seen for ten years. As a boy he had been extremely plain-looking, as a man he was repulsive, with the squat figure of a cut-down Hercules, a neck of extraordinary thickness and a face reddened with scrupulous taint.

"Thank Heaven for this meeting," said he abruptly, "for I have a favour to ask you. It is to ride out to my old home and get some papers for me. I'll tell you where to find them—in my room, in my writing desk. For certain reasons I don't want to send an ordinary messenger, but I may trust you."

My first impulse was to excuse myself, but, on second thought, my love of the mysterious, my fondness for adventure, led me to accept.

"It is hardly necessary for me to tell you," he added, "that you must not examine these papers even superficially."

These words offended me, and I made a motion to turn away, but Saint-Gery laid his enormous palm on my shoulder and muttered out:—"Pardon me, I didn't know what I was saying—my mind was wandering—I trust you implicitly."

[The narrator finally accepts the commission, and rides to the Chateau Saint-Gery by moonlight through the woods. Finally, having delivered the letter he carried to Ryger, the confidential servant of Saint-Gery, the latter gave a sudden start.]

The man seemed to be labouring under some dreadful anxiety, but I took but little note of his manner. I was well armed and kept my eye on him. As I advanced to set the key in the door he plucked up courage to make an attempt to stay my progress, but this impertinent opposition on his part now riled me to such an extent that, taking the lamp out of the man's hands, I pushed him violently aside. He staggered back, utterly limp and helpless, his face, as I imagined, blanched with anger. I discovered that I had entered the house by the kitchen, which I now traversed; then two small living apartments in the nature of a servants' hall. This brought me into the main hall-way, and as rapidly as I could, for the lamp was of bronze and extremely heavy, I made my way up the grand staircase of the chateau, and had no difficulty in recognizing the door which Saint-Gery had described to me. I unlocked it as calmly as if it were the door of my quarters at Rouen, pushed it open, walked in and set the lamp on the heavy oak centre table. As I did so the clock in the neighbouring chapel struck the hour of midnight, but I scarcely noted it, save to enjoy the mysterious sweetness of the tones as they broke the midnight stillness of the place.

The room was large and square, and had about it that close and musty odour of an unused apartment—an odour strangely like that which you so often notice in a death chamber. In one corner stood a large mahogany bedstead, richly carved and surmounted with a canopy. The heavy silk curtains were drawn aside, disclosing mattress and pillows, but no sheets. There was an evident impress of a human figure upon the side away from the wall. Everything was as Saint-Gery had described it to me, and in a moment or so I had found all but the last of the three packages indicated, when I thought I heard or rather felt the rustle of a woman's skirts behind me, but I was too busy to pay any attention to it. In fact, it half occurred to me that the breeze had blown in from the hallway and stirred a bit of paper on the floor or caused the hangings to give forth a rustling sound. But in a moment the same sound again caught my ear, and this time it sent a disagreeable crawling feeling over my skin. It seemed so odd to me to take any note of such a thing that my self-respect would not allow me to look around.

I had now come upon the third of the packages which Saint-Gery had commissioned me to obtain for him, and had just thrust it into my pocket, when a deep, long-drawn sigh, which naught but human lips could have sent forth, escaped almost against my cheek. With one wild spring I leaped several feet away, and almost instinctively my hand grasped my sabre belt. Had I not done so I should have dashed like a coward out of that dimly lighted room.

A tall woman, wearing a travelling gown of white gossamer, with angel sleeves, her face whiter than her timent, was standing behind the sofa, with eyes that seemed lighted with unearthly glow fixed sadly and tenderly upon me. Over her shoulders, reaching almost to her feet, hung a wonderful growth of hair, covering her, enveloping her like a living veil. By the lamp's light, as she raised her hand and put back these gigantic tresses, I could see that they had a golden sheen, which gave her the appearance of being literally wrapped in a mysterious fire that glowed without consuming. She was wonderfully but tearfully beautiful and unearthly. I was stricken with such a tremor that my body averted, and only by the greatest effort could I save myself from pitching over backward. Nobody, unless he has been stricken by it, can have any idea of this awful and senseless terror. You feel your soul slipping away like escaping vapour; your heart comes to a dead standstill; your whole body grows inert and limp and like an empty tenement. Its walls seem ready to collapse upon the void. Oh, no, I didn't believe in ghosts. I knew, like all the rest of you, that the dead never come from their graves to walk the cold, damp earth again, but yet this senseless fear of them came upon me nevertheless. This fair apparition

was hideous to me, and in those few instants I suffered—oh! I suffered more of unbearable agony, more of awful dread of the supernatural than in my whole life put together.

The apparition spoke:—"Oh, sir, you can do me a great service!" I tried to reply, but my tongue, my lips, refused to do their work; a low breathing sound alone came from my parched and aching throat.

Again the lips of the apparition moved. "Will you? You have the power to save me, to cure me. I am suffering frightfully; oh, so frightfully!"

As she uttered these words, in a tone too weird and instrument-like to be human, she let herself drop gently and slowly into a sitting position on the sofa.

"Will you?" again came from those pale, thin blue lips. I tried to say "Yes," but nothing save a low, hissing sound escaped me. 'Twas all I was capable of, and so I bowed my head in sign of acquiescence. When this she drew from under the folds of her white gown a large-toothed tortoise-shell comb, and, holding it out to me, whispered: "Comb my hair, oh, comb my hair! It will cure me, it will stop this pain; it's the only way. Look at my head. See how I am suffering; it will drag me down to death!"

As she sat there her wonderful head of hair fell around her like an enveloping cloud, its edges resting upon the floor. Why did I attempt to obey? Why did I reach out a tremulous hand for that comb, and why did I take hold of those thick strands of hair, the touch of which sent shivers of intense coldness through my hands and arms as if I were toying with strings of serpents? I cannot tell you, my friends, but believe me when I say that that sensation of cold is here yet and that I can feel it now. A horrible fascination came upon me as I set to work. Cold and heat by turns struck me deep in the veins. I was caressing the dead, toying with hair cold and dank from the tomb. Oh, it was dreadful and yet it was heavenly!

Gradually my strength came to me. I was an adept in the use of a comb, for a most daily I was wont to comb and braid my horse's mane. I couldn't see whether an expression of comfort had stolen over that white face, but I could hear that low breathing, that softened groan which means relief from pain, as I proceeded with my work. Separating that luxuriant growth into several parts, I took up each in turn and combed it to its full length. Then gathering them all together, I began to braid them, and as my fingers lost more and more the stiffness which fear had caused, I went faster to the end. She bowed her head and continued to give forth those softened groans which seemed almost like the purring of a cat. Suddenly she murmured a word of thanks, and reaching out quickly took the comb from my hand and darted out of the room, disappearing in the darkness of the half-opened door, more like a spectre than ever.

The moment I found myself alone there came upon me that dazed feeling so common to anyone escaping from the chains of some dreadful nightmare. The spell was broken, all sense of fear had vanished, and I could feel the blood tingling back into my veins again. I was enraged at my own weakness. I felt like a man who had been tricked and gulled by mischief-loving friends. I determined to follow the midnight visitant, and sprang after her, but the door was locked. I threw myself against it with a furious onslaught. It held firmly, however. Just then my horse, which I had tied at the *porte cochere* gave a long, loud neigh of impatience. It startled me strangely, for it seemed to be the call of a friend to hasten out of the chateau where my foolhardiness might cost me my life. I obeyed, and dashing down the stairway at the risk of breaking my neck I groped my way outdoor, and sprang into the saddle. The faithful animal seemed overjoyed to have me on his back again and was off with a bound. How long we took to reach Rouen I don't know.

The moment I had swallowed a little breakfast I set out to find Saint-Gery to give him his letters, to tell him of my strange adventure in the old chateau and to ask him for an explanation. Judge of my surprise, nay, my amazement, to find that he had abandoned his lodgings late the night before. Where had he gone? None knew. It took a week or so for me to recover my habitual composure of body and mind, and, happily for me, my regiment was sent early after this ordered to Algiers. Upon my return from Algiers my health was so impaired by African fever that I determined to resign from the army and make a tour through the new world. It was while I was getting ready for this extended trip that I again came upon the Saint-Gery letters; while packing away some books and souvenirs that I wished to leave in Paris. By a strange coincidence, that very day I met another college chum, who informed me that Saint-Gery was dead; that he had disappeared most mysteriously from Rouen, and that after the lapse of several years the authorities had accidentally come upon proof which convinced them that he had committed suicide.

[The letters were opened by the Marquis.] They were [he told his hearers] wildly, almost tempestuously, passionate, and more than ever was I convinced that Saint-Gery's reason had always been more or less unfixd. In every letter there was some reference to Aurore's glorious head of hair, and I now felt sure that I had seen not Aurore herself, but her spirit; that she had been foully murdered by Saint-Gery in an access of rage or jealousy. Upon unsealing the third package I found a heavy tress of golden hair at least five feet in length. It had been cut from Aurore's head by Saint-Gery.

Some years after, whilst hunting in the north-east of France, I was overtaken by a terrific storm. I urged my guide to find a shelter as speedily as possible. He assured me that there was not a roof within four miles of us, and scarcely were the words out of his mouth before I caught sight of what seemed to me to be a charcoal-burner's cot on the edge of the forest, about half a mile distant.

"Nay, my lord, not there," exclaimed the man with a gesture of dread. "It might mean death to us both!"  
 "Death to us both!" I echoed.  
 "Yes," returned the man, "the cot is inhabited by a madman, or one very nearly so."

But the storm was now increasing in fury, and madman or no madman I was determined to seek shelter there. As our knocking called forth no response, I pushed the door open. In the centre of the room stood a man of low stature with shaggy hair and long, matted beard, white as the driven snow. At a glance the man's eyes told me whom I had come upon. It was Saint-Gery. There could be no mistaking him. Each of his hands grasped a pistol and he burst out furiously:

"Halt! Another step and I'll shoot you both down, you infamous minions of the law! I know what you've come for—to arrest me for murder, and you're right, too, but I'm resolved to sell my life dearly; yes, dearly, just for the pleasure of killing. Ha, ha, ha!"

"Nay, sir, you mistake us entirely," I cried out in a friendly way. "We are not officers, but merely travellers who crave the shelter of your roof. We will do you no harm." In an instant his fury left him, and he held out his hand to me.

"Saint-Gery," I cried, "old friend, don't you recognize me, your old schoolmate De la Tour-Samuel?"

But my words made no impression upon his disordered mind. He was hopelessly insane. Helplessly? And yet why? thought I, as I sat gazing upon the awful mental and physical wreck before me. If I could but persuade him, little as I believed it myself, that Aurore still lived, that I had seen her, touched her, talked with her in the old chateau near Rouen, possibly I might be able to call his wandering reason back again. My mind was made up at once. As I contemplated remaining in that region so long as the hunting season lasted, I would send to Paris for the three packages and deliver them to him. The sight of the letters, the touch of Aurore's beautiful hair, together with the sound of my voice might gradually make Saint-Gery's reason whole again. Alas! Man proposes, but God disposes. I carried out my programme to the letter. I covertly laid the three packages on Saint-Gery's table one evening, and then left him alone with those reminders of other days.

The next morning I found the door locked. We burst it open. There sat Saint-Gery at the table with his head supported on one hand, and his eyes apparently riveted upon something held in the other. "Saint-Gery, old friend, how are you to-day?" I called out cheerily, as I laid my hand on his shoulder. He was dead. He had died sitting there with his eyes fixed upon the strand of Aurore's hair.

AMERICAN GIRLS AND ENGLISHMEN.

It would puzzle an outsider, says a writer in the *San Francisco Argonaut*, especially a man, to tell why American women find Englishmen so much more attractive than Americans.

At any gathering—a tennis party, a lawn fete, a dinner, a dance, a tea, the Englishman is in the ascendant. It is obvious to the most superficial observer that the women find him a more charming companion than the men of their own country. The writer asked the reason, and an American lady said:—

"When an Englishman is introduced to us he opens the conversation and makes it (?). He doesn't always do this well, but he relieves us of what is sometimes a terrible piece of work. The American leaves it all to us, and, often, if he is not interested in us as an individual entity, he does not even accord to us that half-hearted help to which we are accustomed. Then, when the ice is broken, the Englishman goes on and entertains us(?). Sometimes he is not madly interesting, but he always talks 'as well' as his mental equipment will allow, and he never slight his work. Sometimes he is delightfully amusing, and we sit back and laugh, and have the loveliest, cozy, comfortable feeling that we can lounge and rest, and talk or stay quiet just as we like. We never feel that way with an American; but he does all the time. We have to set our teeth, and bring our brains into play and muse him (Oh!). If we do it well, he laughs and looks pleased. I wonder he doesn't sometimes applaud the way they do in the theatre when we make a good point. When an American man says a girl is clever, you may feel quite sure that she is an absolute genius."

"And how is it that the Englishman has learned this happy trick that we have missed?" "Oh, he has had to learn it. There couldn't have been any conversation on the British Isles unless he did. Englishwomen never talk. They respond. In moments of wild vivacity they go so far as to grieve. Someone has got to do the talking, and if the Englishman hadn't braced up and undertaken it, conversation in England would have become one of the lost arts."

"Certainly, Englishwomen are not very popular over here. We find them slow and somewhat dull." "That's exactly it. They are not either, but they seem so to you. Now generations of conversational training, with an Englishwoman to talk at, will bring out the best there is in a man. You try talking, for a whole afternoon, to one of those large, handsome English girls who are sitting over there under the white sunshades. If you succeed you will back you to be able to draw ideas and witticisms out of the *débutantes* of the coming winter.

No men in the world get as good a conversational training as the English. And it is because their women are as silent as the sphinx and as unresponsive as a stone wall. They are a great deal handsomer than we are; they are much more stunning; they have got a style that we can never touch, and a dignity that we lack; they have finer complexions, and better carriage, and bigger feet—but that's incidental—but we can walk all round them when it comes to talking. And the Englishmen know that better than anyone else."



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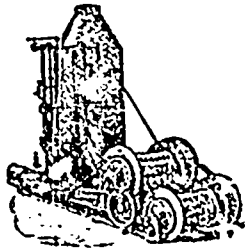
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## MINING.

OLDHAM.—In our issue of March 11th an error in our reporter's notes went undetected until the paper came from the press. The item referred to was to the effect that Mr. Hardman's shaft on the "centre" had been the means of discovering a new vein 67 inches wide. It should have read 6 or 7 inches, of course a very considerable difference. Mr. Hardman rather petulantly, we think brought us up sharply for what was after all merely a reporter's manuscript error. However we congratulate Mr. Hardman and others interested in property in the neighborhood of the "centre" shaft on this discovery, which is likely to lead to important results and may renew discussion on the "deep mining" question. Our curiosity having been piqued by the treatment received by the item that appeared in our paper, we looked into the matter to obtain information of interest to our mining readers, and the following is a brief statement of an interesting vein formation. Oldham district presents a remarkable example of an "apex" or anticlinal formation, or as it is locally known, "the centre," with the leads on the northern side of the "centre" or anticlinal dipping northerly, and the leads on the southern side dipping southerly. Close to the axis of the "centre" or anticlinal the outcroppings of the ore bodies are to be seen in greater number than at a more considerable distance. This can be very clearly seen near the point chosen by Mr. Hardman for sinking his perpendicular shaft and also on the adjoining Bonanza and Greer properties. In sinking a perpendicular shaft on the centre as Mr. Hardman is doing the line of the shaft would get further and further away from any particular ore bodies as the depth increased, but these ore bodies could be very conveniently reached by cross-cuts from the shaft. On the Hardman, Bonanza and Greer properties a large number of ore bodies lie within comparatively easy working distance of the "centre." In the sinking of the Hardman shaft the discovery is announced of a new vein or ore body coming in sight at a considerable depth from the top of the shaft, and entirely distinct from any ore body outcropping on the surface. The announcement that the newly discovered vein shows gold well indicates that the pay shutes in that locality are numerous and likely to recur at frequent distances even if not coming to the surface. It would be inferred from the finding of this ore body below the present surface that other ore bodies will be found in sinking still further. The sharp angle of dip of the several leads on either side of the centre and the occurrence of a vein with its apex unbroken, indicate that a great depth of the anticlinal folding of the formation has been broken and denuded, and also that a great depth and extent of ore still remains in the part of Oldham. To those interested in the "deep mining" question a broad field of discussion is indicated by the above notes. We trust that this introductory article on some of the peculiarities of the Oldham District will excite discussion, and our columns are always open to those who have information to impart. Other articles on this and other districts will follow as we believe the more our gold mines are investigated, the more light thrown on the formation and occurrence of veins, the greater will be the prospects of the introduction of capital to develop.

There has been a new gold find at Sherbrooke and 112 acres have been taken up by G. Sayers, E. Fulton and Charles Barnhill.

GOLD RIVER.—We have received a lengthy letter in regard to the sale of the Neptune Gold Property to Mr. Hisler, under attachment, giving the legal grounds on which Mr. Hisler relies to resist the steps now being taken to set the sale to him aside. As the matter is about being legally investigated and settled by the courts the publication of these details is hardly in order, so we withhold the letter.

In pursuance of a call issued by a number of gentlemen interested in coal, iron and gold mining—inviting general co-operation in the formation of a United Miners' Association—quite a large number of leading managers and others interested in mining met at room 20, Halifax Hotel, 10 a. m. Wednesday and organized an association, called the Nova Scotia Miners' Society, which in the long run should prove of great value to the mining interests of Nova Scotia.

J. E. Hardman, M. E., chairman of the provisional committee, presided and under his firm ruling the preliminary business was rapidly disposed of. The constitution and bye-laws were passed and a nominating committee reported the following list of officers, who were unanimously elected: President, H. S. Poole; Vice-Presidents, J. E. Hardman, R. G. Lockhart, D. McKeen; Treasurer, J. R. Luthgow; Secretary, H. M. Wylde; Council, Charles Archibald, R. H. Brown, S. J. R. Cowans, C. Fergie, C. Dimock, Harvey Graham, G. W. Stuart, B. C. Wilson, A. E. Sjustedt.

On motion of Mr. Hardman the following were made honorary members—Sir. Wm. Dawson, Principal McGill College; Professor H. Y. Huggins, B. A.; E. R. Faribault of the Geological Survey; Edwin Gunn, jr., Inspector of Mines. It was decided to hold the next quarterly meeting in June next, and several matters of detail were referred to the Council for their action.

The meeting finally adjourned until 2.30, when the coal men and others decided on the course to be pursued in their meeting with the government in relation to coal and other royalties and mining titles.

It was also decided to have a dinner in the evening to celebrate the formation of the Association and to cement the bonds of goodfellowship among the members.

This was largely attended, and being at the Halifax was, it is needless to add, a success in all particulars.

ISLAC HARBOR.—Judgments and attachments have been issued against the Palgrave Gold Mining Company,

Mining matters are receiving great attention in the house, the proposed increase in royalty under existing coal leases not being yet settled. On Tuesday Mr. Laurence made motion in regard to the non-reservation of minerals in the grant to the township of Truro.

He stated that he understood that many persons in the township had taken out leases, and in order to protect their rights had paid the government the fees payable on licenses to search and in addition had been obliged to purchase the same rights from the owners of the land, not knowing from whom they could get a clear title. The question was purely a legal one and some decision should be arrived at.

Hon. Mr. Fielding asked that the question be allowed to stand over until Wednesday, as it would require more consideration than the government had been able to give it.

This matter has been pending for over a year, and should, we opine, have been settled by the Mines Department months ago.

Bills to incorporate the Country Harbor Gold Mining Company, Ltd. and the Truro Coal Mining Company, Ltd. have passed the house.

RENFREW.—Mr. Dean S. Turnbull, manager of the Empress and other mines at Renfrew, has met with success in his mining operations, the Foundation lead improving in the yield of gold with depth. It is much to be regretted that the temporary financial troubles of Mr. North, the owner, have embarrassed operations just as success seemed assured.

MOUNT UNLACKE.—The C. P. F. Mining Association, a co-partnership, has been registered, the partners being H. B. and Thos. R. Prince, G. Cunningham, Arthur E. Curran and James Fraser.

The Association have purchased the mining property lately owned by the English Company managed by Capt John Nicholls, and will go quite extensively into mining.

The very rich lead discovered by the McCallums dips into their property.

Mr. J. R. Lithgow, in a letter to the *Herald*, so clearly states the position of coal lessees, and also points out the legal questions involved in the increase of royalty on existing leases, that we re-produce it here.

Sir,—“It is pretty generally known that the local government some weeks ago notified the coal mining companies that the royalty on coal would be increased by one third, to take effect from the date of notice. Kindly allow me to state why, in my opinion, any increase would be a breach of good faith on the part of the legislature, hence the province of Nova Scotia. That I may be definite and state only such facts as are within my own knowledge, I will instance the case of the Glace Bay mining company, working certain coal areas at Little Glace Bay, under four leases issued by the province in 1862, 1865, and 1867, all of which would have expired in August 1886, but they were previously renewed.

Three of the said leases, namely, those issued in 1862 and 1865, nothing about renewing them is mentioned. But in the one issued in 1867 it is provided that on notice being given, the lessee shall be entitled to three renewals of twenty years each, to terminate not later than August, 1946, on the same terms and conditions as contained in the original lease. The royalty payable under the original lease was sixpence, Nova Scotia currency, per ton of 2240 lbs. on screened coal, with slack free. This is substantially the royalty which has been paid ever since, although it is now optional to pay seven and a half cents on both screened and slack coals, or on what is called the run of the mine.

Now the lease issued in 1867, entitling the lessee to three renewals on the terms of the original lease, was in accord with the law at that time; hence the three leases issued prior to 1867 were by the same law renewable on the same terms, for it cannot be supposed that persons obtaining leases in 1867 were to have any advantage as regards renewal over those who got them in 1862, or 1865; hence, all the four leases under renewals of which the Glace Bay mining company are working, were entitled to renewals on the same terms and conditions.

In view of the above facts, can the Glace Bay mining company be equitably called upon to pay a higher royalty than that named in the original lease? Could the legislature honorably enact that the renewals of those leases should contain a provision that the rate of royalty might be increased? The legislature did not authorize the issue of renewals containing any such provision, notwithstanding somebody did cause to be inserted in the four renewals the Glace Bay mining company hold, a clause that the royalty might be increased as the legislature might see fit. Who that somebody was I cannot say, except that whoever did it had in my humble opinion no legal authority for it.

The consolidated statutes, issued in 1873, provided for the renewals of all the coal leases, on the terms and conditions of the original leases, and the act so providing has, I believe, never been repealed. In 1885 however, the year prior to the termination of those original leases, it was enacted that all coal leases issued thereafter should provide for such an increase of royalty as the legislature deemed fit: and I presume this was construed to apply to renewals, and hence was inserted in them, although not in all of them, although to say so is, however, in those we hold. But very little consideration on the part of anyone acquainted with the tenor of some of the original leases and with the law regarding renewals up to 1885, was needed to enable him to see that the act of 1885 could not possibly apply to renewals of leases which contained a provision for their renewal on the terms of the original leases. Still the act of 1885 was applied to renewals, and unfortunately, through ignorance of their legal rights, lessees accepted renewals containing the illegal, unauthorized clause looking to a possible increase of royalty.

But, is our acceptance of such renewals, in ignorance of the law concerning them, to bar our claims for such renewals as we were legally entitled to? Is a so called “renewal” to override the original lease, issued in 1867, which provided for its renewal until 1946, on the terms therein contained?”

J. R. LITHGOW,

Treasurer, Glace Bay Mining Company, Limited.

CHIESS.

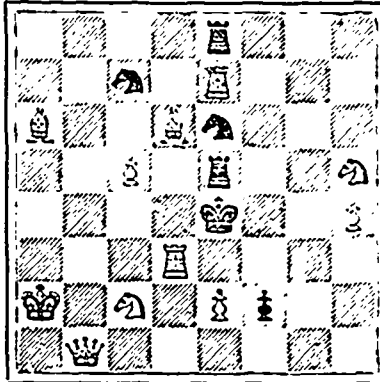
SOLUTIONS.

- Problem No. 106: R to Q7.
- “ “ 107: B to KK3.
- “ “ 108: B to KB6.

Above correct solutions received from J. S. G.

PROBLEM No. 109.

By W. Gleave.  
Black 6 pieces.



White 11 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME No. 109.

STEINITZ-TSCHIGORIN MATCH.

Story of the Twelfth Game.

Steinitz writes as follows:—“The story of the twelfth game may be briefly told. White essayed another experiment. In his former days Steinitz used to make some happy hits with original diversifications in the opening, but whether his general judgment was incorrect this time or whether he committed merely some tactical faults is difficult to determine. Anyhow his early sortie on the queen's side, ignoring the hostile king side attack, was on this occasion disastrous. The Russian master, with his usual high-spirited energy, concentrated all his forces against the breach which he had effected on the twelfth move on white's right wing by exchanging B for Kt. Tschigorin's subsequent play was very brilliant, and Steinitz had to resign.”

Appended is the full score of the game:—

Twelfth Game—Two Knights Defence.

- | WHITE.             | BLACK.         |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Steinitz.          | Tschigorin.    |
| 1 P to K4          | P to K4        |
| 2 Kt to KB3        | Kt to QB3      |
| 3 B to B4          | Kt to E3       |
| 4 Kt to Kt5        | P to Q1        |
| 5 P takes P        | Kt to QR4      |
| 6 B to Kt5 ch      | P to B3        |
| 7 P takes P        | P takes P      |
| 8 B to K2          | P to KR3       |
| 9 Kt to KR3        | B to QB4       |
| 10 Castles         | Castles        |
| 11 P to QB3 a      | Kt to Kt2      |
| 12 Q to R4 b       | B takes Kt     |
| 13 P takes B       | Q to Q3        |
| 14 P to Q3         | Kt to Q4       |
| 15 B to B3 c       | B to Kt3       |
| 16 Q to R4 (1 h)   | E to B2        |
| 17 R to Qsq        | P to KB4 (1 h) |
| 18 B takes Kt ch d | P takes B      |
| 19 Kt to Q2        | R to B3        |
| 20 K to Bsq e      | P to K5        |
| 21 P to Q4 f       | R to Kt3 g     |
| 22 Q to R5 h       | R to Kt4 i     |

- 23 Q to R4
- 24 P to QB4
- 25 P to B4 j
- 26 K to B2

- Q to R3 ch
- P takes P
- P to B6 ch
- P to K6 ch

Resigns k  
Time—1 h. 52 m. 1 h. 27 m.  
f Again Kt to Kt was more promising.

g Black conducts the attack admirably. He now threatens Q to R3 ch or else Q takes P, followed by R to Kt5 ch and B to K6.

h This attempt to bring succor to the king by Q to K2 is most ingeniously foiled by black.

i Capital play, which totally destroys white's last defensive resources, for if the latter answers Q to K2, then follows R to Kt8 ch and mate in two more moves.

j White has no sensible defence.

k The other rook comes in at K sq with a check, and black either mates by Q to K7 c, if the knight interposes, he wins Q and Kt.

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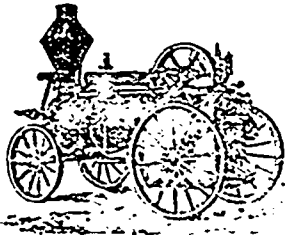
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## MINING.

### THE DISCOVERY OF SILVER IN NEVADA; THE WORK OF THE GROSH BROTHERS.

From the *Engineering and Mining Journal*.

Mrs. Emma M. Jones, a sister of the ill-fated Grosh brothers, furnishes us with some further details of their lives. E. Allen Grosh, the elder brother, was born in Marietta, Pa., in 1824, and Hiram B. Grosh in the same place in 1826. They were the sons of the Rev. A. B. Grosh, a Universalist clergyman. Both the young men received a good education and were well informed on general subjects, and were of industrious and temperate habits. Their boyhood was spent in Utica, N. Y., but at the outbreak of the California gold excitement in 1849 they were living in Reading, Pa. An organization of eighteen men was formed in that place called "The California Association of Reading," which they joined, Allen becoming the secretary of the association. They left Reading for California in February, 1849. The following extracts from a letter written by their father to Mrs. Dr. C. B. Winslow, of Washington, D. C., on July 2th, 1879, and printed in the *Lyon County Times*, of Silver City, N. M., August 27th, 1879, gives the subsequent details of their lives:

"E. Allen and Hiram B. Grosh went from Reading, Pa., in a company in 1849, and reached California, via Tampico and Mazatlan. They soon engaged in gold mining, most of the time at or near Mud Springs (now El Dorado,) El Dorado County, with varying, but never very prosperous, fortune. They visited Carson Valley in 1851, but soon returned to California. In 1853, however, they made it a longer visit, and pretty thoroughly prospected portions of what they called 'Carson Valley,' 'Gold Canon,' 'L. Ke Valley,' and 'Washoe Valley,' and many of the adjoining mountains.

"After their return to California with specimens for fuller examination, they wrote many letters giving details of their discoveries and of the information they were gradually acquiring respecting modes of testing their value. One stated that they found what they believed to be 'carbonate of silver in Gold Canon,'—a 'dark gray' mass, ' tarnished probably by the sulphuric acid in the water. It resembles thin sheet lead, broken very fine, and lead the miners suppose it to be. The ore we found at the forks of the cañon—a large quartz vein—at least boulders from a vein close by here shows itself. . . . Other ore of silver we think we have found in the cañon, and a rock called *black rock*, very abundant, we think contains silver.' These and other discoveries of this period led to many conversations with 'Old Frank,' an experienced Mexican miner, and to numerous experiments in assaying, as their limited means allowed, preparatory to a return to Carson Valley. They also organized a large company of kindred and friends in the middle Atlantic States, called the 'Utah Enterprise Mining Company,' of which they were part, and for which they were agents—which was to enable them to hold and work their various and numerous discoveries.

"But lack of means delayed their return to Carson Valley until May, 1857 when they obtained an outfit by organizing the 'Frank Mining Company'—named after 'Old Frank' aforementioned, constituted of themselves and a few wealthier friends who advanced the money. They soon rediscovered their former discoveries, and what they called 'our monster vein,' they located in the name of the Frank Company, and their own vein what they termed 'a smaller but richer vein'—'a much more promising vein, because more easily worked. Both these are said to be at or near 'the forks of the cañon.' They also mention 'suits of vein crossing the cañon at two other points,' and 'a mammoth vein of copper—copper pyrites—25 or 30 miles north of the cañon, containing considerable silver,' and resembling copper then about being mined for its silver some distance from theirs.

"They found great difficulties in making reliable assays in the nature of ores, being 'not, as we had supposed, magnetic oxide of iron, but the magnetic sulphure of iron,' and other mixtures, (antimony, etc.) adding difficulties in their tedious and tedious labor, with deficient materials and imperfect apparatus. But all their assays showed the blackish, purple and violet rock to be rich in silver. The greatest difficulty, one they could not surmount except after much time and labor, was their poverty. To procure food they must use nearly every hour not absolutely needed for rest in gold digging and washing, leaving only a few spare hours for roasting and smelting.

"While engaged in digging earth on Gold Hill\* for washing, Hiram struck his pick into the hollow of his foot. This was on August 19th, and mortification set in and caused his death on September 2nd. He was buried respectfully by his fellow miners, and his remains have since been removed to a cemetery at Silver City and a memorial stone has been placed over them.

"Allen, as early as he could, on November 15th, in company with his friend, Mr. Bucke (now Dr. R. M. Bucke, Superintendent of the Dominion Insane Asylum, London, Canada,) started for California. They were hindered by the loss of their mule and his recovery, and caught in the great snow storm of that year while in the Divide of the Sierra Nevada, and compelled to kill their mule and throw away their specimens and other baggage, and continue their journey on foot through the deep and trackless snow. Their powder and matches got wet, and the mule-meat being consumed, they were four days and nights without fire or food, sleeping in their blankets under snow. They reached a Mexican miners' camp, legs frozen to above the knees, and thence were taken on sleds to Last Chance by the miners of the latter place, where Mr. Bucke had one leg and foot and part of the other foot amputated, and recovered. But Allen, after lingering most of the time unconscious, died December 19th, and was tenderly buried. Mr. Bucke has since marked the grave of his fellow-sufferer with a suitable memorial stone.

"A writer from Virginia City, in the New York Herald of December 30th, 1878, in giving a description of the Comstock lode and other mines, gives an account of my sons, their discoveries and deaths, which is generally correct, and says: 'From association with the two brothers Gosh, previous to their unfortunate deaths, Comstock, in some way or other, at their melancholy ending, came into possession of what property they left.' Dr. Bucke, who knew the parties well, says there was no intimacy between Comstock and my sons, nor was there any likelihood of their being any confidence reposed in the former by the latter, so widely different were they in character, disposition and habits. And if reports may be relied on, Comstock himself told so many different stories in accounting for his possession and sale of the lode that it can be believed that he took possession of books, maps and other papers which Allen had boxed up for safe keeping, and thus learned of the existence of the mines they had discovered and claimed them—sometimes as his own discovery, sometimes as having been left in his charge, for which he was to receive one-third or one-fourth, sometimes as their partner and some times as being on the spot, and therefore nearer to them than any distant heirs, having the best right—that of possession!"

\* Allen's letter says "From a small ravine to the right fork of the main canon."

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**DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS**

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

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

THANKS.—The Checker Editor of the Liverpool Mercury will please accept our thanks for kindly supplying us with an extra copy of his paper of the 30th of January, our regular exchange copy having gone amissing. W. STUART, Ottawa.—We have received the missing number of the Mercury, and find that your contributions are not mentioned therein. MESSRS. KEAR & SON, Beaumont Street, Bristol, England.—Will be happy to exchange with you.

**SOLUTION.**

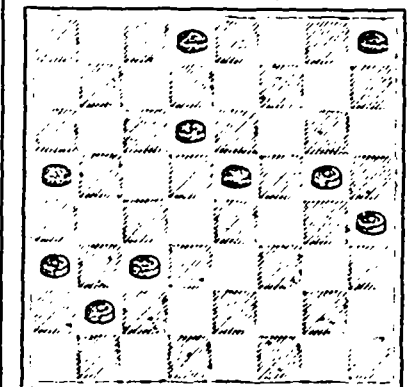
PRBLEM 269.—The position was: black men 1, 3, 9, 11, 12, 22; white men 10, 18, 20, 21, 27, 28; white to play and draw.  
27 23 7 3 10 14 20 16  
22-26 26-23 11-15 26-31  
23 19 15 10 14 10 16 11  
2-31 23-7 15-18 31-27  
19 15 3 10 24-19 11 4  
3-8 9 13 18 23 27-23  
10 7 28 21 10-15 19 16  
31-26 1-5 23 26 Drawn.

**GAME 161—'Switcher.'**

Played between Mr. P. O'Hearn and our Checker Editor  
11-15 17-21 15-19 6-10  
21 17 22 17 24 15 15 6  
9-14 4-8 10-19 1-10  
25 21 23 19 17 10 14 7  
8-11 9-14 7-14 3-10  
17 13 26 23 27 24 13 9  
a 14-17 15-18 8-12 10-15  
21 14 32 28 24 15 9 6  
10-17 11-15 12-12 15-18  
21 20 31 27 26 22 6 2  
7-10 2-7 18-23 17-22  
28 24 19 16 22 18 2 7  
5-9 12-19 14-17 22-29  
29 25 13 16 18 14 Drawn  
Can any of our contemporaries inform us if this is original?  
Mr. O'Hearn should have won this game. Will any of our readers take the trouble to find and point out where and how he failed to do so—  
[CHECKER ED.]

**PROBLEM No. 271.**

End of game between Messrs Forsyth and O'Hearn.  
Black men 2, 4, 10, 13, 15.



White men 16, 20, 21, 22, 25.  
White to play. What result?  
The above occurred recently in actual play and we think will afford our readers some work in reaching the correct solution which we solicit

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## CITY CHIMES.

It is to be hoped that the weather will keep pace with the month, and that the bitter-cold and cutting winds which made some days of last month almost unbearable, may not again trouble us. Many people are beginning to experience "spring feelings," and are either taking to their favorite tonic or are waiting for better times. We do not know but that the latter course is the better, for it by no means follows that making a drug shop of your stomach, as some one puts it, is going to do any good.

The fashions are very absorbing to those ladies who are fortunate enough to have new gowns to make up just now. We have not much to say about them, but we ask in the name of cleanliness and civilization that "tails," otherwise trains, may not be selected for street wear. They are simply dirty, nothing else. We strayed into a show day last week, where indescribable head gear was shown in profusion. The sight was pretty as a sight, for there were marvellous color combinations and the show room was draped with pretty silks, but it appears to our taste that many of the hats and bonnets are *outré* and not suited for lady-like heads. There are exceptions, of course, and the hats which rest the eye and please the fancy at the same time, are not altogether lacking in the display. It requires great taste and judgement to make a judicious selection from the bewildering collection, and we should advise those in need of such things to wait until the show days are over before purchasing. They will save both their tempers and their pockets thereby, for prices are at the top notch now. It will not be wise, either, for the flimsy creations called spring hats to be donned until old Sol has more power, else colds in the head will certainly result. Flowers, lace and ribbon all seem to be in the ascendant at once, and the result is that a very dressy effect is secured. The goods of this description are exceedingly pretty and varied this year, and should afford a selection for all tastes.

The projected Home for Aged Men in this city should receive the generous support of all, especially men, young, middle aged, or old, for none of us can tell how we will be "fixed," to use an expressive slang term, when the fires of youth and the calm glow of manhood's prime shall have faded. It would be comfortable to be able to look forward to a cosy retreat when we are getting on in years and are perhaps not so well off as we would like to be. Surely what we can spare now will bear good interest, if not for ourselves, then for some other who needs it; and we should not be chary of our means when a worthy object presents itself. A circular giving particulars of the movement is now being distributed, so that those who are liberally inclined may make haste to let the committee know how much they will contribute. Ten thousand dollars is required as a starting fund, and it is proposed to set the annual fee from those who enter the Home at \$100. We need not enlarge upon the merits of the proposed benevolent scheme, but hope our readers will not delay to send their subscriptions to either C. C. Blackadar, President, or Robert Murray, Secretary of the committee.

The patrons of the Lyceum have been enjoying the performances given by Manager Webber's Boston Comedy Company. Miss Edwina Grey has become a great favorite, and shows an adaptability for different parts which is commendable. The season closed on Wednesday. *Zra Samon* opens with varied attractions in the Lyceum on the 25th inst.

A successful bazaar, for which the energetic ladies of the W. C. T. U. have been working for some time, was held in Masonic Hall yesterday afternoon. The Haydn orchestra discoursed acceptable music, while the ladies disposed of their many articles of use and beauty.

Last Friday evening a musical recital was given at the Ladies' College, which was much enjoyed by all who were fortunate enough to be present. The several performers acquitted themselves creditably, and Mrs. Taylor, Miss Slayter and Miss Tremaine received accolades for their numbers. Much to the regret of their hearers there were no repeats, and the lengthy programme was continued without any additions. The Conservatory of Music is doing much good work, as is shown by the proficiency of the pupils.

Lovers of music will be glad of the opportunity offering to-morrow evening to hear the "Stabat Mater" performed at the Academy of Music by the Leicestershire Band, with the assistance of Miss Homer, Professor Currie and other favorite vocalists. There is beautiful music in Rossini's setting of this grand old Latin hymn, and all who can should avail themselves of the chance to hear it. The proceeds will be devoted to the Garrison Church, and the performance is under patronage.

There was an affectionate and touching farewell tendered to Mrs. Burns, wife of Rev. Dr. Burns, in St. Matthew's Church on Friday afternoon by the Auxiliaries of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of Halifax and Dartmouth. Fifteen years ago Mrs. Burns founded the Missionary Society, and has been its president and seen it grow in size and usefulness ever since. It was therefore meet that on the occasion of her severing her connection with the society that the members should show some mark of the love and esteem in which she is held. The basement of the church was crowded with friends of the departing president, and members of the Baptist and Methodist Women's Missionary Societies were present by invitation. Miss Fairbanks read a feeling address on behalf of the society, after which a beautiful bouquet tied with white ribbons bearing the words "Our beloved President" and "Miss Pab," was presented by the grand daughters of the first foreign missionary sent out from Nova Scotia—Rev. Dr. Giddies. Mrs. Burns made a fitting reply to the sentiments expressed. A large num-

ber of ministers were present and spoke in the highest and warmest terms of Mrs. Burns' services to the church. Music was rendered during the meeting, which, had it not been to say "Good-bye, God bless you" would have been a most pleasant occasion. As it is, everyone connected with the church of which Mrs. Burns has been a pillar, feels that her going away is a real loss to the community, but they all, and we with them, join in wishing her and those dear to her God speed and a happy home in the old country. They sail in the *Parisian* on the 16th inst.

A large number of society people are sitting just now. The *Labrador* on Saturday carried away Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Kenny, Mr. and Mrs. Dalziel, Miss Norton-Taylor, Miss Nagle, Mrs. Trowbridge and others who will leave blanks behind them. Sir John Ross will leave on the *Numidian* to-morrow, and when he returns it is expected he will be accompanied by his daughter, who will take her place as hostess at Belle Vue. As this going to England makes us think of Browning's rhapsody,

"O to be in England, now that April's here!"

No doubt it's lovely there.

A more than commonly interesting evening was that spent at Argyle Hall last Friday evening to hear Mr. Peter Lynch read his "Reminiscences of St. Paul's." This old church has many memories clustering around it that should not be allowed to pass into oblivion, and those who are taking pains to preserve them are worthy of many thanks. The Misses Payzant, whose violin playing is a welcome addition to the musical ability of Halifax, gave two duets which were much appreciated, and Master Banfield gave a vocal solo. The Young People's Society of St. Paul's mainly composed the audience.

The skating season is gone and over for the present, and the rinkers will have to do their skates up in greased flannel until next winter. Last Saturday closed the regular season at the Exhibition Rink, but there were a few events, such as a benefit for John Irons, the popular manager of the rink, and races, etc., planned for other evenings. The season has been so mild as to make the skating very uncertain, and Mr. Clarke, the Lessee, has lost considerably.

We are now entering upon the month of smiles and tears—a charming month for all its vagaries. No one will need to be reminded that this is the festival of All Fools, for wherever a small boy is—and he abounds in this happy land—there is sure to be some very pertinent reminder of the fact. One Leeds to beware of tricks at this time.

Mr. C. F. Fraser, Superintendent of the School for the Blind, is in New Brunswick this week with a party from the school giving entertainments in various places. Our friends in our sister province have scarcely become aware yet what a boon this school is, and they will doubtless be glad to have the opportunity of finding out what education can do for those deprived of sight.

The fourth subscription concert of the Orpheus Club was given in Orpheus Hall on Tuesday evening by the Club with Ladies' Auxiliary and Orchestra, assisted by Miss Homer. There were four numbers on the programme, all of them Mendelssohn compositions, and it would be difficult to say which was most generally appreciated. "The First Walpurgis Night" was a long and difficult number, but the club, ladies' auxiliary and soloists earned high praise for the manner in which they rendered the music. Professor Currie was in especially good voice and was completely satisfying. The "Priest's March from Athalia" was performed by the orchestra in a praise-worthy manner, and was to our mind the gem of the evening. Herr K. Ingenfeld has got his orchestra into first-rate working order, and the simultaneous bowing of the violins was particularly noticeable. He deserves great credit for the hard work which such training must have entailed. The most pleasing vocalist of the concert was undoubtedly Mrs. Harty, who sang "Lord at all times I will praise Thee" with much feeling and expression, and her sweet clear voice was never heard to greater advantage than in her parts of "Praise Jehovah." "Loreley," an unfinished opera, which was given at one of the concerts last season, completed the programme, Miss Homer taking the part of Lenora. This lady certainly knows how to sing, but her mannerisms are not exactly pleasing. It is not to our taste an improvement for a singer to keep time with the whole body to the music, and Miss Homer did this to a degree that was distracting. Nevertheless her rendering of the solos of "Loreley" was fine and impressive, and she received an encore to which she did not respond. The concert as a whole was one of the most gratifying to truly musical people yet given, and the evening with Mendelssohn may be pronounced a success.

We were sorry to see that the doors of the hall were opened at 7:30, which as there are no reserved seats and the concert did not begin until a quarter past eight, meant a wait of three-quarters of an hour for all who wanted to get a good seat. If the doors were to be opened at six o'clock we believe there would be the same unseemly scramble to get in, and it is a disgrace to those who make it so. If the time for the concert to begin is set at a quarter after eight, a quarter before eight would be early enough for the doors to open. It is very annoying to busy people to be obliged to go at half-past seven and waste three quarters of an hour.

Mr. James Shand, the well-known Auctioneer, says: "Had considerable expectoration and disagreeable cough. Physician recommended *Pattner's Emulsion*. Took six bottles—cough vanished. Am convinced your preparation brought about my convalescence."