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HALIFAX, N. S., MARCH 31, 1893.

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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.

CATS—Specimens of the odd appearing cats known as the Siamese, introduced into Europe during the last few years, were shown at a recent London exhibition. The ground color of one of the specimens was pale cream, slightly darker on the hind quarters, the color of the extremities—the muzzle, ears, tail and four feet—being a very dark chocolate, approaching black.

WASHINGTON BESIEGED BY OFFICE-SEEKERS.—So great is the rush of office-seekers at Washington that the President and the members of his cabinet find it almost impossible to keep up with their regular duties. Since his inauguration the President has arisen at seven-thirty a. m., and his day's duties have not ceased until after two a. m. of the day following. This is down right hard work, and proves that in some respects at least the President's lot is not a happy one.

PUBLIC CLOCKS.—Twice a day the boom of cannon posts the citizens of Halifax as to the correct time, and it may be that this monitor is considered sufficient, and accounts for our deficiency in public clocks placed in the towers of public buildings and other conspicuous places. These abound in other cities, and the hours and sometimes the halves and quarters are chimed out by powerful but pleasant toned bells. The old clock on the Citadel still points out the time with some uncertainty with its maimed hand or hands, but the market clock has changed owners with the market building, and now its familiar face, gazed at by thousands daily through sheer force of habit, gives back no intelligent signal, and its voice is forever hushed. It stands in just the right position for a public clock, the post office, the customs and the ferry are all near by, and an effort should be made to have it set going. If the city will not bear the expense let a subscription be started, and we believe sufficient cash will be guaranteed to once more revivify this old and faithful public servant. The last and most eccentric public clock we notice is the one in the tower of the Intercolonial Station. It has three dials, and purports to give standard time. If ever a clock should be exact it should be this one, but truth to tell a more erratic time piece does not exist, and the traveller who relies on it is almost bound (no slang) to be left. It is a Government clock, and, like most Governments, in its will desire to please everybody it pleases nobody. The east dial is now handless, the south is sometimes right, but the west is invariably slow. Even at the expense of another deficit let Minister Haggart give the travelling public a genuine surprise by making this clock show the correct time on all of its faces.

FAST ATLANTIC LINE.—We seem to be fated to fail in all our efforts to secure a fast Atlantic service for Halifax, and, worst of all, we are divided as to what kind of service we want. Some of our leading citizens say that a fourteen knot service is all that is required, and sneer at the advocates of a line of ocean grey hounds, the best that floats both as to speed and carrying capacity, as visionary and impracticable. What we want to do is to make up our minds as to exactly what we do want, and having settled this point to unite in forcing our views on the Government.

CIVIC TAXATION.—The lien law, a most excellent means of securing the prompt and certain payment of city taxes, was largely the work of ex-Mayor Mackintosh. In framing it and pushing its confirmation by the Council and the Assembly he was guided by the belief that it would save so much that was lost under the old method of collection that it would in the end tend to lower the city rate. Councils, however, seem to imagine that their sacred duty is to spend all the money at their disposal, and as the Halifax Council has proved itself no exception to the rule one of the ex-Mayor's objects has been defeated, and the rate of taxation has steadily advanced. This, in the face of the hard times, is becoming unbearable, and it is time that a change of policy was introduced and strict economy enforced.

MARRYING OFF THE STRENGTH.—The departure of an old and the arrival of a new regiment gives cause for much thoughtless laughter at the expense of the girls who are left behind. It is conceded that they have no hope left but to take up with some new arrival, and, having amused ourselves with the comic side of the question, we dismiss it without thinking of the bitter wrong that is connected with it. The soldier always has proved and always will prove irresistibly attractive to feminine hearts. Like moths around a candle they flutter about, too many only to be singed and destroyed body and soul, but still there are many who almost heroically maintain their purity. These, however, are met with proposals of honorable marriage, and consent only to find that having married "off the strength" their position is little if any better than that of their frail sisters. In fact that marriage in such cases has only been a bait to lure them to destruction. It is a bitter, cruel wrong, this performing of the marriage service where the soldier has not the sanction of his officers, and the law should be amended forbidding the issue of marriage licenses or the publishing of banns in such cases. We do not pretend to say that many of these marriages do not result in happiness and constancy, but the many wives left behind with the departure of each regiment are proof sufficient of its dangers, and they should be frowned down.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY—Under the economical management of Mr. Haggart the receipts and expenses of the Intercolonial have not last been made to balance, and the large deficits of the past have now been over me. Only one conclusion can be drawn from this, and that is that for years the road has been extravagantly and recklessly mismanaged. Since Mr. Haggart has assumed control he has really impaired the efficiency of the road, and the volume of business has been largely decreased. That he has been able to make it self-supporting with diminished receipts only emphasizes the fact that the large deficits in former years were unnecessary, and proves that there must be a screw loose somewhere. Some hundreds of thousands of dollars have been lost to the country, and the one great public work in the Maritime Provinces pronounced an incubus to the detriment of the whole section, while now it is proved that with honest management there should have been a surplus. Some one must have been profiting at the expense of the country, and a rigid investigation should be made to find the guilty party or parties.

In connection with the above subject the remarks of Mr. Kenny are pertinent. He pointed out that freight had not been despatched according to agreement, and that the Grand Trunk had really discriminated against the Intercolonial in favor of its Portland branch by failure to supply cars to move the freight. But can the Grand Trunk be now blamed for such a policy? It sought two years ago to secure competing connection with the Canadian Pacific for the traffic of Halifax by extending the Temiscouata Railway to Moncton, thus gaining a short line to Halifax all on Canadian territory. The time was propitious to give the Maritime Provinces the boon of two great competing through lines, but the golden opportunity was allowed to pass, the Government would not grant any aid to the project, and to day the Canadian Pacific drains the business of the Intercolonial, and the Grand Trunk, thwarted in its efforts to gain direct entrance to Halifax, has thrown up the sponge and directed all its energies to make Portland the Winter Port. Who is to blame for this? The only possible answer is—The Government!

MARINE DISASTERS.—The past winter has been a stormy one, and on the Atlantic has proved very disastrous to shipping. The great Atlantic liners have met with serious mishaps, such as having men washed overboard, upper works smashed and shafts broken, but all, with the exception of the *Naronic*, the great freighter of the White Star Line, have managed in some way to reach port. It is now generally conceded that the latter steamer has been lost, but there is still hope that some of the passengers and crew have been saved by passing vessels, and that the wreck of the *Naronic* is not to be shrouded with the painful mystery that still hangs over the ill-starred *City of Boston*.

BILL ABOLISHING PREFERENTIAL ASSIGNMENTS.—Mr. Cahon, in introducing in the House of Assembly a bill to prevent preferential assignments to creditors, has struck a popular chord, and the bill should pass without opposition. Preferential assignments to local creditors, by means of which foreign creditors have been cut off from receiving a penny of their claims, have become so common that the credit of the Province has been severely injured abroad. It was hoped that the Dominion Government would do away with the evil by passing a general bankruptcy law at the present session of Parliament, but this they have failed to do, so that Mr. Cahon's bill is most timely. In Ontario a similar act is in force, nicely drawn to prevent interference with federal rights, and it is high time that we had similar protection.

SHIPMENTS OF GOLD TO EUROPE.—The large shipments of gold from New York to Europe have been the cause of much uneasiness in financial circles, but the danger apprehended has now been safely passed, and the shipments of gold have almost ceased. The Cleveland administration did much to restore confidence by securing gold both in the Western States and Canada, and by its firm attitude in opposition to the silver legislation of former Congresses has plainly intimated that it has no sympathy with the advocates of free coinage. The repeal of the Sherman Silver Bill is one of the measures that the President has at heart, and although its repeal will be bitterly opposed by members of his own party, we believe that at its next session Congress will substitute for it a less objectionable measure, largely doing away with the fictitious value now placed on silver.

ITALIAN BANKS.—France is just now being shaken to its centre by the revelations of fraud in connection with the Panama Canal Scheme. The mania for investigation has spread to Italy, where it was rumored the banks had been illegally advancing money to politicians to be used for corrupting the electorate. The committee investigating has just made public its report, and, while it finds that there is no truth in the reported advances to politicians, it makes revelations of the unsound business methods of some of the banks that are startling. In most instances the banks have issued their bills to an amount greatly in excess of their authorized circulation, and their assets consist largely of paper on which advances have been made without any security. Such revelations in this country would cause a panic and a run on the banks, but the Italians seem to take the news quite calmly and to refrain from excited action in a manner that is astonishing in such a hot-blooded people.

ABOLISH THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—Our small Province is just now suffering from too much Government or too many law-making bodies, and the sooner some steps are taken to reduce the expense the better. One legislative limb that has outlived its usefulness and should be lopped off is the Legislative Council. We believe that Premier Fielding has this reform in view, and that all his appointees to the upper chamber have been pledged to vote for abolition when the matter is brought up; but yet we see about all the other Provinces doing away with two houses, while we are still saddled with the expense of the unnecessary upper chamber. If the great Province of Ontario finds that with one chamber its public business is performed to its satisfaction, why should we hesitate to follow its example? New Brunswick has made the reform, and we believe that if Premier Fielding will exert himself, he may be able to induce the hon. members of the Legislative Council to perform the *hara-kiri* act with as good grace as possible and vote themselves out of existence. It will save money to the Province and should expedite the public business.

THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.—A political crisis is imminent in Germany, which portends grave disaster to the Empire, unless wise counsels prevail and Chancellor Caprivi agrees to important amendments in the Army Bill now before the Reichstag. The Act is now being considered by the Army Bill Committee, and its members refuse to report favorably on it unless it is modified in several particulars. The Chancellor, under instructions from the Emperor, insists on the bill being presented as it is, and is assured by the committee that it will be defeated by a large majority. In this case the Reichstag will be dissolved and a direct appeal made to the country. Efforts are being made to force Chancellor Caprivi to resign, when it is hoped that the bill will be withdrawn and an appeal to the country in the present state of excitement avoided. There is every reason to believe that the popular verdict will be against the bill, and wise heads are trying to avert the certainty of strained relations between the Kaiser and his subjects by a timely compromise. The Emperor, however, is firm in his determination that the bill shall pass without modification, and there is every probability that when the Reichstag meets, after the Easter recess, that the bill will be defeated and the Reichstag dissolved. Then will follow one of the most exciting contests that the Empire has yet had to face, and how it will end it is impossible to foretell.

THE PANAMA SCANDALS.—The speedy and severe punishment meted out to the convicted swindlers in the Panama Canal investigation is creditable to the administration of criminal justice in France, and should prove a warning to ambitious financiers and promoters against resorting to wholesale bribery and corruption to advance their ends. A legislator with such a low estimation of his duties as to be willing to sell his vote to the highest bidder is never to be trusted. Sooner or later he will want more money, and the briber is again and again importuned for further advances. When he can give no more the tool turns against him, and in the quarrel that follows the unsavory facts become public, and both briber and bribed are brought to justice. It is the old case of rogues falling out, and proves, without seeking a higher motive, that "honesty is the best policy."

ARE WE PREPARING FOR THE CHOLERA?—The leading medical authorities are of the opinion that we will have a visitation from the cholera scourge the coming summer, and the question naturally arises, what are we doing to avert or mitigate the dangers of the attack? At the present time emigrants by the thousand are pouring through our port on their way west, some of them direct from Hamburg, where only a few months ago the disease was at its height. Danger from this source will soon be passed, as on the opening of navigation the steamers will discharge their living freight at Quebec and Montreal; but with the advent of warm weather the danger of infection will be increased, and a rigid quarantine inspection should be enforced. Every householder should see to it that his premises are thoroughly cleansed from all garbage, and a vigorous use of the whitewash brush should be insisted on. With strict cleanliness and a pure water supply the dread disease, if it does effect a lodgement on our shores, will soon be driven back; but if the whole city is not freed from filth the disease will soon obtain a foothold and carry death and dismay to all quarters.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND TUNNEL.—There was some hope that the surveys and borings made last year to test the feasibility of connecting Prince Edward Island by tunnel with the mainland would lead to some definite determination whether the great work would be undertaken or not. The unfortunate quarrel that has arisen over this preliminary work, and the unsatisfactory state of affairs shown to exist, has, to say the least, not helped the matter along; in fact has given it a most decided set back. That the tunnel may be successfully constructed is not doubted, the only question standing in the way being the cost. When this is accurately determined it may be found to far exceed any practical benefit that could be expected from the completion of the work, and lead to the condemnation of the project. That a suspicion of "boodling" should have so soon developed is most unfortunate, and tends to confirm the belief that all great public works are more or less tainted with dishonesty. The tunnel would prove of such inestimable advantage to the Island that we should rejoice to see its construction under way, but we strongly object to the question being made a political kite, to be used only in influencing elections.

CLARKE WALLACE AND HOME RULE.—Heretofore the opponents of Home Rule in Ireland have accused the followers of Parnell and other Nationalist leaders of open hostility to the law of the land, while they have prided themselves on their love of law and order. Now, however, that the Home Rule bill is before Parliament for discussion, they are no longer contented with constitutional arguments against it, but have proclaimed that if it becomes law, they will never consent to its provisions, but will prevent the Act being enforced by open rebellion. As long as they had matters to suit themselves they were intensely loyal, but now that the law is to be changed to give equal justice to all, they prove themselves, as far as words go, more disloyal than the much-maligned Fenians. Many a Nationalist leader has been imprisoned for language less incendiary than that now used by Home Rule opponents, and it would be only politic justice to give these combative gentry a dose of their own medicine. Foolish and disloyal as are these threats when uttered by residents of Ireland, who are directly affected, how silly do they sound when voiced by a member of the Dominion Cabinet. Mr. Clark Wallace has certainly extinguished himself by his exploit in this line.

THE PRIZE FIGHTING MANIA.—With all our boasted civilization it would seem that it is but a thin veneer, and that we have but to scratch the surface to find the savage underneath. Prize fighting is certainly the most brutal of sports, and although called the manly art, has not one redeeming feature to commend it. And yet it has been revived within the past few years, and through the medium of wealthy clubs has become a sport protected by the law. It has been found that there is money in the business, and now clubs in England, the States and Australia, are vying with each other in offering the highest premium to attract noted bruisers to their arenas. The higher the stakes the greater the interest, with the certainty that tickets of admission, no matter what the price, will be snapped up, and the building packed with men all anxious to witness a degrading spectacle. The fighters, their backers, the gamblers and sports who follow them around and wage their money on them, are not the workers who build up a country and make it prosperous, but the leeches who suck its very life blood. Yet page after page of the press is filled with the sayings and doings of these men, and the youths of the country are taught to look upon them as heroes, whose examples are to be followed. The main is on the increase, and unless special legislation is passed forbidding prize fights and imposing heavy penalties, the evil will attain to such proportions as to become a curse. It is time to call a halt.

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CHIT CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

LENT.

A MEDITATION IN CHURCH.

Th' sweet to put one's cares away
On better things intent—
I wonder why some people say
They're not quite fond of Lent?
I'm sure it rests no just to know
There's naught to do amusing,
And when to church I dally go
How little I am losing!

That lovely anthem! how it stirs
One's heart to new devotion—
Jack says I look so sweet in furs
He's here! he makes a motion
To me—how wrong I Nell hands her book—
That girl's attention boros him—
He smiles—in vain—I will not look—
He must be taught decorum!

A little Newark boy, when asked what the text was, answered, "many are cold, but few are frozen."

Mrs. McShantee (triumphantly)—"I see you are takin' in washin' again, Mrs. McProudee."

Mrs. McProudee (whose husband has lost a paying job)—"Sure its only to amuse the childers. They wants the windies covered with steam so they can make pictures on them."

A CLEVELAND REMINISCENCE.

FAYETTEVILLE ACADEMY, Sept. 19, 1846

This education forms the common mind
Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined.

HE STARTED.—Mr. Light (during an evening call)—"What's the meaning of this clock striking two at half-past ten? It seems to want regulating."

Miss Statem—"Oh, no! That's pa's idea. He says that most any fellow when he hears one, two, three, will know enough to 'go!'"

THE ESSENCE OF EASTER.—Nelly—"Do you know what day Easter comes on this year?"

Ph-lo—"It d esn't look as if it would come at all."

Nellie—"What do you mean?"

Phoe—"Why, pa told me this morning he wouldn't be able to afford me a new bonnet."

SOME THINGS THEY MIS-ED.—"Way is it that the good are not always happy?" was the question which a Sunday-school teacher put to her class of boys last Sunday.

There was a dead silence for a moment, and then a little fellow piped out:—

"Because they're thinking of the fun they ain't havin'."

One of the best compliments Tennyson ever received was when walking one day in Covent Garden. He was suddenly stopped by a rough-looking man, who held out his hand and said:—

"You're Mr. Tennyson. Look here, sir, here am I. I've been drunk for six days out of the seven, but if you will shake me by the hand, I'm hauged if I ever get drunk again!"

ODE TO SPRING.

Is this spring—this melting air,
This dulling of the chilly breeze,
This sense of perfume everywhere,
This thawing where it used to freeze?

Oh, is it spring—this sudden change
From all that wintry weather rough—
Or is it something far less strange—
The weather bureau's yearly bluff?

A LITTLE TOO SMART.—A correspondent of the *Youth's Companion* vouches for a new story of shrewdness:

A gentleman was sitting in the waiting-room of a station on the New York & New England Railway, when an Irishman turned away from the ticket-office and came up to him.

"I have got the best of this ould corporation for once in me life," said he.

"How is that, Pat?"

"I have bought a round trip ticket to New York and back, and—in a whisper—I ain't comin' back."

THE COW.—The cow is very useful; if it were not for the cow we could not have no milk to put in our coffee or tea.

Every part of the cow is useful: the skin is tanned into leather and shoes and boots are made of it. The flesh is good for food and is called beef; their horns are made into batton, knife handles and powder horns. Of milk butter and cheese is made. There is a glutinous substance by the hoof which is made into glue. Indeed if it were not for the cow, we should have to do without many things which are considered necesserails of life.—Essay on "the cow," written by Grover Cleveland in his ninth year.

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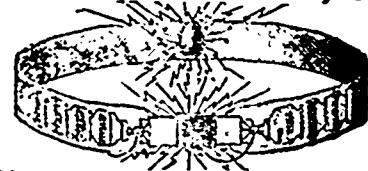
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THE Y.P.S.C.E. AT WORK.—The Christian Endeavor Societies of Halifax and Dartmouth are uniting in an effort to prepare for the Maritime convention, which is to be held in Halifax this summer.

After much difficulty in obtaining jurors for the trial of Dr. Buchanan in New York, the evidence in the case is now being taken. The Doctor is reported to be taking the whole affair very calmly.

MUSIC HATH CHARMS.—That the people of Amherst appreciate the services of their local band is shown in the fact that legislation is about to be asked to empower the town to grant the sum of \$300 per year to the Amherst band.

ORANGES IN ABUNDANCE.—It is stated that the orange crop of Florida will this season probably be the largest ever known. The trees are now so laden with blossoms that should only half of them mature the fruit would be almost more than the trees could bear.

THE "HALIFAX" ON AGAIN.—The good S.S. *Halifax* will resume her regular trips between this port and Boston on April 8th. She has been thoroughly renovated since leaving Halifax, and will probably be extensively patronized during the coming summer.

THE WIVES MAY VOTE.—The Toronto city council has decided by a vote of 14 to 8 to allow married women the privilege of casting a vote in municipal affairs. Heretofore this privilege, or woman's right, has been enjoyed only by widows and splinters owning property.

THE TELEPHONE PAYS.—The annual report of the American Bell Telephone Company, which was presented at a meeting held in Boston on Tuesday, shows the net earnings of the company for the past year to have amounted to \$3,411,674, against \$3,126,819 the previous year.

MUSIC IN TRURO.—A Truro weekly jubilantly announces that "Truro has a Band." About seventeen members are enrolled and practices are held frequently. No doubt the Truronians and their visitors will during the coming summer find much pleasure in the music furnished by this company of musicians.

THE WELTONS AGAIN IN IT.—The end of the graveyard insurance case in St. John, N. B., is not yet reached. The Attorney-General of New Brunswick has stated that the Crown will again proceed with the prosecution of Dr. Randall and C. B. Welton, and that Rev. Sydney Welton is to be included in the prosecution.

THE BRIDGETOWN POISONING CASE.—Mrs. A. D. Cameron has been committed to stand her trial at the next session of the Supreme Court, charged with having caused the death of her husband by administering poison. Public opinion as to the guilt of the accused is much divided, and she has many friends who sympathize with her in her trouble.

A NEW PAPER IN N. B.—The *Northern Enterprise* is the name given a new paper published in Campbellton, N. B., "devoted to the interests of the people of northern New Brunswick and the Gaspé coast." In its salutatory the *Enterprise* promises many good features in its future issues, and the publisher, Mr. T. W. Brown, appears to be determined to succeed.

A WAVE OF ECONOMY.—At a meeting of the St. John City Council held last week, the estimate of the expenditure for the incoming year was cut down \$20,000, and the St. John tax-payers are jubilating over the fit of economy which characterized the last session of the City Council for the civic year just closed. The all important question which remains to be answered is whether, after the elections are over, the members of the new council will be imbued with the same spirit of economy. As compared with Halifax, the salaries of the civic officers in St. John are very sizable, but if retrenchment in civic affairs become epidemic the taxpayers of Halifax will probably have no reason to complain.

A PLAIN STATEMENT.

Haggard's Pectoral Balm cures coughs, colds, asthma, hoarseness, bronchitis, tightness of the chest, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Price 25c.

A BRIGHT OUTLOOK.—A Tatamagouche correspondent of the *Truro News* says—"Probably not for years in the community has there been such activity in the lumbering industry as this winter. For the past ten or twelve weeks men and teams have had uninterrupted work. There was abundance of work and excellent roads, and weather to do it. The immense stir of the past few weeks should have the effect of putting our farmers on a sound financial basis."

GOOD FOR THE WOMENFOLK.—An exchange says—in New York over one hundred thousand of the sex which is "uncertain, coy and hard to please" are earning their living, and three-fifths of them support whole families. In a dry goods store recently it was decided to reduce the wages of the women in order that those of the married men might be raised; but investigation showed that the single women were supporting more people than the married men, and the proposed change did not take place.

Now your blood should be purified. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best spring medicine and blood purifier.

PROSPERITY IN YARMOUTH.—The people of Yarmouth are rejoicing in the signs of prosperity in their pretty city. Since the disastrous fire last year several handsome buildings have been erected, and this spring preparations are being made for the erection of several others. In addition to the large number of residences that are being built, the ground is being made for the new summer hotel, which is to be built of brick and stone, and will afford accommodation for a large number of people. A new trunk factory is talked of, and, altogether, hard times are evidently not to be found in Yarmouth just now.

ROYAL LOVE AFFAIRS.—Although the engagement of the Duke of York and the Princess May has not yet been formally announced, the affair is nevertheless a settled fact. It is now said that the formal announcement of this engagement will be accompanied by that of the Princess Maud of Wales to Lord Roseberry. Two royal engagements will cause quite a flutter in the highest circle of society in England, and this spring, will see a very different state of social affairs from that presented last year, when the whole realm was clouded with mourning for the early death of the presumptive heir to England's throne.

THAT NEW CEMETERY.—The promoters of the new cemetery are again calling the attention of the citizens of Halifax to the project. It is positively stated that if a more liberal response to the call for subscribers to stock be not forthcoming, the plan made for establishing a new cemetery and the organization of a company to manage it must fall through. That the need for a new cemetery is urgent, every one admits, but when it comes to the citizens putting their hands in their pocket to aid the scheme, it seems to strike them in a different light. Halifax must have a new cemetery, and if the arrangements made for securing it do not meet with the approval of the people, some other way must be devised, and that without delay.

LYCEUM THEATRE,
ZERA SEMON, Manager.

TWO WEEKS, commencing MONDAY, APRIL 3.

The Popular Character Comedian,

MR. WALLACE HOPPER

Supported by the Talented Young Actress,

MISS NELLA ROBINSON,

And an Excellent Company.

PLAYING POPULAR AT POPULAR PRICES.

CHANGE OF BILL EVERY NIGHT.

EVENING PRICES 25 CTS. & 35 CTS.

Saturday Matinee at 2, Prices 15 Cts. & 25 Cts.

COAL COMBINES do not disturb the equanimity of people using

GURNEY'S HOT WATER HEATERS and RADIATORS,

on account of their ECONOMY, AND QUICK CIRCULATING QUALITIES, when put in under our

PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS, which are FURNISHED FREE.

THE OXFORD, The LATEST and BEST HEATER for DWELLINGS.

THE DOUBLE CROWN, The BEST and STRONGEST HEATER for LARGE BUILDINGS. USED IN KING'S COLLEGE, MESSRS. CHURCHILL & SONS' BLOCK, WINDSOR; MILTON and CENTRAL SCHOOLS, and ODDFELLOWS' BUILDING, YARMOUTH.

The Gurney Masseur Co., Ltd., Montreal.

Successors to E. & C. GURNEY & COMPANY.

Manufacturers of Stoves, Scales, Locks, Hot Air Furnaces, Etc.

Plans and Specifications furnished upon application to F. H. BARR, BOX 87, ST. JOHN, N. B.

WHAT'S IN A NAME.—Azurizawa Ryochi Nichome Sanjukanboz Kie-bashi ku is the simple name of a Japanese gentleman who has discovered the secret of photographing in natural colors. It is to be hoped that he will not imitate Daguerre by christening the process with his own name. Think of going to a photographer and telling him you want a dozen Azurizawaryochinichomesanjuka. bozkiebashikuotypes taken.

THE CHURCH HOSPITAL CLOSED.—The Church Hospital, on College St., has been closed, the reason given for this move being that the Victoria General Hospital and the Halifax Infirmary have made all the provision necessary for the accommodation of private patients, and, that, therefore, there is no need for the Church Hospital. The Sisters who have been in charge, and who have won many friends during their sojourn in Halifax, have gone to Boston.

Y. P. S. C. E. IN MONTREAL.—The Society of Christian Endeavor is fast becoming a powerful factor in the work of the Christian church. Organized twelve years ago in the State of Maine by the Rev. Mr. Clark, it has had a most wonderful growth, and has spread all over the civilized world. There are now over 23,000 societies, with a membership of 1,500,000. This year the twelfth International Convention is to be held in Montreal in July, when at least 20,000 delegates are expected to assemble. Such a gathering cannot but exert an influence for good, and as this is the first meeting of the kind to be held on Canadian soil, the Canadian Endeavorers are sparing no pains to ensure success.

A GREAT ELECTRIC RAILWAY.—The public will watch with interest the project for an electric railroad between Chicago and St. Louis, a distance of 250 miles. The road is now being constructed, and it is believed it will be completed before the coming summer is over. The plans of the enterprise include several power houses between the two cities. Its projectors are confidently counting on achieving a speed of more than a mile a minute for express trains. That these expectations will be realized seems almost incredible, but it must be remembered that the possibilities of the power of electricity are as yet but partly known. It is unhesitatingly predicted by electrical experts, that within the coming ten years electricity will supersede steam power on all the important railroads of the United States.

THE FRUIT GROWERS' VIGOROUS WORK.—The persistent and systematic effort that is being made by the N. S. Fruit Growers' Association is meeting with encouraging results. A meeting held last week to receive reports of those appointed to canvass for new members brought out some encouraging facts. The membership has been increased by about 300, a large number of these being life members. The petitions to the Dominion and Local Governments, praying for the establishment of an experimental station and school of horticulture in the Annapolis Valley, are being largely signed. The movement is a long step in the right direction, and is worthy of the encouragement of the people. Fruit growing is one of the most important of Nova Scotia's many valuable resources, and the Association is to be commended for the energetic and practical way in which it has taken hold of the work of developing this industry.

Cod Liver Oil has long been justly celebrated as a lung healer. Alone it is difficult to take, but combined with the Hypophosphites in Putner's Emulsion, it is agreeable to the taste, and unequalled by any other medicine for weak lungs.

IN THE SPRING, THE SMALL BOY'S FANCY, ETC.—The sidewalks of Halifax are becoming quite dry and clean, and in some places the dust has actually commenced to fly. In almost every street may be seen the small boy with his pockets bulging with "marbles" or tops, intent upon the fascinating games incident to the season. It is strange how faithfully the youngsters change their amusements with the seasons. Apropos of this, the St. John Gazette says:—"The epidemic of taking up a game when its season rolls around is as contagious as we are told the cholera microbes will be next summer. One day the 'kids' all over the city may be doing just anything for amusement, and the next every mother's son of them will have an old pecked-up top and a piece of cord plucking away for dear life. Regarding the imitation theory, there never was a person who saw the first boy spin his top in any season, and furthermore, no boy could start the epidemic by spinning his top in the fall of the year."

WHERE IS THE "NARONIC?"—Since the freight ship *Naronic* has been given up as lost, there have been many conjectures made as to where and how she met her sad fate. Some time ago Capt. Roberts of the *Naronic* told a Sandy Hook pilot that the *Naronic* was the deepest rolling ship he had ever seen, that she had frequently rolled the ends of her bridge in the water, and that he was going to recommend the owners to have keels attached to her bilges with the hope that it might steady her somewhat. The *Marine Journal* says in view of this statement of Captain Roberts, and taking into consideration the fact that the *Naronic* carried a heavy and miscellaneous cargo of freight which it is not easy to properly stow, it is the *Journal's* firm belief that the *Naronic* "turned turtle" upon being struck by a heavy beam sea and was thrown on her beam ends. Another heavy sea following would complete the work of capsizing her, after which she would very soon fill through the companionways, skylights and ventilators. It has been suggested by the agents of the White Star Line, that the missing ship is floating as a derelict in the great central Atlantic swirl known as the Sargasso Sea, where at this time half a hundred abandoned ships are floating. This sea extends over nearly 5,000 square miles and has been called the dumping ground of the Atlantic. Collected there are logs from the African coast and the West Indies, orange shrubs from Florida, Brazilian flora from the Amazon, and floating debris and wreckage from all parts of the ocean.

BEWARE OF CHOLERA.

The healthy body throws off the germs cholera, therefore wisdom counsels the use of Burdock Blood Bitters this spring to purify the blood, regulate the system, and fortify the body against cholera or other epidemics.

It is proposed to form an Electric Light and Power Company with headquarters at Hopewell, Pictou County. Hopewell, Stellarton, Westville and Ferrona are to be lighted by this Company, the promoters of which claim that by damming the lakes they can have 500 horse power. It will not be long, judging from present appearances, until all the dark places of our Province will be made light.

NOT A SUCCESS.—The editor of the *Amherst Press* has grown weary of his endeavor to successfully run a daily paper in that town, and announces that he is about to quit. It would seem that a town of the size of Amherst, with its numerous manufacturing and other industrial enterprises, and with its energetic people, would consider the publication of a daily an absolute necessity, but the contrary has been proven, and from lack of support the *Press* has been forced to step out.

CHOLERA IN 1893.—According to late news from Europe, the cholera scourge is spreading in Russia, notwithstanding the cold weather, and there is much reason to fear that the disease will march through the world during the coming summer unless prevented by stringent quarantine regulations.

NEEDS OF BRITISH SOAP. "Soft as Velvet," "Pure as Gold," that tells the whole story. Most highly medicated soap ever made. Try one cake. It is elegant. At all Druggists. Price 25 cts.



EMERY O. PENDLETON.
A BATTLE WITH DISEASE!
The Enemy Routed!!
SKODA WINS!
Extreme Nervousness,
Loss of Appetite, and
Rheumatism,
DRIVEN FROM THE FIELD!

MR. EMERY O. PENDLETON OF BELFAST, ME., NOW 45 YEARS OF AGE, WAS A MEMBER OF CO. I, 15TH REG., ME. VOL. HE SERVED WITH DISTINCTION DURING THE WAR, HE'D AN HONORABLE DISCHARGE AND IS NOW A RESPECTED MEMBER OF THOS. H. MARSHALL POST, G. A. R., OF BELFAST ME. SIX MONTHS SINCE WHILE AWAY FROM HOME AT WORK, HIS HEALTH BEGAN TO FAIL RAPIDLY, AND HE WAS SOON OBLIGED TO LEAVE OFF WORK ENTIRELY. HE SAYS:

"Coupled with all my old army troubles, I lost my appetite, had a distressing and burning sensation in my stomach, extreme nervousness, so bad that the least excitement would cause large drops of sweat to stand on my body for an hour at a time. Anything at a sudden, would cause me to start and jump. Could not rest nights. Lost flesh rapidly and became much emaciated. In addition to all this, a severe rheumatic trouble from which I have suffered severely ever since my discharge, causing my limbs and joints to swell badly set in. I was obliged to give up work, and became much discouraged. I was in a worse state than I had ever been in. I was induced to try SKODA'S DISCOVERY. It had a wonderful effect upon me. I began to feel better after using it only a short time. I have now taken four bottles. My Rheumatism has all disappeared. Appetite has returned. Have gained much in flesh and strength. Nervousness all gone. Am able to sleep well nights. And am again working at my trade as Blacksmith. I feel that I am entirely cured from all these troubles."
Yours truly,
EMERY O. PENDLETON.

SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS
For Headache and Liver Trouble. With the Discovery they cure Rheumatism. Mild, safe, efficient. Far superior to any pill. Once used you will have no other. 50 in a box. Price 35 cts.

SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N.S.

SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS,
Mild, Safe, Efficient. Far superior to any pill. For Headache and Liver Complaint nothing can equal these Tablets. With the DISCOVERY they cure Rheumatism, 50 in a box only 35 cts.

WE LIVE IN PROGRESSIVE AGE

WE Aim to Improve! AND NOT DETERIORATE.

Our New Brand, the

Cable Extra

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

S. DAVIS & SONS.

GOLD MINES WANTED.

Persons having working Gold Mines for sale can learn of a purchaser by sending full particulars to

P. O. Box 96,
HALIFAX, N. S.

Nerve Tonic Blood Builder

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

Send for descriptive pamphlet.

Dr. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE CO., Brockville, Ont. and Schenectady, N. Y.

50c. per box. 6 for \$2.50.

\$3 a Day Sure.

Send me your address and I will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure. I furnish the work and teach you free. You work in the locality where you live. Send me your address and I will explain the business fully; remember, I guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day a work; absolutely sure. Don't fail to write to-day.

A. W. KNOWLES, Windsor, Ontario.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

SURRENDER.

Oh! Fate, 'tis hard to bow to thy decree—
To turn away from all the glorious noon,
The sunlit meadows, blushed with clover bloom,
The laughing brightness of the dappled sea,
The heart-yearned hand-clasp and lit sympathy,
And pierce down, deep, the dark abyss of gloom
'Tis not so very much to ask, this boon;
A less'ning of the staff, free of dread,
A glimpse of gold, athwart the dull-hued thread,
A breath of roses, sweet, with summer dew,
To walk as in a glory, pregnant through
With bliss of loving, dull content, a thing of naught,
But, banished for one hour with all things fraught,
To make our life a picture, rich, and rare.
Yet, beloved, if to our lot, there fall no share,
Then, I will walk the biers, think it meet,
Steepe, suffering, dear, with thee, makes all things sweet.

March 13th, '93.

SEAWARD.

SWEET AS FIRST LOVE.

A little book with here and there a leaf
Turned at some tender page; how it seems
To speak to me, to fill my soul with dreams
Sweet as first love, and beautiful though brief!
Here was her glory, on this page her grief,
For tears have stained it; here the moonlight streams,
And there the stars withheld from her fair beams,
And sorrow sought her white soul like a thief!
And here her name, and as I breathe the sweet,
Soft syllables, a presence in the room
Sheds a rare radiance; but I may not look;
The yellowed leaves are fluttering at my feet,
The light is gone, and I, lost in the gloom,
Weep like a woman o'er this little book!

IN THE LOBBY.

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

—Christiana.

Perhaps the most notable event of the week was Mr. Erastus Wiman's address at the Grand Opera House on Saturday evening on the subject of Commercial Union. I shall not weary your readers with a review of what he said in support of a policy which has now passed from the domain of practical politics,—having fallen from its erstwhile high estate as a Liberal propaganda to the innocuous sphere of a fad of the man who originated it. The Erastus who is suffering from political mono-mania before the eyes of the United States and Canada to-day no more resembles Erastus of theological fame than he does the 'Rastus of ante-bellum days in the South. He is a man rather under the medium stature, "well-nourished," as the "post-mortems" say, and active. His platform methods are pleasing, falling not far short of magnetic; his style is clear and plausible, and his words are always ready and happily chosen. It was a thoroughly Canadian audience that gathered to hear him, and if he failed to elicit any interest that would survive the occasion it is because of the inherent futility of his scheme, and not that he lacked ability or opportunity to convince his hearers that it is a certain panacea for the soreness existing between the two countries at the present time.

One interesting feature of Mr. Wiman's visit to the Capital was the fact that he was invited to the club-house of the Ottawa Athletic Association and there presented with a very handsome gold-headed cane, in token of the appreciation by the Ottawa Lacrosse Club of his marked kindness to the members of the team when playing the American clubs at Staten Island a few years ago.

The Opposition executed a flank movement which rather rattled the Ministerialists on Tuesday last when, under cover of an arraignment of the Comptroller of Customs for uttering disloyal sentiments with regard to the Imperial authorities and the Home Rule bill at an Orange symposium in Kingston a few days ago, they moved a vote of censure involving want of confidence in the Government. After Casey had set the ball rolling by a violent attack on the Comptroller, the latter replied that he did not think the House had any right to interfere with his views of British politics or any such subject. "Is it disloyal," said he "to attempt to do your best to maintain the unity and integrity of the Empire? That is what the men of Ulster are trying to do, and that is the point to which my remarks were directed." He refused point blank to retract the words which gave offence to his accusers. Dawson, of Addington, then moved a formal vote of censure on the Government for tacitly endorsing Mr. Wallace's views. After speeches from the acting-Premier, who disclaimed any responsibility on the part of the Government for the utterances of a gentleman who had no seat at the council board, and several prominent members of the House, a vote was taken which resulted in sustaining the Government by the small vote of 31. The Secretary of State and the Solicitor-general voted in favor of the motion. It will be an interesting question for parliamentary authorities to solve how Mr. Costigan could with propriety, not to mention consistency, support a vote of want of confidence in a government of which he was at the time a member.

Sir Richard Cartwright was in a very funny mood during this debate,—the only time I ever knew him to be thoroughly good-natured. He said:—"He did not suppose Mr. Gladstone would lose many nights' sleep because the Comptroller of Customs professed his readiness to assist rebellion in Ulster.

(Laughter). He would suggest that to prevent Mr. Wallace carrying out his hostile intention, the Minister of Militia, who was a home ruler, he thought, should have a sum put in the estimates to pay volunteers to repel the movement of the Comptroller of Customs." (Laughter.)

Nicholas Flood Davin showed himself up in a very bad light during the discussion on Dawson's resolution. He attempted to disclose what took place at a Conservative Caucus on the Jesuits' Estates question when Sir John Macdonald was alive, but was shamed out of it. He then wilfully misrepresented Clarke Wallace's relations with the Protestant members at that time, and was flatly contradicted by Messrs. McKay, Sproule, Cochrane, and Gillet, all of whom were in the House at the period mentioned by him. Nicholas was at one time regarded by his party as a clever and good-natured crank, but he is now bulletined as a thwarted office-seeker whose unscrupulous spite carries him beyond the bounds of decency. It is considered by men of independent views that the Opposition made a great mistake in attacking Clarke Wallace. If the Government was weak anywhere in the country it was amongst the Orangemen and people of ultra-Protestant views. Clarke Wallace is the Supreme Sovereign (whatever that may mean) of the Orange Order in Ontario, and an onslaught on the Government because of an inflammatory speech by him, which was applauded to the echo by his compatriots, cannot fail to rally the latter to a man to the support of the Ministry. Will the Liberals never learn wisdom?

A very pretty fight took place in the Railway Committee of the Privy Council on Monday. When the members and railway men foregathered that morning they expected to be regaled with the usual war of words between contending counsel, but they never for a moment imagined that the committee-room was to be turned into an amphitheatre, where a most ambitious revival of a Roman gladiatorial show was to be enacted. When ex-Judge Clarke of the C. P. R. and Mr. Donald McMaster, Q. C., representing the Toronto Junction Street Railway Co., entered the chamber they did not greet Chairman Haggart with *Ave, Caesar, morituri salutamus!* or do anything of a character likely to excite suspicion of what would follow. Mr. McMaster first addressed the Committee, and when he had concluded Mr. Clarke proceeded to reply. In the course of his observations he, according to Mr. McMaster, perverted some of the latter's remarks. McMaster interrupted him continually, and at length said: "If you are a gentleman you would sit down."

"You say I am not a gentleman," yelled the ex-Judge. "I say you are a blackguard." He followed up this somewhat off-side report with a right-hander on Mr. McMaster's best Sunday nose. McMaster countered on Clarke's diaphragm with a sickening thud. Clarke fell over a score of terrified members, but came up game, and, aiming a left-hander at McMaster, missed, and struck the oppressive air of the chamber with such force as to dislocate his neck-tie, which, during the rest of the round, hung with a weary and *neglige* air over his back. Then the combatants clinched and exchanged heavy body-blows with the palms of their hands until separated by some of the burly attendants. After they had been sponged down, and their attire put in some semblance of order, they were informed by Mr. Haggart that if they apologized to the Committee, whose dignity they had so grossly offended, they would be allowed to proceed with their business. This was done, the belligerents became reconciled to each other, and the most exciting incident of the session was brought to a close. Such a scene is greatly to be deplored, but there is this much to be said, that it had a distinctly British flavor about it, and was attended with very different consequences to the two men than if they had fought out their row on the American plan.

The Caron charges were brought up again in the House by Edgar on Wednesday. The vote of censure was negatived by 50 majority last night. Dr. We'don, C.J. O'Brien and Calvin (Conservatives) voting for the motion

In supply on Thursday Mr. McMullen showed that the Governors-General since Confederation have cost the country \$1,215,660 in salaries, and \$113,903 in travelling and contingent expenses. As their Excellencies are generally conveyed without charge by the railways, it would seem that the item for travelling is a "mould-rotting branch" that might be lopped off the Virginia creeper of expense that has taken firm root in the public treasury of the Dominion.

OTTAWA.

BY-STANDER.

UNCONSCIOUS HUMORISTS.

What funny people the unintentional humorists are. The man who toils early and late to make the jokes that eke out a scanty income, never evolves such huge humorous ideas as fall to the lot of the unsuspecting paragrapher. Sometimes they appear in the "ecclesiastical" items, as when the reporter gravely states that "Mr. and Mrs. Blank were at home delightfully on Wednesday evening." Why "delightfully" should be introduced no one could quite understand, but the very uselessness of its presence provokes the laugh denied to the obvious joke. Or it may appear among the obituaries, as when one reads that "the curtain was dropped on the morning of life, and the young soul of Ella F. Smith fled to the kindred stars on the 17th of February, aged eight." Or it may be in a glowing account of a ball at which, the amusing reporter tells us, "among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Blanc (born Black) in pearl gray satin and duchess lace, Mr. and Mrs. Blue in crimson velvet and diamonds," etc., etc. How charming Mr. Blanc (born Black) must have looked in pearl gray satin, and how quite too lovely Mr. Blue must have been in his crimson velvet gown and diamonds.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Diphtheria has often been cured with Johnson's Anodyne Linctum, when the doctor gave it up.

BOOK GOSSIP.

The Century for March is a fine number. Napoleon's face in profile forms the frontispiece, and an article entitled "Napoleon's Deportation to Elba" will be read with interest. A paper descriptive of Westminster Abbey with excellent illustrations, A Sketch of Artist Life by the North Sea, good poetry, bright short stories, the continuation of the serials now running, with many other good things make up a most attractive number.

The *Seaside* for April is full of seasonable designs for ladies' and children's garments. The new crinolinos are of the finest shape and of varied styles. The wraps suitable for these skirts are also handsomely copied from 1830 styles, and are attractive and new for the present. Both the colored and uncolored designs in this number are very handsome, and a large number of misses' and children's costumes are given. Mothers will appreciate the many and varied styles to choose from for the family. The art work and home decorations are fully up to the high standard of *The Seaside's* illustrations in this department, making this number one of the very best home fashion journals before the public. Yearly, \$3.50. Single copies, 30 cents. The International News Co., 83 and 85 Duane St., New York.

Worthington's Illustrated Magazine comes to hand with a generous supply of good things for the entertainment of its rapidly growing circle of readers. The April number of this vigorous young magazine is the best that has yet been published, its table of contents showing great diversity of material and a most excellent list of contributors. The interest and value of its leading articles, the exceptional literary quality of its stories, poems, and department matter, are admirably supplemented by the fine press work and artistic illustrations which make this number as attractive as it is readable.

Dr. George E. Ellis opens the March number of the *New England Magazine* with an article embodying his reminiscences of Dean Stanley and Phillips Brooks at Plymouth. Dr. Ellis was a friend of the Dean and Phillips Brooks, and, on the occasion of the former's visit to this country, he accompanied the two famous divines to the old historic town of Plymouth. His paper, therefore, has a strong personal interest. It is illustrated with portraits.

In dainty-tinted cover with suggestive illustration of a flower-crowned maiden surrounded with tiny birds, comes the Easter number of the *Ladies' Home Journal*. The contrast in outward appearance of this number to that of the *Lenten Journal* is very striking, both being most appropriately chosen. The latest number is well up to the high standard of excellence attained by the clever journalists, who month after month through this publication reach the hearts and homes of thousands of women all over the land, with their elevating thought and helpful words. In very truth no woman or girl can well afford to lose the practical suggestions and valuable instruction given in the *Journal*, and the extremely low subscription price of one dollar per year leaves small excuse for its absence in any home.

"Columbus in Love" is the title of the story in the April number of *Lippincott's Magazine*. The hero, as may be supposed, is no other than the great and only Columbus, whom the American world of 1893 is delighted to honor. This April *Lippincott* is very Columbian in its tone, and contains much interesting reading. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A BIG ENGINE.—The Burrill Johnson Iron Co., of Yarmouth, have just turned out a fine engine for the new mill of the Yarmouth Duck & Yarn Co. The engine is a Corliss cross compound, having cylinders 17 and 30x30 inch stroke, making 90 revolutions a minute, with a belt fly-wheel, 10 feet in diameter, with 30 inch face, fitted for two belts. This fly-wheel is the largest ever turned in a lathe in the Maritime Provinces. It weighs about 6½ tons. The engine is so constructed that it can be worked separately as a condensing or atmosphere exhausting, but when working together is a jet condensing compound machine. The crankpins, boxes and other wearing parts of the engine are large, with liberal bearing surfaces. It will develop about 1200 horse power. It is supplied with steam from two large steel boilers, manufactured by the above firm, carrying 90 lbs pressure. These boilers also supply steam for heating the building. The water to supply the condenser is taken from the harbor, 350 feet distant, being drawn by an independent air pump of Patton's patent valve motion. The entire machinery is of a massive and substantial character, and is in every way adapted for the purposes and economical working of the mill.

PICTOU BISCUITS.—Messrs. G. J. Hamilton & Sons, of Pictou, are adding a new oven to their already well equipped factory for the further manufacture of biscuits. It will cost about \$3,000, and is being built under the superintendence of an expert in this line from Toronto. The Messrs. Hamiltons are noted for their push and enterprise, and are meeting with well-earned success in their business.

A PICTOU FIRM.—Messrs. Hogg, Craig & Co., grocers and lobster packers of Pictou, N. S., report business good. Their wholesale and retail grocery business affords employment for twelve hands, and during the lobster packing season their Pictou Island factories give work to one hundred people.

OF COURSE YOU READ

The testimonials frequently published in this paper relating to Hood's Sarsaparilla. They are from reliable people, state simple facts, and show beyond a doubt that Hood's Cures. Why don't you try this medicine? Be sure you get Hood's



Mr. Geo. W. Turner

Simply Awful

Worst Case of Scrofula the Doctors Ever Saw

Completely Cured by HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

"When I was 4 or 5 years old I had a scrofulous sore on the middle finger of my left hand, which got so bad that the doctors cut the finger off, and later took off more than half my hand. Then the sore broke out on my arm, came out on my neck and face on both sides, nearly destroying the sight of one eye, also on my right arm. Doctors said it was the

Worst Case of Scrofula

they ever saw. It was simply awful! Five years ago I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Gradually I found that the sores were beginning to heal. I kept on till I had taken ten bottles, ten dollars. Just think of what a return I got for that investment! A thousand per cent. Yes, many thousand. For the past 4 years I have had no sores. I

Work all the Time.

Before, I could do no work. I know not what to say strong enough to express my gratitude to Hood's Sarsaparilla for my perfect cure." GEORGE W. TURNER, Farmer, Galway, Saratoga county, N. Y.

HOOD'S PILLS do not weaken, but aid digestion and tone the stomach. Try them. &c.

SCOTT'S

TIVERTON, DIGBY, CO., N.S.

This is to certify that I have been crippled with RHEUMATISM in my hands and have used several kinds of liniment without any relief until I

CURE

got a bottle of SCOTT'S CURE, and it has made a complete cure of me. I can recommend it to anyone who has RHEUMATISM as a sure cure.

Yours respectfully,
MISS ELIZABETH BLACKFORD.

FOR RHEUMATISM.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

ONE LOW RATE EXCURSION

CANADIAN NORTH WEST

VIA ST. JOHN AND THE

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

FROM MONCTON AND ALL POINTS EAST THEREOF, ON

TUESDAY, APRIL 11th, ONLY.

DATES—To Winnipeg \$13.50; to Brandon \$15.50; to Regina \$16.00; to Prince Albert \$21.25; to Medicine Hat \$26.10; to Calgary \$30.25; to Edmonton \$31.40.

Correspondingly Low Rates to all points in CANADIAN NORTH WEST, particulars of Railway Ticket Agents.

D. McNICOLL, Genl. Pass. Agent, MONTREAL. C. F. McPHERSON, Asst. Genl. Pass. Agent, ST. JOHN, N.B.

GROW THIN

by using Dr. Willson's Famous Pills and Bands and Obesity Fruit Salt. It will reduce your weight without dieting; is perfectly harmless and the cost is but slight. Send for our eight column article on Obesity, sent free. Order goods from our stores by mail or express. Price of band, \$1.50 and up. Pills \$1.50 per bottle, and Fruit Salt \$1.00 per bottle. Address Loring & Co., stores at Dept. 7, No. 117 State Street, Chicago, Ill. Dept. 39, No. 14 West 22nd Street, New York City, or Dept. 39, No. 2 Hamilton Place, Boston, Mass.

MATERIALS

USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF

WOODILL'S German Baking Powder

—ARE—

PURE, WHOLESOME, WELL-PROPORTIONED!

George Lawson,

Ph. D., LL. D., F. I. C. G. B. and Ireland

BOSTON DRUG

THE CURE FOR Drunkenness.

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

JUST COMPLETED..... CHAMBER'S ENCYCLOPEDIA.

.....NEW EDITION. Fully Illustrated. Beautiful New Maps. Prepared under the supervision of most competent editors, situated in Edinburgh, G. B., and Philadelphia, U. S. A., assisted by special writers in all parts of the World, including many of the most eminent authorities on Philology, Science, Art, Literature, &c. THE NEWEST REFERENCE CYCLOPEDIA in the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, rendered for superior practical usefulness by prominent editors, jurists, clergymen, educators, and business men in all parts of the world, by whom it is in daily use. AN EDUCATING POWER in EVERY HOME and SCHOOL. SOLD upon EASY TERMS of PAYMENT. The whole set delivered at once and monthly payments received. Write for more detailed information.

T. C. ALLEN & CO. Agents. 124 & 126 GRANVILLE ST., Halifax, N. S.

LYONS' HOTEL, KENTVILLE, N. S.

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION.

EXTENSIVE improvements having been completed in this house it now possesses 31 Bed Rooms, 1 Ladies' and 2 Gentlemen's Parlors, sample Rooms, Billiard Rooms, Hot and Cold Baths. This house is conducted on first class principles, and it will be found, outside of the Quebec Hotel, equal, if not superior, to any in the province. Livery Stable in connection.

D. McLEOD, Prop. KENTVILLE, N.S.

London Rubber Stamp Mfg Co.

Rubber and Metal Stamps, Notarial Seals.

Holograph Copying Pads, Stencil Cutters, &c.

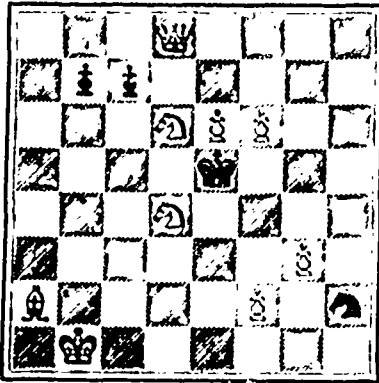
322 HOLLIS ST., Halifax.

CHIESS.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 155.

Q-QK12. Solved by D.A.G. and C.W.L.

PROBLEM 157.
Black 4 pieces.



White 9 pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

GAME No. 159.

Played in Dublin betwen Porterfeld Rynd, the Irish champion, and Mr. Harvey.

WHITE.	BLACK.
P. Rynd.	E. L. Harvey.
1 QKt-B3	P-Q4
2 P-Q4	P-QB4
3 B-B4	P-K3
4 P-K3	P-QR3
5 P x P	B x P
6 Q-Kt4	P-KKt3
7 Q-Kt3	QKt-B3
8 Castles QR	P-QKt4
9 Kt-K4	Q-K2
10 B-Q6	B x B
11 Kt x Bch	K-Bsq
12 P-K4	Kt-B3
13 P-K5	Kt-Ksq
14 P-KR4!	Kt x Kt
15 P x Kt	Q-B3
16 Kt-B3	B-Q2
17 B-Q3!	P-K4
18 Kt-Kt5	Q x QP
19 B-K4	B-K3
20 QB3!	P x B!
21 Q-B6!	Resigns.

COMMENTS.

We have received a copy of the tri weekly Gleaner, published at Kingston, Jamaica, with some chess articles enclosed. In a "Novelty" contest lately held by the British Chess Magazine, the chess editor of the Gleaner, who is evidently a

problemist of no mean order, received second prize for the fine position given below. Being a "Novelty" contest, composers were allowed to employ any number of pieces, provided they could have been fairly obtained by promotion. Can anyone send in the solution?

White-K at KB sq; Q at KR3; R's at K sq. KK13, QK13, KB7; B at QK17; Kt's at KK16, KK17, KB2, QB2, QB8, QK12, QR4; P at K2.
Black-K at Q4; R's at QR4, QB3, Q7, KK4; B at KR8; Kt at QKt sq; P's a K6, KK15, KR7.

White to play and mate in two moves.

To those of our readers who may find the ordinary problem too difficult we offer the following easy position, which we will call

PROBLEM 158.

White-Q at K4; R's at QR sq and KR8; K at KB6.

Black-R's at QR2 and QKt sq; P at QK12; K at QR sq.

White to play and mate in two moves.

The solution will appear in a fortnight.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

UNLIKE ANY OTHER.

As much
INTERNAL AS EXTERNAL USE.
IN 1810

Originated by an Old Family Physician. In use for more than Eighty Years, and still leads the Generation after Generation have used and blessed it. Every Traveler should have a bottle in his satchel. From Rheumatism, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Cough, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Lumbago, 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, Toothache, Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Cramps and Pains liable to occur in any family without fail. It is a safe and a life-saver. Relieves all Summer Complaints like Cholera. Price, 25cts per pint. For sale by all Druggists. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

value of the treaty to Canada. It was understood, for instance, that this country was to have access to the French markets under the minimum tariff, which would give us an advantage over non-treaty nations, but it seems that under the treaty now awaiting ratification there is some doubt as to what articles will be accorded this privilege. Another point that does not strike us favorably is that goods to enjoy this privilege must be shipped by a direct line of steamers. To ship by a line running out of New York, or by way of England, would mean forfeiture of the right to go in under the minimum tariff, while on the other hand French wares could come into Canada by any route whatever. There is also some ambiguity in regard to preserved fish and canned lobsters that needs elucidation. Still another difficulty presents itself regarding wooden sea-going vessels. Under the treaty these were to be allowed the privilege of the minimum tariff, but during the progress of the negotiations a law has been passed granting bounties to French vessel-builders. The value (!) of the minimum tariff to builders and owners of Canadian ships under such conditions is obvious. It appears quite certain that, with all these objectionable features in the proposed tariff treaty before him, Mr. Foster acted wisely in declining to submit it for ratification until all the obscure points are cleared up, even though Canada has thereby to defer her hopes for extended trade relations in that direction.

The failure of Congress to repeal the silver law causes far more apprehension and distrust among the people of the United States than is voiced by the press of that country, lest, at the present time, a crisis should be brought on that might prove disastrous in its consequences to the whole trade of the country. Owing to the continued purchase of silver by the United States Government and the exportation of gold, much uneasiness and want of confidence have been created in financial circles, which have in turn caused a general desire to hoard capital, and thereby tend to bring on a monetary stringency which should, if possible, be avoided at this season of the year when merchants begin to require more accommodation from the banks. There can be no doubt that the gold reserves have been trespassed upon. Great caution will have to be observed by the banks of the United States, as they cannot assist the Government and attend to the needs of their customers at one and the same time, at least not in the present emergency, without one or the other party suffering.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS AND Co., NEW YORK, March 25, 1893.—"In the Wall Street market, there has been, through the last week, a distinct tendency towards recovery of tone and strength. Reaction and compensations have naturally done their work, and the result appears in an important recovery of confidence. The large outflow of currency to the West and other points which came so suddenly and unexpectedly has as suddenly abated, and the indications now are that, so soon as we have turned the 1st of April, money will flow back to this centre in considerable volume. Borrowers heretofore feel assured that, so far as concerns the local money market, it is now only a matter of bridging over for the next two weeks; which is an assurance worth much as a contribution towards confidence.

There is a drawback to this encouragement, however, in the fact that a fall in the local rates for loans might restrict the present disposition to temporarily employ foreign funds here, which might cause a revival of the exports of gold. That liability is a real one and no good purpose can be served by ignoring it. No doubt the late decrease in the exports of specie has been largely due to our temporary borrowings of foreign capital; and to that extent the stoppage of gold shipments has been a postponement rather than a cessation of the movement. Besides, we are now entering a four months' period during which, in normal times, we usually ship several millions of gold per month; and, in respect of that prospect, the only question is whether there are any influences likely to vary these remittances from the usual average amount.

In respect to that question, there are certain facts that deserve special consideration. In the first place, during January and February, the export of our leading exportable products was hindered in an extraordinary degree by speculative withholding of those articles from the market. In the next place, this swelled our shipments of gold for those two months to possibly the extent of \$20,000,000 over what they would have been had the exports of produce taken their usual course. And, in the next place, the country is now flooded and the money market oppressed with an altogether extraordinary surplus of products awaiting export, and which, it would seem, must now begin to go out in large volume. The comparative magnitude of this surplus is shown by the fact that the visible supply of wheat is now 38,000,000 bushels greater than that of a year ago (following the extraordinary crop of 1891), and of corn 3,500,000 bush. greater; while the market value of the home visible supply of cotton is about \$5,000,000 above that of a year ago, notwithstanding its smaller quantity. The difference in value of the visible supply of those three articles combined, compared with a year ago, is fully equal to the normal average net export of gold from this time to June 1st. This is a fact that demands much credit in considering the probable movement of gold during the spring months.

The most important offset against this substantial factor is the fact that Austria has completed her loan for the reconstruction of her currency system, and that the procurement of gold for that purpose will take effect immediately. The balance now remaining to be turned over by the Rothschilds to the Austrian Government on account of this operation is about \$15,000,000. Under ordinary circumstances the Rothschilds would probably have sought to get this required sum of gold from the United States, as some \$12,000,000 was taken from us in January last for the like purpose. But it is at least supposable that a banking house with such important direct or indirect interest in this country would not wantonly trifle with the sensitive state of financial affairs now prevailing here, but would look to unusual stocks elsewhere, and especially to the Bank of France,

COMMERCIAL.

The past week has been one of the quietest in wholesale circles that has been experienced for a considerable time. Of course this was to be expected for the closing week of the Lenten season, and besides the spring weather still hangs back. Cold nights with hard frosts have prevailed, and, though fine weather obtained for a few days, it has been succeeded by rough and cold winds and storms that have checked the hopes of dealers in all lines of trade. Retailers have felt the unfavorable influence of the past few days' stormy weather in diminished sales, more especially in spring fabrics. Country trade has also suffered from the breaking-up of winter roads, and remittances are reported poorer in consequence. All these causes can have but a temporary effect, and as the spring advances they must gradually wear away.

The proposed new treaty with France has been again the subject of a semi-conversational debate in the Dominion Parliament. Mr. Foster has found it necessary to make a further explanation in the House, the sum and substance of which was that he did not in the first instance say that he would not ask Parliament to ratify the treaty this session, but that what he did say was that unless the conditions were changed he would not do so. In the cross-questioning that followed two facts were elicited, viz: that the treaty was somewhat different in some important particulars from what the Government expected, and that in the opinion of the Government Sir Charles Tupper had been a little too hasty in signing it. Some of the "conditions" referred to have really an important bearing upon the

whose present gold holdings are \$55,000,000 above the stock of a year ago, and could therefore satisfy the remaining wants of Austria and yet have \$40,000,000 more than the supply at the same time of 1893.

On the whole, therefore, the prospective movement of the foreign exchanges, so far as may be inferred from existing factors, bears a hopeful aspect rather than a threatening one. And this is really, at present, the controlling consideration. For, both at home and abroad, we have gotten over the effects of the failure of Congress to suspend the purchases of silver, and all sides will regard that as a sleeping factor until the next assembling of Congress; which, from present appearances, seems unlikely to occur before next December."

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

	Week Previous		Weeks corresponding to	
	March 21 week.	1893	1892	1891
United States	262	223	101	290
Canada	30	38	42	41

Dry Goods.—The sudden check in the advance of spring has caused a corresponding stoppage in the course of the opening seasonable trade in dry goods. The city retail trade has been very dull during the week, and the entry rooms of the wholesale houses have been nearly idle. Travellers are out on the road, but as yet their orders are very meagre. Occasionally a good-sized order is secured, but this is where some buyer is "struck" who has not been on the market nor ordered previously. Dealers will not order until the warm weather causes brisker buying by customers. Still considerable time is used in most of the houses in executing letter orders. These orders are mostly for staples and small wares of various kinds. Silks of all kinds have advanced in prices, but advance in the price of the manufactured product is not commensurate with the advance in the price of the raw material. It will pay all dealers in silk goods to keep stocks well assorted and full. The raw material has advanced 61 to 71 per cent within the past year and everything indicates that it will further advance.

BREADSTUFFS.—In this market dealers report a very quiet trade passing in flour for local consumptive wants—strong rollers and strong bakers receiving most attention. Values are easy though not quotably changed. Oatmeal moves in small jobbing lots for retail requirements at prices about the same as last week. The feed market is firm under light stocks and a good local demand. The feeling is reported easier in the West, but values are not sensibly affected here. In Chicago wheat advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to $\frac{1}{4}$ c., but there is no life in the grain trade, as both bulls and bears are waiting for a break, each believing that it will benefit them.

Provisions.—The local provision market continues dull. In the absence of any transactions of importance, quotations remain about the same, but prices would undoubtedly be shaded considerably to induce trading. There is about the ordinary turnover in smoked meats and lard. Dressed hogs are in slow enquiry and values are easy.

BUTTER. continues much the same in this market, there being no material change in the position of affairs. Good parcels in the several grades of butter bring firm prices for local retail requirements. Jobbing trade is fairly brisk at steady figures. In London, butter has been very slow at the recent advances, for arrivals have been heavy of Australian and buyers will not make too large purchases with the spring weather they are having there, bearing so apparently permanent a character. Not a cwt. of Canadian went into Great Britain in February. There is a Canadian creamery on the London market and is quoted on the Produce Exchange there at 98s. to 104s., but no business is passing.

CHEESE.—The cheese market here is unchanged in tone. The small stocks in store are all firmly held, as they will all be wanted for home consumption and cannot be replenished from Ontario or elsewhere. In London, cheese is a dull but steady market and prices remain unchanged for Canadian, holders sticking for current rates if they can get no more. For American there is a slow demand, but very few fine are offering anywhere, so that the top range is rarely made, and 55s. mainly marks the transactions for parcels said to be top quality. Night skims 42s. to 45s. New Zealand have gone as far as 56s., but agents have, themselves, been thereby surprised. But all this cheese is far from being fancy, and white skims remain neglected on the floor. Full creams realize with difficulty 52s. to 54s. Even thus they hold the break on Canadian. Bar them, nothing could stop the later going up to 62s. or 64s.

Eggs.—Hens are laying pretty freely, as they have had a long rest all through the winter in consequence of the steady cold weather. Hence prices continue to ease off, although there is a moderately fair demand for good stock. Really good eggs in this market may be quoted at about 16c. Buyers in the country are paying 11c. to 13c. A report from London says that buyers are coming in with eagerness at the late reductions, heavy as they were, and though every steamer from the Continent pours in the ovoids, prices remain steady and unchanged, for they are all taken. There is not a Canadian egg in the country.

APPLES.—Returns of the cargo of Nova Scotia apples per the *Labrador*, which arrived home on the 7th instant, show that they sold fairly well. Baldwins up to 20s per bbl., as also some splendid Russels, Spies and Ben Nevis 15s. 6d., Greenings 16s. 6d., No 1 Kings 18s. 6d., and Nonpareil 19s. Any more coming will do well, as all fruit is in small compass, and stocks abroad are running very short.

DRIED FRUIT.—Business continues much as before. The movement is not large, but prices rule steady. Some lines have, if anything, evinced a little more firmness. Valencias are fairly strong in New York, where prices are about $\frac{1}{2}$ a pound higher than they were ten days ago. Demand on the local market is only fair, but, in view of the condition of outside markets, higher prices are probable before long. The currant market continues to rule strong. The demand is still fair, and the next two or three weeks will probably see a much brisker movement.

SUGAR.—There is no change in this market for granulated or yellow sugars, but there is more enquiry under the recent decline, and after April 1st, when the lower rates of freight come in force, more business still is looked for. Raw sugar is firmer, beet being quoted firmer and higher at 14s. 9d. Java is up to 16d. 9d. The N-w York market is strong, sellers of centrifugal being firm at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. cost and freight. Granulated in the same market has advanced to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., other grades of refined being up $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

MOLASSES.—There is not much stirring in molasses at the moment, the price of Barbados at the Islands having declined to 12c. first cost, but it is said the advance in freights has about offset the rise in the price of goods. Trinidad molasses is very low, having sold at the Island at 7c. per gallon first cost.

TEA.—Teas continue to attract attention, but nothing new has developed in them during the week. The characteristic is still the strong position of the market. Demand continues good, particularly for low and medium grades. The desirable lines are being picked up rapidly and the market is getting into splendid shape for the new teas, old stocks getting so reduced. The general opinion in England as far as Assams and Ceylons are concerned is that the bottom of the market has been seen for some little time, and these teas are not expected to be any cheaper for some months to come.

FISH.—There is nothing new or noteworthy in the local fish market. Stocks on hand have now been well worked down, and there is no possibility of new supplies for several weeks yet, but in the absence of any outside demand, and only a very moderate local consumptive enquiry, there is no life in the business. There is nothing special to note in any of the outside markets this week.

"I could not get my coat on, but Johnson's Andoyne Liniment cured my rheumatic pains."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.		BREADSTUFFS	
SUGARS.		Owing to the cold weather and more or less winter in the United States prices of wheat have advanced from 70c. to 81c., and there is every indication now to look for stronger markets. This advance of wheat would be equivalent to 2c. advance in flour, and it is not at all unlikely that we shall see a movement in the price of flour within the next few days. In fact, the markets are already stronger.	
Cut Leaf.....	6	Oats remain very firm at the advance recently noted, so do mill-feeds. The tendency is rather upward on oatmeal and oats and mill-feeds, corn and cornmeal quiet.	
Granulated.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	FLOUR	
White A.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Manitoba Highest Grade Patents	5.00 to 6.00
White Extra C.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	High Grade Patents.....	4.10 to 4.15
Standard.....	4	Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	3.75 to 4.00
Extra Yellow C.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Straight Grade.....	3.75 to 3.85
Yellow C.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Good Seconds.....	3.50 to 3.40
TEA.		Graham Flour.....	3.75
Congou Common.....	17 to 19	Oatmeal.....	4.40 to 4.60
" Fair.....	20 to 23	" Rolled.....	4.40 to 4.60
" Good.....	25 to 29	Kiln Dried Cornmeal.....	2.50 to 2.95
" Choice.....	31 to 35	" In Bond.....	2.80 to 2.90
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 39	Roller Wheat.....	4.00 to 4.25
oolong Choice.....	37 to 39	Wheat Bran, per ton including bags	22.00 to 23.00
MOLASSES.		Middlings.....	73.75 to 21.00
Barbados.....	30	Shorts.....	28.50 to 29.00
Demerara.....	35 to 38	Cracked Corn.....	30.00 to 31.00
Diamond N.....	47	Ground Oil Cake per ton.....	30.00 to 31.00
Porto Rico.....	30 to 35	Molice.....	32.00 to 24.00
Cienfuegos.....	none	Split Peas.....	4.10
Trinidad.....	28	White Beans, per bushel.....	1.75 to 1.90
Antigua.....	28	Pot Barley, per barrel.....	3.20 to 4.05
Tobacco, Black.....	43 to 47	Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
" Bright.....	47 to 65	P. E. Island Oats.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
BISCUITS		Hay.....	12.00 to 13.75
Pilot Brand.....	8.00	J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head of	
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.	
Soda.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Fancy.....	8 to 15		

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples per bbl., No. 1.....	2.00 to 2.75
Oranges, Jamaica, brls. New.....	6.50 to 6.75
Lemons, per case.....	3.50 to 4.00
Cocosa s, new per 100.....	5.00
Onions.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3
Dates boxes, new.....	5 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6
Figs, Elms, 5 lb boxes per lb., new.....	10 to 11
" small boxes.....	9 to 10
Prunes Stewing, boxes.....	9
Bananas.....	2.00 to 2.50

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

FISH.

	Ex Vesso.	Ex Store
MACKEREL—		
Extras.....		
No. 1.....		
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PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	14.00 to 14.50
" Am. Plate.....	15.00 to 16.00
" Ex. Plate.....	16.00 to 17.00
Pork, Mess, American.....	21.00
" American, clear.....	21.00
" P. E. 1. Mess.....	23.00 to 24.00
" P. E. 1. Thin Mess.....	20.00 to 21.00
" Prime Mess.....	16.00 to 17.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	14 to 15
" American.....	18 to 14
Hams, P. E. 1., green.....	11
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25
" in Small Tubs.....	52 to 74
" Good, in large tubs, new.....	20 to 22
" Store Packed & oversalted.....	none
Canadian Township.....	22 to 24
" Western.....	18 to 20
Cheese, Canadian.....	11
" Antigonish.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$

SALT.

Factory Filled.....	\$1.50
Fine Liverpool, bag, from store.....	60
Liverpool, whhd.,.....	7.00
Capls.....	none
Turks Island.....	1.50
Lisbon.....	1.50
Coast W. Y.....	1.50
Trapan.....	1.50

MADE IN HEAVEN.

(Concluded.)

Then there was more halting, polling and pulling this way and that in the shadow; and then Nicholas, in his long boots, was standing in the shallow water and stretching up his long arms, and the moon over the horizon, smote a long glorifying beam through the mist full on the streaming black hair, the face with all its flush of color and sparkle of eye, and then the mist rolled back on a puff of wind, and in the darkness Nicholas had Belle Burden in his grasp, carrying her to the stern of the gundalow, clasping her close, close to a plunging heart, feeling her face droop on his, holding her suspended for a moment with one long kiss, taking her into the shelter of his arms after he had clambered back to his place, and holding her, wordless, almost breathless, silent, amidst the singing of the rollicking crew, till they had reached the meadow wharf and separated.

And then he walked home, still in that dream of bliss, to encounter the doctor and the minister and Serena at the dying woman's bed-side, and without time for explanation, expostulation or refusal, to find everything taken for granted, a slight shape clinging to him in the midst of sobs, the words being uttered that made himself and Serena husband and wife; and then all else put aside and overshadowed by the death agony of the mother, who had wailed only for this to close her eyes and be away with all the shadows the night.

"It ought to be a good match," said the doctor, "for it was made close upon the edge of heaven." And he motioned for the woman to close the blinds and shut out the moon, that lay now on the dead woman's forehead like a glory.

If that moon shone anywhere upon a maddened, desperate man, it was upon Nicholas. But there was no help for it. It was a cruel fact. The women were calling Serena Mrs. Leavitt; the doctor had called her so to the people who came in. He went out in the barn and lay with his face hidden in the new, sweet hay, fighting a fight with fate, failing miserably; touched, when he came in, and in spite of himself, by the sight of Serena's pallor and her effort at repressing her grief for his sake; confessing to himself that he had been a scoundrel, that he was properly punished, and that two women were being punished with him. He must not think of Belle. He put the remembrance of her far from him. He could not be brutal to Serena in her suffering.

The silence and depression and moodiness that wrapped Nicholas were all a part of the behavior proper to the time. And while it soothed Serena to see him apparently caring so much for her mother, it reproved her, too, for the little flutter down underneath all the grief in her heart, and made her love him and respect him all the more and turn to him more tenderly.

Perhaps nothing could have helped him sooner than the sight of Belle Burden's eyes flashing scorn when he went out at the funeral with Serena on his arm. If she could come there, if she could feel scorn and anger instead of pity for such a loss as Serena's, such wretchedness as his, it made him scornful and angry, too, and supported him amazingly. He decided to take Serena away for a few days while the women set the house in order; and when they came back he had reconciled himself to his lot with what grace he could.

He heard, within a few months, that Belle Burden had married a wealthy old farmer of the name of Rhives, on Tabard Hill, some fifty miles away. He could not tell whether the pang that shot through him was most of relief or of indignation; but he thought, as he glanced at his wife: "Serena would not have done that! Serena would have faded away and died if I had served her so!" And, gradually, as he saw Serena joyous once again, singing softly as she went and came, trusting, innocent, tender, he felt again something of the content that he had felt in the beginning; and Serena, believing him happy, was wrapped herself in a gentle happiness that it seemed no trouble could dissolve.

It was early in the second year of their marriage that Nicholas heard that Belle Burden's husband had had a stroke. Serena had never even heard of the existence of Belle Burden. It was idle for Nicholas to pretend not to hear, to ask no questions, to say to himself that it was nothing to him. He did hear; he conjectured everything. The fact grew and grew and became all the world to him, and the sky darkened over him, the air around him, he was beet by unrest; he had no words for any one; he answered Serena with a monosyllabic. If she cared him ever so slightly, he put her aside. He saw her wonder, her bewilderment, her pain; it hurt him that he hurt her; and then he was lost inside his own atmosphere of blackness, and neither knew nor cared for Serena's hurt, for the sign of tears upon her sweet face, for anything but a wild, unconquerable longing to see Belle Burden and to know if life and the world held any hope for him.

Hope of what? Vague ideas of flight, of disgrace ignored, endured, lived down, of life to be spent in rapture, flitted about him without becoming positive, but in the long months a plan of action slowly took shape; and one day Nicholas was gone.

It was the next day that a man with gray hair and eyebrows, and his face half hidden in a thick gray beard, applied for board at the house of Mrs. Rhives, on Tabard Hill. Some books under his arm and a scoop net

in his hand gave him the appearance of one of the naturalists who sometimes explored the country; and, as he offered payment in advance, his request was granted, and he began to look about him scrutinizingly after the first eager signs of delight.

But what a place was this beside Serena's calm and orderly house—a best room gorgeous with tapestry carpet, gilt paper, chromos, plush upholstery, lace curtains, where one could write one's name in the dust; a living room unswept, unaired, smelling of all the dinners ever cooked; wall paper and ceiling smoked and stained; a child, a miracle of dirt, crawling on the floor; a drooling old man in his chair in the corner, peevishly complaining and receiving a harsh taunt in reply; a slatternly servant-maid disregarding old man and child equally, and flirting at the back-door with a farm hand; the mistress of the house off about her pleasure the best of the day; the dishes tossed about the table, the soiled and tumbled cloth awry, the bread sour, the tea lye, the butter bitter, the talk only a wrangle, alternating between reproach and defiance. But Belle herself! The stranger looked at her over his glasses, and his heart swelled; he saw her as he had seen her—not as she was; it took many days before he recognized that she was larger, redder, coarser, and that that voice of hers was more like a clarion than ever.

But his thought was that all this would be different if she were happy; that she married this old man in desperation; that she was wretched; that she defied circumstances; that she forgot her misery only when out of the house, and was reckless when in it. It took many days again to show him the truth here. It took many boisterous parties of young people making merry there till late at night, dancing, rude jollity and fun disturbing the old man; keeping the neglected child excited; Belle the noisier; and gayer at night, hardly rising before noon next day, crumpled and disheveled, unwashed, uncombed, answering the remonstrances of her fretful husband with a jeer, paying no heed to her child at all—it took at last the sight of the child sick, and shaken when it cried, and left to what care it could get—it took a noisy quarrel and a glass of water dashed by the wife into the face of the helpless old man—to wake the sleeper from his dream.

The gray-bearded stranger gathered his books and his scoop-net, paid his bill and left the place.

"I guess he's sick of his bargain," said Belle, looking after him. "But he won't come fooling round here any more! He thinks I didn't know him. I reckon he's seen whether I care!" Then she caught up her baby and washed its face and kissed it.

What was the reason that Nicholas could not go home at once? Did he feel as if life were a pricked bubble and he must find some hole in the ground and creep into it? Did he feel a defiant hatred of all womankind together and a desire to separate himself forever from the sight of them? Did he feel that he was not fit to cross the threshold of his pure and gentle wife? He burned his gray disguise and went down to the shore and shipped before the mast on a coaster bound south. And in the long watches of the nights on deck, kept company by the stars and waves and winds, it may be that he wrestled with the dark spirit, that memory of gentle ways and loving touches and tender eyes haunted him, that old feelings began again to stir in him as life stirs in the earth at the coming of the sun, inspired and warmed and strengthened into something that he had not known before, that he began to long for what he had thrown away, that Serena's face was hovering ever before him like that of some Madonna, that the home he had left seemed heaven and he the most wretched exile to whom it had ever been forbidden.

Serena sat beside the hearth one twilight, the low light of the fire flickering over the pale, pure face gently rocking and softly weeping over the little baby at her breast, when the door opened and a tall, dark shadow lingered there; and then, in another moment, Nicholas was beside her and upon his knees, with a cry of joy, of surprise, of grief and shame. She did not say a word, but put her other hand about him and gently drew him down and laid his face beside the baby's and bent and kissed it.

"My wife! My child!" he cried, and his arms were about them both. "I don't deserve it! Oh, I never shall deserve it!" he sobbed. "My life, my love, to-morrow I will tell you all, but to-night only forgive me!" —*Harriet Prescott Spofford in New York Ledger.*

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CHANGE OF AIR ORGANIZED

The following suggestion is made to Americans in *Scribner's Magazine*, but it is equally applicable to ourselves:—Let six families possessed of approximately equal incomes and imbued with mutual confidence and goodwill, engage five sets of summer quarters and one suitable lodging in Chicago. The summer quarters should embrace such variety of allurement and climate as should promise to satisfy the greatest variety of tastes, and may be known as A, B, C, D, and E. On the first of May family No. 1 shuts up its city house and goes to Chicago for a month, leaving its infants and school-children with family No. 6. On the first of June family 1 returns, and families 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 go respectively to summer houses A, B, C, D, and E. Family No. 2 goes to Chicago, sending its children to A with family No. 1. On the first of July family No. 2 returns to A, gets its children, and goes to B, where family No. 3 have been spending June. No. 3 leaves its children with No. 2, and goes to Chicago for July. August 1 family No. 3 returns to B for its children, and takes them to C, where family No.

1892, "THE CREAM OF THE HAVANA CROP."

"La Cadena" and "La Flora" brands of cigars are undoubtedly superior in quality and considerably lower in price than any I find in Montreal. Prejudiced smokers will not admit this to be the case. The connoisseur knows it. S. Davis & Sons, Montreal.

4 has been, and family No. 4 goes to the Fair leaving its children with family No. 5.

On the first of November all the families will have been thoroughly to the Fair, each family will have been relieved of all domestic cares and expenses during its month's absence, and will have enjoyed besides its fairing a more diversified experience of summer resorts than it could have got in any other way at anywhere near the same cost. It will be seen that by a simple variation of the arrangement suggested, the rotary system can be easily made to provide fresh summer scenes and a change of air for each family once a month from June to November. Indeed its adaptation to Fair purposes is only incidental, its original design being to slake the summer restlessness of American families, and afford an economical and pleasant vent for the national propensity to move on.

The system is as elastic as it is simple, and lends itself to all sorts of modifications which will readily suggest themselves to the ingenious mind. It is not impossible that in the course of the summer the belongings of the various families will get more or less mixed up, and it might be as well to hold a rill: at the end of the season whereat property rights in children and movables of disputed ownership would be settled by the allotment of chance. That detail and many others, however, would provide for themselves. The plan is feasible; that is self-evident. It might not work with perfect smoothness; but at least it would bump along.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

To many Canadians, the subject of Imperial Federation is a new one, and Mr. F. Blake Crofton's criticism "Scrap and Squab" in the March number of the *Dominion Illustrated Monthly* put the point taken by Sir Charles Tupper in connection with the secession will no doubt be read with interest. Mr. Crofton says:—"There is a difference between two prominent imperial federalists, Mr. G. R. Parkin and Sir Charles Tupper. Mr. Parkin tells the Canadian people they must contribute to the imperial establishments if they wish to secure imperial representation and partnership, and the improved status and security accruing therefrom. Sir Charles is not content with asking that fair allowance be made for Canada's contribution to the empire in the shape of her trans-continental railway. He tells Canadians they are already contributing enough or almost enough. He asks for imperial representation without taxation—he wants something for nothing or next to nothing. In Sir Charles the instincts of the practical politician apparently predominate. Our parasitic status, if undignified and precarious, is cheap; and economy may outweigh all other considerations in unaroused constituencies.

Mr. Parkin feels the humiliation and danger of incomplete citizenship, more deeply; he sees inevitable change impending and argues that partnership with the empire is the most economical of the future conditions that are open to our choice. He has a higher opinion of his countrymen than Sir Charles. He trusts that ambitious manhood is not dead, but only sleeping, in the average Canadian constituency, and his vital concern is not that it be aroused in time for the next election, but in time to secure the unity of the empire. In this respect he shares the faith of the greatest statesman of Nova Scotia, the Hon. Joseph Howe, a faith that is noble even if it should happen to be proved false. "But I will not for a moment," wrote Mr. Howe, in his "Organization of the Empire" (London 1866), "do my fellow-colonists the injustice to suspect that they will decline a fair compromise of a question which involves at once their own protection and the consolidation and security of the empire. At all events if there are any communities of British origin anywhere, who desire to enjoy all the privileges and immunities of the Queen's subjects without paying for and defending them, let us ascertain where and who they are—let us measure the proportions of political repudiation now, in a season of tranquility, when we have leisure to gauge the extent of the evil and to apply correctives, rather than wait till war fields us unprepared and leaning upon presumptions in which there is no reality."

CONFIDENCE.

"I promised never to say anything about that, so you must not mention it." How often after a mere particular confidence do you hear this remark, the speaker evidently not seeing how his own words are accusing him of a lack of loyalty and a breach of trust. He has given his word that what was told him should go no further, and yet at this, perhaps his first opportunity, he tells the whole story to some friend, without ever stopping to think whether he has the right.

His help or advice might have been sought, and that only after much hesitation, his friend fearing to trust his secret to anyone, but encouraged by the thought that no one else need know it. Yet this unworthy confidant, without a second thought, betrays his trust. Even if told that he was doing so, he probably would look very much surprised, and say: "Oh, no! I made Jones promise to say nothing, and of course he won't."

But why "of course"? In all probability what he himself has done is exactly what his friend will do. So the story goes, until the poor man to whom the story means so much might just as well have called together a company of his friends, and some who were not his friends, and confided in them in a body.—*Harper's Bazar.*

CLEAR HAVANA "CIGARS"

"La Cadeza" and "La Flora." Insist upon having these brands.



A Bright Lad,

Ten years of age, but who declines to give his name to the public, makes this authorized, confidential statement to us:

"When I was one year old, my mamma died of consumption. The doctor said that I, too, would soon die, and I all our neighbors thought I even if I did not die, I would never be able to walk, because I was so weak and thin. A gathering formed and pronounced my life. I hurt my lungs and it pained me to breathe. I had a few cuts of bone. If I had not used so as to break the skin, it was sure to become a running sore. I had to take lots of medicine, but nothing has done me so much good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has made me well and strong."—T. D. M., Norcutt, Kans.

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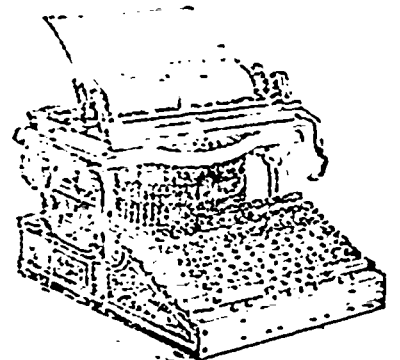
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MINING.

MINES REPORT.

On Monday last the Commissioner of Works and Mines laid before the house the financial returns of the mines department and the report of the department of mines. Mr Brown, the accountant of the department, has compiled several tables showing at a glance the sources of revenue as condensed from the financial returns, and through his courtesy we are able to lay these before our readers.—The report on the mines of Nova Scotia by Doctor Gilpin, Deputy Commissioner and Inspector of Mines, is as full of useful information as usual, all carefully selected and presented in the most attractive form.

The mineral production of the year 1892 compared with 1891, is contained in the following table:—

	1891.	1892.
Gold	Ounces... 23 391	19 998
Iron Ore.....	Tons..... 57,311	75,000
Manganese Ore.....	" ... 41	111
*Coal raised.....	" ... 2,044,784	1,942,780
*Coke made.....	" ... 34,148	55,000
†Gypsum	" ... 161,934	162,285
‡Grindstones, etc.....	" ... 19,800	11,792
‡Moulding Sand.....	" ... 230	175
‡Antimony Ore.....	" ... 10	—
Limestone.....	" ... 18,000	—
Copper Ore.....	" ... 900	26
Lead Ore.....	" ...	1

*Tons of 2240 lbs. †Amount exported. ‡Value in dollars.

The coal trade returns show a sale during the past year of 1,752,934 tons, against 1,849,945 tons in 1891.

The falling off was due to decreased home consumption, lighter sales to Quebec and the United States, while the shipments to Newfoundland and New Brunswick remain about the same as in 1891.

The gold returns in 1892 show a decrease when compared with 1891 of 3393 ounces. To quote the report "the returns for the year 1892 show 32,552 tons of quartz were crushed, yielding 19,998 ounces of gold for 153,761 days' labor, as compared with 35,212 tons of quartz yielding 23,301 ounces of gold for 149,381 days' labor. It is to be regretted that small as our annual returns are, there is again a decrease as compared with the year 1891."

Since the completion of the table, returns have been received from Waverley showing 1051 tons of quartz crushed, and 332 ozs. of gold for November and December, and returns from Truro mill, Caribou, showing 30 tons yielding 750 ounces for the month of December, making the actual total amount of gold mined in 1892 21,080 ozs.

The Oldham district leads in the return of gold, the total being 3093 ozs. from 2259 tons crushed, being an average yield of one ounce seven pennyweights and nine grains per ton. The Malaga district comes second with a yield of 2656 ozs. from 2720 tons quartz, and the Stormont district third, with a yield of 2482 ozs. from 3652 tons quartz. The district showing the highest average yield per ton of quartz is the Uniacke, the average being 2 ounces 18 pennyweights 12 grains, or a total of 2300 ounces from 786 tons of quartz.

There has been a marked increase in the production of iron over 1891—copper shows no improvement, gypsum continues much the same, manganese shows an increase, and a shipment of one ton of lead ore is noted. In future issues we shall go more into the details of the report, but have to curtail our remarks to give space to the tables of financial returns.

THE MINING SOCIETY OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The Annual General Meeting of the Mining Society of Nova Scotia was held at its rooms, 129 Hollis St., on Wednesday, and was largely attended.

The morning session was called to order by the President, Mr. H. S. Poole, F. G. S., of Stellarton, the other officers present being J. E. Hardman, S. B., Oldham, Vice-President; H. M. Wyld, Secretary, and Charles Archibald, Cow Bay; G. W. Stuart, Truro; and B. C. Wilson, Waverley, of the council; and the following members—Dr. Gilpin, Joseph H. Austen, Duncan McDonald, George E. Francklyn, Geoffrey Morrow, Alfred Woodhouse, F. G. S., R. G. E. Leckie, W. G. Matheson, C. S. Harrington, J. M. Reid, Wm. Smill, T. R. Gue, Howard Clarke, Captain G. Macduff, A. A. Hayward, H. Graham, D. W. Robb and Captain W. R. Thomas.

After routine business and the admission of new members Mr. W. G. Matheson read his paper on "Fuel Economy," which was highly commended by Messrs. Hardman, Poole, Reid, Hayward and other members in the discussion that followed. Not having been received in time to be printed in advance of the meeting this paper will be open for discussion at the next meeting.

A very interesting and instructive discussion followed on Mr. Alfred Woodhouse's paper on "The Occurrence and Reduction of Gold," in which the President, Mr. Hardman, Capt. Macduff and other members took part, the opinion being that the principles laid down in the paper were so general and so indisputable as to call for little or no comment. This paper appears in our present issue and the others will be printed in succeeding issues Mr. B. C. Wilson's very able paper, "Notes on some Special Features in Lode Formation and Deposition of Gold as presented in the Waverley Gold District, Halifax, N. S.," was being discussed when the meeting adjourned. Pressure on our space forbids us to do more than merely refer to the proceedings. At the afternoon session the following officers were elected:—President, H. S. Poole, F. G. S., M. F., Stellarton, N. S.; Vice-Presidents, J. E. Hardman, S. B., Oldham, N. S., R. G. Leckie, Londonderry, N. S.;

David McKeon, M. P., Sydney, C. B.; Treasurer, T. R. Guo, Halifax; Secretary, H. M. Wyld, Halifax. Council—Chas. Archibald, Cow Bay; R. H. Brown, Sydney, C. B.; D. W. Robb, Amherst; Chas. Forzio, Westville, N. S.; A. J. Sjostedt, Bridgewater, N. S.; B. C. Wilson, Waverley; J. H. Austen, Halifax; G. Fraser, New Glasgow; G. W. Stuart, Truro. The dinner at the Halifax in the evening was a very enjoyable one ending to the most interesting meeting the Society has yet held.

Mr. Dickman, of Cleveland, Ohio, who is taking a look at our gold mines, was present at the meeting.

MINING FINANCIAL RETURNS.—We are indebted to W. H. Brown, Chief Clerk and Accountant of the Dept. of Public Works and Mines, for the following tabulated statements:—

Amounts received from various sources as revenue by the Dept. of Mines for the year 1892. Also showing a comparison with 1891.

Source.	Year 1891.	Year 1892.	Inc. '92 over '91.	Decr. of 1892 with '91.
Prospecting Licenses.....	\$10,133 37	\$ 7,371 98	.....	\$ 2,761 39
Rents (Gold Lease Appl)...	1,622 00	1,926 00	304 00	.....
Gold Rentals	1,409 50	1,653 00	244 00	.....
" Royalty	8,360 49	8,199 42	.....	161 07
Licenses to Search Mnt. other than Gold and Silver.....	4,340 00	5,040 00	700 00	.....
" Work and Leases, do.	1,600 00	1,925 00	325 00	.....
Rentals, do.	2,400 00	3,030 00	630 00	.....
Iron Royalty.....	.....	180 50	180 50	.....
Coal	143,572 10	135,962 80	.....	7,609 30
Fees for Searches, Registration, etc.....	215 50	408 10	192 60	.....
	\$173,652 96	\$165,697 30	\$2,576 10	\$10,531 76

Memo showing the amounts received from the undernamed sources (in connection with the gold product) by the Dept. of Mines during years 1891 and 1892 from counties mentioned herewith.

	Prospecting Licenses.		Rents—Gold Leases.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Yarmouth	\$ 127 50	158 03	.....	.....
Cumberland	179 00	10 00	.....	.....
Victoria	351 01	341 77	48 00	91 00
Kings.....	575 00	2 00	.....	.....
Queens	1185 18	793 64	142 00	92 00
Guysboro	1259 89	1892 19	380 00	897 00
Hants	1457 01	419 74	196 00	154 00
Lunenburg	1534 62	870 31	128 00	136 00
Halifax.....	1541 73	2375 21	578 00	540 00
Colchester.....	1633 05	367 01	142 00	14 00
Other Counties.....	289 38	141 48	8 00	2 00
	\$10 133 37	\$7371 98	\$1 622	\$1 926

	Gold Rentals.		Royalty on Gold.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Colchester.....	\$202 50	\$ 116 00	\$ 6 39	.....
Lunenburg	195 00	176 00	9 87	\$ 1 53
Guysboro	236 50	313 00	527 42	1,073 23
Hants	206 50	324 50	1,239 72	1,157 41
Queens	189 00	175 50	2,195 69	1,281 77
Halifax.....	347 00	513 00	4,381 40	4,657 08
Yarmouth.....	33 00	27 00	.....	25 40
Other Counties .....	.....	8 50	.....	.....
	\$1,409 50	\$1,653 50	\$8,360 40	\$8,199 42

Memo showing amounts received by the Department of Mines, Nova Scotia, during years 1891 and 1892, from various sources in connection with Minerals other than Gold and Silver in undernamed Counties.

	Licenses to search.		Licenses to work and leases.		Rentals.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Cape Breton	\$1,470 00	\$1,593 00	\$450 00	\$ 450 00	\$ 690 00	\$290 00
Cumberland.....	570 00	750 00	425 00	1,025 00	810 00	810 00
Pictou	470 00	780 00	375 00	75 00	570 00	750 00
Inverness	420 00	510 00	125 00	125 00	.....	.....
Antigonish.....	220 00	120 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond.....	420 00	210 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yarmouth.....	.....	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Counties	570 00	1,020 00	225 00	250 00	500 00	480 00
	\$1,340 00	\$5,040 00	\$1,600 00	\$1,925 00	\$2,400 00	\$3,030 00

COAL ROYALTIES.

	1891	1892
Cape Breton.....	\$74 406 88	\$37 994 68
Cumberland.....	43 042 17	20 696 54
Pictou	26 111 80	27 235 68
Other Counties	11 25	35 90
	\$143 572 10	\$135 962 80

IRON ROYALTY.

Received during 1892 from John Cameron, Esq., of East River, Pictou County, being the first royalty from iron received by the Dept. of Mines.....\$180 50

The continuation of the article on "The Occurrence of Manganese Ore in Veins" is crowded out of this issue.

The Island of Cape Breton is becoming thoroughly advertised. American capitalists are seeking information in all directions, and our own people are fast acquiring an edge for speculation. A strong company was organized last week in Montreal for the purpose of mining coal at Port Hood, Inverness county. The areas there are reported to contain a large amount of coal and of good quality. Our Inverness friends will in a very short time appreciate the full meaning of the Fielding Government's efforts to introduce capital. Give Inverness county the necessary capital and a free market in the United States, and in less than five years the development of her great stores of coal and iron will astonish Canada. Inverness county has advantages which have never been appreciated.—*Island Reporter*.

THE OCCURRENCE AND REDUCTION OF GOLD.

BY ALFRED WOODHOUSE, F. G. S. *Mem. Inst. Mining and Metallurgy.*

Read before the Mining Society of Nova Scotia.

In this paper I propose to deal with points of interest that have struck me in the Gold fields of India, Africa and Nova Scotia, and as my acquaintance with the latter is very short, I put forward my views with considerable diffidence, trusting that other members with far greater experience of this Province will not hesitate to criticise and explain the errors I fall into, for, in my opinion, it is the discussion and not the paper that educate.

The subject Gold has a fascination for every one, and if termed the "root of all evil," is decidedly a blessing to civilization when properly employed. Gold is, I believe, the only mineral for which a market is always ready, and is the standard by which all products are valued.

Although Gold occurs usual y in very small quantities compared with other metals, it is probably one of the widest distributed, as traces of Gold are found almost everywhere, but not generally in payable quantities.

My experience in different countries has shown that the profitable working of Gold does not necessarily follow the existence of the metal in payable quantities, and I therefore propose to point out in this paper some of the causes of failure.

This King of metals occurs in three forms as follows:—

1. In veins of quartz or other hard substance embedded in the matrix.
2. Associated with sulphurets of Iron, Copper, Lead, etc., either chemically combined or otherwise.
3. In alluvial, that is in the detritus formed by the erosion of auriferous rocks from action of weather, sun and atmosphere, by which the particles of gold have been liberated, and owing to specific gravity, the lighter grains of ground or powdered rock are carried away, leaving the heavier mineral near the original source. I do not purpose entertaining the disputed question of nuggets, as their origin is practically theoretical.

These three occurrences of gold are far too extensive to be dealt with in one paper, and I will therefore confine myself to the first, or occurrence in quartz and other hard silicious matrix.

Although one continually hears that gold occurs in some particular district in quite a different way from any other country, my experience tends to prove that practically the same Laws of Nature govern all districts in different parts of the world, and I have found practical knowledge in any one country proves invaluable in new fields.

The miner, however, must expect to find local characteristics, and probably no two districts have the same, but if parallel veins of quartz occurring in identically the same formation and lying only a few feet apart, differ so entirely not only in yield of gold, but actually in the nature of matrix, we may reasonably expect very great differences in two districts thousands of miles apart; and to sum up, I wish to convey the probability that gold occurs in veins of quartz in all countries, following certain laws of Nature, affected by certain local characteristics, and that the difference in yield of two parallel veins in similar formation tends to prove that our knowledge of the origin of gold is even to day very limited.

A visitor to Nova Scotia hears a great deal about the Anticline (or Anticline) Angars etc., but does the anticline affect the richness of the ore or do the veins nearest this point prove richer than those farther away? I think we must look further for the cause of rich streaks or deposits.

"Angulars" is a good local name for the numerous veins, strings or droppers of quartz that fall into and in some cases cross the true or formation veins or leads. These small angulars are not confined to Nova Scotia, but are generally found in all countries under the name of Feeders, and have leached the country rock of mineral matter and fed them to the Mother or Formation veins.

All Angulars, however, do not bring in a deposit of gold, and therefore certain Angulars must have special advantages, if these are really the only source for introduction of gold, which theory I cannot agree with.—Owing to the entire absence of a system of cross cutting in soft ground below, little is known of parallel veins except from surface indications, which are usually most deceptive, but I think it probable that it will be found many of these angulars are merely strings of quartz connecting two parallel veins. Angulars do not always terminate on contact with Formation veins, but pass clear through and continue on the opposite side, or they may continue parallel with the vein for several feet and then cross over; in these cases they should, I think, be called "Cross Courses," and these cross courses do in my opinion play a very considerable part in the occurrence of gold, and I have found by experience the nearer the cross course approaches to a parallel with the true vein the richer the deposit of mineral matter.

In the Montagu district the gold "Chutes or Streaks" usually occur from 200 to 250 feet apart and dip to the west at an angle of 43° to 45°, and their irregularity indicates that the "Chutes" owe their origin to something more than angulars or cross courses.

If it is acknowledged that the precipitation of gold and metals is caused

by certain laws of nature, and not by chance, then we have reason to expect that the same laws have placed the gold in Nova Scotia mines that occasioned the deposit in other countries.

The following will illustrate one theory how gold may have been deposited in "Chutes" or "Streaks":—

All will admit that originally the formation of Slate and Quartzite was in a horizontal position as it was deposited under water probably containing mineral matter in solution, now it follows that this mineral matter would be precipitated provided certain foreign elements were introduced, say for instance, some vegetable matter.

No doubt everyone has seen the peculiar streaks or lines of seaweed on the ocean carried in comparatively parallel lines by currents, the water between these lines of seaweed being entirely clear of foreign substance. Precipitation of mineral matter will be far greater on the line of seaweed or foreign substance than in the clear water. This illustration merely shows the possible theory of Gold Deposits in streaks by vegetable or other matter carried in parallel lines by currents over the newly deposited sands, since converted into slate and quartzite.

Interesting as the theory of formation may be, I propose confining myself to the practical and profitable side of gold mining, that is, following and extracting to the greatest advantage this valuable metal.

In commencing mining operations the Engineer's first work is to very thoroughly inspect his ground, locating as much as possible his different leads and learning where gold has been found by former owners, making careful notes of past results (though in all probability no two accounts will entirely agree) but from his notes he will be able to make a rough plan and form some fair idea where gold may be expected below. With this knowledge he locates the position of his first attack, by Adit if possible, if not by Main Shaft, selecting a position as convenient as possible to the Mill Site which should be chosen well above the flat ground, so that no trouble will occur in the future from Tailings. As the main workings and mill site form the centre of all future operations, too much care cannot be given to the selection of a place which offers the greatest facilities for permanent works, as the past proves. Managers often forget to look ahead to the future, when the mine requirements may assume very great proportions, and instead of adding to the original works, a fresh start has to be made on a more suitable site.

The works should be laid out originally with a view to future contingencies and the plan of operations carried out by degrees as systematically as funds will permit. Above all things the reckless cutting up of the surface by what are termed trial shafts should be avoided, as these become reservoirs to catch water and flood the future workings, necessitating costly pumping machinery, and once the mischievous work is done, it can never be repaired.

Having located the Main Shaft, the manager should decide to sink a certain depth, say 120 feet for first level, and steadily continue to this depth, no matter what rich rock is met, the gold will not run away, and can be far more cheaply raised by overhand stoping from below, than from the system of burrowing or underhand stoping so common in the Province.

I very strongly advise following the value of the rock passed through by saving "the drillings," the miners being supplied with marked tins for this purpose, and it should be the Foreman's business to see these are delivered regularly to the Manager, who should pan them off and enter result in a book kept for the purpose. Many rich deposits have been found by this method when the gold occurred too finely distributed to be visible and would possibly otherwise have been overlooked.

As a rule the gold, or rather the payable portion of the lead, will be found to occur principally in Chutes or Streaks, the quartz rock between two Streaks proving unpayable, and yet too often this unprofitable rock is taken out and crushed, not only with a loss on the work, but also to the wear and tear of the machinery.

It is true every mine cannot maintain an assay department, but the manager can always follow his ore with the pan, and I am surprised to see the pan so seldom used in Nova Scotia, knowing from experience its great value as a guide.

The question of vertical or inclined shafts is one that is attracting practical attention, the inclined shaft for prospecting work has the advantage that the lead is tested as sunk upon, but any fault, slide, or change in dip of the vein at once causes trouble, and with the numerous quartz leads found in most districts of Nova Scotia which must be cross cut afterwards, I consider vertical shafts are most desirable for permanent works, as it is only the one vein and that at one point which can be tested by the incline following the lead. When the vertical shaft has been sunk to a level, it is easy to rise up or sink a winze on the vein which must be carried out before stoping can be commenced.

Working capital is provided to carry out the dead work which opens a mine, that is, sinking a shaft and drifting on the various leads as met in the cross cutting, and further, when the mine is proved, for the purchase and erection of the necessary machinery. When this has been accomplished, the cost of developing fresh ground to replace that extracted should be added to cost of breaking and crushing a ton of ore.

With the shaft down to first level the pan should prove the value of rock passed through, and the result carefully noted on the large working plan of the mine, so that the position of the gold streaks on the next level may be fairly located. And my experience has shown, that once the occurrence of the gold is determined, that nature is wonderfully true to herself and unless from some fault or intrusion of trap, the gold will be found where looked for. If more careful attention was given to this matter, much useless work would not be attempted to the greater profit of the owner.

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MINING.

(Continued from page 15.)

In some mines of the Province, notably Montagu, "Nuggets" so called are found within the line of the Streak or Chute, and often contain from two hundred to three hundred ounces of gold in a few hundred weights of quartz. These nuggets apparently occur with some regularity 10 or 12 feet apart, and very naturally greatly increase the yield, but as it has been the custom in the past to crush all ore throughout the mine the average value of the rich Chute is much reduced by the addition of the unprofitable rock between the Streaks worth possibly only two or three dwts. per ton, and, as there would be fully ten times as much of this poor rock crushed compared to the true streak ore, it proves the rich ore has to pay the loss on treating unprofitable rock for an increased tonnage which must return a lower yield per ton throughout.

When the developments of Montagu enable the manager to attack only the Streak, leaving the poorer rock 'in situ' the returns should greatly exceed those of the past, especially as by that time more of the occurrence of the gold will have been learnt by experience under systematic working.

The mines I have seen in the Province appear unusually free of water, except such as is derived from surface where the numerous pits and cuttings form attractive reservoirs, and I have reason to think that if the shafts were puddled with clay well tamped behind the lagging, very little water would be found below.

Considering the minute proportion of gold to the bulk of rock, too much care cannot be given to avoiding unnecessary handling of the ore, from which there must be loss in gold and expense. The rock as broken should fall into passes connecting with the level, when a truck after being filled carries it to the shaft, and is hoisted to the surface on the cage and delivered by tramway to the mill house. When tipped, the ore is shot through a grizzle into the ore bins which supply the self feeders, and the large lumps which fail to pass through, are put into the stonebreaker. By this method, handling of quartz is reduced to a minimum.

Too often the first object of a manager is to make a good show on surface, and starts erecting substantial works before he has learnt the value of the mine, this is surely putting the cart before the horse, for surface works do not pay the dividends, and it is far wiser to expend working capital first in development and proving what the mine contains, merely erecting such plant as is absolutely necessary to compete with the requirements of the developments, before launching out into handsome buildings and expensive machinery, a system which has brought many a good mine into liquidation.

Ample working capital is most essential, and I do not consider Nova Scotian mines as a rule have had a fair chance. What could have been accomplished in other countries if they had had only the few hundred pounds available, that has been the history of this Province? They would have anticipated failure, and I consider very great credit is due to the mining men here to have done so much with the small means at their command.

Again, owing to the fact that many of the mines have been opened by men with small capital, the profits have been distributed without building up a reserve fund for developing new grounds when the rich ore they worked yielded smaller returns, and in consequence many mines that have yielded handsome profit in the past, are now closed down for want of funds to open out rich ore lying below. With ample working capital the mines can be worked not only on a larger scale but drawing ore from a dozen different points, the temporary falling off in yield at one or two places does not materially affect the return.

With the experience of Indian mines, having a working capital of at least \$100,000, and those of the Transvaal, where half a million dollars is far from an uncommon working capital for machinery and mine development, the small system of working in this Province cannot be considered a fair comparison, and yet I am convinced, from my own personal experience, that Nova Scotia mines will amply repay the outlay of large capital provided it is judiciously expended, I mean in bona fide development and not for show on surface.

The quartz occurs principally as bedded veins in a country formation of Talcose or Argillaceous Slate and dense quartzite tilted almost on edge, and the leads are likely to continue gold bearing to great depth, in fact, as deep as the slates. It is however, probable that the sulphurets will increase as greater depth is reached. And as considerable gold is associated with these sulphurets of iron, copper, arsenic, lead and zinc, more attention should be given to their concentration and treatment, a subject that has received little thought in the past and generally they will be found a welcome asset.

The ore having been delivered at the mill, the next process is to extract the gold as effectually as possible, and I would impress upon mining men that amalgamation is a science, and that it does not mean feeding so much rock under stampers with the addition of water to splash out the crushed particles, which are then conducted over some amalgamated copper plates. Any school boy or ignorant man can do that and catch a certain percentage of the gold.

The science of amalgamation is arresting and separating the last particle of gold that can profitably be extracted from the quartz rock, and I mean by this, that there is a point of gold-saving beyond which it costs more to extract the extra percentage than the value of the gold recovered.

The two first objects are to get the particles of crushed rock out of the mortar box, when reduced sufficiently to pass the screens without unnecessary pounding, and secondly to retain the gold in or as near the box as possible, and with this in view an amalgamated plate is generally placed inside the mortar box—quicksilver being introduced at intervals—on the crushed ore or pulp leaving the box, the great object is to check the forward flow of pulp as much as possible without causing it to silt, the tendency of a check

being to precipitate any particles of gold either floating on the water or held in suspension, on to the amalgamated copper plate.

The advantages and disadvantages of introducing quicksilver into the mortar boxes, are much disputed, but I have found that with most ores it answers well, provided a copper plate is securely fixed at the back in a recess cast for the purpose, but in case of introduction, it should be used cautiously, otherwise it will be floured and splashed out onto the plates and probably a good deal will pass away into the tailings, as it is found floured quicksilver will not readily remain on the copper plate.

In case of grosse and oil getting into the box with the quartz, it is advisable to introduce common caustic soda every few hours, as this dissolves the grease and keeps the inside sweet.

For ordinary quartz, I find a drop of 8-9 inches 80 to 85 times a minute most effective, and with coarse gold a steel wire screen with 1000 holes per square inch. In some cases however, the gold is so finely disseminated, that 2000 holes is not too fine but the capacity of the mill is naturally reduced with the smaller mesh.

The pulp as splashed through the screens, falls on a plate 10 inches wide inclined towards the battery, with a pitch of 1 in 10 or 12, and is thus directed over a series of two ripples of quicksilver with a third one below empty, so as to catch any quicksilver washed over, and thus protect the plate which should be 4 feet long with two ripples below, the upper one only being filled with quicksilver, from here the pulp passes over a second plate 4 feet long, and then is conducted to the concentrator.

Although there are numerous patents for concentrating they are mostly very expensive, and often decidedly complicated, and I find the old fashioned straight throw Australian percussion table answers very well, and has the great advantage of cheap construction by the mine carpenter.

This concentrator consists of a solidly built wooden table some 8 feet long with two divisions. The first with a copper plate set at a low angle, say 45 degrees 18 inches long, from which with a rise of 1 1/2 inches in 2' 6" is built the floor up which the ore must ascend. The lower half of the table is similar. This table is hung by four strong iron arms and is held firmly against a bumping block by a powerful spring, with a treble cam the table is pushed forward about one inch to be pressed back by the spring when free of cam, from 180 to 240 times a minute.

The jar naturally settles the heavy pyrites, the lighter sand passing off with the water. Any straying particles of gold or amalgam are caught on the copper plate, while floured quicksilver is again united by the continuous action. The machine is capable of taking 5 to 7 tons every 24 hours. The concentrates are removed with a small shovel by the amalgamator when necessary.

A frequent loss of gold occurs from using too much water over the tables, there should only be just enough to make the black sand and pyrites drag along without actually filtering.

Plates should be dressed every four hours, and at that time the battery and water should be stopped, as a piece of amalgam once moved is liable to be swept away with a rush of water. In dressing the plates, a very weak solution of cyanide of potassium may be used to remove any oxide of copper, but on no account should a plate be touched by the naked hand, a piece of chamois leather should always be used.

The quicksilver in the ripples should be retorted once a month, as retorted quicksilver has a greater affinity for the fine particles of gold than that which is charged, and the gold produced from retorting well repays the cost and trouble.

The use of Sodium Amalgam and Cyanide is not to be encouraged, as both are very dangerous to the plates and quicksilver, unless thoroughly understood, but a very small piece of Sodium Amalgam, say the size of a pea, may be placed in each ripple once or twice a week to liven up the quicksilver.

Samples of tailings should be drawn every hour, water and all, and allowed to settle, and fire assays should determine the daily loss of gold per ton.

All details of Millwork, such as stoppages, length and cause, time quicksilver introduced to mortars, speed of stamps, delivery of ore, etc., should be regularly entered in the Mill-book, which should be signed at end of shift by amalgamator. If these details are necessary in an ordinary office, surely they should be attended to when a valuable mineral like gold is concerned.

It is not possible to enter into the question of the various chemical processes for treatment of concentrates in this paper, but I have found very effective results from simply grinding them to a fine slime, more especially if they have been spread out on floors, and exposed to the action of the sun and weather for several months. If a little salt is added, the material kept constantly moist and turned over once a week, decomposition is rapidly effected, and a very considerable proportion of the gold is liberated on treatment and is rapidly absorbed by quicksilver.

In grinding, I have found it advisable to add very little water for some time, so that the quicksilver may permeate the very thick mud in minute globules, which however are not in the form of floured mercury, and to assist the process, I usually add a little salt, caustic soda and cyanide, and after grinding for three or four hours a stream of water is turned on and carries the slime to a percussion table, when pyrites not sufficiently ground is retained. The quicksilver remains in the grinding pan, which after the water is syphoned off, is ready for a fresh charge of concentrates, say 5 or 10

My object in dwelling on the concentrator and grinding process for treatment, lies in the fact that both can be carried out on most of the mines in the Province at low cost and are fairly effective, but should practical bulk treatment prove the sulphurets to have the value I believe they have, it will then be time for the manager to look about for a more effective and modern process.

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DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

A match was recently played in Providence, R. I.,—where a good deal of playing seems to be going on just now.—between Mr. William Lewis, of Providence, and Mr. Wales, of Woonsocket, for the championship of that state, and resulted in a score of 3 to Wales against 2 to Lewis, the latter thus losing the championship, which he had then held.

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 322.—The position was: black men 5, 21, kings 27, 28; white kings 18, 19, 20, 26; black to play and white to win. As none of our checkerists have yet sent in a correct solution to this fine end game we withhold it for another week.

PROBLEM 323.—As we published this problem and its solution some months ago, we do not reserve the solution for two weeks as usual, but give it below to-day. The position was: black men 1, 3, 5, 7, 10, 11, 15, 16, 20; white men 12, 13, 14, 18, 22, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32; white to play; what result?

12 8 a-20-27 13 9 15-22
10-17 32 23 5-14 26 3
28 24 3-12 2 13 w. wins
a If 3-12, then 13 9, 5-23, 22 13, 20-27, 26 3, and white wins.

GAME 200—"DOUBLE CORNER."

As played between Mr. Egan and another amateur, and sent to the

Liverpool Mercury by Mr. D. Sugden to show that the problem that he submitted in competition for the end-game class was based on actual play. The notes appended are by the checker editor of the Mercury.

9-14 14-21 11-20 c-20-24
22 18 18 15 31 27 28 19
5-9 11-18 6-9 14-17
25 22 23 5 27 23 22 13
11-16 4-8 10-14 10-15
24 19 22 18 19 15 19 10
8-11 a-20-24 2-6 6-31
29 25 27 20 25 22 13 6
16-20 8-11 7-10 d-1-10
21 17 b-20 16 15 11

a Mr. Barker Woolhouse was, we believe, the first to recognise the possibilities of this sacrifice. It is very subtle and will win five times out of six.

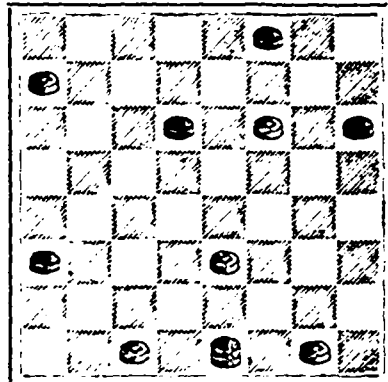
b But white has a true rejoinder at this point. He should play 18 14 followed by 26 23 and await developments.

c The better play seems to be 12-16. Doubtless, however, black wanted to see the result of the tricky little stroke.

d Which result will be discovered in the solution of his problem which we present as our

PROBLEM 325.

By Mr. Thompson Sugden, of Armley, who with it won the two-guinea prize in the Liverpool Mercury tournament for the best original problem, not exceeding five pieces a side. Black men 3, 10, 12, 21, king 31.



White men 5, 11, 23, 30, 32.

White to play and win. At first sight this problem seems far too easy to be entitled to win a first prize, but the student will find on closer examination that its surface presents only a "will o' the wisp" to lure him from the correct solution.

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CITY CHIMES.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO PRACTICE WHAT YOU PREACH.—The employees at the Deep Water Terminus and the railway ticket agents have had a busy time for the past few weeks, receiving and despatching to their destinations the rush of immigrants who are coming to make homes among our people in this great Dominion. That a large number of these foreigners do not settle in Canada is very true, but it is equally true that a large number do, and, so far as one can judge, will prove an acceptable addition to Canada's population. The Dominion liner *Labrador*, which arrived here last Saturday, brought three hundred and fifty boys from British refuge homes. The boys went on to Ontario and the Northwest, where they hope to find good homes, profitable employment and a warm welcome. If they possess honest determination to succeed, with good characters and industrious habits, they will find Canada a fruitful land, and will when men bless the day when they landed upon her hospitable shore. I would like to impress upon the Christian men and women of Halifax who are ever upon the watch to do good the importance of the opportunities afforded for kind deeds upon the arrival of the English steamers. The crowd of men, women and children who are classed as immigrants and too often thought of as a crowd of strange people, in reality are objects worthy of compassion, and should not be permitted to feel the lack of sympathy and kind words, which must add not a little to the desolate homesickness that strikes to the heart of a stranger in a strange land. A pleasant smile, a kind word, some small attention shown to a woman or little child costs little, and may have a lasting impression upon the future life of the recipient of your kindness. King's Daughters, Christian Endeavorers and all who would cheer lonely hearts, here is a grand chance for the exercise of your philanthropy. The scene presented upon the arrival of an English steamer at the Deep Water Terminus is an interesting one to see, but don't stand idly by, take the suggestions given above, enlarge upon them and find your reward, if reward you seek, in the pleasure you receive in helping your fellow-beings whose lives have not been cast in as pleasant places as your own have been.

THE FISKE SINGERS.—Next week we are to have the Fiske Jubilee Singers at the Academy of Music for one evening only. There will no doubt be a crowded house, every one who has heard these famous songsters wishes to again listen to their sweet voices, and those who have not as yet enjoyed the genuine pleasure of a Fiske entertainment will surely be anxious to take advantage of the coming opportunity. I think Manager Clarke is justified in anticipating a big audience on Monday evening, and I feel quite certain that no one with any love for music who attends the concert can fail to thoroughly enjoy the programme that will be performed.

The ladies are in clover, figuratively speaking. The day of spring openings is at hand. The millinery establishments have already thrown open their doors, and have invited their patrons to come and see the marvellous confessions of the milliner's art displayed in their showrooms. Truly this is to be a gay season, if one may form an opinion from the variety and brilliance of color which is to crown the heads of the fair sex. Blue and green, pink and brown, yellow and heliotrope, are to be seen in every conceivable shade. Some of the combinations are lovely, and several of the imported hats show evidence of much artistic taste and skill on the part of the makers. I wonder what is more fascinating to a woman who loves to look well than a display of millinery. How many during the past week who went merely to see, stayed to purchase. I heard one fair little woman declare that she never thought of buying a new bonnet, but really felt herself unable to resist the temptation to secure "the simple perfect one that was so becoming." Weak, are they, these women folk? Perhaps so. The lords of creation smile at the folly, so-called, of their wives and sisters, but certainly if folly it be to admire beauty and to aim to present as good an appearance as possible, it is a pardonable weakness, and, compared with some of the failings of the stronger sex, exceedingly harmless. At any rate the fine spring days and the tempting "openings" of the merchants are being enjoyed to the full by the Halifax ladies and next Sunday being the day when everyone is supposed to wear something new, weather permitting, there will no doubt be lots of fine clothes displayed.

The Leicestershires have gone and the Liverpools, or King's Own, are now well installed in this garrison. The *Jelunja*, with the Leicester regiment on board, bound for the West Indies, left Halifax on Saturday afternoon, the band of the regiment playing the suggestive old song—"The Girl I Left Behind Me," and later the plaintive air of "Auld Lang Syne," as they steamed down the harbor, while hearty cheers of farewell went up from the crowd assembled to see the departure of the red-coats. On Sunday morning the route of march to the Garrison Church was lined with people, some anxious to see the new soldiers, others to hear the new band and all prepared to criticize. The band is generally pronounced not up to the standard attained by the Leicestershire band-master, but perhaps it is not fair to judge from first appearances. We have become accustomed to the grand music furnished by the regiment that has just left us, and are no doubt but too apt to find fault with anything less pleasing. That the defenders of Her Majesty's possessions now stationed in our city will prove worthy their calling while here and will command the respect of our citizens is after all the chief thing to be looked for. Probably the newcomers' impressions of Halifax and Halifax weather are far from favorable, but Halifaxians can assure them that there is a good time near at hand, and that the chilling winds will ere very long give place to delightful balmy breezes, when Halifax and Halifax weather cannot be otherwise than most pleasing.

A friend in need is Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, and more families should know it, and use it.

THE CADETS' CONCERT.—The concert to be given in Orpheus Hall on Thursday next, April 6th, under the auspices of the Halifax Academy Cadets is, I think, going to be a most interesting affair. Among those who will take part in the programme that has been arranged for the occasion, are Mrs. Haggarty, Mrs. J. McD. Taylor, Mrs. Bur, Herr Klingensfeld, Dr. S'ayer, Mr. Gillis and Mr. Dodwell. These names are familiar to Halifaxians, and are an assurance of success on any programme. Those who find it convenient to attend this concert, and I trust every seat in the hall will be occupied, will without any doubt enjoy a very pleasant evening, and at the same time will aid a worthy cause, as the proceeds of the concert are to be used in providing accoutrements, etc. for the Academy Cadets. This company of boys so diors, forty in number, has been drilling for about a year under the efficient leadership of T. C. Woodworth, Captain of the Corps, assisted by W. Gordon, Lieutenant. The boys have made good progress, are interested in their work, are developing fine muscles and show a decided improvement in physique. Captain Woodworth is very ambitious for his little regiment, and in this effort to provide suitable uniforms, etc. the boys deserve practical support.

ANOTHER MONTH.—March goes out to-day. The month has been a decidedly typical one, chilling winds and warm sunshine, but pleasant withal, bringing to us the first breath of Spring. To-morrow, beware of the small boy who will be on hand with his facetious jokes in full readiness to trap the unwary.

THE LYCEUM.—Professor Zera Semon is again to the fore, and will open up the Lyceum Theatre on Easter Monday evening with the Wallace-Hopper Company. The first play to be put on is "Reclaimed," and I understand that Zera intends giving a change of bill every evening. The large number who on former occasions have patronized the entertainments provided by the popular Professor will no doubt gladly welcome the coming attractions at the Lyceum.

THE END OF LENT.—The season set apart for fasting and prayer for this year is almost over, and on Sunday next the joyous Eastertide will begin. Social affairs have been exceedingly quiet, with the exception of numerous "farewells" for the officers of the Leicestershire regiment and card parties. In fact card playing has been generally resorted to among "the 400" to help pass the evening hours during the calm of the penitential season. Now, however, we may expect to hear of much gaiety, and judging from the number of amusements that have been planned for "after Easter" there is to be no lack of merry-making from now on.

CHURCH OF E. INSTITUTE CONCERT.—The next concert of the Church of England Institute course is to be held next Thursday evening. A good programme is in course of preparation and a pleasing entertainment is anticipated by the friends and patrons of the Institute.

CHURCH.

Constipation, and all troubles with the digestive organs and liver are cured by Hood's Pills. Unequaled as a dinner pill.

THE SCAPEGOAT.

"The heart and mind of the Count de Lesseps, on the rack for months, gave way at last, and when condemned to prison (calling for his son), he cried in his despair that he would go to England, where the Queen at least would recognize his work."—*Daily Papers*.

Aye, couldst thou come, O martyr'd pioneer
An eagle's wing is England's flag outspread
To shield the unselfish soul that soars. A mark
For envy's venom'd dart. On great Lesseps
Your sentence, Judge, seems somewhat taint with spite
And chafe of those who miss a chance of spoil.
Should your Judge look as lenient hence on you,
Still more you'll chafe.

For golden deeds, you hurled
His iron words, whose sad brow's only casque
Is now a hard-earned laurel leaf o'er-fleck'd
With snow. What! Had the rocks he hewed been hard
As now your heart—O! France he ne'er had brought
You fame—and us our India's golden key
To thwart the grasping Czar.

The brightest gem
On England's great and well-mourn'd statesman's brow
Was wedding England's wealth, in Israel
To that great Christian work. Suez! whose tide
Hath brought our wounded warriors home from Death,
And grief-racked mother to her dying child.
Hath he not earned a year or two of peace
Before his memory is maimed with crime?
Is France's later Fame-roll of to-day
So full, you needs must scar with felon's brand
The bravest breaking heart—so soon to die?
In this you play the brutal boorish knave
Who tracks some bright-plum'd bird, come weary-wing'd
From fair far skies—to shoot him down.

But Time
That grieves to write your words, shall blush to see
The stain, and take your curse from that bowed head
And place it home—upon your stunted brow.

THE MARQUIS DE LEUVILLE.

Our readers who have sympathized with the aged Count de Lesseps, the maker of the Suez Canal, who after his long life of toil was conducted to prison, will appreciate the above poem, which was considered worthy to be sent to America by cable, word for word. This is an unprecedented event both in poetry and tolography.