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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

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HALIFAX, N. S., JANUARY 20, 1893.

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## THE CRITIC,

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BY  
CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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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.

OF INTEREST TO THE FARMERS.—Our Nova Scotian producers along with other Canadian exporters will rejoice in the fact that the British Board of Trade has decided to give a monthly statement of the British and Canadian trade returns. In future apples, eggs, poultry and other exports will appear in the report as Canadian goods, and will no longer be classed vaguely with the exports of "other countries." By the way the Canadian turkey must have figured largely on the festive boards of England in the place of the typical smoking roast, for an immense number of birds was sent over, no less than 20,000 arriving at Liverpool during the week preceding Christmas.

FAIR PLAY IS A JEWEL.—There has lately been a readjustment of salaries in the case of a few clerks in the Custom House, and the New Year has been made happy to them by substantial increases in their yearly allowances. We have nothing but congratulations for these few fortunate ones, but there are a number of others, old tried officials, who are equally, if not more deserving of increases in pay, and yet who have not been remembered. Year after year rolls by, and hard worked and most efficient clerks receive no increase of salary, while comparatively new comers or officials with the lightest duties are steadily advanced. This is decidedly unfair, and must tend in the long run to demoralise the service. The department should be placed under the same system as prevails in the Post Office, where advances are made step by step, and where length of service and efficiency are the sole guides in the promotion of the clerks. The Customs Department is at least as important a branch of the public service as the Post Office, and if it is not to be demoralised, the system, or want of system, as far as the advancement of the clerks is concerned, should be reformed.

A PRACTICAL LESSON.—In many of the public schools in the neighboring Republic and in parts of Canada special attention has been given to instilling the proper idea of money into the minds of the school children. The practical method adopted in many instances has been incomparably superior to the former method of familiarizing the child with financial matters by giving him abstract examples in computing interest and in calculating profits on supposed investments. Now each child actually becomes the proud possessor of a bank account, and takes a more active intelligent interest in the business of saving and depositing small sums that could be attained in any other way. A common method in vogue is for the teacher to open a set of books, in which she keeps an individual account of all deposits made

by the pupils, which may be from one cent upwards. The aggregate amount is deposited in a local savings bank, until each depositor has accumulated a dollar, when he is permitted to open an individual bank-account. Some of the more well-to-do scholars become members of the loan and building association, and derive great benefit from the obligation they take upon themselves of making a uniform monthly deposit. Teachers who have had the longest experience of the working of this business departure in the school system agree that the results are markedly good, and predict that the School-Saving's Banks will soon be permanent features of our public schools.

AN IDEA FOR THE FARMER.—We have all heard of the old time farmer Hans, who ordered his son to carry the grist to mill over his shoulder in a sack, of which one end was to be filled with the golden grain and the other with a big stone for balancing. The son conceived the bright idea of dividing the grain between the two ends of the sack and doing away with the heavy and unprofitable stone, but the old Dutchman informed him "it was better as it was," and insisted on the clumsy method of his forefathers being practised. The non progressive spirit of the old Dutchman is shared by too many of our farmers, who look askance at any suggested improvement in farm life or farm appliances. So we shall not be surprised if we draw down upon our heads a storm of "potter as it was" when we ask for the objections to an idea recently sent out by a well-known farmer of the United States. Mr Brooks, the gentleman in question, objects to the practice of grouping stock pens, sheds, stables, etc., around the farmhouse. Not only is the beauty of the farm marred by the unsightly buildings, but, apart from this aesthetic view, strong sanitary objections may be urged. The odors, unlike those of Araby, which arise from the pig-pens, the stench from the cattle-yards, the steam-cloud from the manure heap, pollute the air—so much so that one might unconsciously smother the farm from afar. Mr. Brooks states that too many farmers regard the home as the adjunct to the barnyard, whereas the barnyard should only be regarded as a subservient although very important factor of the farm life. The barns, sheds, etc. might be removed some little distance from the house, and the new arrangement, although inconvenient in some trifling ways, would soon be found both more pleasant and more economical. We confess that we are rather inclined to side with Mr. Brooks, but we can quite understand the sentimental feeling of those who admire the patriarchal air of the house clustered about with out buildings and in some ways we can almost sympathize with old Hans, and agree with him that maybe "it was better as it was."

CO-OPERATION.—The friends of co-operative labor will be much interested in an extremely rational article on the subject of the division of profits recently published. The author takes the ground that the failure of many co-operative concerns is caused by ignoring in part the man whose skill and administrative ability enables him to carry on the business. In the co-operative division of profits administrative ability is often unrecognized, and the man whose knowledge is an absolute essential to the business is supposed to throw himself wholly into the business of the firm for the sake of making money for other people. He is paid in the proportion only of a superior workman. Business ability is a merchantile commodity demanding justly a high price. Again it is the fashion to decry those fortunate men who have amassed great wealth. The Vanderbilts and Stewarts, of New York, have had much abuse on this score—they have been held up as who esale robbers, and yet, when one looks into their methods of business, it is plainly seen that their wealth was properly acquired by methods which the friends of co-operative labor cannot gainsay. Vanderbilt did not wring his money from an unwilling people. On the contrary he used his business ability for the good of the public as well as for himself. Vanderbilt's steamers could carry passengers from New York to Boston for five dollars less than those of any line. Vanderbilt's railroad from New York to Chicago could carry passengers and freight yet more cheaply. In short it was in the interest of the public to patronize Vanderbilt enterprises. The fortune of Stewart, the great dry-goods merchant, is another case in point. Hundreds of small shop-keepers were destroyed by his mammoth establishment, but the public was better and more cheaply served. There was no usurer's profit on the goods sold, the princely fortune which the merchant left behind him proves his profits to have been not greater than five per cent. Now it is not probable that either of these men would have entered into a co-operative concern where their business ability was not counted as valuable as capital. In both cases their business ability created their capital. An able man, whose interests are bound with those of his employees, and yet whose brain services to the business are not reckoned at the rate of the skilled labor of his employees, is an absolute essential to every co-operative enterprise.

**A TIMELY SUGGESTION.**—Sometimes we are tempted to think that it is a pity that there is not a larger leisure class among us—that is a class of people who, while well stored with energy, can yet afford to devote their time and surplus money to philanthropic work. We need schools for the training of servants, technical schools for young people, and well-taught handicrafts for those who work at home. In Ireland, where distress is at all times prevalent, Lady Aberdeen and the Duchess of Aberdeen have revived the industry of pillow lace-making, and hundreds of women have obtained employment for the winter by weaving the delicate lace, for which the two ladies provide a market. It is well sometimes to stop and question ourselves as to whether we too cannot benefit some of our Provincial work-women by giving them some employment suited to their capabilities.

**THE MAYORSHIP OF TORONTO.**—The city of Toronto, after struggling on with Mayors good and Mayors indifferent, has concluded to revise the city constitution, and give to the Mayorality such a distinguished position that the best class of citizens will seek for the office. The present idea is to elect a Mayor who will have no seat in the council, but who will be the head of an executive with control of the administration, and who will also be allowed to veto any legislation of the council. In this way the Mayor would be removed from the annoyance of the ward politician, and would be at leisure to attend to the affairs of the city. The position would be one of honor and trust, and would not be distasteful to men of the best classes. Some years ago when the city of Brooklyn found it impossible to separate the Mayor from the corruption of her City Council, she adopted this remedy with success, and Toronto is prepared to solve her problem by a similar method.

**A PATRIOTIC IDEA.**—An excellent suggestion made at a recent meeting of the Historical Society should receive the careful consideration of our educational authorities. Our young Provincialists are growing up to manhood and womanhood in ignorance of the true inward history of their country and their countrymen. The text books of Canadian history deal with great public events, but little information is given concerning the men whose influence was so greatly felt in matters political or social. There is still another class of Provincialists whose lives cannot fail to stir patriotism and to rouse the spark of manhood in the breasts of our young people—we refer to the band of heroes who have distinguished themselves by land and sea in the service of Her Majesty, and whose names are precious heirlooms ever reflecting glory on their native land. Short sketches of the lives of such men appended to the reading books of our public schools would be most valuable, both for the information and the incentive which they afford. We trust that an early effort will be made to follow up the suggestion, and that the Historical Society will give any help in its power towards the providing of this much-needed addition to our schoolbook literature.

**A LEGAL SENSATION!**—The announcement that Lord Lansdowne wishes to abolish trial by jury in India has made a great stir in the legal world. The jury system is clasified in most British minds with personal and political freedom, and its proposed abolition in a portion of Her Majesty's realm seems a blow at the liberty of the subjects concerned. The official figures published in the *Times* on the decisions of Anglo-Indian juries strangely enough point to the fact that the verdicts of Indian juries are, as a rule, more in accord with justice than are the decisions of juries in Great Britain. A special regulation provides that in cases where the Judge is dissatisfied with the decision of the jury the case may be referred to the Court of Criminal Appeal, and statistics prove, that out of 700 cases the Judges have only appealed to the higher court in 8.8 per cent of the cases, and that in 4.8 per cent of the decisions the verdict of the Indian jury was upheld. The wonder is that any jury in its random make-up should register so high a number of acknowledged just and intelligent verdicts. Mr. Gladstone is a proven friend of the trial-by-jury system, as his policy with the restored Irish juries attests, and it is hoped that he will stoutly resist any effort to tamper with the liberty of freeborn British subjects.

**MAY VANCOUVER GET IT.**—As this is the day of electric telegraphing and cable laying it is not with a surprised shock that we hear of the new Canadian-Australian cable. An agreement has been made between *La Societe des Telegraphes Lausmarens* and the capital city of Queensland, Brisbane, to connect the said city by cable with New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, the Sandwich Islands and Vancouver; and the first portion of the line, that between Brisbane and New Caledonia, is guaranteed to be completed by May of this year. The French company who have undertaken the contract are well-known. Their works at Calais are said to turn out seventeen miles of submarine cable daily, and the company is well experienced in the art of cable laying. The soundings have already been taken and a cable bed marked out. Few natural difficulties present themselves, except the very serious one of the possibility of sub-marine volcanoes along the chosen route, for volcanoes have not only broken former cables, but during eruptions they have even been known to boil them. France is to guarantee \$40,000 a year for thirty years towards the cable, New South Wales and Queensland contribute \$20,000 per year for the same time, and the Sandwich Islands are pledged to \$25,000 a year for fifteen years. It does not yet appear as to what terms will be stipulated before Vancouver claims the terminus, but we may rest assured that, for such a valuable article as the end of an ocean cord, there will be a good amount to pay over. San Francisco is ready and eager to become the line terminus, and will gladly pay for the privilege, but we trust that Vancouver will in the end carry the day.

**LABOR TROUBLES IN EUROPE.**—The strike of the English cotton-spinners still continues, although hard times are beginning to be felt in many humble homes. There is a general feeling of unrest among the workmen of Europe, which in Germany has culminated in an organized strike of the miners. The Saar district has already been the scene of no little violence, and anarchist doctrines are openly proclaimed by both men and women. On the morning of January fourth the strikers raided the houses of the non-strikers, and murderously attacked a priest who endeavored to allay their violence. Although the two leaders of the strike have been arrested, four new men have been elected to their places, and the utmost support is assured to them. The laborers demand a slight increase in pay and a small decrease in the hours, and state that they will compel the Government to grant the request. It is thought, however, by competent judges that the affair will speedily end in the defeat of the strikers, who cannot afford to hold out for a long siege.

**GENERAL BUTLER.**—The great Generals of the late American war are becoming few and far between, and the recently announced death of General Butler depletes the already thinning ranks of one more well-known soldier. General Butler began life, as a typical American should, in a little country village in New Hampshire, where his widowed mother supplemented her limited means by keeping boarders, and struggled to educate her little family. The youngest son, afterwards so famous, was puny and fretful as a child, and very dependent both on the mother and on the stout elder brother, who boasted the proud name of Andrew Jackson, and who fought all the battles of little Benjamin's childhood. Both pluck and perseverance were, however, needed before the young man was called to the bar, and even in his earliest days in the courts, he seems to have been singularly fortunate. Long before the war Butler was in the political field, winning his first election on a purely philanthropic issue. After serving for three sessions in the House and Senate he aimed for the Governorship of Massachusetts as the nominee of the Democratic party, when he polled a magnificent vote of 50,000. When the next election came around the political pendulum had swayed, and he was defeated with a showing of only 6,000 votes. His services during the Southern war were most signal—his captures of New Orleans and of Baton Rouge being especially brilliant. General Grant attributed much of his own success to the steady, well-conceived working of his fellow-in-arms. After the close of the war the General made many attempts to secure a gubernatorial seat as a Republican candidate, but it was not until 1882 that he was again awarded the Chief Magistracy of Massachusetts—an election which he won by posing as an Independent politician. Perhaps the distinction of which he was the proudest was that in 1884 he was nominated as the Labor candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Little is known of his personal character, for he succeeded unintentionally in arousing the bitter hatred of most Southerners, who have unceasingly villified him, while the Northern Democrats, indignant at his change of political faith, have widely denounced him, and the Republican party who refused to elect him as Governor resented his formation of an Independent party. His life has, however, been a most energetic one, and in many respects his aims have been most praiseworthy.

**A DOUBTFUL POLICY!**—The people of the United States, dwelling on the Eastern seaboard, are thoroughly afraid of cholera arriving on the passenger steamers from Europe, and at present they are endeavoring to impress upon the dwellers in the Western portion of the Republic the fact that immigrants are no longer necessary for the welfare of the country. The idea seems to be, that by keeping out "alien tourists and immigrants," the immunity of the people from cholera will be secured. Grave objections can, however, be made to this arbitrary policy of shutting out immigrants, many of whom are of a most worthy class. The Republic owes much to the immigrant class, who have built up large cities and reclaimed much valuable territory. In the long run they do not compete unfairly in the labor market, for within the bounds of a generation they become genuine Americans, and their children's children may often be found in the front ranks of successful business or professional men. There are no simon-pure Americans, as there are genuine Englishmen or Frenchmen. At best the people are a conglomerate lot, descended from every nation under the sun, and it savors too much of the ignorant *nouveau riche* to see the descendants of settlers who came out a couple of generations ago looking askance at the "vulgar herd," who are following the example set by the forefathers of the present generation. Settlers may not be needed on the Eastern seaboard, although the deserted farms of the New England States make a silent protest, but there is a vigorous demand for pioneers in the West, railroad builders in the South, and for miners and lumbermen in the North. Another most important fact, which has been overlooked by the opponents of immigration is, that a large proportion of the immigrants have relatives and friends already in the United States who have secured prospective work for their old-time comrades, and who in many cases have purchased the steerage ticket which has enabled the immigrant to begin his journey. This large foreign element will be seriously antagonized if their friends and relatives are shut out from the Republic. Meanwhile the strangers are flocking to Halifax. A little persuasion and attention would keep many of them on this side of the border line; and since we run the at present slight risk of infection, we might profit by enriching our country with a much-needed class of citizens. The present position of Canada in acting as a cat's paw to the American Republic—the immigrants representing the chestnuts in question—is scarcely dignified, and we would much prefer enjoying the chestnuts ourselves to nursing our perhaps scorched paws while the United States welcomes the immigrants whom she has been at no pains to secure.

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Is by Trying K. D. C.

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## CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

## A KNOT FOR LADIES TO UNTIE.

I tied the laces of her shoe  
By bending reverently low,  
Then, lest they should again undo,  
I knotted hard the double bow.

'Tis this I humbly beg to know,  
Why, when another dance was through,  
Another man was bending so  
To tie the laces of that shoe.

The greatest triumph of mind is when a man knows enough to mind his own business.

That woman is an optimist  
Who has a costly bonnet;  
But her husband is a pessimist  
When'er he looks upon it.

Miss Fuss—"Is this the bureau of information?"

Clerk—"Yes'm. What can I do for you?"

Miss Fuss—"Is my bonnet on straight?"

They had been discussing the pronunciation of "oleomargarine," and finally agreed to leave it to the waiter, but he hedged.

"Sure," said he, "I have to pronounce it butter or lose my job."

—Oh those New Year resolutions that we made with holy awe,  
How they melted like the snow banks in a January thaw!  
How the man who broke his meerschaum and vowed to smoke no more  
Now smokes an old 2-cent pipe behind the cellar door.

The Groom (very wealthy)—"Why did you marry an ordinary chap like me?"

The Bride—"I haven't the slightest idea; mamma managed the whole affair."

A CATCHY PRICE.—"What occasions the rush of women to the postoffice to-day?"

"The postmaster has a bargain day in two cent stamps. Sells them at six for thirteen cents."

Watts—"I don't like this re-incarnation idea a bit."

Potts—"No?"

Watts—"No, just fancy yourself occupying the body of a mule and hauling stones for your own monument."

## NOT A FAILURE.

"Is marriage a failure? Indeed I don't see,  
How people can justly declare it to be;  
The minister merrily murmured as he  
Put away \$20 just sent as a fee.

A COMPETENT WITNESS.—Judge—"Do you understand the nature of an oath?" "Do you know what will happen if you do not tell the truth in this case?"

Witness—"To be corting, boss. Our side will win."

A CHANCE TO RISE.—Butcher—"I need a boy about your size and will give you \$3.00 a week."

Applicant—"Will I have a chance to rise?"

"Yes. I want you to be here at four o'clock every morning."

THE COQUETTE'S REASON.—She—"Of course it was hard for me to tell him that I could never be his, but I did it."

He—"But why did you do it if you loved him?"

She—"Oh, one can't marry every man one loves."

RING OFF.—Fresh Young Man (to pretty typewriter): "Is this Mr. Jones' office?"

Pretty Typewriter (laconically): "Next door."

F. Y. M. (anxious to continue conversation): "How do I get in?"

P. T.: "Turn the knob and open the door."

A COMMON COMPLAINT.—Mrs. Goodluck—"I don't believe I ever missed anyone as I do Mrs. Hitono."

Mrs. Dasher—"I didn't know that you were acquainted with her."

Mrs. Goodluck—"I wasn't exactly, but we had the same washerwoman, and we have been exchanging handkerchiefs for a long time."

THE FUNNY PROPOSAL.—The jocular proposal has some advantages, particularly that of covering embarrassment in case of a refusal, but there is little doubt that it hurts a man's chance, for women do not like levity in love affairs—except on their own side. Still, as said, with the jocular proposal, the gentleman, if routed, can cover his defeat, as did the Kentucky clergyman who went to the house of his lady, and when she came to the door, said, "I have just come to see if you will marry me."

"Indeed, I won't," was the rejoinder, whereupon he instantly replied, "Well, thank God, that's off my mind."

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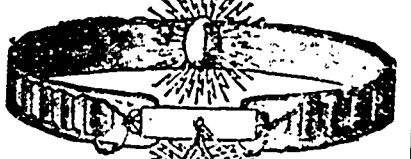


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LATEST PATENTS BEST IMPROVEMENTS. WITH ELECTRO-MAGNETIC SUSPENSORY.  
Will cure without medicine all weakness resulting from overtaxation of brain, nerve forces, excess of motion, sexual exhaustion, dropsy, fever, nervous debility, rheumatism, indigestion, backache, neuralgia, sciatica, neuralgia of the face, etc. This is the only belt of the kind ever made. It is the only one that will cure all the above diseases or any other ailment. It will cure all the ailments of the nervous system. It will cure all the ailments of the digestive system. It will cure all the ailments of the circulatory system. It will cure all the ailments of the respiratory system. It will cure all the ailments of the excretory system. It will cure all the ailments of the reproductive system. It will cure all the ailments of the urinary system. It will cure all the ailments of the genital system. It will cure all the ailments of the skin system. It will cure all the ailments of the muscular system. It will cure all the ailments of the skeletal system. It will cure all the ailments of the nervous system. It will cure all the ailments of the digestive system. It will cure all the ailments of the circulatory system. It will cure all the ailments of the respiratory system. It will cure all the ailments of the excretory system. It will cure all the ailments of the reproductive system. It will cure all the ailments of the urinary system. It will cure all the ailments of the genital system. It will cure all the ailments of the skin system. It will cure all the ailments of the muscular system. It will cure all the ailments of the skeletal system.  
SANDEN ELECTRIC CO.  
No. 819 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY.  
Arrangements made for sale with the Canadian Government, which will sell the belt on a basis of 100 per cent on our goods in New York.

# CURRENT COMMENTS.

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

**OURSELVES.**—We are issued on Friday of each week, regularly as clock-work. We are well printed on first-class paper, and twice our subscription price of one dollar and fifty cents would be cheap for us. We cater to readers of intelligence and good common sense. We do not cultivate the sensational, highflyer style of journalism, but we furnish our subscribers with well written, well thought out, original matter. We have something in us suitable for each member of the family, and we have nothing in us that any sensible man, woman or child need feel ashamed of reading. Just now we are booming ourselves; we want our subscribers not only to appreciate us, as they do, but to tell their friends and neighbors what THE CRITIC is like, and recommend them to send along one dollar and fifty cents, so that they may receive us each week for the year to come.

**CREDITABLE.**—Charlottetown has the reputation of being well and economically governed. The city has a net debt of \$320,000, and the taxes average five dollars per head of her population.

**ENTERPRISING.**—The ship carpenters of Port Hawkesbury, C. B., have formed a union for the purpose of building a schooner during the present winter, and are now making preparations to proceed with the work.

An old family physician first recommended Johnson's Anodyne Liniment for colds, coughs,

**THE PEOPLE'S ALMANAC.**—The publishers of the Montreal Gazette will please accept thanks for the almanac for 1893 issued as a supplement to the Gazette. It contains much useful information to all who are interested in current political events of Canada, and is very neatly gotten up.

**TELLING SHOTS.**—A young lad at St. Margaret's Bay recently brought down four wild ducks with one shot, while Mr. D. R. Munro, of Wolfville, last week killed nine wild ducks at one shot. St. Margaret's Bay and Wolfville have the reputation of being excellent summer resorts, but according to the latest duckology they should be given a wide berth in the winter season.

**A GOOD AGRICULTURAL PAPER.**—The *Farmers' Advocate*, London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Manitoba, is out in new form and type, and presents a very handsome appearance. Hereafter the *Advocate* will be issued twice each month, instead of once as heretofore, a change which we are sure the farmers will appreciate, especially as the subscription rate remains at \$1 per year.

**THE SITE NOT IN SIGHT.**—Lunenburg and Bridgewater are rival claimants for the new County Courthouse. The Municipal Councillors stand six for one and a half dozen for the other. The balance of power lies with the thirteenth councillor, but as matters now stand his mouth has been closed by the Court, and for a time at least no definite settlement can be reached.

**NOVA SCOTIA APPLES.**—The Scottish Horticultural Association, of Edinburgh, has forwarded to the Provincial Government a silver medal awarded for the fine collection of apples sent from Nova Scotia for the exhibition held by them in October last. Nova Scotians have no reason to feel aught but proud of any exhibits of the products of their native land that may be sent abroad.

Scrofula, whether hereditary or acquired, is thoroughly expelled from the blood by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

**THE INSTITUTE SETTLES IT.**—The members of the Debating Institute of the Normal School, Truro, have been delving into the archives of the Province, and by a vote of over two to one have decided that the expulsion of the Acadians was unjustifiable. The Executive of the Institute should send a verbatim report of the debate to Abbe Casgrain, who some years ago denounced the expulsion as being barbaric.

**GO EAST, YOUNG MAN!**—A tailor hailing from the Western States recently reached Moncton, and proceeded thence to Amherst, being under a mandate from the Lord to walk in an easterly direction. Unlike most tramps he scorns alms and refuses charity, preferring to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. A novelty in tramps should receive the appreciative consideration of the authorities in our Eastern towns.

**RECOGNIZE ABILITY.**—Among the citizens of Lunenburg is a young man named J. E. Refuse, who possesses a decided talent in the line of marine architecture. This juvenile designer has recently exhibited an almost perfect model of a steamship, the details of which are admirably carried out. His fellow citizens should see to it that such a talent should not suffer the fate of the proverbial "gem of purest ray serene."

**CREDITABLE WORKMANSHIP.**—Messrs. McLean & Son, of Mahone Bay, have recently completed two lifeboats for the steamer *Bridgewater*, which are said to be models of fine workmanship, and are probably two of the finest boats of the kind ever built in Nova Scotia. The air tanks were furnished by Wm. Cook, of Bridgewater. The Steamer will run between Annapolis and St. John after the 30th of this month.

**CANADA AHEAD!**—The wheat produced in Canada is at the present time attracting not a little attention in the markets of Britain. Compared with the product of the Western States, Manitoba's wheat is in favor. A report recently issued by a Glasgow firm states that while Duluth and other American wheats have been disappointing, Manitoba's wheat is in every respect highly satisfactory. The prices brought for Canadian Nos. 1 and 2 have been good.

**TO DAY**  
Hood's Sarsaparilla stands at the head in the medicine world, admired in prosperity and envied in merit by thousands of would-be competitors. It has a larger sale than any other medicine. Such success could not be won without positive merit.

It seems necessary to constantly advise the public to be on their guard against substitutes and imitations of popular remedies. And yet, notwithstanding these repeated warnings, the business of selling substitutes and imitations flourishes to a greater or less extent in many parts of the country. There is no remedy in Canada to-day so widely advertised as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and none, judging from the very strong endorsements appearing from time to time, more worthy of public confidence. It is a remedy like this that the counterfeiter and imitators attack, in the hope of reaping a benefit from the extensive advertising of the genuine medicine. It may perhaps be well to caution our readers again, and remind them, that the substitute or imitation can never take the place of the original remedy, and that the dealer who gives a customer something else than what is asked for, either representing it as the original, or as something "just as good," is guilty of an action very closely akin to fraud. We learn that the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., with a view to protecting their interests and those of the public and honest dealers, contemplate securing the services of a clever detective, whose business it will be to ferret out frauds of this kind and bring the perpetrators to justice.

**A BIG MILLER.**—Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, of Montreal, is a hustler. He spends \$100,000 a year to keep abreast of the times in his methods of producing flour, and is without doubt one of the biggest millers in the world. Pluck, push, and intelligence always tell in this work-a-day world.

**TURKEY IN ENGLAND.**—During the month of December John Bull masticated 1,000 tons of Canadian turkeys, and according to late advices the demands of the British market will be greater than ever. Our farmer's wives should take a note of this and this coming spring set a large number of freckled eyes.

**OLD LYCEUM THEATRE.**—The Daniells' Specialty Company made no mistake when they opened their show in Halifax. Crowded houses have greeted the performers every evening, and have evidently been fully satisfied that they got far more than their money's worth of fun. Dancers, musicians and comedians unite in giving an interesting and amusing programme at each performance.

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND WIT.**—An P. E. Island exchange passes along the following joke:—Not long ago one of our popular conductors and a friend dropped into an inn at Ellerslie for a glass of buttermilk. As they entered the conductor remarked "Mrs. — has the only cow on P. E. Island that gives buttermilk. "And what else" was the quick response of the landlady "would she give but 'or milk."

**A MANSION AT BADDECK.**—The contractors, Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co., of Amherst, are pushing the work of building Professor Bell's new residence at Beinn Breaigh, Baddeck, C. B., and expect to have it ready for occupancy by midsummer, '93. Those who ought to know say that this magnificent house will be the finest in the Maritime Provinces. It is expected that other handsome residences will be erected in the near future in the vicinity of Baddeck by people of wealth who have visited and admired Cape Breton and its beautiful scenery.

**A GOOD SHOWING.**—The Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island, which some fifteen years ago was declared a failure, is now flourishing. In ten months of '92 it made a net profit of \$11,671.63. Out of this amount and a small part of the balance of the previous year two dividends at the rate of 8 per cent. upon the capital were paid, and the rest fund stands at \$40,000. The rest and the dividends are a good showing for the directors and shareholders, but after all the bank's customers must have paid the piper.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal. They are the best family cathartic.

**JACK FROST'S RIVAL.**—Judging by the press of our sister city, St. John, the citizens of that tidal port would fain leave Halifax in the cold. Not satisfied with the gigantic contract they have in hand to provide themselves with a harbor, they have undertaken to icify the waters of the expansive harbor of Halifax, a task which even Jack Frost has failed to accomplish. It may be convenient to have a harbor that slips in and out between the cold snaps, but it is rather more to the purpose to have a harbor like that of Halifax, the waters of which neither the representation or the envy of St. Johners can affect.

**SHIPPING DISASTERS.**—The following statement of disasters to vessels bound to or from Canadian ports during the year 1892 is given to the public. The total number of casualties was 343. Of this number eighty-five vessels were totally lost; ninety-two were injured by going ashore; eighty-three suffered damage to hull, rigging, machinery, etc., by rough weather; fifty-six were in collision; seventeen were damaged by fire, and ten were injured by ice. The casualties in 1891, under the above headings, were 322. During the past season eleven of the above enumerated vessels ran ashore and six were in collision between Cap Rouge and Montreal.

**SPEEDY RELIEF FOR CROUP.**

**GENTLEMEN.**—I have a little boy of 5, whose greatest trouble is the croup, and I find that Hagyard's Yellow Oil gives speedy relief, therefore I take pleasure in recommending it to the public.  
Mrs. L. H. Baldwin, Oakland Ont.

**SHOULD PADDLE HIS OWN CANOE.**—A Barrington street agent, named George N. Clements, offers to paddle himself in a forty pound canoe from Halifax to Chicago, provided somebody who has plenty of money at call in one of our banks will pay him five hundred dollars when he reaches the great lake city. Mr. Clements suggests that he and his canoe go on exhibition at the great World's Fair, and magnanimously offers to donate the gate money to the man putting up the five hundred dollars. If George was made of the right stuff he would not require a five hundred dollar plaster upon his back, but would go straight ahead without it and paddle his own canoe.

**PAYING ITS WAY.**—According to the latest returns the Intercolonial railway is no longer a dead drag upon the country. In fact, it is claimed that under its present management no deficit will take place; a claim which, if verified, will be worth at least one million dollars a year to Canada. If, under its reorganized management, the railway can be run without loss to the country, there will be less reason than ever for transferring it to the C. P. R. company. That continental syndicate has already a fair-sized monopoly and should rest satisfied with something short of the earth.

**A VALUABLE DISCOVERY.**—Amber has been discovered in the country south of the Saskatchewan in our Canadian Northwest. Mr. Klotz, sent by the Dominion Government to investigate the find and report thereon, found a piece of precious substance about the size of an almond which he submitted to an expert in New York, who pronounced it to be equal to the best German amber. Up to the present time most of the amber used has been obtained from the shores of the Baltic Sea. Now that our own great country has been found to contain this valuable product among her many treasures the devotees of My Lady Nicotine will be able to encourage home manufacture, as it were.

IT'S A DOSE OF THE GREAT SHILOH'S CURE. THE BEST COUGH CURE. 25¢ 50¢ & 1.00  
Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

1893.  
**TO THE TRADE.**

We beg to tender our thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us in the past and to assure you that we will endeavor to deserve a continuation of same in the future.

It is most gratifying to us to know that of the many changes that have been made in the personnel of some firms in the past 35 years that the successors have continued to bestow upon us the same (and in some cases to a greater extent) patronage as their predecessors.

With best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year.

We beg to remain,  
Very gratefully yours,

(Signed) **S. DAVIS & SONS.**

**Nerve Tonic Blood Builder**  
DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE  
Send for 25¢ 50¢ & 1.00  
Dr. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE CO., Brockville, Ont. and Schenectady, N.Y.

**NOTICE.**

The first General Meeting of the Stockholders of The Halifax Asbestos Company, Limited, will be held at the rooms of the Mining Society of Nova Scotia, 129 Hollis St., Halifax, on Monday, February 13th, 1893, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

H. M. WYLDE, Secy.  
Halifax, 18th Jan. '93

25 CTS **PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION** 25 CTS  
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.  
Best Cough Syrup, Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.

**SKODA'S GERMAN 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.



Mrs. Capt. P. H. LANE.

"They thought I must die."  
"THE STRONGEST STATEMENTS COULD NOT TELL HALF IT HAS DONE FOR ME."  
Hereditary Liver Trouble,

**ENLARGEMENT OF THE LIVER,**

Diagnosed by the best Physicians, CURED.

**GENTS.**—My father died of Consumption of the Liver, many in my family have had the same disease, and a large part of the time for the past two years I have been very sick, no appetite, bowels alternating between Constipation and Diarrhoea. Pains all over my body, and severe pains all through my Liver. So nervous I could not sleep nights, and in fact was much emaciated and run down.

**BETTER** My Physician said I had Enlargement of the Liver.

The day before I commenced the use of SKODA'S REMEDIES, I had two different Physicians call upon me. People thought I must die. I had doctored so much and taken so many different kinds of medicine, without any benefit, that when SKODA'S DISCOVERY was brought to me, I threw away the rest of the medicine, and soon I commenced to gain; my appetite increased, my bowels being weak and feeble, I became stronger; bowels assumed a natural condition; sweet and refreshing sleep came to me again, and I began to increase rapidly in flesh.

I have now taken less than a full course of SKODA'S DISCOVERY, with SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS, and to-day I **COLD** do any work. In fact, am well and happy. The strongest statement I could make would not tell half your wonderful Remedies have done for me.

Respectfully yours,  
ROSELAND, ME. Mrs. P. H. LANE.

THE ONLY MEDICINE SOLD WITH A GUARANTEE CONTRACT WITH EACH BOTTLE. TRY A COURSE (6 BOTTLES) AT OUR RISK, IF NOT BENEFITED RETURN BOTTLES AND GET YOUR MONEY. PAY ONLY FOR THE GOOD YOU RECEIVE.  
**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 25 cts.

**Christmas Presents  
For Gentlemen.**  
FREEMAN ELLIOT, HOLLIS ST.

Now showing  
Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns  
And Smoking Jackets,  
Gloves and Mitts, all makes.  
Silk & Rollable Cloth Umbrellas,  
Neck Ties and Scarfs,  
Pocket Udfs, Mufflers.  
Large Stock to Select From.  
Opposite Halifax Club.

**E. Maxwell & Son,**

TAILORS.

.....Are making.....

**SEALLETTE SACQUES**

TO ORDER.

68 GRANVILLE ST.

TELEPHONE 000.

**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 at the Agency, London Drug Store, 117 Hollis Street, J. GODFREY SMITH, Dispensing Chemist, Proprietor, and Agent for H. LAURANCE'S GENUINE ANIS-CUT PEARL SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES.

We are making

**A SPECIALTY**

Of Extra Fine

**CHOCOLATES.**

Operas, Hazeline, Plum  
Nougatines, Filberta,  
Burnt-Almond, Assd.

Nougats, Belmonts  
&co., &co., &co.

**MOIR, SON & CO.**

Argyle St., Corner of Duke.

**Old Chum**

(CUT PLUG.)

**OLD CHUM**

(PLUG.)

No other brand of  
Tobacco has ever en-  
joyed such an immense  
sale and popularity in  
the same period as this  
brand of Cut Plug and  
Plug Tobacco.

Oldest Cut Tobacco manufac-  
turers in Canada.

*D. Ritchie & Co.*

MONTREAL.

Cut Plug, 10c. 1/2 lb Plug, 10c.  
1/2 lb Plug, 20c.

**SCOTT'S**

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

This is to certify that I have suffered  
with RHEUMATISM for three years,  
I tried all kinds of medicines, but of  
no use. I purchased one bottle of

**CURE**

SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMAT-  
ISM, and it cured me. I am pleased  
to recommend it to the public as a sure  
cure for RHEUMATISM.

WM. A. DAVIS.

**FOR RHEUMATISM.**

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

London Rubber Stamp' Mfg Co.

Rubber and Metal Stamps,  
Notarial Seals.

Heatograph Copying Pads,  
Stencil Cutters, &c.

322 HOLLIS ST., Halifax.

**AULD LANG SYNE.**

The crimson fades from out the sky, the weary day is gone,  
And peacefully and dreamily the evening cometh on.  
Now, while the shadows deepen—the embers faintly shine;  
Play something low and tender—begin with "Auld Lang Syne."

And as I sit and listen; O, sweet, old-fashioned air!  
What tones come mingling with thy chords! what memories they bear  
The long years render up their dead, fond eyes upon me gaze,  
I see, through halo as of tears, the loved of other days.

O'er the dear home of "Auld Lang Syne," the sky stretched brighter blue.  
Clearer the thrush and linnet sang, fairer the flowers of hue;  
The voices of the children made music as they played,  
Fitting beneath the lime trees, in chequered light and shade.

Then were we all together; now, scattered far and wide,  
Some in the busy city, some far o'er the ocean's tide;  
Some passed into the Silent Land, and never, never more,  
Shall we meet as in that garden, in the sunny days of yore.

A dreamy child, sky gazing, in fancy would I ride.  
Along the cloudy valleys, o'er the golden waters glide.  
And think "Had I but wings to fly, I surely Heaven should find,  
Those mystic mountain ranges, and snowy hills behind."

Ah, days of idle dreaming! We all awake to know,  
How cares and crosses, chance and change, await us here below.  
Gloomy the valleys we must tread, rugged the heights to climb,  
Until our day is over, and we rest with evening chime.

Labor and sorrow—'tis our lot,—yet life is not all drear;  
Anon, come pleasant, sunny glades, fair trees and waters clear,  
And love to help us on our way; for stay, a staff divine;  
At last, the haven where we greet the loved of "Auld Lang Syne."

ELIZABETH CLAYTON.

**STYLE IN ENDING LETTERS.**

SOME CURIOSITIES FOUND AMONG THE CORRESPONDENCE OF NOTABLE MEN.

Anyone in the habit of porusing old letters is struck with the tone of great humility and deference which pervades the correspondence of our ancestors. A few specimens of the style of beginning and ending letters may prove interesting, as in striking contrast to the laconic "yours obediently," "faithfully" or "truly" of the present day. It would certainly be difficult to match the following subscription of a letter from the Duke of Shrewsbury to Sir Thomas Hamner, dated September, 1713: "I desire you will believe that whereever I am I shall always endeavor to deserve, and very much value, your friendship, being with a sincero esteem, sir, your most faithful and obedient servant, Shrewsbury."

Frequently the *Yankee Blade* meets with bellicose subscriptions, as in the case of the earls of Huntly and Errol, who, in 1684, threatened "awful consequences" to the magistrates of Aberdeen unless they released certain gentlemen imprisoned in their city, and subscribed, "Yours as ye will, either present peace or weir."

The notorious Simon, Lord Lovat, who lost his head on Tower Hill for treason, was the most courtly of correspondents. Upon April 8, 1716, he concludes a letter to the Jacobite countess of Seaforth thus: "I am, with true friendship and a great respect, madam, your ladyship's most obedient and most humble servant—Lovat."

General Cadogan, the officer in command against the rebels in 1716, writes to the same countess, threatening her tenants with military execution unless they deliver up their arms, and concludes: "I have the honor to be with the greatest respect and consideration, madam, your ladyship's most obedient and most obliged humble servant—William Cadogan."

Yet, notwithstanding his servility, he does not hesitate when writing to the secretary of state upon the same day, to characterize the countess as a "veritable she devil, who would get the better of Satan himself."

**HAD HER OWN WAY.**

In a parlor car on an Eastern train sat a richly dressed young woman, tenderly holding a very small poodle.

"Madam," said the conductor, as he punched her ticket, "I am very sorry, but you can't have your dog in this car. It's against the rules."

"I shall hold him in my lap all the way," she replied, "and he will disturb no one."

"That makes no difference," said the conductor:—"I couldn't allow my own dog here. Dogs must ride in the baggage car. I'll fasten him all right for you—"

"Don't you touch my dog, sir," said the young woman excitedly; I will trust him to no one!" and with indignant tread she marched to the baggage car, tied her dog, and returned. About fifty miles further on, when the conductor came along again, she asked him: "Will you tell me if my dog is all right?"

"I am very sorry," said the conductor politely, "but you tied him to a trunk, and he was thrown off with it at the last station.—*Etc.*"

The "shopping woman" will continue to regard it as a mysterious dispensation of Providence that the days just before Christmas, when she has so much to do, should be the shortest of the whole year.—*Kate Field's Washington.*

A bright Chicago schoolboy, recently examined in physics, said that paper was chiefly made of wood, the supply of which must soon approach exhaustion. "Then what will the world use as a substitute for wood?" asked the teacher. "Paper!" exclaimed the boy.

**PUTNERS**  
IS THE BEST TAKE NO OTHER  
**EMULSION**

BOOK GOSSIP.

The first of January always heralds a number of new ventures in magazine literature, and *The School Review*, a journal of secondary education, edited by President J. G. Schorman of Cornell University, promises to be a valuable and permanent addition to our monthly reading. An able editorial note explains the scope of the new magazine, and is followed by bright articles on teachers and on special subjects from the pens of leading educationists. A well-thought-out book department adds much to the value of the closing pages. Published by Cornell University. Price 20c. a number, or \$1.50 a year for 10 numbers.

There is nothing more pleasant to look back upon than a healthy, happy childhood, and parents and teachers who have the best interests of their charges at heart will find help and guidance in the new monthly magazine, *Childhood*. It is bright, argumentative and persuasive. Experienced writers write practical papers on the physical and spiritual welfare of young friends. The baby in the crib, the growing child almost attaining boyhood or girlhood, all receive due attention, and the wise editorial counsellings will aid the young mother in many of her most trying and responsible hours. Published by A. L. Chatterton & Co., 78 Maiden Lane, New York. Subscription \$1.00 a year.

Would-be illustrators and artists would do well to secure the excellent *Quarterly Illustrated*, which comes from the press of Harper Bros., New York. The present issue, which is done on the finest of paper, is an art treat, for the most successful of all the illustrations from leading American magazines for the past three years are reproduced, and a well-written text points out the merits of the various reproductions and enlarges on the methods of the artists in quotation.

It is indeed seldom that Canadian literature has been enriched by the production of such a poem as Roberts' latest work, "Ave." It is an "ode for the Shelly centenary," a tribute from a warm admirer of that somewhat unpopular poet. It is now some time since the author of "In Divers Tones" wrote his last poetical work, but the "Ave" proves that his silence has but increased the grace and beauty of his verse. From beginning to end there is scarcely a stanza which is not rich with the beauties of poesy, and illumined by the "light that never was on sea or land." It is a work which, worthy of a much older literateur, is destined to shine in the forefront of our Canadian world of poetry. The little book is very tastefully and neatly gotten up by J. J. Anselow, of Windsor, and is one of the most artistic issues we have seen outside of Toronto or Montreal. We most highly commend the poem to our readers' attention.

*The New Education* is the title of a new magazine to make its first appearance this month. *The New Education* holds that the mission of all education is to prepare for life, to help children grow in the right direction, and develop into full efficiency all the possibilities of their being. It expects to be helpful in the home, the kindergarten and the school. The magazine will be conducted by Dr. W. N. Hallmann, Ph. D., Froebel's translator and the author of well-known pedagogical works. Simpson & Co., 841 Broadway, New York, are the publishers.

Charles and Alfred Tennyson received one hundred dollars for "Poems of Two Brothers." The manuscript is now worth five thousand.

The *Season* for February is out, and cannot fail to charm its numerous fair readers. As usual the colored plates are exceedingly attractive, giving illustrations of home, walking and evening costumes for the ladies, and pretty garments for the little ones. The information furnished by the *Season* to the woman who would keep herself in touch with the latest fashions is invaluable. Price 30c. per number. The International News Co., 83 and 85 Duane St., New York.

*St. Nicholas* for January, 1893, is brighter than ever before. Rudyard Kipling contributes a story of a Polled Princess, which is most amusing.

A good picture of Japanese life and a good story of adventure are contained in Anna Roger's "Old Blue Vase." Charming poems predominate in the number, among them are "Spinning on the Mall," a quaint story rhyme of old Boston; a delightful home-jingle, entitled: "When We Get Round the Fire at Night," and the plaintive song of "The Wandering Minstrel."

The tastes of the boy readers are well catered to, for "The Columbian Naval Parade," "Battle Ships and Sea Fights of the Ancients," and the continued story "The White Cave" are all for their particular benefit, while the girl readers will long ponder over "Polly Oliver's Problem." Published by the Century Co. Subscription price \$3.00 a year.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

**SHEEP FARMING.**—In the early future Mr. J. W. Y. Smith, M. P. P., intends converting several farms which he owns in the vicinity of Memramcook into a large sheep farm, upon which will be kept several hundred sheep. His plan is to secure a number of breeding ewes of good native strain, and import pure breed sires of Shop, Leicester and other breeds for use in the flock. There is a large area of good pasture range in the vicinity together with arable land and marsh which will produce ample fodder to winter the stock.—*Chignecto Post*.

**WOLFVILLE BEES.**—A number of residents of Wolfville are showing an interest in bee culture, and have formed a convention for the purpose of discussing the various phases of the business. This is the first convention of this kind formed in our province, and it is to be hoped the members will before long prove that there is money as well as sweetness in honey.

**RABBITS.**—A flourishing business in rabbits has been carried on in Annapolis County during the fall and winter. S. J. Hiscox has sent three shipments, the last numbering 3,500 rabbits, to Maine.

**RUSHING.**—One mill at Paradise, Annapolis County, is now sawing thirteen thousand feet of lumber daily.

**MINERAL WATER.**—The shareholders of the Wilmot Spa Springs Company have held their annual meeting, and report the income of the company for the past year to have been very satisfactory. It is expected that the trade for the coming year will be much increased.

**MIRAMICHI LUMBER.**—J. B. Snowball's *Miramichi Wood Trade Circuit* for the year 1892 gives the following information: The past season proved a fair average one for winter operations and procuring logs. The spring was cold and late, with a much less quantity of rain than usual; consequently, the brook-driving was slow and expensive, which added largely to the cost of logs. The export from this port for the past season was 95 millions superficial feet, being our largest shipment since 1889. The merchantable stock wintering at this port, however, is only 7,000 standards, against 11,000 standards at the corresponding date last year, and, in saw logs, 3,000 standards, against 2,000 standards the corresponding date last year. The stock wintering in other portions of the province is computed to be not larger than last season's, most of the outports having shipped all their production. The export from Nova Scotia, although slightly larger than last season, was only an average one, and appears to be about the full capacity of export from that province. Shippers anticipate an immediate improved demand from the United States and South American markets, and if their expectations in this regard are fulfilled the trans-Atlantic export from the province will probably show a considerable decline. The winters in this section of the province appear to be changing rapidly, but operators in the forest are adapting themselves to the changed modes of getting logs. The output of logs on the Miramichi, it is estimated, will be 10 per cent. short of last season's, and this with the small stock wintering denote a reduced export; it is yet early, however, in the season to make any definite predictions as to the output of logs, as it depends so largely on the character of the winter. Shipments of deals from Nova Scotia to trans-Atlantic ports for 1892 were 87,861,389 superficial feet. From New Brunswick, 325,000,000 superficial feet.

**TIMBER.**—John W. Hunter, of Springhill, the contractor for collory timber, has ninety men employed in the woods. He is under contract to supply a large quantity of hemlock timber for the wharves at Parrsboro.

CLEAR HAVANA "CIGARS"

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



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

Colorless, Emaciated, Helpless  
A Complete Cure by H. J. D'S  
SARSAPARILLA.

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

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

gradually growing worse. Three years ago I got down so low that I could scarcely walk. I look a more like a corpse than a living being. I had no appetite and for five weeks I ate nothing but gruel. I was badly emaciated and had no more color than a marble statue. Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and I thought I would try it. Before I had finished the first bottle I noticed that I felt better, suffered less, the inflammation of the bladder had subsided, the count began to return to my face, and I began to feel hungry. After I had taken three bottles I could eat anything without hurting me. Why, I got so hungry that I had to eat 5 times a day. I have now fully recovered, thanks to

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
I feel well and am well. All who know me marvel to see me so well." D. M. JORDAN.

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

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

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

AND MANUFACTURERS OF  
**CANNED GOODS, BOLOGNAS, & C.**

6 to 10 Bedford Row,  
ESTABLISHED 1864 HALIFAX, N. S.

**NEW GOODS.**

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.  
SAND GRAINED DRAWING PAPER  
WHATMAN'S  
CARTRIDGE " "TRACING PAPER.

PROCESS PAPER.  
TRACING LINEN.  
DRAWING PENS  
and a General Assortment of ARTISTS  
MATERIALS.

**A. & W. MACKINLAY,**  
137 Granville Street.

**TERRIO'S**  
**FRENCH BLUEING,**  
The Best in the World, will not  
Streak the Clothes.

**RED STAR**  
**AMMONIA;**  
FULL PINTS Fifteen Cents per bottle.

Prepared by  
**THE JOHN D. WAYNE MFG. CO.,**  
87 & 89 India St., Boston, Mass.



## COMMERCIAL.

The wholesale trade of the past week, without showing any special signs of activity, has been an improvement over the two previous weeks, and circumstances point to a speedy revival of business in all departments.

Much interest naturally attaches to the special session of the Local Legislature which met yesterday. Of course nothing definite is known as yet of the measures that the Government intends to propose to Parliament, and all sorts of surmises are freely enunciated. It is, however, believed that the chief, if not the only Act to be submitted, will be one which will practically authorize the amalgamation of a number of the coal mines and areas approximately situated to the sea coast of Nova Scotia under one management. The company which has been formed to carry out this purpose is reported to control ample capital, and to intend to put in operation all the latest mechanical devices for working these mines "for all that they are worth" at a minimum of cost relative to results. That such an arrangement will give an immense impetus to the coal trade of this Province, thus very materially advancing the general business interests of this country, "goes without saying." Of course the main point to be settled between the Province and the syndicate is the question of royalties, and, as the basis to be proposed has not as yet been made public, it would be useless to discuss possibilities at the present stage of affairs. Meanwhile it is proper to remark that it does not seem possible that the arrangement can by any possibility work detrimentally to the coal consumer, for there are several other groups of coal mines in Nova Scotia which are not included in the proposed operations of the syndicate, and these will present a sufficient rivalry to prevent anything like a monopoly or an undue advance in prices.

The pressure on the Government to induce it to heed the demands of the business interests of this country by presenting to Parliament and pushing to a speedy passage a general bankruptcy law is, we are glad to note, becoming stronger and more urgent. As far as mercantile interests are concerned, this is the one important point on which legislation is imperative, and it threatens, if not promptly attended to, that it may overshadow all other issues, and that even the Government, strong as it is numerically in Parliament on general subjects, may stand or fall, according to its dealing with it. Under the system of procedure in insolvency cases which now obtains in Canada, matters have reached such a pass that very frequently orders are filled and goods shipped with the greatest distrust even after the most satisfactory information has been given by the mercantile agencies, as merchants feel that they are never safe from the disastrous effects of the present law, which in many instances actually invites failure, because it affords readily available facilities for repudiating one's liabilities and starting afresh with old debts wiped out. The result is that when many traders get into the least difficulty they inform their creditors that they can only pay so much on the dollar, and if their offer is not accepted, they threaten to go into insolvency, at the same time significantly hinting that in such an event the estate will pay little or nothing. Many settlements have thus been effected because creditors know that they are helpless in the matter, and to a great extent are at the mercy of their debtors. What is wanted is a uniform law for the Dominion that will make it a great deal more inconvenient for people to fail than it is at present, and also insure a more equal distribution of assets, while the discharge of debtors should be subject to a much more severe test than is at present observed. This latter can only be impartially dealt with by a Bankruptcy Court, similar to that established in Great Britain, so that the insolvent would receive or be refused his discharge according to the merits or demerits of his case. Such a measure as we ask for Canada will also afford relief from present abuses to which solvent traders are now subject. We called attention a few weeks since to the fact that the United States Government has a similar law to that which Canada demands in hands, with excellent prospects that it will go on its Statute books before the present session closes. For the past two years numberless and influentially signed petitions on this subject have besieged the authorities at Ottawa, and we feel confident that our Parliament will not manifest less interest in the commercial interests of the people of the Dominion and in their general welfare than is now demonstrated by the United States Government in pushing through Congress the much-needed bankruptcy reform for the benefit of the people of the great republic.

**WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & Co., NEW YORK, January 14.**—In connection with the prospects of silver legislation, a report comes from Washington that an attempt is being made to effect a compromise by a return to a coinage of \$2,000,000 per month,—the situation existing previous to the present Sherman law. Is it not, however, improbable that some such half-way measure may be introduced, nor that it might gain considerable support from the numerous party trimmers in Congress. At first sight such a reduction of the purchases might seem better than continuing the full present amount; but what would be still better would be a suspension of the present Silver Act for at least one year. Nothing short of some such action, until satisfactory international co-operation is secured, can meet the demands of the present exposed situation. It has become a very grave question among competent judges whether we may be able, under certain circumstances, to keep our currency at par in gold, with the present law continued; and it is the misgiving on this point that has caused the recent timidity in the higher financial circles. This doubt is much more pronounced in Europe than among ourselves; and it is not easy to say what derangements in our foreign financial relations might not result from strengthening and perpetuating these doubts.

Our press, our leading exponents of financial opinion, and our delegates to the Brussels Conference have given Europe to understand, in very positive terms, that if Europe rejected international free-coinage, we should promptly stop our purchases of silver and throw upon other countries the whole onus of our new supplies of the metal. Europe has defied our chal-

lenge; and no sooner has this act been done than we begin to talk of doing half of what we have threatened. Such a course would wholly discredit us with the European governments and place us at an incalculable disadvantage in the renewal of negotiations this year agreed upon by the Conference. Moreover, the difference between our professions and our performances could hardly fail to renew the distrust of foreign investors in our securities. For a compromise of the sort suggested would be tantamount to a confession that we have not a body of public sentiment strong enough to protect us against the dangers connected with our silver situation, and our virtuous professions would be treated as merely so much irresponsible brag. The danger would therefore be no trifling one of Europe repeating the process of sending home our securities, under which we have been so severely tried for the last two years. Such a possibility is a matter not to be lightly treated. The same sort of influence has deprived us of one hundred millions of gold since the passage of the Sherman Act, and if we were to continue still winking at the dangers of trifling with silver money, our fully might easily cost us another hundred millions. The situation would thus be made worse at both ends, if we continue to increase our stock of silver and decrease our stock of gold. Until Europe is ready to unite for the maintenance of international free-coinage—the prospect of which seems far from hopeful—our position before the world must be that of 'no more silver,' and be as firm as a rock.

One very manifest effect of the Brussels Conference has been to cause European financiers to take a much more serious view of the silver situation, as respecting their own countries, and the main fact conducing to that result appears to have been the plain intimations of our delegates that, in the event of the conference failing of any definite result, the United States might be expected to suspend the purchase of silver. The effect of this is seen in a large curtailment of acceptances by the London banks, in connection with England's foreign trade, especially with India. A representative of the Rothschilds, in addressing an influential meeting in London, expressed the fear that, in the event of the United States stopping their purchases of silver, the India government would find it necessary to abandon the free coinage of silver.

The fact that, largely owing to these causes, the rate of discount in the open market at London is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, is in favor of the New York money market, and ought to tend towards restricting our exports of gold, whilst it may have some connection with the somewhat liberal demand for our securities which still comes from London. The dangerous condition of French politics, and the possibility that the Government of that country might seek a diversion from domestic troubles in a war with Germany, are also possible factors of much importance; which, though they may at first derange our foreign exchanges, yet would ultimately create a demand for our investments; and especially would this be the case should Congress suspend silver purchases. That is the hinge on which, more than on anything else, turns the possibility of serious financial complications in Europe and the certainty of the situation in this country being protected against any serious difficulties.

Fortunately, our own investment market—barring the 'industrials'—is in a sound and strong position. The supply of good railroad stocks is exceptionally low; few new issues are being put out; and the amount of recent issues of second and third class railroad stocks seeking buyers has rarely been so light. At the same time, the general prosperity of business may be expected to afford the support of a good investment demand. It is mainly owing to these factors that the current raids of the 'bears' produce so little effect upon prices and that they are followed by quick reactions.

But notwithstanding these favorable features in the situation, the delicate position of finances and politics in Europe and the undecided fate of silver in this country give rise to many uncertainties and suggest the wisdom of prudence as applied to large speculative transactions. It is apparent, however, that there will be a buoyant market during the next week at least."

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

	Weeks corresponding to				
	Jan. 12, 1893	Previous week, 1892	1892	1891	1890
United States	301	313	379	456	375
Canada	37	27	51	51	36

**DRY GOODS.**—There have been very few buyers in the city during the past week, although sorting orders for warm, seasonable wear have shown quite an increase, and a very considerable volume of business has been quietly transacted. Letter orders are fairly numerous, but spring orders have been sparse. Travellers' orders are coming in slowly, but are as large as could be expected. In cotton goods a further advance is likely to occur at any time, and woollen fabrics are steady with a fair demand. Buyers are returning home by every steamer, and all report the condition of trade on the other side as worse than it has been known for many years. The city retail trade has been quiet and collections slow. Remittances during the week have been disappointing.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—A good local demand for flour is reported at steady prices, the market continuing firm and rather in the sellers' favor. Although holders are asking higher prices they do not care to let a sale go past them and, consequently, buyers have been able to supply their wants at about last week's figures. In oatmeal the market is quiet, but fairly steady in spite of the report that some dealers are cutting prices. In Chicago wheat has declined about  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. At St. Louis, Minneapolis and Duluth the elevators are all full to their roofs and the tracks are blocked with loaded cars. In fact the "visible supply" has so rapidly and enormously increased that a heavy fall in prices generally may be expected at any time.

**PROVISIONS.**—There is a good local movement in all hog products, and the market is holding very firm at quotations. A further sharp advance of

\$1.50 to \$1.70 has taken place in Chicago during the past week. The hog and pork markets both at Chicago and Montreal have not been so excited for a long time as during the past week. Prices here, however, have not advanced at anything like the ratio that they have in the West. Smoked meats have been steady with a fair demand in this market, but they are steadily advancing in all the western centres.

BUTTER.—In the local market butter is quiet but firm. Stocks of both creamery and dairy are not excessive, and the consumptive demand here is equal to absorbing all that there is, so that holders are quite well satisfied of the value of their property. A good demand is experienced for roll butter, which sells at 24c. to 26c. for good to fine in small lots. In London holders of Danish butter, have become frightened at the prospects of large receipts of Colonial butter, and prices of that article have suddenly dropped 2s. per cwt.—an unprecedented fall at this season of the year. We may note that this butter is now 12s. lower in London than it was last year at this time. A rather discouraging fact to those who have been contemplating shipping from this country to England at present.

CHEESE.—This article is firm in the local market, but business is narrow on account of a small consumptive demand. Holders continue to be very sanguine, and present indications in outside markets certainly appear to justify their confidence. Prices in England are steadily advancing, the situation there being much stronger than buyers care to admit, and we should not be at all surprised to see prices go up to 60s. and over. The public cable has moved up to 54s., but it has got to move up higher still. In fact a private letter from London states that buyers have been running round trying to buy September makes at 54s., but without success, and further asserts that sales have been effected at 58s. Right round the markets there the report is that there is no retrocession, and that when business breaks up again there is every prospect of a steady advance.

APPLES.—There is nothing new to say respecting apples in the local market, as nothing is doing in them now. In London there is a great run on oranges, which have completely supplanted apples in popular favor for the present. When Valencia and Demas are offering at 5s. per case of 450, as they now are, there is always a poor demand for apples, and they have to go low or remain unsold. How the future will go no one can prophesy, but lower levels cannot be reached with Canadians few in supply selling at no more than 10s. to 11s. both in London and Liverpool for primo fruit. It appears that the great mistake was made in shipping such immense quantities of fall fruit early in the season, thus glutting the market and knocking the bottom clean out of it, leaving no chance for the later and better keeping varieties. Of course we cannot expect our farmers to cut down their early-bearing trees, but it would pay them better to do so and raise later varieties than to ship again such large quantities of early fruit as they did this year.

DRIED FRUIT.—There is still a little life left in the dried fruit trade. The stock of Valencia off-stalk raisins is very light, some houses being bare of supplies. Valencia layers are in very small compass and the demand has not revived since Christmas. Of blue fruit there is enough left to compensate buyers for the cutting that they did before the close of the old year's trade. Of the remnant of the better class of this fruit there is a firmer feeling, but London layers do not quote materially higher. Currants are not in strong request, but, as they are not plentiful, the price is unchanged. Good Patras currants are quite scarce.

SUGAR.—A problem on which a good many heads are now engaged is the future price of sugar. The present state of the market warrants the view that the price will not be lower before March. The statistical position appears to support the theory that there will be a further advance, but there does not seem to be a sufficiently strong and wide-spread conviction that the latter view is correct to lead to any heavy buying movement on the part of either wholesalers or retailers. The wholesalers would have bought liberally before the late advance, but their offers since are not said to be very numerous. Speculation in sugar has never, we believe, brought much money to any house that tried it. Either the market takes a reverse or the necessity or policy of making a cut have usually caused such ventures to turn out disappointingly. There is, therefore, not so much keeness to take risks this year as there was last.

TEAS.—Purchasers are not coming forward as freely with orders as might be expected, the low state of retail stocks and the scarcity of the best selling grades being considered. A lively movement is, however, one of the early certainties. The wholesalers are now giving attention to stocks and tasting is now very generally observing in the sample rooms. Dealers state that country orders are beginning to show better volume, and from the number of enquiries received during the week it is evident that stocks in retailers' hands are running pretty low.

COFFEE.—There is a good demand for coffee, stocks of which are quite limited at the moment, but as holders' ideas are higher than those of buyers the amount of business is small. The market, however, is strong, and it looks as if buyers will have to give in.

FISH.—An improved outside enquiry for all kinds of fish is noted, but it has not resulted in much increase in the volume of business transacted. Very little, if any, fish is now coming in from the outports and alongshore, but the stocks on hand of all sorts except mackerel and herring are quite large enough to meet all probable demands. The season for catching fish is now practically over, as the seas are too boisterous for small boats to venture out, and we have very few vessels who try their fortunes on the Grand Banks, especially in winter. In St. John, N. B., the fish market is reported dull, with not much prospect of improvement. Quotations there are virtually about the same that they are here. In Montreal the demand for fish is good, and dealers report an unusually active business. No. 1 Halifax green cod to arrive have been sold at \$5.75, while spot transactions have transpired at \$5.50. At Gloucester, Mass., frozen herring are now in fair supply,

so that no difficulty is experienced in securing bait. A few fares of salt herring have been received from Newfoundland. It is anticipated that the advent of intense cold and the closing of the lakes will cause an improvement in the salt fish trade there. No. 1 mackerel are jobbing there at \$25 to \$38 for No. 1's and ex ras, large codfish \$7 and small at \$5; Newfoundland herring \$3, Nova Scotia large split \$6.50; medium \$4.50; Cape Breton \$7.10, large round \$3.75; medium \$3.

# W. B. ARTHUR & CO.

—IMPORTERS OF—

## Hardware & General Merchandise, MINING SUPPLIES!

Including Dynamite, Powder, Fuse, Detonators, Cotton Waste, Steel, Lubricating Oils, Candles, &c.

SAFES! AMERICAN NEW and SECOND HAND OFFICE SAFES for sale LOW.

### W. B. Arthur & Co.

Successors to W. B. REYNOLDS & CO.

238 to 240 LOWER WATER STREET.

#### MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.		BREADSTUFFS	
SUGARS.			
Cut Leaf	53	Markets remain fairly steady at the late advance, which may be placed at about 15 to 20 cents.	
Granulated	43 to 44	It is scarcely likely that prices will go off much from the present quotations. Oats and mill-feeds are higher too.	
Circle A	42	FLOUR	
White Extra C	4	Manitoba Highest Grade Patents	5.00 to 5.10
Standard	37 to 38	High Grade Patents	4.15 to 4.25
Extra Yellow C	32 to 33	Good 90 per cent. Patents	4.10 to 4.10
Yellow C	30	Straight Grade	3.90 to 4.00
TEA.		Good Seconds	3.30 to 3.40
Congou Common	17 to 19	Graham Flour	3.90 to 4.00
" Fair	20 to 23	Oatmeal	4.10 to 4.10
" Good	25 to 29	Rolled	4.10 to 4.25
" Choice	31 to 33	Kita Dried Cornmeal	2.65 to 2.95
" Extra Choice	35 to 38	In Bond	2.80 to 2.90
Oolong Choice	37 to 39	Rolled Wheat	4.00 to 4.25
MOLASSES.		Wheat Bran, per ton including bags	18.75 to 19.00
Barbadoes	20	Middlings	20.50 to 21.00
Diamond N.	35 to 38	Shorts	18.75 to 19.00
Porto Rico	47	Cracked Corn	25.00 to 29.00
Cienfuegos	33	Ground Oil Cake per ton	30.00 to 31.13
Trinidad	28	Molice	22.00 to 24.00
Antigua	28	Split Peas	4.10
Tobacco, Black	47 to 47	White Beans, per bushel	1.35 to 1.40
Bright	47 to 55	Pot Barley, per barrel	3.80 to 4.00
BISCUITS.		Canadian Oats, choice quality	40 to 41
Pilot Bread	3.00	P. E. Island Oats	39 to 40
Boston and Thin Family	6 1/2	Hay	13.00 to 15.75
Soda	6 1/2	J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head of Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.	
Do in lib. boxes, 50 to case	7 1/2	PROVISIONS.	
Fancy	8 to 15	Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	12.50 to 13.00

#### HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples per bbl, No. 1	2.00 to 2.75
Oranges, Jamaica, bris. New	6.00 to 6.50
Lemons, per case	4.00 to 5.00
Cocoa, new per 100	5.00
Onions crib	2 to 2 1/2
per lb, Canadian	5 to 5 1/2
Dates boxes, new	5 1/2 to 6
Raisins, Valencia, new	10 to 11
Figs, Klms, 5 lb boxes per lb, new	9 to 10
small boxes	8
Prunes Stewing, boxes	2.00 to 2.50
Bananas	2.00 to 2.50

#### C. H. Harvey, 13 & 10 Sackville St.

#### FISH.

	Ex Vesse.	Ex Stor.
MACKEREL—		
Extras	13.00	
No. 1	14.00	
" 2 large	11.50	
" 2	8.00	
" 3 large, Reamed	7.00	8.00
" 3, Reamed	7.00	8.50
" 3 large, Plain	6.75	7.50
" 3 Plain	7.10	8.00
HERRING.		
No. 1 C. B. July	5.00	5.50
" 1 Fair Split	2.00	3.25
" 1 Fall Round	2.00	3.00
" 1 Labrador	0.00	5.00
" 1 Georges Bay	0.00	2.00
" 1 Bay of Islands	0.00	3.00
ALWIVES, No 1	4.00	5.50
SALMON.		
No. 1, W. brl.	16.00	18.00
No. 2, W. brl.	14.00	16.00
" 3, W. brl.	12.00	14.00
Small		
COUPHISH.		
Hard C. B.	3.75	4.25
Western Shore	3.50	4.00
Bank	3.50	4.00
Bay	3.10	3.25
Zwfoundland	3.75	4.20
Haddock	2.50	3.00
Bank & Western	0.00	3.75
HAKE	1.75	2.50
POLLOCK	1.75	2.25
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.	2 1/2	
GREY OIL per gal.	25	13c

#### BUTTER AND CHEESE

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	25
" " in Small Tubs	12 to 14
" " Good, in large tubs, new	15 to 20
" " Store Packed & oversalted	14
Canadian Township	21 to 24
" " Western	18 to 20
Cheese, Canadian	10 1/2
" Antigonish	11

#### SALT.

Factory Filled	\$1.50
Fine Liverpool, bag, from store	60
Liverpool, 4 hhd.,	1.50
Capls	done
Turks Island	1.45
Lisbon	1.40
Coarse W. I.	1.50
Tyran	done

## LIFE'S CHANGES.

BY MARAH ROCKE.

(Continued.)

## CHAPTER II.

"Ray, did you get me a letter to-day?" asked Mabel, one bright, sunny afternoon as he came in, flushed from his rapid walk.

"Why? Did you particularly expect one to-day?"

"Certainly. Let me have it, please," and she held out her hand with an eager look.

"Here it is," and he held it up above her reach, as she stood on tiptoes to grasp it, her dimpled arm, from which the loose sleeve had fallen back, stretched above her head, showing her supple form in all its curves of beauty. "You haven't paid me yet for bringing it," said Ray, as he held it just out of reach of the white fingers.

"What shall I give you—a yankee sixpence?" and she threw him a kiss from the tips of her fingers, as he dropped the letter into her hands.

"Yes, that will do for this time," and he watched her eagerly tear open the envelope and devour its contents, and he wondered what they could be, as he saw the red flush mount to her cheek and brow.

Ah, Ray, the dark days are coming when your young heart will have learned the bitter lesson of sorrow and endurance which must come to us all.

"I am coming to you, darling Mabel," the letter reads, "when the maples are tinged with red, and our old trysting-place in the grove strewn with the bright-hued leaves of October. I will be with you, never to leave you again, I trust. Till you are my own forever. When again I go, I must take my darling wife with me.

Your true lover,

HARRY VANE."

Seated in the hammock, idly swaying to and fro, her mind was a mass of chaotic thought. She had hardly expected just this news in her letter. Harry had certainly meant to stay on where he was yet another year. What could have occurred to make such a change in his plans? Of course she would be glad to see him. She had expected he would make her a short visit, but to be prepared to leave her home on such short notice. It had been a long time, too, since she had seen him, that young lover of hers, and the bright day they had plighted their vows under the maples so far back in the past. It seemed almost like some half-forgotten dream, and yet it had made her very happy.

When he had left her to complete his study of law, she had been so desolate and felt that life had lost all its brightness till he could come to her again; but of late she had not seemed to miss him so much. Life had been so much pleasanter since Ray had been there. He was such an intelligent companion and seemed to understand all her thoughts and feelings and anticipate her wishes almost before they were expressed. Indeed, she fancied she loved him as well as if he had been in truth the brother she tried to think him. But she would be glad to see Harry, and he and Ray would be such friends, and after they were married, they could do so much more for Ray. He could study law with Harry, and having arranged it all to her mind, she went in search of Ray, whom she found helping Aunt Chloe capture a refractory biddy, which, with her fluffy brood, had taken possession of the garden.

"Shoo! Cl'ar right out ob heah; you'se got no bisniss in hesh 'mong my 'materses and cabbage," and, shaking her ample apron, Aunt Chloe soon brought the truants into subjection, while Ray popped the coop over their heads.

Resting her arms on the fence, Mabel watched the operation. How tall Ray had grown, and of late she had seemed to lose her role of teacher and assume rather the attitude of pupil. He had such a masterful, self-confident way of deciding all knotty points, and could not be satisfied with a mere superficial knowledge of whatever he attempted to learn. He must know all the whys and wherefores and delve to the bottom, ere he would be content to leave his subject for another.

She was beginning to look up to him as an authority on whatever branches he had mastered, though she was one year his senior, and to feel a restful confidence in him, that whatever his aim, he would be sure to reach it at last, and well satisfied that his ambition would never be content to rest on lowly heights.

She wondered how the study of law would strike him. Not very favorably, she feared, for his tastes seemed to take an artistic turn. He had a passion for drawing and for music, and in each of these pursuits he had shown decided talent. Many sketches he had taken of the familiar scenes of beauty around their home, and his voice, which had astonished her by its sweetness when she had first heard it, had developed into a rich tenor of great scope and power.

How she dreaded to tell him of Harry's coming, and, yet, it must be done. Seeing her regard him with such an earnest, farseeing gaze, he came up to the fence and, resting his dark eyes on her with a look of inquiry, waited to hear her errand.

"Are you busy now, Ray? If not, can you spare me a half hour or so? I have something I wish to tell you."

"Certainly. Where shall we go to confession? If I am to be priest, let it be in some shady corner, for housing Aunt Chloe's biddies is rather warm work on such a hot day," and springing over the fence he walked by

## PERFECT SATISFACTION.

GENTLEMEN,—I have found B. B. B. an excellent remedy, both as a blood purifier and general family medicine. I was for a long time troubled with sick headache and heartburn, and tried a bottle, which gave me such perfect satisfaction that I have since then used it as our family medicine.

E. BAILEY, North Bay, Ont.

her side down the path to the maple grove, whose leafy verdure was in the full height of its summertime glory.

Unconsciously Mabel's steps turn to the rude seat of knarled branches Harry had fashioned so long ago, and his words came to her with a new significance as she seated herself and looked up at the leafy cover, through which came little flecks of sunshine.

When the bright tints of October had changed them to glowing beauty he would come, and she felt it was far too soon. Silently she sat and mused, until Ray recalled her wandering thoughts.

"I thought you wanted to confess some terrible misdeed, or ask my advice on some important subject," he said, as bending down he gazed quizzically into her face.

"Yes, I do; but I hardly know how to begin. Have you ever heard me speak of Harry Vane, Ray?"

"Never, to my knowledge."

"I ought to have done so long ago, but somehow there never seemed to be any proper opportunity. I shall have to begin at the beginning or you will never understand how it all came about."

"Long ago, it seems very long now, about a year after mamma died, and before you came here, Ray, I became acquainted with Mr. Harry Vane, a young law student of Hamilton. He was spending his summer vacation here at the village with a relative, and there I became acquainted with him. I was so very lonely without mamma, and so desolate, that I welcomed any diversion, and when Mrs. Vane urged me so persistently to make them a visit of a few weeks, I could not resist the temptation. I saw him many times after I returned home, and the end of it all was—the end usually described in all the love stories you read, 'He came; he saw, and he conquered.' When he left it was with my promise to become his wife at some future day, when he should have completed his studies. Since then we have corresponded regularly and I expected a visit from him this fall, but he writes me he shall expect to take me with him when he leaves. It is so unexpected, Ray. What shall I do about it? Why don't you tell me?" she said, as the silence remained unbroken.

He sat with his head on his hand, his eyes bent persistently on the ground, but she could see the glow of color had left the clear cheek and his lips were tightly pressed together, as if to repress any words he might afterward regret to have uttered. As she waited for a reply, he raised his eyes to hers. There was no mistaking the deep look of sorrow with which he regarded her, and he seemed to be striving to read her every thought.

Nervously she sat, her slender fingers twisting themselves together in her lap as she waited some expression of his feelings in words.

"I cannot see what advice you expect or need, Mabel," he said, at last. "You have settled the matter, it seems, and all that remains for me is to wish you the truest happiness and joy in the life you have chosen. I hope he is worthy the love and truth you have given him and will make my little sister very happy," he continued, taking her hands and holding them in a close pressure. "If he is, and is the choice of your heart, all is well, is it not?"

He looked with earnest questioning into her eyes, and, rising, left her with a mute pressure of the hands. Not for a moment longer could he retain his brotherly kindness of manner, and the secret of his love for her must now be buried deep in his own heart. She has made her choice and not a word would he utter to disturb the pleasant relation that existed between them. If she gave no sign that he held a dearer place in her heart than she could give to a brother, she would never know the deep and tender love his own heart felt for her, a far deeper love than a sister could claim, and which had been the mainspring of his life and actions for the three happy years of the past.

Well, they were over now, and he must be alone, to work out this new life problem in solitude. Going hastily to his room, he seated himself by the window to turn the matter over in his mind and decide on his future course of action. Could he endure to stay on after the old fashion, and see Mabel's love and devotion given to another? And yet he would never do to leave her so abruptly. His very haste would tell the tale he wished to hide in his own breast. How hard he had striven to excel, and make himself worthy to ask for her love. Long he sat there, and hardly contested was the battle between his great love and his sense of right, but when Aunt Chloe came to call him to supper, it was with a calm demeanor he descended and joined Mabel.

She, too, had been busily thinking, and her thoughts were not at all pleasant ones, for the tears would come and drop slowly down, one by one, till chiding herself for the ridiculousness of the thing, she jumped up and started for the house.

"One would think I was sorry to see Harry," she said to herself. "I ought to be ashamed of myself, so good as he has been, too."

Nothing more passed between them on the subject that held so great a place in their thoughts for a long time, but Mabel did not make any preparations for immediate departure. Indeed, she wrote to Harry that she couldn't possibly be ready on such short notice, and that he must compromise matters by giving her a little more time, to which he replied that it would be impossible, as his arrangements were all made and could not very well be altered.

The undecided state of her mind was beginning to tell on her health, and the blush-rose tint on her cheeks was giving way to the paler hue of the moss rose. She has lost much of her old vivacious manner, and the pleasant social hours she was once so glad to spend with Ray were things of the past. Indeed she rather seemed to avoid him. The knowledge sent a pang to his

## 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 brand imported. Prigical smokers will not admit this to be the case. The connoisseur knows it. S. Davis & Sons, Montreal.

heart, but he seemed not to remark it, and strove to be his old, genial self when he was with her.

"I do wonder what kin be worritin' de poo' chille," Aunt Chloe said, one morning, when Mabel had left her breakfast almost untasted. "spect she's gwine to hab a fevah. I'll dun gib her a good dose boneset toz when she goes to bed; it's powful good fer de dumps. I allers gibs it to de ole man, an' it fatches 'im out right peart."

Ray laughed as he advised her not to try it on Mabel, as he didn't think it would reach her case. Things were in this unsatisfactory condition, when one evening, as Ray came in from his outdoor duties, he paused by Mabel, who sat partially screened by the fragrant jaspine. "Can you spare a little time for me this evening, little sister?" and his voice lingered with loving cadence on the last word. "I wish to tell you some plans I have made for the future, and see if they meet your approval."

"Certainly; I shall be glad to hear."

He sat down by her side, and taking the little hand in his, as in the olden days, told her of a gentleman he had met that day at the village who wanted to secure an assistant for a surveying tour to be taken in the interest of Granby & Wells, away in the mining regions of northern Michigan.

"The pay is good, and I have a sufficient knowledge of geometry, I think, to undertake it. You know, I must get a start, Mabel," he said, "and it may be a long time before so good an opportunity occurs. You will be going away so soon, now, you will not miss me long, and I have found a strong young fellow to come and help Uncle J. m. Tell me what you think of it, please?"

"I don't know as I have any right to raise objections, Ray. As you say, you have your own work to do, and my objections would have but little weight against your inclinations."

"My inclination, as you call it, would lead me to stay with you, little sister, but you will not need me much longer. It is you who first proposed leaving our home. You know I could not stay on here after you are gone, beside you—you would probably decide to break up the old home entirely. Look at it in its true light, Mabel. As long as you need me, I am more than willing to add to your comfort and happiness, every way possible."

"Why cannot you stay on, then, just as if you were my brother in truth, even if some one else does care for me?"

Why indeed? As he watches the sweet, tearful face raised to his the temptation is almost too strong to tell her the true reason, and let her decide whether she shall go or stay. But, no; though she dreads to have him leave her, and break up old associations, she has given him no evidence that her heart's best love is not given to another, and he will not speak. He must forget, and to do that means to put the safeguard of space between them.

"Will you not bid me God-speed?" he said, as taking her hands in his, he held them tightly. "You can never know the pain it gives me to leave you and this pleasant home where we have been so happy—but it is best." Conquering her emotion, she raised her eyes to his.

"Yes, Ray, I feel it is best. And may all prosperity and happiness be yours. You will not quite forget me?"

"Forget you," and involuntarily he drew her closer to him. "You know that will never be. No other will ever occupy your place in my heart, dear little sister," and bending his head to hers he pressed a kiss on her lips.

"It is getting late, Ray, we must go in," she said, as she drew her hands away from him.

With a low good-night he turned and left her, but she still lingered, apparently forgetting the lateness of the hour, and stifled sobs shook the slender frame.

"He is glad to go," she thought. "He is eager for a change, and I and my small hopes and fears are nothing to him now. How changed he is; he doesn't seem like the Ray of a few short weeks ago. Well, he shall never know how great a grief it is to lose him."

How frail the barrier of misunderstanding that so often separates two loving hearts. How apt we are in supplying motives for every act of those we love, and how far astray our petty jealousies and selfish fears often lead us from the truth.

Meantime, the preparations for Ray's departure went on rapidly, as Mr. Soule was to leave in a week. Great were the lamentations of Uncle Jim and Aunt Chloe when they found they were to lose their favorite.

"Just like all de young folks. Soon's ebber dey's big nuff to airn der salt, dey's up'n off. 'Spect Miss Mabel be gitting too big fer de ole place 'fore long."

Mabel bravely kept her regrets locked in her own heart, and was very kind and gentle to Ray in these last days, but after the good-bye had been spoken, and she found herself free to ask her feelings, she drooped so visibly as to alarm Aunt Chloe, and one morning she found her unable to rise, her cheeks scarlet with fever, and talking rapidly to herself in disconnected sentences.

"See the leaves, Aunt Chloe, all bright, red and yellow. It's too soon, too soon. Take them away, they make my eyes ache so. I know you had to go, but it is so lonely. Ah, those leaves, how they come dropping down on me so fast. They will cover me up. Take them away, won't you?" she called, shrilly.

(To be continued.)

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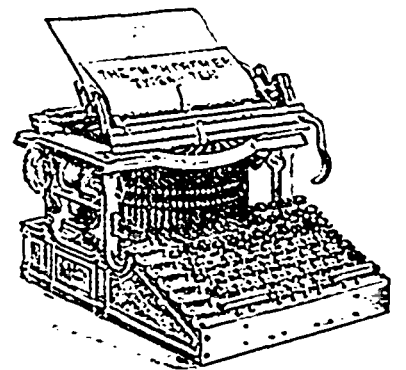
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## A CORNWALL MIRACLE.

HOW AN ESTEEMED CITIZEN REGAINED HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

*Mr. William Moore's Interesting Story—His Friends Despaired of His Recovery, but he Once More Mingles With Them as Hearty as of Yore—A Story Full of Hope for Other Sufferers*

Cornwall Freeholder.

In this age there are few persons who do not take one or more newspapers, and it may be said with equal certainty that there are few who have not read from time to time of the marvellous cures effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. But reading is one thing, and believing what you read is another, and no doubt of the thousands who have read of the Hamilton miracle, the Saratoga miracle, the Calgary miracle and others that have appeared from time to time in the columns of The Freeholder, achieved through the agency of Dr. Williams' marvellous little pellets, many may have laid aside the paper in unbelief. While, however, these may not believe what happened at Saratoga or in Calgary, they would no doubt be convinced if one should bring to their notice a case in their own immediate vicinity where a marvellous cure was effected through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Every one in Cornwall knows Mr. William Moore, who for years has driven the delivery waggon for Mack's Express Mills, and when it was known last winter that his health was failing rapidly, very general regret was expressed by a large section of the community. His voice grew weaker, his laugh less hearty and it appeared that consumption had marked him a victim. At last he was forced to give up work altogether and keep within doors. So things were till late in the summer, when he commenced to get about again, and he steadily improved until he was once more able to take up his calling and work as of yore. What worked so marvellous a change? A veritable miracle it was indeed. Hearing that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had something to do with the case a reporter of The Freeholder called on Mr. Moore at his comfortable home on Eighth Street and fortunately found him at home. Without any preliminary fencing the reporter said to Mr. Moore, "I am glad to see you so hearty and strong again; the last time I saw you it seemed as if your race was run. I have heard that your wonderful recovery is entirely due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills; have you any objection to tell me something about it?"

"No objection at all," said Mr. Moore. "Pink Pills did cure me and I am only too glad to let the world know all about that wonderful medicine. As you know I was a very sick man; indeed my life was despaired of.

MY WORK IS VERY TRYING

and I was forced to be out in all sorts of weather, for people must eat, you know. It often happened that after lifting heavy sacks of flour or grain at the mill, I was in a profuse perspiration, and heated as I was I had to drive out in the face of a fierce storm, or with the thermometer over

so many degrees below zero. A man can't stand that kind of a thing forever, and after a good many warnings I felt that I was forced to quit work. I had heavy colds all the time, severe pains in the back and loins and no appetite whatever, I lost flesh continually until I was, as you remember, a mere shadow of my former self, and everybody that saw me thought I was dying of consumption. I doctorod for a couple of months; had poultices all over me and took a great deal of medicine. I will not say that the doctoring did no good, but it didn't do much, and I felt as if I were never going to get better. At this time my attention was directed to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People by reading an account of a case that seemed little short of a miracle. A sister of my wife had used them and had found them a valuable medicine, and strongly urged me to try them.

I confess that I did so with some reluctance; I had tried so many medicines without benefit that I despaired of finding anything to cure me, but my case was desperate and I yielded to the solicitations of my friends and purchased a supply of pills from Mr. E. H. Brown, the druggist. I had not been taking them very long when I began to notice a difference in myself, and I found my appetite, which had been almost entirely gone, returning. I continued to take the Pink Pills and found my strength returning, something I had despaired of. In a few weeks I had so far improved that I was able to go around, and was constantly gaining strength. I not only relished my food but it did me good, and I saw that I had at last hit upon the right remedy. With a view to make a long story short I continued to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills until my old time strength had fully returned and I was able to go back to work. Since then I have been teaming every day, lifting heavy weights as usual, and I never felt better in my life. This is the whole story and you may spread it freely. I was on the brink of the grave and you see me now. It was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that restored me, and I know them to be a grand medicine, and I would urge everybody whose symptoms are like mine to profit by my experience. My case may not be so wonderful as some I have read of, but it is miracle enough for me, and I can never say enough about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, they are beyond any praise I can give them. I can only

URGE ANY WHO ARE IN DOUBT

to give them a fair trial and I am confident they will never regret it.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling therefrom, the after effects of la grippe, influenza and severe colds, diseases depending on impurities in the blood such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N.

Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2 50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you, and should be avoided.

The public are also cautioned against all other so-called blood builders and nerve tonics, no matter what name may be given them. They are all imitations whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage

from the wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive, as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

## MINING.

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

THE COAL SYNDICATE.—The General Assembly of the Province is now in special session, and in our next issue we hope to be able to lay before our readers the details of the coal mining business which has been the cause of calling them together so early in the year. If owners of coal mines in Cape Breton conclude to sell their mines to an American syndicate, we should say that that was their own business, and if the Government should in any way interfere, we should feel that they were meddling with what did not concern them. We should hail with pleasure the large introduction of capital to properly work our coal mines, thus increasing the output, and we have no patience with the monopoly cry. There are practically unlimited quantities of coal in Cape Breton, outside of the properties that are now being worked and which are reported as bonded to the syndicate. The sale to the syndicate if completed will stimulate the coal business, not depress it, and we believe that many new mines will soon be opened up. We have in this Province immense stores of mineral wealth, but are sorely in need of capital to develop them. Now when, through the sagacity and business enterprise of some of our progressive citizens, millions of capital are about to be invested here, is it not the height of folly to oppose where we should unite in helping the good cause along? The prominent business men in the United States who are reported as connected with the syndicate will, when their attention is once directed to our mines of coal, iron, gold, galena, copper, antimony, manganese, gypsum &c., &c., be induced to invest largely. London capitalists are also turning their attention this way, and with leading business men in both Great Britain and the United States seeking investments in our mines, a very few years will suffice to make this the most prosperous country in the world. At the present writing we do not know the nature of the legislation the government proposes to introduce to encourage the syndicate to complete the purchase of the Cape Breton mines bonded to them, but if it is simply, as outlined by Mr. Whitney, to secure longer leases with a fixed royalty for the whole term, we can see only justice in the concession. The foolish action of the government last session in increasing the royalty on coal, drew, as we predicted it would, attention to the unlimited power the legislature has even to forfeit leases, and the syndicate, wise business men that they are, before investing their millions here, want to be assured that the government will impose no new restrictions.

Oldham.—Norman Logan, the manager of the Rhode Island Co. a Oldham, began work on the Dunbrack lode early in the spring, and since then has been steadily sinking a shaft to tap the pay streak, which he and others firmly believed could be reached on their property at a considerable depth. Month after month the work has gone steadily on, all dead work and no pay quartz, but, not in the least discouraged, he has continued the sinking and now, we are informed, he has received his reward, as the pay streak has been reached and the quartz now being mined is rich in gold. We are unable to give the details of the strike, but its importance cannot be overestimated, as the same pay streak on the Hardman property, immediately adjoining, has yielded from all accounts an astonishing amount of gold. We congratulate the Rhode Island Co. and manager Logan on the success that has rewarded their perseverance.

MONTAGU.—All goes well in the Montagu District. Captain Thomas, Manager of the English Syndicate, Limited, is rapidly placing the Annand Mine in shape for systematic mining, and the ore being crushed is giving good returns. On the Symon-Kaye Syndicate property all is activity, and Manager Alex. McQuarrie will soon be making his report at the Mines Office. Mr. Nissen has completed the mill for the Salisbury Company, and it will soon be pounding the gold out of the large supply of quartz already raised to the surface.

THE SYMON-KAYE SYNDICATE, LD.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held in London on 29th December at the offices of the company, Mr. P. C. Don in the chair. Upwards of half the shareholders attended, and after the present position of works had been explained by the Chairman and Mr. A. Woodhouse, it was moved to raise the sum of £5000 on floating debentures to provide a working capital. Very considerable support was offered in the room, and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks

to the chairman and directors for the very satisfactory progress made with the property.

**COUNTRY HARBOR.**—The St. John Company, formerly managed by Mr. R. McNaughton, who vainly tried to find the pay streak on their property which has yielded so largely on the adjoining Copeland areas—has at last found the pay streak, and it is reported as being richer even than on the Copeland areas. Varied accounts of the discovery reach us, but the most authentic gives the credit to George Stuart, the well-known gold mining expert of Truro. It is stated he took his bearings most carefully in the Copeland workings, and then lined off the situation of the lead on the St. John areas. He drove a stake where the shaft should be sunk, and it was while sinking this shaft that the pay streak was cut. Other accounts say that Mr. McNaughton had from the bottom of his shaft drifted in exactly the wrong direction and missed the lead which had been shifted by a break. On drifting in the other direction the lead was cut. We give both stories and should like to know which is correct.

**MALAGA.**—Mr. G. A. Wade deposited a fine brick of gold weighing 110 ounces with the Merchants' Bank of Halifax, last Thursday, from the mines of the Molega Mining Co.—*Gold Hunter.*

**HOW THE "CANADIAN MINING REVIEW" SECURES ORIGINAL ITEMS.**—"In the Dec. number of the *Mining Review*, under the heading of 'From our own correspondents,' appears the *Journal's* account of the fire which occurred in the Drummond tunnel. We do not object, as a rule, to our contemporaries appropriating without credit what appears in our columns, but we must draw the line sometimes. We draw it here, chiefly, lest it might be thought that the *Review's* correspondent lodged within the precincts of this office. We would not for a moment have it thought that the *Journal* has any connection, however indirect, with the *Review*.—*Stellarton Journal and News.*"

**FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.**—A lump of magnetic iron ore, weighing 970 pounds, was taken from the George's River iron mines and delivered at the station one day last week. This excellent specimen of our Cape Breton iron will be forwarded by the local government to the world's fair at Chicago.—*Exchange.*

**CARIBOO.**—An amusing incident is told about one of the shareholders in Cariboo, who it is said (or who says himself) has been bothered by friends writing for knowledge about purchasing the now offered stock. Meeting one of them on the street one day last week, he was delighted to hear that his friend had decided to invest, hastily whipping out his notebook he waited with the patience of a "Knight of the Grip-sack," but what was his surprise when after a half hour of deliberation his rural friend astounded him by the startling news, that "He and his two sons had decided to take a share between them." Considering that a single share is valued at \$1 the day is to be considered a Red Letter Day in his business career. The glances he now casts at his rural friend on their meeting are almost as dark as the raven plumage of a "Crowe."—*Truro Guardian.*

**TRURO COAL MINING COMPANY.**—John Douglas Esq., coal mining expert of Stellarton, now employed by the Truro Coal Mining Company at North River, visits the mine every week. Mr. Douglass reports that along with the coal, the slope contains a great quantity of fire clay of a superior quality, several bricks made of it are reported to be A 1.

Mr. William Todd, mining engineer, has located the place for the tunnel at Waugh River, which he will have opened out and all things ready for mining purposes in the spring. He is well backed up by an English company of large capital.—*Truro Guardian.*

**ISAAO'S HARBOR.**—The North Star Gold Mining Company has been reconstructed, and under the new management active work has been resumed. The first clean up yielded 165 ozs. gold, the quartz averaging one ounce two pennyweights per ton.

**TORBROOK.**—T. Messenger has leased his farm to a N. S. Company, who intend commencing work soon, as the ore is considered very valuable, and being on the top of a mountain affords a fine chance to mine and tunnel. Just after Mr. Messenger had leased he received a telegram from another party offering him \$25,000 for the ore on his place. He was, of course, sorry that he had leased. Such offers as these show the value of the ore.

**THE COAL SYNDICATE.**—The *Boston Herald* has a long article on the Cape Breton coal deal, which may or may not be correct. We quote below from the article, as the information is interesting if not strictly reliable:—"Last winter the Nova Scotia legislature gave extraordinary and unprecedented privileges in a charter to a company to be known as 'The Old Provincial Mining and Transportation Company, limited.' The men to whom that charter was granted were D. J. Kennelly, James McVey and Christain S. Keefe. Its provisions attracted little attention at the time, as no one dreamed that it would ever be utilized. Mr. Kennelly's was the only name known to the public. The other two men are unknown to the commercial and financial world. But it now appears that this charter was the counterpart of the last two clauses in the general mining act previously referred to, and that it so passed into the control of wide awake American capitalists. No such privileges were ever before given to any company in Nova Scotia or any other country. It authorized them to mine, quarry, work, mill, and prepare for sale, and to carry, sell and deal in coal, iron, copper, copper ores, manganese and other minerals; to carry on the trade

of mine and coal owners, iron masters, founders and smelters, and to transport freight and passengers by land or water. They could acquire and operate existing mines, open new ones; purchase, construct and operate railways, steamers or vessels; build and operate telegraph and telephone lines; acquire any business or equipment within the objects of the company; and do nearly everything else they wanted to in the prosecution of their scheme. The capital stock was placed at only \$500,000, but the majority of the stock holders could at any time increase that capital to any amount they might think the wants of the company required. Any property or plant purchased or constructed might be paid for in non-assessable, paid up stock. The charter further authorized the company to issue bonds to the extent of the whole of its stock. The only limit that appears to have been made was to provide that the company should not commence operations until 20 per cent of its capital stock (\$500,000,) is subscribed and 25 per cent of such subscriptions paid up.

Immediately after the extraordinary privileges conceded in this chapter received the assent of the crown through Lieut.-Gov. Daly, pipes were laid for getting options on Cape Breton collieries, producing 1,000,000 tons of coal per annum. These negotiations, conducted by Messrs. Pearson and White, were continued, with unvarying success, until options on the following properties were obtained at, it is reported, the prices set opposite:

The Gowrie mine .....	\$ 270 000
Caledonia mine .. .. .	300,000
Glace Bay mines.....	550 000
International and Bridgeport mines.....	600,000
Ontario mine.....	50 000
Old Sydney mines.....	1,000,000
Victoria mines.....	250,000

Forfeits of \$5,000 and \$10,000 paid by checks of Mr. Whitney were put up on these options, until \$100,000 was placed in the enterprise. This money was paid two days before the last presidential election. Every working colliery in Cape Breton was in the deal, except the old Reserve, owned by the Sydney and Louisburg company. The directors of that company placed their figure so high—\$1,500,000—that the syndicate thought the game was not worth the candle. Instead of getting an option at the figures given, they quietly set to work to buy up a majority of the stock held in England. It is not certain that they will finally include the old Sydney mine—originally worked by the French two centuries ago, and now owned by the General Mining Association—as that is not believed to be worth the price asked; and the deposit in that case may be forfeited. Not only were all the working collieries bonded, but also most of the valuable undeveloped areas, and control of the others are now being obtained. Thus the Bostonians have practically acquired the entire coal field of Cape Breton, with the advantage of being able to ship all the year round from Little Glace Bay harbor and Louisburg.

It appears that Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co., who have agreed to take the new company's bonds, are not satisfied with the authority of the government to fix the period of the lease and the rate of royalty, as a subsequent government might change the conditions, and they want those conditions enacted into a statute before they accept the bonds. As the options on the mines will expire at an early day, the extraordinary session of the legislature has been called to deal with the subject, an instance that has not been known in Nova Scotia for a quarter of a century. This fact is suggestive of the importance of the deal, and of the necessity for its immediate ratification, as the legislature would convene in ordinary session in six or seven weeks.

Almost a century ago, Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, a noble remedy, was first made known.

# INGERSOLL

AND

# Sergeant

# Rock

# Drills.




**AIR COMPRESSORS, HOISTING PLANTS,**  
**COAL MINE MACHINES,**  
**BOILERS, AIR RECEIVERS,**  
**And Complete Plants for**  
**Mining, Tunnelling and Quarrying.**

Halifax, June, 1892. **AUSTEN BROS.**

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**COLD MINING MACHINERY A SPECIALTY.**

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IMPROVED ROTARY SAW MILLS.  
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NEW STYLES, IN PLAIN & FANCY WOODS, Constantly Arriving.

PRICES AND TERMS TO SUIT EVERYBODY:

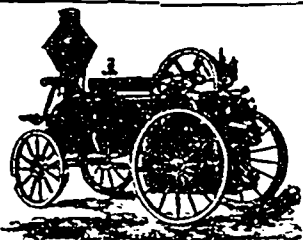
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SOOTHING SYRUP

has been used by Millions of Mothers  
for their children while Teething for over  
Fifty Years. It soothes the child, softens the  
gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and  
is the best remedy for diarrhoea.  
Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.



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PURE, WHOLESOME,

WELL-PROPORTIONED!

George Lawson,

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

1893.

## To Smokers.

We beg to tender our thanks to smokers for their hearty appreciation of our efforts in the past to furnish them with the Highest Grade Goods consistent with prices charged, and to assure them that no effort will be spared to continue to cater with only the choicest of the market of the world abroad. Our brands this year will be found even better than ever. Our name is a guarantee of the best value at lowest prices.

We buy no CHEAP tobacco. Quality at any price is our motto, not quantity at the lowest prices. We do not manufacture CHEAP cigars. Our goods are High Grade. Cost no more to the consumer than Cigars of greatly inferior quality that are persistently foisted upon the public by some dealers for the sake of additional gain.

When you ask for our brands "Cable Extra," "Kicker," "Mungo," "Madre E-Hijo," "El Padre," "La Cadena," and "La Flora," Clear Havana Cigars, the cream of the Havana crops, you secure yourself against inferior value.

Those dealers who state they are "just out," or don't handle them, or have better value, etc., are the ones who are not satisfied with a reasonable profit.

By in-isting upon having our brands you protect yourself.

With best wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

We beg to remain,

Very gratefully yours,

S. DAVIS & SONS.

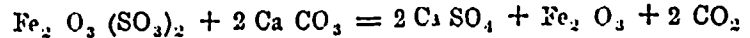
## MINING.

### THE CHEMISTRY OF GOSSAN.

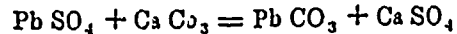
Written for the Engineering and Mining Journal by Stephen H. Emmens

(Continued.)

Secondly, it must be remembered that carbonic acid gas is present in the atmosphere, and that water falling through or exposed to the air becomes more or less charged with it. The carbonated water has a powerfully solvent action upon limestone, which is present to a greater or less degree in most rocks and soils. Hence, among the chemical influences to which the outcrop of a mineral vein are exposed must be reckoned that of water charged with carbonate of lime. This acts upon the precipitated basic sulphate thus:



forming a deposit of sulphate of lime (*anhydrite* when anhydrous, and *gypsum* when containing water) and ferric oxide, and setting free the carbonic acid. If other sulphates be present and be decomposed by the carbonate of lime, the tendency is to form carbonates of their metals rather than for the carbonic acid to escape. Thus, in the case of sulphate of lead (*anglesite*), which is virtually insoluble in water, and therefore remains in the place previously occupied by its parent, galena, the reaction is

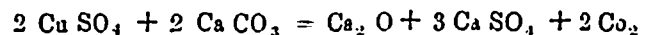


The lead carbonate (*cerusite*) thus formed is soluble in water charged with carbonic acid gas, but is much less soluble in the same water if containing carbonate of lime. Accordingly, the tendency will be for the lead to be carried away from the outcrop and to be deposited in the form of carbonate wherever the transporting water comes into contact with limestone.

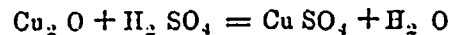
Copper sulphate is in like manner converted into copper carbonate, which is found in the form of *malachite* and *azurite*; zinc sulphate furnishes zinc carbonate (*smithsonite*), and nickel sulphate takes the form of a hydrous basic carbonate known as *zaratite*.

Copper, however, in addition to the normal sulphate, is capable of forming a basic sulphate,  $\text{Cu SO}_4 \cdot 3\text{Cu (OH)}_2$ , which, under the name of *brochantite*, is frequently found in nature associated with malachite and native copper, and has been artificially produced by Meunier (*Compt. Rend.* 86, 626, 1878) by the action of a solution of normal copper sulphate upon galena for 11 months. In the case I have supposed, therefore, a formation of brochantite will occur, and this, when acted upon by a solution of carbonate of lime, will produce malachite or azurite, together with cupric hydrate  $\text{Cu (OH)}_2$  or  $\text{Cu O, H}_2 \text{O}$ , which is the ordinary tenorite or black copper of the miners, a soft, pulverulent, black, earthy mass, always found in the upper parts of veins that have contained chalcocopyrite.

Again, it must be borne in mind that the first stage of oxidation of sulphur is the formation of  $\text{So}_2$ , which is capable of combining with bases to form sulphites. Hence, calcium sulphite is one of the agents to whose influences our supposed vein outcrop will be subjected. The combined effect of this and calcium carbonate upon copper sulphate is as follows:



or, in other words, we have a production of free carbonic acid, *anhydrite* (or *gypsum* when hydrated), and *cuprite* ( $\text{Cu}_2 \text{O}$ ), the ordinary "red oxide" so frequently found in mines. And this cuprite, when acted upon by sulphuric acid, will yield a deposit of metallic copper, thus:



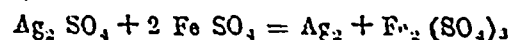
so that the occurrence of particles and flakes of native copper may be looked for in our gossan.

This separation of native copper may also be effected by the action of ferrous sulphate on cuprite, as may be seen by the following equation:



so that in this case a deposit of ferric oxide would take place in addition to the formation of native copper.

No similar reaction takes place with nickel or zinc compounds, and therefore we should not expect to find these metals in our gossan in the native state. Lead, however, is occasionally found native in small quantities; and as it is capable of forming a sub-oxide  $\text{Pb}_2 \text{O}$ , which, by the action of  $\text{H}_2 \text{SO}_4$ , is decomposed into lead sulphate and metallic lead, the formation may be similar to that described in the case of metallic copper. It is, however, customary to regard native lead as having probably been found by the deoxidizing action of the arsenious anhydride  $\text{As}_2 \text{O}_3$ . Gossans rarely, if ever, contain it. With gold and silver the case is different. The first-named of these metals is a frequent constituent of pyrite, while the latter is an equally frequent constituent of galena and blende. Whether, when thus occurring, they exist in a free state as metallic particles mechanically included in the surrounding ore, or whether they are in chemical combination with some other element or elements, is a moot question. If they be native, they will for the most part remain in the gossan, by reason of their being comparatively inoxidizable and insoluble. And if they exist as sulphides and pass into solution, they are at once precipitated in the metallic state by the action of ferrous sulphate, thus:



Accordingly, it may be expected that whatever gold and silver the original vein matter contained will ultimately be found in the gossan, an expectation which is always completely realized.

(To be continued.)

**CHESS.**

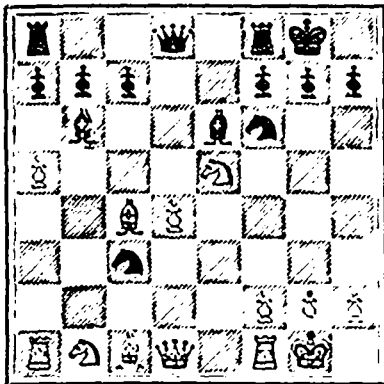
Solution of Problem No. 145: Kt to QKt4. Solved by C. W. L. and W. Holloway.

**GAME No. 149**

Mr. W. Lawson's game—one of 20 played simultaneously at the Coffee Palace by Mr. F. J. Leo.

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| LEE.         | LAWSON.     |
| 1 P to K4    | P to K4     |
| 2 KKt to B3  | QKt to B3   |
| 3 B to B4    | B to B4     |
| 4 P to QKt4  | B to Kt3    |
| 5 P to QR4   | Kt takes P! |
| 6 Castles    | KKt to B3   |
| 7 P to B3    | P to Q4     |
| 8 P takes P  | QKt takes P |
| 9 Kt takes P | B to K3     |
| 10 P to Q4   | Castles     |
| 11 P to R5   | Kt takes P! |

[See diagram.]



What a surprise, this fine combination, to Mr. Leo, who had not met Mr. Lawson before.

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| Leo.           | Lawson.      |
| 12 Kt takes Kt | B takes QP   |
| 13 B takes B   | B takes KKt! |
- If P takes B then 14 Q to Kt3 &c, or if B takes QKt, many a pit-fall—such as—13...B takes QKt, 14, B takes P ch, K to R sq, 15, Q to Kt3, B takes R, 16, Kt to Kt6 ch, P takes Kt, 17, Q to KR3 ch, Kt to R4, 18, B takes P, Q to Q4, 19, B takes Kt, K to Kt sq, 20, B to Kt6, &c.
- |                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 14 B takes P ch | R takes B   |
| 15 B to Kt2     | Q takes Q   |
| 16 QR takes Q   | Kt to Kt5   |
| 17 P to Kt3?    | QR to KB sq |
| 18 R to Q2      | B takes Kt  |

A let-off. Mr. Lawson might have played Kt to K6, 19, R to Ksq, Kt to QB5, &c, winning easily.

- |               |           |
|---------------|-----------|
| 19 B takes B  | Kt to B3  |
| 20 B takes Kt | R takes B |
| 21 R to Q7    | KR to B2  |
| 22 KR to Qsq  | R takes R |
- Bad. P to KR3 was required.
- |              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| 23 R takes R | R to QBsq |
| 24 P to KB4  | P to QR3  |
| 25 K to B2   | P to QK4  |
- Better P to QKt3, then P takes P, P takes P, R to Kt7, R to B3, &c.
- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| 26 K to K3  | P to Kt5  |
| 27 K to Q4  | P to B4ch |
| 28 K to B4  | R to Ktq  |
| 29 R to Q3  | R to Kt4  |
| 30 P to Kt4 | R takes P |
| 31 P to R4  | R to Kt4? |
| 32 P to Kt5 | K to B2   |
| 33 P to B5  | P to Kt3? |

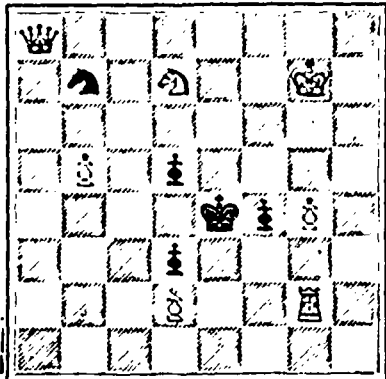
Mr. Lawson in the hurry to get away makes a series of weak moves without any fixed purpose, K to K2 would have been better.

- |               |           |
|---------------|-----------|
| 34 P to B6    | R to R4   |
| 35 It to Q7ch | K to Ksq  |
| 36 R to QKt7  | R to Kt4  |
| 37 R to K7ch  | K to Bsq  |
| 38 K to Kt3   | R to Ktsq |
| 39 R takes P  | P to R4   |
- A fatal blunder.
- 40 R to R8ch and

Mr. Lawson resigns a game which some moves previously seemed a gift for him.

**PROBLEM 147.**

Mirror of American Sports.  
Black 5 pieces.



White 7 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

**JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT**

UNLIKE ANY OTHER.  
As much

For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.  
In 1810

Originated by an Old Family Physician.  
Think Of It. In use for more than Eighty Years, and still leads. Generation after Generation have used and blessed it. Every Traveler should have a bottle in his satchel.  
Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous headache, Diphtheria, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Lacerations, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne relief and speedy cure.  
Every Mother should have Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in the house for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Cramps and Pains liable to occur in any family without cost. It has many other uses. Relieves all Summer Complaints like the "Blue Pills," cost paid; 6 bottles for \$1.00. Sent by Express, paid. L. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

Have you tried the  
**'Cable Extra'**  
CIGAR?

**GILLETT'S**  
PURE  
POWDERED 100%  
**LYE**  
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.  
Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds of Soda.  
Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.  
L. W. GILLETT, Toronto

**DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS**

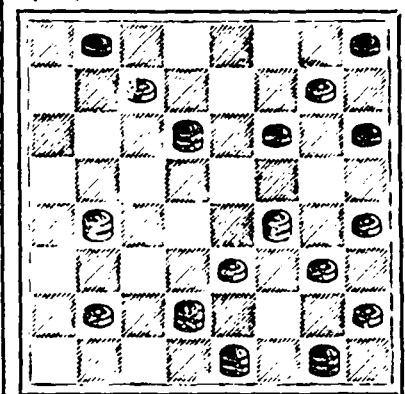
All communications to this department must be addressed directly to the Checker-Editor, Mr. W. Forsyth, 36 Grafton St.

No. 10 of Vol. 1 of *The Workman*, a weekly paper published in St. John, N. B., has reached us. In this number appears an excellent column of checkers, which it announces that it intends to keep up in each issue. It continues—"It is our intention to place this column in the front rank of Canadian checker literature" We wish the *Workman* every success with its new column, and congratulate our sister city on having a paper that will give checkers a regular place among its departments. We have placed you on our exchange list.

Ephraim H. Humphreys, Trenton  
—Your solution to Problem 311 was correct.

**PROBLEM No. 314.**

By "First Position" in Liverpool Mercury competition.  
Black men 1, 4, 11, 12, Kings 10, 26, 31, 32.



White men 6, 8, 20, 23, 24, 25, 28, Kings 17, 19.

White to play and win. The Ch. Ed. Mercury remarks:—"White it will be seen, is a piece ahead, and, if he can retain it, he will, of course, win without introducing the composer's decisive manœuvres. Can he win two ways?"

**SOLUTION.**

PROBLEM 312—The position was:—black men 1, 3, 7, 12, 20, King 32; white men 9, 18, 26, 27, 30, 31; white to play and draw.

18	15	2	7	10	6	16	23
32-23	11-18	16-19	12-16				
26	19	19	15	11	16	6	2
1-5	12-16	20-24	16-20				
9	6	7	11	16	20	23	19
3-8	8-12	23-27	24-27				
6	2	15	10	20	16	31	24
7-11	18-23	a-27-32	20-27				

drawn.  
a Black does well to give up the piece at this stage. Otherwise he might easily lose the game.

**GAME 200 "Unclassified."**

Played between Mr. James Lees, Sr., of Dalmelington and Mr. Wright of Ayr, Scotland, in a match of thirty games, for a small stake, Mr. Lees having the black and Wright the white.

11-15	12-19	8-11	2-11
22	17	27	23
9-14	19-24	11-15	24-31
25	22	28	19
8-11	15-24	15-19	white
17	13	22	18
11-16	4-8	7-16	wins.
24	20	18	9
16-19	5-14	19-24	
23	16	32	28

Although Mr. Lees gained the advantage of being three games ahead in the early part of the contest, still Mr. Wright finally succeeded in drawing the match. We confess to being curious to know if the James Lees, Jr., whose name we frequently meet in connection with checkers, is a son of James Lees, Sr., the famous checkerist of thirty years ago.

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

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.

**POWELL'S PIMPLE PILLS**  
Act Like Magic  
... IN REMOVING ALL...  
**BLEMISHES**  
FROM THE SKIN.  
PRICE 25 CENTS.  
For sale by all Drug stores, or sent on receipt of price, by HATTIE & MYLUS, HALIFAX, CANADA

Halifax Printing Co.,  
165 Hollis St.  
Halifax.



## CITY CHIMES.

It has been announced that Halifaxians were, in the near future, to have the pleasure of hearing again the sweet voiced singer who in days gone by charmed all music lovers of our city. I now have from a reliable source the information that the many citizens who had been looking forward to the coming visit of Mrs. Blackmore, nee Miss Louise Laine, are to be deprived of the pleasure they had anticipated, and that for the present season at least all arrangements for the concert in which Mrs. Blackmore was to take part are off. Judging from the many expressions of pleasure when the musical public was made aware that negotiations were being made for the reappearance of the favorite singer in Halifax, regret will be generally felt at the indefinite postponement of Mrs. Blackmore's visit.

This evening and to-morrow evening the Academy of Music stage will be occupied by the Lilywhite Minstrels in connection with the Leicestershire Band, and probably the hall will be well filled by appreciative audiences on both occasions. The entertainments are to be under distinguished patronage. The full band of the regiment will take part in the programme, which is an excellent one, and the performances promise to be thoroughly enjoyable.

The boys who have this winter been spending their leisure hours in the gymnasium of the Y. M. C. A. of this city, and thus combining enjoyment and profit, have greatly increased in number. The class is now so large that the instructor has found it necessary to divide it, and will devote four afternoons each week instead of two as formerly to the work of this branch, if suitable arrangements can be made. Boys who are studying and boys who are working, in fact all boys, need physical training, and cannot fail to reap in the future the benefits of the work they are doing in the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium. The other classes are well attended. To-morrow afternoon the boys are to enjoy a sleigh drive around the city if the weather permits and the snow remains, and will, no doubt, have a jolly time.

The carnival has been postponed until the 30th inst.

Some time ago it was announced that a Calico Ball was to be held in Halifax, the proceeds of which would be divided between the Church Hospital, the Halifax Infirmary, and a Military Hospital in England. Now, while the society belles of our city might hail with delight the opportunity of dancing for sweet charity's sake, they would hardly appreciate the limiting of the gorgeousness of their apparel to plain calico, though the oft quoted saying that "beauty unadorned is most adorned" remains undisputed. Hence the later announcements are of a "fancy dress ball" in arranging costumes for which both ladies and gentlemen may exercise their own judgment. The affair comes off on Wednesday of next week in the Masonic Hall, and is to be under the patronage of General Sir John Ross, G. C. B., His Honor the Lieut Governor, the Attorney General, Justice Weatherbe, Justice Townshend and Colonel Ryan and officers of the Royal Artillery. The band of the Leicestershire regiment will furnish the music, and any dancer who has ever tripped to the perfect music of this military band will appreciate the arrangement made with it for the coming festive occasion. There are a few people who sadly shake their heads or make sarcastic comments that it is thought necessary to indulge in the "sinful and worldly amusements" that charitable organizations may be supplied with funds, but happily these well meaning citizens are in the minority. The charity ball promises to be a success, and I, for one, sincerely hope it will be. The tickets are not high priced, \$1.75 for gentlemen and \$1.25 for ladies, and as the ladies who have them for sale are all well known among the "400" of our city, the sales will no doubt be very satisfactory.

Gentle old-fashioned winter weather is this week being experienced in Halifax, and I think I am safe in adding is very acceptable. We are apt to shiver and grumble, wish it were June etc., but after all, as it isn't June, but midwinter, I think the majority of those who enjoy good health prefer the present clear frosty air to mild, enervating, unseasonable weather. The sleighing is good, the toboggan slides in excellent order, the rink in its full glory, and the youths and merry maidens of the city have been taking full advantage of the opportunities offered for sport.

Another tobogganing accident! Oh how the croakers will ring in their never falling I told-you-so. The hill known as Collins' has offered most tempting facilities for the enjoyment of this fascinating but dangerous sport, and it was a merry party that gathered for a couple of hours' amusement on Tuesday evening. The accident by which a popular young lady had her leg broken in two places was the old story of a fence and a toboggan with its precious load colliding. The sympathy of many friends will go out to the unfortunate sufferer of Tuesday evening's mishap, who will probably be confined to the house for some weeks to come. The old fashioned "double runner" is looked upon with scorn by the young people of the day, who in their enthusiasm for the toboggan, forget the days when comfortably seated with a jolly crowd of companions on a long board connecting two sleds, the height of enjoyment in the coasting season was reached. The good old coasters are now left to the small boys and girls, and the grown-ups prefer the later invention of toboggans, but all the same, taken all in all, the old style was in almost every respect the better. The spice which danger adds to the fun is not worth the risk of broken limbs, but so long as one experiences is not a warning to others, and each believes that he or she is sure to escape all injury, it is wasting time to set forth the folly of deliberately running into danger.

The Semi Centennial celebration of Mount Allison College takes place in the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening next. R. C. Weldon, Esq., Ph. D., M. P., is to occupy the chair for the evening, and addresses are to be given by Rev. A. Carman D. D., D. Allison, Esq., L. L. D., Benjamin Russell Esq., M. A., Q. C., and Rev. D. M. Johnson, M. A. The graduates and friends of Mount Allison will no doubt enjoy a pleasant evening, and the interest in the welfare of the institution be deepened.

"We may live without poetry, music and art,  
We may live without conscience, and live without heart,  
We may live without friends, we may live without books,  
But civilized man cannot live without cooks."

So said the poet Meredith, and I am strongly of the opinion that civilized man has by experience proved the truth of at least the last line above quoted. In the advance in educational lines Halifax is keeping well abreast of the times, and our educational institutions are subjects of pride to every patriotic citizen. Our young men and women are taking advantage of the many opportunities afforded them to gratify their ambitions, and to attain high educational standards, and should be encouraged in their every effort in this line; but the fact stands boldly out that "civilized man cannot live without cooks." The servant girl question has been discussed in all its pros and cons, until it has become a subject for the jokewriter, and yet the problem of how to have well cooked meals has not been solved. This difficulty does not always lie wholly with the servants, for though the mistress may be able to detect the slightest defect in the food cooked for her table, yet if she know not how to instruct her cook to remedy the defects, she must necessarily be wholly at the mercy of her servants, who, alas, as every house keeper in Halifax knows only too well, are in almost every case very far from perfection. A really good cook can at any time in Halifax command high wages and find a good home, as it is apparent that to both mistresses and servants of Halifax, the proposed establishment of a cooking school in our city is a matter of interest. Plans have been made to open the school on February first, with a teacher from South Kensington, London, who is now at the school of cooking in Montreal. The price for a ticket for the course of twelve lessons has been fixed at six dollars, and the tickets can be obtained at Mrs. J. W. Longley's, South St. I understand that it has been decided that unless the first fifty tickets are sold this week, and the money deposited in the bank, the school at Montreal will be telegraphed not to send the teacher, as the promoters of the school do not feel inclined to take the responsibility upon their shoulders of meeting the necessary expenses. I feel sure if the young women of Halifax think of this matter seriously, and if the mothers carefully consider the advantages their daughters would derive from such a practical course of instruction, the demand for membership tickets will far exceed the highest anticipations of the ladies who have interested themselves in the establishment of the school. In my opinion it would be a state of affairs much to be deplored if the women of Halifax do not manifest sufficient interest in the movement to firmly establish the Halifax School of Cooking.

The second concert of the Orpheus Club, which took place at the Orpheus Hall on Tuesday evening last, attracted a large, but not an altogether appreciative, audience. The truth is that many persons who attend these concerts frankly acknowledge that much of the music is beyond their comprehension, but then you know it is a nice place to go and see one's friends. It is the fashionable thing to do, and as the music is educative I am glad that it is so. In listening to the Orpheus Club with the Ladies' Auxiliary one cannot fail to be struck with the individuality of the conductor as reflected in the rendition of the choruses. Unimpassioned, well-balanced and painstaking himself he impresses these qualities upon the club and the results are very marked. The choruses are unquestionably carefully rendered, and the voices are well-balanced, but they sometimes lack the musical fervor which is commonly known as "soul." Without this quality they can be admired, but they never can inspire an audience with any deeper feeling than admiration. "Night" was capitally rendered and so for that matter was the now celebrated "Cavalleria Rusticana;" but the poor rendition of the "Lady of Shalott" made one desire to have the partnership between Tennyson and Bédard dissolved. Miss Homer's selections were unattractive, and for my own part I wish the lady would be less ambitious and would give us something that would better display her unquestionable dramatic talent. Fraulein Griziosa Unbekant, alias Miss Beatrice Whidden, performed an exquisite little violin solo, the rendition of which stamped her as one of Nova Scotia's most promising musicians. The orchestra, under the leadership of Herr Klingensfeld, did some grand work, and both the club and the leader deserve great credit for the improvement which is so manifest. Judging by the applause the orchestral rendering of Strauss' Blue Danube Waltzes was much appreciated. The time was perfect, at least so everybody said, and everybody knew, because the orchestra kept precisely the same time as the audience. A little more heat in the hall and a little more musical enthusiasm among the performers would make these Orpheus concerts exceedingly enjoyable to your truthful but friendly critic.

CHIRS.

## LUCK IN SEEDS.

"I didn't have very good luck with my seeds last year," a farmer was heard to say. This gives rise to the question. How many poor crops can be attributed to luck in the selection of seeds? Buying seed is an important factor in farming and should receive the careful judgment and consideration of the farmer. It is almost always impossible to distinguish the good from the bad in seeds by sight, and the only infallible guide for the planter is the reliability of the seedman. D. M. Ferry & Co., of Windsor, Ont., have for many years been the leading seed house of this country, and their reliability is unquestioned. They issue a book annually which contains a complete digest of the very latest gardening knowledge by the best authorities. The 1893 edition is handsomely illustrated and contains information about the selection and planting of seeds which will prove of the greatest value to everyone planting a garden or farm. It is mailed free to anyone making application to the firm's address.