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A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

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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.

TWO NEW PROCESSES—All old-fashioned methods of ordinary business seem to be passing out of date. A clever Hungarian inventor now claims that he has devised a method of spinning ordinary wood pulp into yarn, from which all varieties of so called "cotton goods" may be manufactured. Waste, rags, soap, paper, &c., can all be used in the manufacture of the yarn, and the whole mass can be dyed an even color before the spinning takes place. It is thought that if the new methods are practicable, the whole textile industry will of necessity be revolutionized.

FUN FOR THE SCOTCHMAN—The proprietors of the Dundee *Weekly News* are evidently men of the approved modern progressive stamp. Their latest scheme for popularizing their paper and for benefitting the public is a most interesting one, and one that bids fair to boom the paper in its Scottish constituency. A party of workmen of various callings is to be selected by the readers of the paper to visit the World's Fair and examine for themselves the methods and work of their American brothers. The trip will include a short stay in some of the larger cities in Canada as well as in the Western States, and the magnificent falls of Niagara are also to be visited. As the entire expense of the party is to be borne by the proprietors of the *News*, it is probable that there will be many applicants for the free trip. The project is both philanthropic and practical, and will probably prove beneficial to many beside the men who are to be chosen as the paper's representatives.

AN EXPENSIVE PROCESS—A glance at the rapidly-increasing pension fund of the United States must be far from encouraging to the tax-payers. There are still 20 widows and two daughters of soldiers of the original Revolution to be supported. The existence of widows, or indeed even of daughters of the generation far away, is puzzling at this day, and it is with surprise that we note that it was not until 1869 that the two last veterans of the war expired at the ripe ages of 105 and 109 years. Many of these soldiers must have married young wives when well advanced in years, else the present score of widows could never have existed. From the war of 1812 there are 165 soldiers left to draw on the fund, and over 6,000 widows to be supported. The survivors and widows of the Mexican war number respectively 15,215 and 7,282. The Rebellion has a quota of well over 400,000 claimants for pensions, and a second lot of over 300,000 who demand an increased pension. In some Western States the number of

pensions granted outnumbered the soldiers enlisted, but the discrepancy can be accounted for by the Westward movement of the population. The estimate of pensions to be paid out annually for the next few years is a cool \$200,000,000.

COMMERCIAL UNION—The establishment of the long-desired Australian Steamship service between the Island Continent and British Columbia is at last an assured fact, the first steamer of the new route being advertised to leave Sydney for Canada on or before May 10th. The establishment of the new line is due in great part to the energetic work of Sir George Dibbs, who for many years has been urging this trade connection. The subsidy of \$125,000 offered by the Canadian Government has been received by a prominent Australian firm who are backing the enterprise. There is little doubt if matters are properly managed a paying trade may be diverted from the United States to Canada. As yet the Canadian trade with Australia has been a mere bagatelle, while the neighboring Republic has in one year imported some six millions and odd dollars worth, and exported double that amount to the far away colony. The exports from the United States have included agricultural implements, beer and ale, fish, furniture of all descriptions, machinery, oil, timber, and many other staple lines, in which our Canadian dealers can defy competition. The imports, which include raw wool, tin, coal and kangaroo skins, can be conveyed swiftly to their destinations by means of the new steamship company and the C. P. R. service. There seems no ground to doubt that the new line, if intelligently used, will be of lasting benefit to the connected countries, and it will be a lasting disgrace if we allow the trade which is now almost within our reach to remain so entirely with American merchants.

WE HAVE THEM IN HALIFAX—The number of waif children, of neglected children and of depraved children in Canada is rapidly increasing, notwithstanding the efforts of many orphanages, homes and industrial schools to diminish this unpromising class of citizens. The roots of the trouble seem to be in bad surroundings and in parental indifference. Children, even those of evil parentage, in the majority of cases, if properly cared for and trained in their young days, will become reputable respectable citizens, while the same children if allowed to grow up in the bad atmosphere of the slums and back-streets, will of necessity be lower in moral status than the generation which begot them. The one remedy for this evil seems to be that children should be removed from depraved homes and placed under the care of a Board of Guardians or other organization, which would be held responsible for their bringing up. In other words the responsibility of the welfare of the child should be transferred from the parent to the state. Many objections will of course be raised against this stringent measure. The transferring of the parental burden to the already well taxed ratepayer will be resented, and yet there is little doubt that the measure would in the long run be economic in its workings. The returns of poor houses, prisons and reformatories in a few years would show the improvement in the moral status of the people—habits of industry formed in youth would cling to the young workman, whose whole training had been planned so as to fit him for the duties of citizenship.

A TALK FOR GIRLS—From time to time we have noted in our editorial columns some of the methods by which the daughters of our Provincial farmers may add to their often-slender store of pocket money. The bright lady who from her practical experience, has already outlined some of the ways and means is responsible for a few more suggestions, both of which are well adapted to our young people. Probably few of them have thought of the fact that the seeds of trees which blow freely about our streets have a ready market value in the North-Western portions of Canada. The seeds of the elm, ash and maple can be garnered and sold at a fair price. Another girl might raise a small crop of buckwheat, and after grinding, do it up in neat bags of from two to five pounds in weight. If she should happen to be an artistic girl, and could sketch the natural leaf and flower above the label, so much the better for the sale of her packages to the summer travellers. Pigeon-raising is a simple and profitable work, and will be a pleasant amusement to those who engage in it. Another work, which as yet has been little taken up, is the preparation of home-made pickles and jams for the city market. A handy girl with a knack for work of this description can often lay by a nice sum in profits. Her work will be in raising small cucumbers, onions, etc., in making her own vinegar from waste apples, and preparing the pickles in tempting form, or in preserving the garden and orchard fruits for the winter use of the summer boarder. It is true that these schemes are but barely outlined, but any capable girl who needs the money which such work would bring, will be quick to take advantage of the hint, and will obtain the practical experience of older heads to guide her in her efforts.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS.—The first line of Railway in the Dominion of Canada was built in 1837. There are now 14,588 miles in operation, of which 5,533 miles are owned by the Canada Pacific Railway and 3,157 miles by the Grand Trunk Railway.

AN ECHO FROM THE PAST.—The announcement that the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria washed the feet of twelve old men on Maunday-Thursaday savors strongly of the middle ages. The observance is of course scriptural in its origin, and when performed with all the pomp of a full court must be most interesting. A curious feature, however, was the presentation to each representative of the Apostles of a purse containing thirty pieces of silver. Why this particular number should have been chosen in view of its scriptural connection with the false Apostle is hard to explain.

DANGER AHEAD!—The many strikes which have disturbed the peace of both Eastern and Western States during the past year will probably result in some more specific legislation on the vexed subject. In the meantime the courts have interfered with the strike of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Drivers, and has issued an injunction restraining Chief Arthur from continuing his present policy of systematic strikes on all lines. The court claims that railroads engaged in interstate traffic are under an implied obligation to the public with which the employees have no right to interfere. The decision will doubtless be questioned, as it gives the engineer a doubtful position, and implies that employees of a railway company are not free to vacate their positions in the event of such action being prejudicial to the interests of the company.

A BORDER DISPUTE.—The Allen Labor Law as affecting the Canadian workman dwelling near the border line of the U. S., has been for many years a source of much annoyance to the Canadian authorities. The statute has been interpreted in the U. S. courts to mean that the Canadian workman was to be debarred from doing work across the border line. Many workmen who have been fulfilling contracts on the further side have been obliged to suddenly cease work, greatly to the inconvenience of both employer and employed. It is stated on good authority that President Cleveland wishes that a friendly inter-national interpretation shall be put upon the law, and that an exchange of labor along the frontier shall be encouraged. Even if, as is claimed by a few Canadian workmen, "it costs much less to live in Canada than in the U. S.," there is no cut-rate tendency on the part of the Canadian workmen, who demand the rate usually paid to the American laborer.

A MILLION LOANED.—A glance at the census bulletin of the United States will show that there are now 1,000,000 Canadians among the population of the United States, or in other words, that ten per cent of the total foreign population is composed of our own run-away-people. This million Canadians are found grouped together in a few of the New England States, in Michigan and in New York. Massachusetts claims a cool 200,000 of the number, and New York city, with its environs, has a showing of 93,000. The cities of Lowell, Manchester, Lynn, New Bedford, Holyoke, Portland and Haverhill have great numbers of Canadian residents at work in the shoe and paper factories. While it is greatly to be regretted that so many of our people have crossed the line, yet we have every reason for thinking that when fitting opportunity offers many will return to the land that gave them birth. In the meantime we may be proud of them as a law-abiding, wage-earning body of men and women.

STRANGER THAN FICTION.—A strange bit of history has recently come to light, which explains one of the most complicated events of the Southern Rebellion. The famous privateer cruiser, the *Alabama*, was built and fitted in a British port and sailed from Birkenhead, England, to the scene of her future achievements. It has long been claimed that the British Government aided and abetted the construction of the vessel, well knowing that she was to take an active part in aiding the Southerners during the war. The Government disclaimed all interest in the *Alabama*, although, after years of controversy and hard feeling, they were obliged to make a payment of \$15,000,000 in hard cash to the United States authorities for the damages done by that privateer. It now transpires that warrants had been made out in due form to detain the *Alabama* in the port from which she was to have been launched, and placed in the hands of the Government adviser, Sir John Harding. This unfortunate man was, however, laboring under a brain trouble, which shortly afterward resulted in insanity, and his wife, in order to protect him from disturbance during his illness, reserved the papers for a more convenient season. Before the papers were again in the hands of the Government the *Alabama* had quietly sailed. A stranger solution of a long-puzzled-over mystery could not perhaps be found.

THE ITALIAN CONFIDENCE MAN.—A charge, which has at least the merit of novelty, is brought by Dr. S. Merlino against the officials who fail to properly protect the Italian immigrant in America. Dr. Merlino states that the Italian immigrants are made up of two classes, the peasant and the *signore*, of which the inferior or peasant class largely preponderates. The *signore*, usually a bankrupt or criminal, uses his knowledge of the world to follow the very men who are fleeing from Italy to escape the thralldom of others of his ilk. The Italians, on their arrival at the American ports, are friendless and often discouraged. They find that work is difficult to find in the seaport towns, and they are not in position to incur further expense by travelling westward, where their labor is in demand. They thus fall an

easy prey to the *signore*, who, acting in the guise of a friendly fellow-countryman, induces them to work for him at merely nominal wages, or more frequently hires them out by the day and pockets the difference between the actual pay and his own stipulated rate. Another fraud on the simple immigrant is the "Italian Bank," which is generally engineered by one of the shrewd *signore* class. Money is secured on deposit or for remittance to Italy, and as the laborers find it unsafe to carry money about their person, the deposits are, as a rule, quickly and regularly made. When a sufficient sum has been netted, before there is an opportunity for unpleasant questions to arise concerning the validity of the "banking" operations, the so-called banker makes a hasty departure, leaving the depositors in the lurch. These charges are well worthy of the serious consideration of the Government of the United States, and should be of deep interest in all countries where immigrants are arriving. The evil is perhaps not a preventible one at the present time, but every effort should certainly be made to remove any artificial obstructions of the *signore* variety from the by no means rose-strewn paths of the new-comer.

"WITH WHAT MEASURE YE METE."—It is a well-established fact that the man or woman who has once fallen has double the discouragement to contend against that the same man or woman would have had if the fall had not taken place. Many sink, altogether weighed down by the awful weight of the public opinion which they in their less experienced hours have helped to form. Some nobly endeavor to live down the past, and if not strong enough is their moral fibre to remain near the scene of their wrong-doing, depart to new countries where they may struggle along without having the dead weight of distrust against them. Fourteen years ago William N. Roach, cashier of a bank in Washington, U. S., came to grief financially. The affairs of the bank were never made public, but the deficiency was made up and the cashier quietly dismissed by the directors. Mr. Roach left Washington and obtained work in the west, where he drove a mail cart through a lonely district for some time. He gradually amassed property, and won the respect and esteem of all who came in contact with him. Finally he was chosen as the first senator from North Dakota, and on his recent arrival in Washington the old story of his supposed misdoing was at once revived. For 14 years the man has led an exemplary life. Even his opponents in the state had not a shadow of a doubt as to his moral character, which seems to have been eminently upright. Nevertheless public opinion in its present state will be against him in Washington. The position of Mr. Roach with regard to the public is a very delicate one, and many narrow christians will object to the broad doctrine of sympathy, forbearance and respect, which we consider his years of upright citizenship have entitled him to. Years ago Victor Hugo penned his marvellous tale of "Les Miserables," in which Jean Valgean, a fallen man, is the hero. Every humanitarian should know the hero, and follow the struggle between the higher nature of the man and the stern tribunal of public opinion. Those who are familiar with Jean Valgean and who are reminded by the story of the American senator of that silent heroism, will have but one feeling towards the man who has endeavored to make amends for a serious shortcoming.

BETTER STAY AT HOME.—When all things have been duly weighed and considered, the prosperity of an American or Canadian workman may be summed up in the amount of pleasure, outside of the bare earnings necessary for the support of himself and family, which his wages will permit him to enjoy. The crowded American cities are the usual goal of the discontented workman; the attraction is supposed to be steady work, high wages, and the variety of metropolitan life. Yet the average workman is far better off at home than in the average large city. With the exception of the workmen of Philadelphia, there is probably no laborer in any large American city so comfortably housed and fed as the average stay-at-home workman. Thousands have flocked to New York, tempted by the high sounding wages, to attain which they are compelled to sacrifice most of the ordinary comforts of life. The workman must be near his work, therefore he must seek a home in the crowded tenement portion of the city. And such a home! Noisy, dirty, contracted! There is no hope for a better move, for rents are high, and the vision which at some time attracts every workman—that he may own his own home—speedily vanishes. A recent house census of New York shows that there are four families to every house in the metropolis; and when one realizes that there are many blocks of stately dwellings which hold but a single family, the utter crowding of the tenement district is seen. There are but 400,000 of the inhabitants of New York who own their homes, the residue of the population, 1,200,000, live in apartments and flats, excepting the 276,000 families who are herded in the tenement district. The workman who has been accustomed to good air, good food, and comparative quiet when the day's work is over, sickens with the discomforts of his daily life. His children become ill in the unhealthy atmosphere, his wife loses her house-wifely instincts, from the want of room to exercise them in, and querulously watches her children associating with improper companions and falling into evil habits, which through force of circumstances she is unable to prevent. That the man should be tempted to the neighboring comfortable grog shop is but natural; that the wife should forget her troubles in the same way, and that the children should drift away from their natural protectors, is also sadly natural. Better, far better, for the discontented workmen to look the matter plainly in the face before making a decisive move, and when the pros and cons have been fully weighed, not a few will be convinced that, after all, "there is no place like home."

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CHAT CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

WHY HE REMAINED A BACHELOR.

Brown says, because, of woman-kind,
He "never has loved any!"
And Robinson, because he's loved
"Not wisely, but too many."
And Jones, because another man
Has got the girl he wanted;
What that poor man had to bear
Has Thompson's courage daunted;
And Jenkins wouldn't mind a wife
If she had lots of money;
While Smith knows women far too well
To think of matrimony;
And Blank Hoos withered on the shelf,
Because he's only loved—himself.

A Dutchman was once asked "if he got that letter." "What letter?" "Letter go Gallagher." This tickled the Dutchman and he tried it on a friend:—"Mine vrent, vass you got dose post card?" Then there was a missing word competition.

Tommy—"There's a girl at our school, mamma, they call Postscript. Do you know why?"
Mamma—"No dear."
Tommy—"Because her name is Adaline Moore."

Chicago's quaking now with fear
'bout crinoline, the nasty stuff,
She knows the building of the fair
Will not by half be large enough.

A SAFE PLAN.—Friend—Why do you write "dictated" at the top of each of your letters? You have no amanuensis typewriter.
Business Man—No, but I'm a mighty poor speller, and if there are any mistakes the recipient will blame it on the stenographer.

MODERN LOVE.

Of "love in a cottage," there's many a lay
As blithe as the song of a linnet
But the song of to-day
Will more reason display
If the cottage had plenty of coal stowed away
And plenty of weather strips in it.

UP IN EXPLOSIVES.—Tommy—Aunt Jane, I should think that you would be afraid to bang your hair.
Aunt Jane (an antique)—Why, dear?
Tommy—Why, you might ignite the powder on your face.
(And then Tommy wonders why Aunt Jane doesn't send him a birthday present.)

NOT SO IGNORANT AFTER ALL.—Explorer—Do you know, Ethel, the African savages were so ignorant that they couldn't understand what made Stanley's iron boat float.
Ethel—What was it, Uncle Jack?
Explorer—Why—er—the—er—shape, you know, and—er—atmospheric pressure, you know, and—er—all that sort of thing.

NAUTICAL ITEM.—An English lady who recently visited America, states that on the voyage she was one day shocked by seeing a ship's officer knock down one of the crew who was inclined to mutiny.
So much did the sight affect her that she retreated to her stateroom and did not again appear on deck until land was sighted. Then she perceived at the wheel the man who had received the blow.
"How is your head now?"
"West and by nor' ma'am," was the response.

LINE'S FROM THE GERMAN OF LEANDER.

I said to the lark, "Have you room in your breast
For all the songs you shower?
And how can you carry, brown apple branch,
All the bloom of flower?"
"And how do you hide in your modest cup,
My violet, all that's sweet?"
"How can you hold," they answer made,
"All love in a wee heart-beat!"

INTO THE TRAP.—Most of the people at the table were men, and they were making merry over the subject of feminine vanity.
At last one of the few women present felt moved to say a word.
"Of course women are vain," she remarked "and equally, of course, men are not vain. Why," she added, with a glance around the table, "at this very moment the necktie of the handsomest man in the room is up the back of his collar."
Then she smiled, for every man present had put his hand behind his neck.

TOLD HIM THE REASON.—Deacon Scrimp—Humph! Think you've got to have a vacation, eh?
Struggling Pastor—Yes, the doctor says I must go off until this cough is cured.
Deacon Scrimp—Well, I'd like to know why preachers are always getting bad coughs.
Struggling Pastor—Well, you see, we have to visit around a good deal, and we are always asked to hold a little service before leaving, and I think our throats become affected from the dust that flies from the family Bibles.

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and pastry, but his
stomach was delicate.
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to cook, but was
tired and sick of the
taste and smell of lard.
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SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Partridge Island Wharf," will be received until TUESDAY, the 11th day of April next, inclusively, for the construction of a Landing Wharf and Approach, for Quarantine Purposes, at Partridge Island, St. John Harbour, N. B., according to plans and Specification to be seen at the office of Mr. W. J. McCordock, Superintendent of Dredging, St. John, N. B., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms printed and issued with the actual signatures of tenderers.
An accepted bank cheque payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party declines the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.
The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

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

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HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

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

P. E. I. HORSES.—The steamer *Stanley* brought 36 horses from the Island last week, the larger number of which were forwarded to the great North West.

A CORRECTION.—Last week THE CRITIC made mention of a mammoth radiator recently turned out by the Gurney Foundry Company, of Toronto, and stated the heating surface to be 130 feet. This should have read 260 feet.

THE LYCEUM.—This theatre has been largely patronized during the past two weeks. The Wallace Hopper Company has given much satisfaction, and many will regret that its engagement with Professor Semou is so brief. The closing performances will be given to-morrow afternoon and evening.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.—The Canada Coals and Railway Co. are putting in an electric light plant at the Joggins Mines, lighting the bankhead, travelling table and engine house by arc lights and the offices by incandescent. The dynamo will be driven by a Robb-Armstrong Automatic Engine, supplied by the Robb Engineering Company, Amherst.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ON POLITICS.—Among other attractions for the amusement-seekers of our city last evening was a lecture by the Honorable J. W. Longley, at the Church of England Institute, on "Politics as a Fine Art." The Attorney General has no doubt given this subject a goodly proportion of his attention for some years, and knows what he is talking about.

BISHOP BROOKS' SUCCESSOR.—The Anglican synod of Massachusetts is to meet in Boston on the second of next month to elect a successor to the late Phillips Brooks as Bishop of Massachusetts. The broad churchmen have decided in favor of Rev. David H. Greer, of New York, as their nominee. The name of the conservative churchmen's choice is not yet before the public.

For a general family cathartic we confidently recommend Hood's Pills.

READY FOR BUSINESS.—The following students passed their final examinations at Whiston's Commercial College last week and were awarded diplomas: Wilbert Keith and Fred L. Snook, Truro; Alexander C. McDonald, Antigonish; Maggie L. Hamilton, Elmsdale; A. Henry McKenzie, River John; Hiram Forbes, Five Mile River; Ethel E. McKay, Stewiacke; Matthew J. Davis, Clifton.

THE Y. P. S. C. E. AT MONTREAL.—Representatives from England, Germany, India, Japan, China, Australia and South Africa are expected to take part in the Convention of Christian Endeavorers to be held in Montreal in July next. In all Montreal will be asked to secure suitable accommodation for about 25,000 visitors, and the committee which has the matter in charge finds it has no light task to perform. This will be one of the largest conventions ever held in Canada.

THE SHIP RAILWAY AT THE FAIR.—The company which is constructing the great ship railway in this Province has ready for exhibition at the Chicago Exposition a model of the road, which will show how the cradle runs into the sea, lifts the vessel and its cargo complete, carries it across the land and deposits it in its natural element, without in the least disturbing any portion thereof. This will, no doubt, be one of the most interesting of Canada's exhibits, showing, as it will, the working of this important undertaking.

THE W. C. T. U. RECEPTION.—The members of the W. C. T. U. gave a most enjoyable reception to Mrs. Archibald, of Cow Bay, C. B., President of the Maritime Union, at their rooms, on Tuesday evening. Supper was served and a very pleasant evening was spent. The floral decorations were supplied by Mrs. Harris and were exceedingly handsome. A pleasant feature of the evening was the presentation of a rose to each lady before leaving. Mrs. Archibald addressed a public temperance meeting in Masonic Hall last evening.

TO BE WOLFVILLE.—A number of the citizens of the recently incorporated town of Wolfville have been anxious that the name of the town be changed to one more suggestive of the historic connections of this portion of the Province and more appropriate to the growing town. After much discussion of the subject a meeting of the citizens was called by the Mayor, and inside of ten minutes the question was settled, and Wolfville remains Wolfville. The Windsor *Tribune* wants to hear from any town in the Maritime Provinces that can do municipal business with quicker despatch than Wolfville.

A CLOSE VOTE.—A very interesting debate took place in the House of Assembly on Monday afternoon and evening last. It arose over the second reading of the bill to enfranchise women, and the discussion was bright and interesting. Many ladies graced the galleries, and a large number of persons assembled to hear what was going to be said upon the subject. Mr. Hemeon, who always poses as the beloved of women, advocated the cause of woman's suffrage with much zeal and forcible argument. The Attorney General in replying opposed the passage of the measure, stating that while women might improve the tone and elevate the standard of politics, he was not at all sure that politics would be advantageous to women. So far as he was concerned, he preferred to see women following the nobler and more natural walks of life. After a lively debate the vote was taken, resulting in nineteen yeas and seventeen nays. The closeness of this vote does not augur well for the final passage of the bill.

Dr. J. Wier, Dorchester, says:—"Have prescribed Puttner's Emulsion with good results in pulmonary, scrofulous and wasting diseases. Especially applicable to children, being so easily taken."

A NEW CHURCH AT UPPER STEWIAKKE.—The people of Upper Stewiacke who recently had their church burned to the ground have subscribed very liberally for the erection of a new structure, upon which work will be begun in a few weeks' time. A new church edifice was much needed.

WOLFVILLE IMPROVING RAPIDLY.—The Wolfville Fruit Land Improvement Co. has just landed in Wolfville a car load of plum trees, and will commence the planting of these trees immediately. The Company has a good field for its efforts, and it is to be hoped will prove successful in its present venture. Wolfville has bright prospects and its citizens are ambitious for its future.

AN ACTIVE FIRM.—Messrs John Lewis & Sons, proprietors of the Truro Peg and Last factory, which was a few weeks ago destroyed by fire, have with characteristic energy lost no time in making good their loss. Their factory is now roofed in, and the regular work has been resumed. Truro and other provincial towns as well need more of this spirit of enterprise which is not easily discouraged.

OUR NEW FIRE ENGINE SEIZED.—The new steam fire engine *Columbus* was seized on Wednesday by a Customs detective for alleged under valuation. This action created no small excitement among the city firemen, and a telegram was at once sent to the Minister of Customs at Ottawa, who has given permission for the engine to be used by the city in any case of necessity, pending the settlement of the case.

IMMIGRANTS.—Nearly 1200 immigrants arrived at this port on the steamer *Vancouver* on Sunday last, about 600 on the *Slavonia* on Monday, and 460 on the *Lake Ontario* on Tuesday. At this rate it would seem that our great Northwest, the destination of a very large proportion of the newcomers, would ere many years be well settled. These immigrants are of all nationalities, and appear to be of a desirable class.

EMIGRATION STATISTICS.—The returns of the British Board of Trade show that emigration from British ports to Canada during the first three months of this year has been double that of the corresponding three months of 1892; also that the movement of emigrants of British origin to the United States is stationary, while the movement to Australia has fallen off one half in the period named, as compared with last year's figures.

Relief and speedy cure are given for serious ailments by using Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

THE BUCHANAN TRIAL.—This is the fourth week of the trial of Dr. Buchanan in New York, and as yet no evidence but that brought forward by the prosecution has been taken. So far as can be judged from the reports given to the public the case is pretty strong against the prisoner. Dr. Buchanan, however, does not give any indication of showing the white feather, and the evidence to be taken from his side is awaited with interest.

THE STREETS OF OUR CITY.—The mainspring in the City Board of Works is a good deal stiffer now than it was a few years ago. Back in the eighties street and sidewalk repairing was commenced about midsummer, when labor was comparatively scarce and the weather very warm. Under the new order of things street repairs are already under way, and before the month is out the side-walks and streets in the suburbs will be in a very satisfactory state.

TIME IS MONEY.—A vessel having on board 2,000 tons of sugar for the refinery at Moncton left the Phillippine Islands some time ago, but has been delayed on the passage, and has not yet arrived at her destination. It is estimated that her cargo is worth about \$20,000 more than it would have been had it been promptly delivered at the time of purchase. This is a notable illustration of the truth of the proverb which declares that "time is money."

BRITISH REDCOATS AT CHICAGO.—Three hundred men, representing every branch of the English service, are on their way to this country to show Americans how "Tommy Atkins" looks on parade and in action. Says the *New York Herald*:—"They are to exhibit in Chicago during the Fair, and will wear English army uniforms. While they do not appear under the auspices of the British Government they have its permission to give exhibitions at the Fair. General Digby Willoughby is in command of the soldiers."

A FINE PIECE OF WORK.—Messrs. W. W. Howell & Co., machinists of this city, have received unstinted praise for the fine piece of work turned out by them last week. The Allan steamer *Pomeranian*, New York to Glasgow, put into this port with machinery disabled. A new piston weighing 7,200 pounds, was cast at the Dartmouth Iron Foundry, and fitted at Howell's factory. The work was heavy, and the firm deserve the commendation they have received for the satisfactory manner in which it was performed. The engineers of the *Pomeranian* were highly pleased with the new machinery, and were apparently surprised that Halifaxian skill and labor compared so favorably with that of English mechanics.

STREET RAILWAY MATTERS.—The conductors and drivers upon the street railway of the city were not as usual paid their wages last Monday, and, judging by a sensational squib in the *Herald*, many persons were led to believe that the employees of the road were greatly excited, and that money was being wrongfully withheld by the Nova Scotia Power Company. The case is now before the court, and until it is settled no opinion should be expressed as to whether the action of the Power Company is wrong or is fully justifiable. One thing, however, is certain, and that is that the employees of the road are less troubled about the non-payment of their wages than is the *Herald's* manufacturer of bugaboos. The employees have been promptly looked after in the past, and they have no fear that their money will not be paid to them.

Pneumonia and consumption follow colds, Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will prevent both.

CANADIAN CHEESE.—The mammoth cheese which Canada is to exhibit at the World's Fair will be forwarded to Chicago next week.

THE LAKE ONTARIO.—About thirty of the prominent business men of the city accepted an invitation from the agents of the Beaver S. S. line to take dinner on board the *Lake Ontario* on Tuesday afternoon. This was the first time the steamer had visited this port, and she was much admired by all who visited her.

A POPULAR PREACHER.—The Methodists of St. John are to be congratulated upon the transfer of the Rev. Mr. Teasdale from the conference of Nova Scotia to that of New Brunswick. Mr. Teasdale is well known in Halifax and throughout this province, and has many friends in this city. He will succeed Rev. Dr. Sprague as pastor of Centenary Church, St. John.

STILL THEY COME AND STILL THEY GO.—Such it appears is the state of matters regarding the exodus in these parts at the present time—Only the other day at the I. C. R. Station, Truro, quite a large crowd responded to the call of one of their number—"All aboard for Boston."—To-day an equally large number—certainly a car-load—who were returning from Boston responded to the call—"All aboard for Cape Breton"—*Colchester Sun*.

THE NEW CEMETERY.—The committee of citizens which have in charge the formation of a company to purchase a new Protestant cemetery complain of the lack of interest on the part of the public in the undertaking. Copies of a circular clearly explaining the state of affairs in connection with the project and asking the aid of the people were distributed in the Protestant churches of the city on Sunday last, and it is hoped by those interested that a satisfactory response will be forthcoming. If the stock of the company is taken up at an early date the work will be continued by the committee, and the subscribers will shortly be called together to decide upon a location; but, on the other hand, if the public do not manifest more interest the committee will feel that they have done their part, and will hand the matter over to the City Council. One way or the other the matter must be settled before long, as the need of a new burying ground is urgent.

THE ESQUIMAUX HAVING A HARD TIME AT CHICAGO.—Last year much interest was taken in a scheme to secure a colony of Esquimaux for exhibition at the World's Fair. The Esquimaux, 58 in number, with several dogs and all the necessaries of Esquimaux life, were secured and safely landed in Chicago, where a village, representative of life in northern Labrador, was set up. Captain McConnell, who was engaged by the Arctic Exhibit Company, and in whose charge the Esquimaux were taken from their home to Chicago, is at present in Halifax and tells a sad story of the present life of the colony. He says that these people are practically prisoners in a strange land. Permission is never granted them to go beyond the fence that hems their quarters in from the rest of the Fair grounds, and they are not being properly cared for. They are becoming very discontented, and it is Captain McConnell's opinion that when the end of their contract comes there will be few of them alive. To take these people from their home, and to take advantage of their ignorance to treat them unfairly seems to be a most unworthy course of action, and it is to be hoped that the British consul at Chicago will insist upon these subjects of Her Majesty being accorded their rights.

SPLIT THE DIFFERENCE.—The towns of Bridgewater and Lunenburg are at last about to settle the long-waged war over the County Court House. The contest has been fierce and has been the cause of innumerable lawsuits and of much bitter feeling on both sides. The final settlement of the question has been made by a compromise which arranges for a Court House in both towns. The Spring session of the Supreme Court will be held in Lunenburg and the Autumn session in Bridgewater, and thus an amicable understanding has been arrived at and peace reigns. The Municipal Council had built a wooden Court House at Bridgewater at a cost of \$9,500, and the town of Lunenburg erected a magnificent brick building, costing over \$20,000. The Municipal Council will retain the Bridgewater Court House, and also pay the amount of its cost, \$9,500, to Lunenburg town for an interest in the town building there, thus securing its use for Court and Municipal purposes. That would entail an outlay of \$19,000. A new Jail is required and it will be erected at Lunenburg at a cost of \$3,500. The old town buildings there are to be sold, and it is expected will yield \$4,500, leaving a balance of \$1,000 in the hands of the Municipality as a result of placing the Jail in Lunenburg instead of Bridgewater. The sum of \$18,000 will thus be the total outlay to secure an amicable settlement and the double-Court House system.

Life is short and time is fleeting, but Hood's Sarsaparilla will bless humanity as the ages roll on. Try it this season.

Halifax Printing Co.,

161 Hollis St.

Halifax.

SPRING 1893.

Room Paper.

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25 CTS. 25 CTS.
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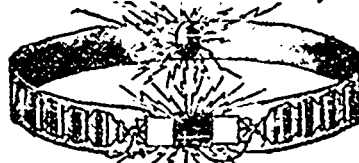
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CHARLES EMMET

"I AM CURED!"
Physicians, Pile Remedies and the Knife UTTERLY FAILED!
Yet there was Help!

GENTS—I wish to inform you that the treatment consisting of SKODA'S REMEDIES sent me for PILES, has, as you stated in your letter accompanying the same, actually cured me. Why, gentlemen, I can hardly realize it, when I stop to think of the long years of suffering I have endured of the Pile Remedies I have tried, of the Physicians employed, of the two surgical operations performed (having had the Pile Tumors removed twice with the knife) and all I could get was temporary relief. But now after taking seven bottles of SKODA'S DISCOVERY, Three Boxes LITTLE TABLETS, and using Five Boxes of SKODA'S PILE CURE, I am cured.

I am now able to work every day, and shall start for Virginia in a few days to work cutting timber. You freely gave me the medicine but I want to partially pay you for what you have done. Enclosed find \$20, which is about what I paid for one operation that did me really no good at all. Gratefully yours, Bangor, Me. CHAS. EMMET. Guarantees Contract with Every Bottle. SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N.S.

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

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NEW GOODS NOW ARRIVING.

ONE OF THE JOYS OF LIVING.

One of the joys of living, one of the gladdest things,
It is to see the sun come out and flood the earth with gold,
After the weary raining that springs so often brings,
With skies of y and meadows dank, and dreary days and cold.

For then the cheery crocus its pretty buds unfolds,
And shows its bloom in purple dyed and gayest yellow, too,
And with a fragrant welcome the hyacinth beholds
Beside it shyly blossoming the scilla brightly blue.

Then smile the sweet-breathed jonquill and jaunty daffodill,
And waves the crown-imperial its leaves of glossy green,
As pushing upward, upward, it never stops until
It wears the richest diadem in garden ever seen.

Then soft the grasses whisper, "Soon, daisies, you may grow,"
And from the bows of maple trees burst tender sprays of red,
And down the hills the rippling rills with pleasant murmurs flow,
And life springs up anew where late was left the winter's dead.

And after the weary raining that spring so often brings,
With skies of gray and meadows dank, and dreary days and cold,
Tis one of the joys of living, one of the gladdest things,
To see the sun come out again and flood the earth with gold.

—Margaret Eytling.

LITTLE DAMES AND MEN.

We all must remember when
We were little dames and men;
When each sorrow tugged away with all its might
At our little hearts and eyes,
Till the air was full of sighs,
And the brightest day was turned to darkest night,
How we'd weep,
How we'd creep
To our little beds to sleep,
With wet lashes on flushed faces; even then,
Not a soul would ever know
Half our agony; and so—
We should sympathize with little dames and men.

We must all remember when
We were little dames and men,
When we meet the little ones from day to day,
A kind word is just as cheap,
And it sinks to depths as deep
As the harsh one you were sending down their way.
If you knew
How a few
Gracious acts and words from you
Were planted in their souls to blossom when
Golden days of childhood seem
To be shadows of a dream,
You would love and cherish little dames and men.

—John Ernest McCann, in *New England Magazine*.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]
IN THE LOBBY.

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

Thursday (the 30th ult.) was the last business day of the third session of the seventh Parliament of the Dominion. The House was called to order at 11 o'clock, a. m. Before the business on the order paper was proceeded with the indomitable Mr. John Charlton rose in his place and referred to an article in the *Ottawa Citizen*, in which it was declared that certain tugs belonging to him were guilty of breaking the stillness of the western Ontario Sabbath by hooting and tooting with their whistles in the most abandoned manner. Mr. Charlton undertook to deny the loud impeachment in very forcible terms, and alleged that the article referred to was a fair sample of the mean methods his political opponents pursued in their efforts to discredit him in the eyes of the religious portion of the electorate.

Mr. Laurier called the attention of the Government to the fact that it was highly improper for the Comptroller of Customs to be a member of a firm who did a large importing business in Ontario. Mr. Wallace replied that if his position required it he would sever his connection with the firm at once. Strange to say, since the motion thus came up in the House the firm was dissolved by the death of the Comptroller's brother.

The remainder of Thursday's session was taken up in discussing Davin's motion to give the Witness and Evidence Bill the six months' hoist; Flint's motion to permit the importation of coal oil in tank steamers, as well as in tank cars, for the benefit of the Maritime Provinces, (both motions being lost on division,) and Lister's strictures on the Toronto *Empire's* remarks anent his aspersions of the Ontario judges. It is really extraordinary the amount of time that honorable members consume in discussing matters entirely personal to themselves, and of no possible moment to the country at large. Davin, Tarte, Charlton and Lister have been the principal offenders in this regard this session, and Mr. Speaker has been most lenient with them. Egotistical champs of this character ought to be promptly sat on. Immediately before the adjournment Mr. Laurier raised the question of the French treaty. In reply Mr. Foster said he did not now propose to ask Parliament to ratify it, but it was only right to say he had spoken too hurriedly in regard to certain clauses. For instance, fish in their natural form was found to include canned fish, salmon and lobsters, which were thus admitted at minimum rate. As to soaps the draft seemed to give free entrance to common soap of all kinds, though the papers showed that castile soap was what was negotiated for by the commissioners. It was regrettable that his speech had been cabled to the other side, saying the Government would not ratify the treaty this year. A misunderstanding had arisen therefrom, and umbrage had been taken both in London and Paris. Mr. Foster was glad to state there was no cause for it. He also said he would not ask Parliament to ratify the treaty this year. The most favored nation treatment had never been intended by the Government.

Prorogation took place, as expected, on Saturday afternoon with the usual ceremonies. Very many members had left for their homes on Thursday, and it was but a thin House and Senate that greeted Lord Stanley when he arrived to discharge his last official act in connection with Canadian Parliament. His speech contained the invariable congratulations upon Canadian loyalty that our Governors-General indulge in when taking leave of their "faithful commoners" and "Hon. gentlemen of the Senate." Mercier's seditious utterances at Sohmer Park in Montreal on last Wednesday, when an attempt by English-Canadians to sing the National Anthem was overborne by French-Canadian howling for independence, is a curious echo to the Governor-General's kudos on our fealty to England.

The session of 1893 will go down to posterity with very little to justify its existence. What promised to be a business session has turned out to be one utterly barren of achievement in important measures. The chief object of the Ministry was to "get through" at all cost, and as a result much private legislation had to be left to languish in pigeon-holes until next winter, and many remedial measures affecting the country at large were ruthlessly slaughtered. There is no doubt that Dr. Weldon's anti-bribery bill would have passed if he had had time to make an effective appeal to the better nature of the members, which would have been the case if the bill had been put through committee in the ordinary course. Mr. McCarthy's Northwest bill was stranded, but he had ample revenge in that the Government was obliged to abandon its own bill upon the same subject in order to secure the consummation so devoutly wished by the leader of the House,—an early prorogation. The tariff reform *menu*, as to which expectation was all agog, was approached with long teeth by the Finance Minister, whose stomach was so upset by nibbling binder-twine and sipping coal-oil that he begged to be let off touching anything more until he had time to ascertain if persisting in such diet would lead to fatal results. Then, that weighty matter—the French treaty—failed to get a move on, though when it does speculation is rife as to whom it is going to roll over,—Mr. Foster or Sir Charles Tupper. The new civil service bill died such a sudden death in Hon. Mr. Costigan's hands when he moved its second reading that he became bewildered, and hadn't a word to say on behalf of its right to live and espouse the ambition and energies of our public servants at Ottawa, as it would most surely have done. The Senate was allowed to extinguish the vital principle from Sir John Thompson's bill respecting witnesses and evidence without remonstrance, but the Commons got even with them when they persuaded the Government to drop the project of creating a Deputy-Speaker for the Senate. The amendments to that hardened old sinner—the Franchise Act—promised in the speech from the throne have also failed to materialize, although they were all in the right direction. Altogether the session may be regarded as the most unprofitable one of the Conservative regime. No doubt if the Premier had not been so engrossed with his duties in relation to the Bering Sea matter, more substantial results would have attended its deliberations.

The Opposition will doubtless strive to make capital against the Government out of this abortive session. But it was quite patent that they winked at the undue haste with which Mr. Foster rushed things through, and they cannot escape their share of responsibility if public interests have suffered thereby.

It is understood in official circles that the Imperial authorities only consented to the Canadian Government withholding their ratification of the French treaty on the express condition that it would be again submitted to the Dominion Parliament at an early session,—probably beginning in September next.

As the lobbies are now deserted, readers of THE CRITIC will hear no more at present from
OTTAWA.

BY-STANDER.

THE LAWYER GOT IT AS USUAL.

Lawsuits are to be avoided by all honorable means. Nine times in ten the result is satisfactory to neither side. Here, however, is a striking exception:—

A well-known lawyer says that not long ago a man came into his office thoroughly angry—as men usually are when they come on such errands. He had called upon a debtor and asked him politely for the payment of a bill of a couple of guineas, and had been abused for his pains. Now he wanted the lawyer to collect it.

The lawyer demurred. The amount was too trifling. It would cost the whole of it to collect.

"No matter," said the client. "I don't care if I don't get a penny, so long as that fellow has to pay it."

So the lawyer wrote the debtor a letter or two, and in due time the latter appeared in high dudgeon. He didn't owe any two guineas, and he wouldn't pay it.

"Very well," said the lawyer; "then my instructions are to sue. But I hardly think it will pay you to stand a suit for so small a sum."

"Who'll get the money if I pay it?" asked the man.

The lawyer was obliged to confess that he should.

"Oh, well," said the debtor, "that's another matter. If Mr. ——— isn't going to get it, I am perfectly willing to pay it."

The debt was paid, the lawyer pocketed the amount, and, what is very unusual, all parties to the suit were perfectly satisfied.

THE BEAUTIES OF RED TAPE.

A government clerk entered the private office of the head of his department to ask for a fortnight's holiday. The official received him with his usual affability, and told him to hand in his request in writing.

"Oh I did not think it was necessary if I applied to you in person," said the clerk.

"Oh! yes; in fact it is indispensable."

"Then I will go back to the office."

"No need to do that; see, here are pen, ink, and paper; sit down and write."

The clerk obeyed. The petition was written out, signed and folded.

"Now," said the functionary, "you have only to present it."

"To whom?"

"To me, forsooth!" And, taking the petition, he wiped his glasses, carefully adjusted them, read the document from beginning to end, placed it on a file with a number of similar applications, and then remarked with the utmost gravity: "I have read your petition, and regret exceedingly that I am compelled to inform you that I cannot accede to your request."

Imagine the feelings of the poor clerk!

BOOK GOSSIP.

Robert Gardiner's "Japan as we saw it," which has recently been issued by the Rand-Avery Supply Co., is by all odds the most practical and interesting handbook to that fascinating country as yet published. Intending travellers, or travellers who prefer to do their sight-seeing without moving from the snug fireside, will alike be charmed with the description of the quaint sights, beautiful scenery and curious customs of our far-away friends. The route laid out includes the treaty ports and many interesting portions of the interior. Excellent engravings illustrate the text and double the force of the well-worded descriptions. The costs of the journey from Boston to the Flowery Kingdom are given in full, and hotel expenses, jhrinksha charges, etc., are carefully estimated. The volume is neatly bound in pliable covers of black and gold, and satin face paper and clear type help to make it one of the most attractive publications of the year. The buyer, however, has the choice between the handsome edition described above at \$1.50 and the paper-bound volume at 75c. The Rand-Avery Supply Co., Boston, Mass.

The April number of the *Cosmopolitan* is at hand, and has many attractions for magazine-readers. The serial, "Omega: the End of the World," by Camilo Flammarion, has its first chapters in this number, and promises to be intensely interesting. An article on the University of Chicago, by Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, is well illustrated and will interest educationists and students. Frederick Stone Daniel writes of Inaugurations and Coronations, and A. Allen gives a bright sketch of the Great Florida Phosphate Boom. The poetry of the number is good, including an illustrated poem by Sir Edwin Arnold, and the whole contents decidedly readable.

The May number of that excellent fashion magazine, *Toilettes*, is out. As usual, it is well illustrated, and contains the latest ideas and newest designs of everything pertaining to the toilet of the ladies. Published by the Toilettes Publishing Company, 126 West 23rd St., New York.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A LABOR SAVING MACHINE.—The patent labeller invented by Mr. F. E. Gaudrie, of Port Hope, Ontario, has turned out a great success. Several important improvements have been made during the past winter, and those who have seen the machine working pronounce it to be almost perfect. All kinds of preserving cans, such as those used for tomatoes, corn, peas, salmon, lobster, baking soda, &c., &c., can be perfectly labelled much better than can be done by hand, at the rate of 100 a minute, or even faster. It is made to go by hand or power, and a child ten years old can easily run it. Mr. Gaudrie has just shipped a number of machines to Halifax, N. S., and is daily receiving orders from all over the Dominion, including British Columbia. He has also secured patents in Canada and the United States, and will shortly receive one for England, France and Germany. He has decided to manufacture for Canada only, and will sell the right to all other countries. He has already received a number of offers for the United States, but is in no hurry to sell. A machine that will do the work of thirty persons will easily find buyers. Messrs. John Peters & Co., of this city, have received a consignment of these labellers, and those interested would do well to look at them. Mr. Alonzo N. Spooner, of Port Hope, maker of the celebrated copperine, is the sole agent.

CAN MAKING.—An establishment for the manufacture of cans is about to be started at Margaree Harbor, C. B., under the management of Mr. John McQuarrie, of the firm of McQuarrie Brothers, lobster packers. This will no doubt be a good industry, as thousands of lobster and beef cans are imported annually.

A GOOD-SIZED SHOVEL.—The largest steam shovel in the world is digging phosphate in the mines at St. John's Island, near Charleston, S. C. Its weight is 56 tons. It can dig 10 feet below its track, and to a distance of 45 feet on either side. The dipper, which can swing through two-thirds of a circle, has a capacity of one and three-quarters cubic yards, and about two dippers full can be handled in a minute.

The Kerr Vegetable evaporating Co., Canning, have an order for \$2,000 worth of goods for Alaska, to be shipped within a month.



Clifford Blackman

A Boston Boy's Eyesight Saved—Perhaps His Life

By Hood's Sarsaparilla—Blood Poisoned by Canker.

Read the following from a grateful mother: "My little boy had Scarlet Fever when 4 years old, and it left him very weak and with blood poisoned with canker. His eyes became so inflamed that his sufferings were intense, and for seven weeks he

Could Not Open His Eyes.

I took him twice during that time to the Eye and Ear Infirmary on Charles street, but their remedies failed to do him the faintest shadow of good. I commenced giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and it soon cured him. I have never doubted that it saved his sight, even if not his very life. You may use this testimonial in any way you choose. I am always ready to sound the praise of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

because of the wonderful good it did my son." **ABBIE F. BLACKMAN, 2388 Washington St., Boston, Mass.** Get HOOD'S.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are perfect in composition, proportion and appearance.

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AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT.

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

Scientifically the most valuable, artistically the most beautiful medical book ever published. 96 pages, every page bearing a half-tone illustration in tints. Subjects treated:—

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Every man who would know the Grand Truths, the Plain Facts, the Old Secrets and New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, who would atone for past follies and avoid future pitfalls, should write for this **WONDERFUL LITTLE BOOK.**

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BOSTON DRUG will make a man sober in two hours. If you have "awoken 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, \$1.00, 117 Hollis Street, J. GODFREY SMITH, Dispensing Chemist, Proprietor, and Agent for B. LAURANCE'S GENUINE AXIS-CUT PEARL SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES.

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LYONS' HOTEL, KENTVILLE, N. S. DIRECTLY OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION. EXTENSIVE improvements having been completed in this house it now possesses 32 Bed Rooms, 1 Ladies' and 2 Gentlemen's Parlors, Sample Rooms, Billiard Rooms, Hot and Cold Baths. This house is conducted on first class principles, and it will be found, outside of the Queen or Halifax Hotels, equal, if not superior, to any in the province. Livery Stable in connection. **D. MOLEOD, Prop.** KENTVILLE, N. S.

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COMMERCIAL.

The past week has differed little from its predecessor in its climatic condition, in that the weather has been very changeable, cold and mild weather and snow-storms rapidly alternating. These sudden changes in temperature have not been conducive to stimulating trade, which is in a comparatively quiet state, awaiting its development when the full tide of spring is at hand.

Canada's position in trade matters with outside nations reminds one of the remarks recorded by Solomon, that "the eyes of the fool are on the ends of the world." Commissions, etc., have been numerous, but have, so far, produced no beneficial result. A few months ago a "commission" was sent to Australia to cultivate traffic with the Antipodeans. Result ———. Again, a gang of negotiators were sent to the Brazils in search of more trade for Canada. This roving picnic cost Canada some thousands of dollars, but the hoped-for trade has coyly refused to materialize. Our own Mr. Foster passed through the Antilles, Guiana, and other tropical regions, and safely returned to his "native heath" to tell us of what he saw and heard. But no development of business with those countries has followed his travels. And now, in the progression of Canadian "diplomacy," we have the fiasco with France and the "negotiations" alleged to be "in progress" with Spain, as they have been asserted to be for several years. A very little observation will show that, as France buys scarcely any produce from America, but in fact and on the contrary, is a competitor in the British markets for nearly if not quite all that America furnishes, therefore, any efforts to make an "arrangement" with her must prove futile, because there is no possibility of building up a trade with that country that can in any event prove of the slightest benefit to this country. The business field of France is practically restricted to the Mediterranean. Outside of that trade she does nothing, nor can she do anything. Her business even with New York has been at a stand-still for the past ten years, and she is unable to support more than a weekly line of steamers to that port. At the same time it is noteworthy that the trade between New York and Germany, as carried by regular lines, required during the past season no less than 45 to 50 steamers monthly. So far as the Canadian producer is concerned, it is a matter of no consequence who buys his stuff. The Frenchman, the Brazilian, the West Indian, the Spaniard, the Australasian, or any other, if he does buy, will buy at the lowest market price—a price that is fixed in the British markets and not by any demand of his or theirs. The Canadian producer can always get the British price less the cost of sending his goods there, and it is only in this latter item that legislative help can be made to toll. If the Government will see to it that freights are brought and kept down to a minimum, and that all tolls, dues and charges are abolished, merchants will be able to manage better without the country undertaking arrangements with foreign nations that are certain to be entangling, if not eventually embarrassing. At present all that Canada requires seems to be preferential trade with England and a thorough reciprocal treaty with the United States. Outside of these there is nothing that is worth the seeking.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS AND Co., NEW YORK, April 8, 1893.—"Wall Street has shown a decided recovery of tone within the past week. The improvement has been due to an easier condition of the money market, consequent upon the free return of currency from the interior and to the expressed confidence of treasury officials that the gold reserve can be maintained intact until the assembling of Congress in September. Another cause of improvement has been the resignation of Mr. McLeod as President and co-Receiver of Reading. This circumstance has relieved the misgivings that overhung that company and the New England and Boston & Maine corporations, whose condition has been menaced by the complications for which Mr. McLeod was chiefly responsible. The same circumstance has acted favorably upon the foreign markets for our securities, where confidence had been seriously shaken through the fact that led to the appointment of the Reading receivership. Beyond these immediate influences, there are indications that operations of magnitude have been undertaken by capitalists largely interested in certain groups of stocks. The prospect of an early statement of the plans for the reconstruction of the Richmond Terminal system naturally attracts attention, as an event calculated to give rise to a large amount of speculative operations at an early day. The gradual movement in the general financial situation has also contributed its quota to the restoration of confidence. Among other factors that have had a beneficial effect, though in a minor degree, are the improvement in trade incident to the fine weather, and the hopeful feeling throughout the west incident to the prospect of the approaching opening of the World's Fair.

The readiness of the market to respond to these favorable conditions is evidence that there exists a healthy feeling and a disposition to operate for higher prices. And this is the more evident because there still exists certain factors of a more or less discouraging character. As, for instance, the fact that prices of cotton, wheat and provisions still remain above foreign values, and therefore keep down the exports of those products and invite shipments of gold, while the large imports show little abatement. As a consequence the eastward tonnage of the railroads is light and the freight earnings of the roads suffer. Another unfavorable factor lies in the tenor of the crop reports, which continue to indicate bad effects upon winter wheat from the past severe weather. These discouraging factors, however, have their hopeful side. It is inevitable there must soon be an equalization of prices between the home and foreign markets for the staples referred to, with the consequence of starting up an export movement that will crowd the railroads and create a supply of export bills that will take the place of gold in settling our foreign obligations. The probabilities of this are so decided that they naturally incline Wall Street to take a hopeful view of the future course of foreign exchange. As respects the prospects of winter wheat, admitting that the crop may prove as deficient as now seems quite possible,

yet it is to be remembered that the stocks remaining over from last year are so large as to compensate for any deficiency in the new crop that at present seems likely to occur.

The determination of President Cleveland to call Congress together in September has acted as a relief to the financial markets. Of course it affords no specific indications as to what measures of legislation may be undertaken; but it does give assurance that there is to be the speediest possible termination of much of the suspense in which large interests have been held. And from such shadowy imitations as are appearing, there is more disposition to hope that, so far as respects commercial legislation, a conservative respect will be shown for the existing status of industrial interests dependent upon the tariff; while the latest canvass of the views of Congressmen favors the chances of a large amelioration of the silver question.

The gold exports may quite possibly assume larger proportions at any time; at the moment, however, there is a good supply of exchange from shipments of securities and financial negotiations, some five millions being expected to accrue from the placing of that amount of bonds of the new Sole-Leather Combination, which have just been disposed of in Europe. The question as to whether the Brussels Conference will renew its consideration of the silver question can hardly be considered an influential factor in the situation. It seems to be regarded very generally as virtually immaterial whether or not the President asks for the reassembling of the Conference; the view being that, if he does not, the silver problem will be left to drift towards its own settlement; and that, if there is a reassembling, nothing can be agreed upon. The conclusion, therefore, is that each nation must finally be left to take its own individual course under the circumstances, with the result of a still further demonetization of silver; a result which may be satisfactorily met, so far as this country is concerned, providing Congress can be induced to suspend the purchase of silver, which apparently becomes more likely as time and discussion do their work of conversion. An assuring circumstance, as bearing upon our credit abroad and upon general confidence in the general situation, arises from the fact that the administration has no expectation of being required to issue bonds for the procurement of gold before Congress meets in September. What may be done after that will largely depend upon what Congress may do towards the reconstruction of our monetary and banking arrangements, in the way of limiting the use of silver, economizing the use of gold, and modifying the arrangements which now makes the banks and the Government so obstructively dependent on each other."

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

	Week Previous		Weeks corresponding to	
	April 5 week.	1893	1892	1891
United States	166	170	165	178
Canada	33	25	23	37

DRY GOODS.—The local market for general dry goods remains about the same as at our last writing, the cold and changeable weather having a deterrent effect upon sorting orders. Some travellers now out are not paying their expenses. Of course a change to warmer and steadier weather will soon bring in orders both from travellers and direct from customers. A few buyers from near-by points have been in the city during the week and have made small purchases, at the same time wiping off old balances. Money is not very active, but, nevertheless, dealers are buying freely considering the circumstances. Retailers evince no fear that they will not be able to meet all their engagements. Letter orders are advancing in dealers' favor. Cottons, prints, flannellets and other staples are receiving strong attention from rural dealers. Orders received in response to samples sent out show an adequate return. Cotton goods continue firm, and in some lines of woollens an advance of 7½ to 10 per cent has been established, all reports being upon this basis. It appears likely that a combine will be shortly consummated in the woollen mills upon probably the same lines as those of the colored cotton combine. Remittances show considerable improvement.

BREADSTUFFS.—A quiet local business is transpiring in strong bakers' and straight rollers on a basis within the margin of our quotations. Other grades are neglected at present. Buyers do not appear to buy beyond actual requirements, and this gives a dull tone to trade. The demand for oatmeal is of the ordinary character for local wants, and prices keep about steady. The feed market has eased off some in tone owing to lighter demand and increased supplies. In Chicago the wheat market has been rather dull in tone, and prices have slightly receded. In England wheat has slightly improved and corn is steady. French country markets have been steadier.

PROVISIONS.—The enquiry for cut meats and lard is improving, but dealers complain of the restricted consumption of hog products generally resulting from the high prices that are ruling. As compared with other meats mess pork is quiet and a shade easier. Though not quotably changed dressed hogs are slow, and values are weaker. In Chicago pork has taken quite an upward turn, advancing about 55c., but this advance is not looked upon as likely to prove permanent. The cattle market there was steady to strong and that for sheep firm. The Liverpool, G. B., provision market is overstocked. This is explained by reference to the long cotton strike, which has greatly reduced the demand for bacon which was contracted for ahead and has gone forward at prices a good deal under recent high figures. The stock of lard, however, is regarded as largely consisting of consignments by a Chicago clique to make the British markets look bare of stock and enable it to keep prices up.

BUTTER.—Local enquiry is fairly active, but values have an easy tendency. In Montreal butter rules much the same, but, with the supply of creamery

CAN YOU THINK?

Can you think of a worse disease than dyspepsia, it plunges its victim in gloom and despondency, makes him a burden to himself and others, and causes constipation and bad blood. Yet Burdock Blood Bitters cures dyspepsia or indigestion, and has done so in thousands of cases.

as it is and the advance of the season, there is more pressure to sell and a consequent disposition towards concession. Dairy stock there rules steady on the whole, for the supply of it is not excessive and the receipts of new stock are not a serious factor at present. In England butter has been a very disappointing market, and agents of all brands have been in despair. Buyers are indolent and apathetic, as frequently happens at the close of a quarter, and with heavy arrivals from every direction the trend of prices has been downward. The last shipment of Australian is, however, on the water, but it is not known when New Zealand will drop the game. Though the settlement of the great cotton dispute, which has caused things to be dull around Manchester, may cause prices to steady themselves there, and the dropping off of Antipodean may reasonably be expected to give firmness to rates, the increased output from Ireland and from France, which is now holding back, together with arrivals soon to be expected from the United States and Canada, will probably conduce to keep prices within their present narrow bounds. No American or Canadian butter is held now in England.

CHEESE does not furnish anything new locally. The New York market is beginning to sag off a trifle on export account. The Commercial Bulletin remarks:—"Business generally was reported to be showing much of the old ragged character, but the average tone and tendency are in buyer's favor. Even of strictly fancy goods it would be, in all probability, difficult to secure attention toward any considerable lot at quite a concession from ruling figures. But, in an ordinary way, on home trade orders holders are asking and getting former rates, and have an idea that they can stand out very well until the moderate supply has been exhausted. It is a market of special deals on other qualities, and for each transaction a price has to be made to suit the immediate governing influences." In Great Britain English cheese is nearly exhausted, and holders ask higher prices, which, when the article is wanted, are granted. But there is an apathy among buyers which tells on the minds of holders. They will not come forward, and this attitude has begun to frighten some holders of American, who are putting through sales at a shilling or so below the quotations, in the fear that they may presently get left when the early makes show up. This nervousness is certainly justified by the market in London, which is always liable to be plottorized by the centralization of supplies.

EGGS.—Receipts of eggs are increasing, for which the consumptive demand is good. This prevents any sudden break in values. The tendency is, however, towards lower prices, and dealers quote 14c. to 16c. as a fair average of prices. In England it is low tide with eggs, quick was their rise and great the price that they reached, but rapid has been their fall and unprejudiced the lowness their value has dropped to, having regard to the season of the year. Any from Canada will meet a very poor market for a little while and shippers should be careful in opening out. French packers are disgusting buyers by sending dirty cases and bad straw. Canadian packers may take warning, though it is scarce needed, as the cleanliness and fine packing of Canada has been her chief recommendation hitherto.

DRIED FRUITS.—There has been a little more enquiry for Valencia raisins off stalk and some sales of small jobbing lots have transpired. Valencia layers are quiet but steady. Currants are quiet and easy, but it is reported that the coming crop will be a small one, so that holders are not at all inclined to push sales.

TEA.—The local tea market has been generally quiet during the past week, the principal business doing being limited to the filling of retail country and city orders. It is said that most of the jobbing trade which was formerly done between wholesale houses is now done by outside or foreign brokers, who go as far as to give credits. It is contended that these brokers could have left this business to the wholesale houses without being any the worse off.

SUGAR.—The sugar market has been the most exciting feature of the grocery trade during the week, prices having jumped up twice, and it appears likely that values will go even higher. The market is now firm at the latest advance. In fact buyers seem to fear that prices will go higher, for refiners report a much freer demand on this account. The refiners are selling granulated at 4½c. and yellows at 3½c. to 4½c. as to grade. Even these prices are low compared with those of a few years ago, when granulated sold at 9½c. in 1889. Taking the duty of 2c. per lb. off that figure and it would still leave it at 7½c. per lb. as compared with 4½c. now. The continued strength and advance in raw sugar shows no signs of abating, and cables from London report the market there strong and advancing. A well-known authority in England cables the market active under heavy buying of beet by speculators. Java is quoted at 17s. 7½d.—an advance of 6d. on the week. Fair refining has advanced to 15s. 9d. and beet to 16s. 1½d. spot, and 16s. 3d. May. Cable advices from Cuba leave no doubt of a large shrinkage in the first estimates of the crop there, which will now fall far below that of last year. American buyers depended largely upon this source of supply, and the American Sugar Trust are much put out about their miscalculations of the Cuban crop; and now that Europe is leading in both buoyancy and values the Trust find that they can no longer dictate, but, on the other hand, have to submit to the demands of sellers in order to secure stocks. Montreal refiners are short of their usual supplies of raw, and all future purchases will, no doubt, have to be made at advanced rates from this out.

FISH.—The local fish market continues to rule very quiet. No catches are being made as yet, and stocks on hand are gradually decreasing. Active preparations are being made all along the shore to begin fishing as soon as settled weather permits, but it will probably be three or four weeks before

any quantities of new fish will find their way to this market. In Montreal the fish market is reported to be quiet with stocks generally small. Prices there are nominal under slow demand. In Boston the market is very quiet, but the supply of mackerel is so small that the holders are not in the least worried about their stocks. There is not the least doubt that the stocks of old mackerel will be thoroughly well sold off before new mackerel gets in to any extent. Reports are vague and unreliable concerning the vessels that have early gone south after the mackerel. Jobbers' quotations on mackerel are unchanged at—medium 3's \$14 50; large 3's \$14; medium 2's \$18; extra 2's \$20 to \$21; No. 1 Bays \$22 to \$23; extra Shore 1's \$25 to \$30; Norway bloater \$35 to \$38. The codfish market is quiet with medium fish scarce. At Gloucester, Mass., receipts for the past week have been in decreased quantity, but prices have slightly declined for fish from vessels, though no changes are reported in the market price of cured fish.

A FRIEND IN NEED.

A FRIEND in need is secured by everyone who keeps a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil on hand for use against accidental sprains, bruises, cuts, burns, scalds or any inflammatory pain, such as rheumatism, quincy, sore throat, etc.

POWER & CO.,

Manufacturers of Brass, Copper, Lead and Iron Goods, for Steamships, Railways, Factories, Tanneries, Lighthouses, &c.

Importers and dealers in all kinds of CAST and WROUGHT IRON PIPE, with fittings of every description, for Steam, Water and Gas. Public Buildings and Residences fitted up with Hot Water, Hot Air and Steamheating Apparatus, Plumbing and Gas Fixtures. Warren's Felt Roofing Materials applied and for sale

Nos 239 & 291 BARRINGTON and 132 & 134 UPPER WATER STS

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

Table listing various grocery items and their prices, including Sugars (Cut Leaf, Granulated, Circle A, White Extra C, Standard, Extra Yellow C, Yellow C), Tea (Congou Common, Fair, Good, Choice, Extra Choice, Oolong Choice), Molasses (Barbadoes, Demerara, Diamond N., Porto Rico, Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Antigua), Tobacco (Black, Bright), Biscuits (Pilot Bread, Boston and Thin Family, Soda, do in lb. boxes, 50 to case, Fancy).

BREADSTUFFS

Table listing breadstuffs and their prices, including Business still remains quiet, There has been a sharp advance in wheat; May wheat closing in Chicago last night at 86½c. That is 10c. advance from the lowest point. This advance is on the strength of winter kill in several of the winter wheat growing States. It is equal to an advance of 45c. a barrel on flour. Flour market is becoming nervous and if the wheat holds on to the advance, we may look for a sharp advance in the price of flour. Oatmeal and cornmeal are quiet; the former a trifle easier. Mill feeds are also slightly easier. Whist we do not change our quotations on oatmeal or mill-feeds, yet the trade is prepared to execute orders for carloads somewhat under our quotations. Flour: Manitoba Highest Grade Patents 5.10 to 5.00, High Grade Patents 4.10 to 4.15, Good 90 per cent. Patents 3.45 to 4.00, Straight Grade 3.75 to 3.85, Good Seconds 3.20 to 3.40, Graham Flour 3.75, Oatmeal 4.40 to 4.60, Rolled 4.41 to 4.60, Kila Dried Cornmeal 2.85 to 2.95, In Bond 2.80 to 2.90, Rolled Wheat 3.20 to 4.25, Wheat Bran, per ton including bags 23.00 to 23.00, Middlings 23.75 to 23.00, Shorts, Cracked Corn 28.00 to 29.00, Ground Oil Cake per ton 20.00 to 21.10, Moulre 22.00 to 24.00, Split Peas 4.10, White Beans, per bushel 1.75 to 1.90, Pot Barley, per barrel 3.90 to 4.05, Canadian Oats, choice quality 4½c to 4c, P. E. Island Oats 4½c to 4c, Hay 18.00 to 18.75.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table listing home and foreign fruits and their prices, including Apples per bbl., No 1, 2.00 to 2.75; Oranges, Jamaica, brils., New, 6.00 to 6.50; Lemons, per case, 3.50 to 4.00; Cocoon, new per 100, 5.00; Onions, erb., per lb., Canadian, 2½ to 3; Dates, boxes, new, 8 to 5½; Raisins, Valencia, new, 5½ to 6; Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb., new, 10 to 11; small boxes, 9 to 10; Prunes, Stewing, boxes, 9; Bananas, 2.00 to 2.50; C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.

FISH.

Table listing fish prices, including MACKEREL—Ex Vesse, Ex Store, Market bare; No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; HERRING—No. 1 C. B. July, 4 50; No. 1 Fall Split, 3 25; No. 1 Fall Round, 3 00; No. 1 Labrador, 6 00; No. 1 Georges Bay, 2 25; No. 1 Bay of Islands, 3 00; No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; SALMON—No. 1, 18 00; No. 2, 16 00; No. 3, 14 00; Small; CODFISH—Hard C. B., 4 10; Western Shore, 4 00; Bank, 4 00; Bay, 3 25; Newfoundland, 4 00; HADDOCK—Bank & Western, 5 75; HAMS—2 50; POLLOCK—2 25; HAMS SOUNDS, per lb., 35c; QON OIL, per gal., 35c.

PROVISIONS.

Table listing provisions and their prices, including Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid, 14.00 to 14.50; Am. Plate, 15.00 to 16.00; Ex. Plate, 16.50 to 17.00; Pork, Mess, American, 21.00; American, clear, 23.00; P. E. I. Mess, 23.00 to 24.10; P. E. I. Thin Mess, 20.00 to 21.00; Prime Mess, 16.00 to 17.00; Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island, 14 to 15; American, 13 to 14; Ham, P. E. I., green, 11; Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Table listing butter and cheese prices, including Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints, 25; in Small Tubs, 22 to 24; Good, in large tubs, new, 20 to 22; Store Packed & oversalted, none; Canadian Township, 22 to 24; Western, 18 to 20; Cheese, Canadian, 11; Antigonish, 11½.

SALT.

Table listing salt prices, including Factory Filled, \$1.50; Fine Liverpool, bag, from store, 60; Liverpool, 1/2 hd., 60; Capis, none; Turks Island, 1.50; Lisbon, 1.50; Coarse W. I., 1.50; Trayon, 35c.

"BRACE UP"

Is a tantalizing admonition to those who at this season feel all tired out, weak, without appetite and discouraged. But the way in which Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the tired frame and gives a good appetite, is really wonderful. So we say, "Take Hood's and it will brace you up."

AN EASTER BRIDAL.

BY HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.

(Concluded.)

"As I look for the life beyond this moment here. Has creation worked from firemist up to this for nothing? It is nothing if it ends here, Lawrence."

"Yes. It is a long way from protoplasm to you, Maurice," he assented, with a sigh.

"And it is a long way from me the angel Dante would have painted; to the cherub who points to God with his parted half-moon wings; but I am on the way.

*A few adhering rivets loosed, springs
The angel, sparkles off his mail, and rings
Whirled from each delicate limb.*

Do you suppose the human race came to flower in the man who wrote those words to end there? Impossible! He is going on. I am going on. Angel, or spirit, or man. Don't make me wait for you, Lawrence."

"You will have to wait," exclaimed Lawrence, with a half sob. "You will have to wait the eternal years themselves before I catch up with you, Maurice."

And perhaps it was because he felt so badly about it that the old doctor was sent for that night to take charge of a critical case where his young colleague evidently did not know what he was doing.

Affairs were going rapidly from bad to worse, and Rose saw the way beginning to close round her with a terrible darkness.

"Well," he said, when she spoke of her foreboding, "are you going to send me adrift, Rose?"

"No," she answered. "When I could not live without you."

"Then be patient till I have my sling out, as I told you. Don't you suppose I would stop it if I could? There comes an end to everything." And he went away singing:

*"God help me! Save I take my part
Of danger on the roaring sea,
A devil rises in my heart
Far worse than death to me."*

How fine he was when he looked at her with the smile flashing round his glittering teeth and out of the blue fire of his eye, with the light on his close cropped yellow curls, with his head like that of some young Greek god! And she found herself singing over again,

*"In some sweet year,
In some sweet sphere
Afar from here,
I await you, dear."*

Yes. But what was this he said? And then a quick indignation burned through her to think of the ruin he was making. She must wait for him to destroy himself, and when sin was impossible by reason of wasted mind and body and strength, receive him as if all were right. Her life must be shadowed, her happiness set at naught, her youth lost, her heart broken, while he destroyed himself with drinking bouts and poker chips. In a flame of anger she called him back, and said as much.

"Yes," he answered, gloomily; "that is about it. You are a part of me. I don't see that you can help it."

"I will help it!" she exclaimed. "I will not be a part of sin and corruption and—" And she rushed out of the room and the spell of his presence.

"Do you mean it, Rose?" he cried.

And when no answer came, and she did not return, and no face all asparkle with laughs and blushes and tears looked in the door again, as often after their jars, even when he had waited a long while, he took up his hat and left the house.

It was a very disordered individual that Maurice found that evening coming out of the public-house and going toward the phaeton where Dragoner stood pawing the ground, and one entirely unfit to guide that infuriated animal.

"Get in! Get in!" he cried to Maurice. And in spite of an endeavor to expostulate, and request that he would send the horse round to the stables and walk home with him, and perhaps in order to avoid a scene in that place, and perhaps thinking he might control Lawrence if once beside him in the open air, Maurice found himself presently in the phaeton and whirling away with Dragoner pulling at the bit wild for flight, and Lawrence wilder still in a fury of half-delirious words.

"Now I will show you what the creature's made of," he said. "De Soto shod his horse with silver. Dragoner is shod with fire. I'm in great trouble, Maurice. Dragoner is all I have to take me out of trouble. It is the old dragon himself that carries people into high mountains. Dragoner can do better than that, for if he stopped short he would carry us into eternity. Go, go, go, you winged wonder!"

And suddenly a team, dashing out of the deep blackness of shadow into the glare of the electric light, crashed upon them with a shock as of two worlds coming together. One second the great brute rose with all his wild outlines black and mighty in the light, and then indeed two worlds had crashed together, this world and that dark unknown beyond; for when

Maurice was lifted from the roadside, where he had been thrown, he was quite dead.

The next day a curt note, addressed to Dr. Lawrence Rivers, informed him that his professional connection was severed, and his relation to Dr. Lothian's family was at an end.

"I am dead, too," cried Lawrence in despair. "And the places that knew me shall know me no more. Oh, Rose! Oh, Rose! Oh, Rose!" And, leaving everything as it was, with Rose's ring still upon his finger, Lawrence Rivers disappeared that day, and whether he were in life or death no one in all that region round about could say.

With the shock and the bewilderment, they said, Lilia was benumbed at first. But was it not, indeed, that she was exalted? Possibly the habit of a whole lifetime went with her still, and to her sublimated perceptions Maurice was still beside her. That terrible word "never" had no meaning for her. If she wept, none saw her tears. And she refused with horror to wear crape as an act of infidelity. "Do you call it an accident?" she said once. "There are no accidents. It is harder for Lawrence than for you and me. Do you think I hold him responsible? He loved Maurice; he would rather it had been himself. And Lawrence is as dear to me to-day as he was before it all." The only evidence of sharp pain she gave was when she unstrung Maurice's violin, and the strings uttered a harsh vibration to her fingers, and she hid her face and her ears, shivering from head to foot. "You suffer more than I, my poor Rose," she said later, clasping her sister, for she was the one that had all the strength. At twenty years her being was desolated. All the fair uses of this life were closed to her, the sweet earth made void and its pleasant habits forbidden, and by some Heaven-born force she rose superior to all that loss and deprivation.

"I have not lost him," she simply answered, if any would condole with her, and there was no more to be said. Only when she played or sang or listened to music, you saw that she was with her lover still. "It is what music is for," she said to Rose long afterward. "It seems to me that music is the speech of the soul, the voice of those emotions too lofty for mortal words. These resonances and reverberations that go out into space and reach from spirit to spirit are the plane of the communion of saints. I meet Maurice there."

But she said nothing of such as this in the early time, but bent all her powers to the consoling of Rose, who, wrapped in sorrow, felt not only that she had lost Lawrence and her love, but that he himself was lost, plunged in what hell of despair and sin she knew not; Lawrence, whose wrong doing had been the death of Maurice, and the destruction of all Lilia's hopes and joys. And that was more to her than all the rest. She felt, with Lilia, that simple loss was light and slight beside this fact of the wrong done, the life taken, the joy annihilated, the misery created, the sin and guilt of it all. Although Lilia forgave she could not. She could overlook the injury to herself, to him; but when she looked at Lilia she could forgive no more. And she loved him still with all her heart. How she lived through that year she never knew. Torn this way and that by these various passions of love and grief, of shame and horror, of longing and suspense as well, she lost consciousness at last in a fever which threatened her reason, and which, both Lilia and her father hoped, had burned out all the body of her emotion, and left her only a memory of them.

And after that the days and the years went on with a slow, sad monotony. The two sisters made the way smooth for their father, helped him in the care of cases too poor for the hire of nurses, went now and then for a visit to their aunt at the Brunswick in town, when they heard the music they desired, and came back to their father, their flowers, their books, their colorless and eventless lives.

And in all this time no word of Lawrence. Could he have been so utterly lost if he were alive? Rose came at last to think of him too as dead, but never with Lilia's repose and confidence, and always with a wild unsatisfied longing after him, after the touch of his hand, the sound of his voice.

One year passed thus, and another—nine of them in all; and Rose, in her twenty-seventh year was lovelier than in her early days, the pensive droop of lid and lip only adding to the charm of blush and glance, of snowy brow and dusky eye. Perhaps it was because she held that there are no accidents that Lilia's eye was caught one day, when glancing at an old newspaper that came across her way, by the name of Rivers, and then, as she looked more closely, by mention of the heroic conduct of a physician of that name in a plague-stricken southern city. That night, Rose, all unconscious, having gone up-stairs, oppressed with she knew not what gloom and depression, but one that seemed to belong to the late Lenten days; Lilia had a long hour's conversation in his study with the old doctor, he reluctantly, she insistent. "It may not be he," her father said. "And, if it is, it was only his professional duty. And let her alone; she is happy now."

"Far from it," said Lilia. "Hungry and forlorn, but making the best of life. And there is no risk; if he is still the same, all is as before. But if there has been a change, and there must have been if this story is true, then the king shall have his own again, and Rose will be happy. Sometimes I think she would be happier with him, and as his wife, whether there has been a change or not."

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1802, "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. Prejudiced smokers will not admit this to be the case. The connoisseur knows it. S. Davis & Sons, Montreal.

"Lilia," said her father, looking down at her with a hand on either shoulder, "you are an angel!"
 "Oh, no," she answered, with the smile she always had for him, unconsciously using Maurice's own words, "only, with all the rest of you, on the way to be one." And the next day the doctor, after considerable grumbling and mumbling, for Rose's benefit, as to the folly of having medical conventions so far away, announced that he was going on a journey, and might be gone ten days.

There was a sense of spring in the air now, of long high sunlight and blue skies, snow melting on distant hills, swelling buds and glances of robins' wings, and that freshness of hope in every heart that comes on the thrill sweeping through the old planet with the pulse of her vernal equinox. It was Easter, and Rose had helped Lilia dress the church, and had massed the lilies round the chancel there as never before; and she had trembled to the glad pealing of the organ, and had bowed herself in prayer with the others, and yet she could not have told why that Easter day had given Lilia such Heavenly peace, and left her so full of unrest. Knowing nothing, either, of a telegram her sister had received that afternoon, Rose wondered what new spell had come over Lilia, what guise of light and gladness, and why she spoke so much of Lawrence—of Lawrence, whom she herself vainly strove to forget.

"Why should you forget him," said Lilia. "If he came in this door would he like it that you forgot?"

"He cannot come in this door," said Rose. "You know he must be dead."

"Would you rather one told you he lived, or that he came and stood before you himself? You would feel then that he was more a spirit than a mortal?" persisted the other, putting on the fire the last splinters of the drift-wood they had brought from the beach last year.

"Lilia, how can you torment me so?" cried Rose. "I believe that I should die of joy either way."

But Lilia bent down and kissed her sister's forehead, and went softly out of the room, holding the door open a moment and closing it gently behind her. And when Rose glanced up again, there, leaning an arm on the mantel, irradiated by the reflection of the fire, and gazing down at her with a smile where inexpressible joy and melancholy mingled, stood Lawrence—Lawrence, yet not the same Lawrence; the features of the Greek god still, but the short curls close to the head all a crop of iron gray; the great frame broadened and straightened—the tenderness and sadness of the smile—ah! it was quite another Lawrence; the same flesh and blood, but quite another life and love.

"Oh, Lawrence!" she cried, "you are risen from the dead!"

"But all those that are risen from the dead do not deserve Heaven," he said.

"And how you have suffered!" she whispered.

"They do suffer who are in the grave with their sins," he said. "If rising out of them is rising from the dead— If it is really I— For from the moment I looked on Maurice's white face, and knew what I had done, I have been another man."

She was motionless, because it was impossible to move. He, too, was silent again, the burden too much for speech. "A graceless wretch before," he said, huskily, in a moment or two, "from that hour I have lived not unworthy of you. Your father came for me. Lilia has given me the kiss of peace—Lilia living her life of an angel here in communion with angels there. But you, Rose, Oh! how can you forgive me!"

"Oh, Lawrence," she cried, "how much more I love you for it all!" And then they were in each other's arms, the drift-wood fire scattering about them its swift flashes of the breaking lustres of ruby and sapphire and emerald from the flames, brighter for the storm and wreck and deep seas of which they were born, as their own love and joy were stronger for the sorrows that had broken over them.

"It is sweeter, it is dearer, than that night ten years ago under the summer trees," murmured Lawrence. "It is like a new betrothal beyond the grave, the grave of your griefs, for you shall never shed another tear—the grave of my ill-doing. It borrows from the eternal, for this renewing of our love is the mortal putting on immortality."

And those who on Easter Monday were bidden to the wedding festival and heard the solemnity and strength of Lawrence's tones, felt as Rose had felt, as if he were one risen from the dead indeed. And looking at Lilia, white and radiant against the white and radiant lilies, her face the cast of that sweet sorrow which is so near immortal joy, they could have believed that she saw not those two lovers kneeling with the earth glories of many colors falling over them through the stained altar glass, but that white star-spirit of her love so long one of the angels that in Heaven do always behold the face of the Father.

THE END.

THE AGE OF LAUGHTER.

Smiling broadly runs the age's
 Comedy's the only play,
 Wit and wit, youth and sage,
 Want to do surpassing gay,
 Let the tragic have their say;
 Grinning farce is what we're after,
 Tragedies have had their day;
 All the world is hunting laughter.

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Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., "none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old mother urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

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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.

Persons having working gold mines for sale would do well to consult advertisement headed "Gold Mines Wanted" in this issue. By sending full particulars to P. O. Box 96, Halifax, they can learn of a purchaser.

CARIBOU.—The Dixon Mine yields its monthly gold brick with the regularity of clock work. The last bar brought to the city by Manager Dixon last week yielded eighty ounces.

FIFTEEN MILE STREAM—It is rumored that the New Egerton and Stanley gold mining companies are about being amalgamated under the management of Mr. James A. Fraser, ex M. P. P. If so the amalgamation of the precious metal will soon follow, and as both properties are reported to be very promising the yield of gold should prove large. Fifteen Mile Stream is a good district and Manager Fraser knows how to handle it to the best advantage.

UNIACKE.—The old Montreal property in this district owned by Henry Hogan of the St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, has been bonded by Messrs. McCallum, Bond and McDonald, of Halifax, and is being quietly prospected. The prospects are excellent, and lately the prospecting party in charge of Mr. McDonald struck a nugget containing about twenty ounces in gold.

The C. P. F. Company are now talking of putting up a stamp mill on their property.

ISAAO'S HARBOR.—The article on the Richardson Gold Mine, which appeared originally in the *Herald* and was copied into the last issue of the CRITIC, contains several errors, the most apparent being the mentioning of Mr. S. R. Giffin as manager, as that very important position is most acceptably held by Mr. C. F. Andrews.

The quantity of quartz crushed was really 381 tons not 350, and the cost per ton for mining and crushing was about 3½ dwts not 3 dwts as reported. The mine is well equipped and includes one forty horse power compound engine in mill and a Howell hoister at the mine. The mill is one quarter of a mile from the mine, the quartz being conveyed to it in one ton trolleys using iron cable traction. By this system in ten hours twenty-eight tons have been hoisted and sent to the mill, requiring the services of but two men, or man and boy, for total handling of quartz at deck head and transportation to mill.

MALLOY MINE.—Mr. S. R. Giffin, of Isaac's Harbor, has been in the city during the past week arranging for the sale of shares in the Malloy Gold Mine. Two shafts have been sunk upon this property, and the tests of ore have been very satisfactory. Mr. Giffin has succeeded in raising the necessary capital to purchase the mine, put up a five stamp mill, etc., etc., and we understand that work will be commenced early in May.

WAVERLEY.—It is reported in the *Atlantic*, "That last taking down of ore on B. C. Wilson's property, barrel quartz in drift running north, ore apparently worth from one to two ozs. per ton."

MOOSE RIVER.—Mr. D. Touquoy was in the city on Tuesday and had with him his usual monthly gold bar, weighing in this instance slightly over seventy-five ounces.

BOSTON AND NOVA SCOTIA COAL COMPANY.—As we predicted, the successful floating of the Whitney coal scheme has stimulated coal mining, and another powerful company, called the Boston and Nova Scotia Coal Company, is now seeking incorporation, with the object of developing coal areas at Broad Cove, C. B. We copy from the *Chronicle* the following information in relation to the new company, which will prove a keen competitor of the Dominion Coal Company:—

"The incorporators are: Hon. John Candler, Boston; John Cobb, Boston; Gov.-elect Baker, of Rhode Island; W. J. Fraser, Halifax; A. C. Ross, North Sydney; P. O'Mullin, Halifax; R. P. Fraser, Pictou, John McKeen, Mabou, C. B. The areas of this company embrace about twelve square miles of coal, containing about 200,000,000 tons. The coal is of a first class quality; the seams are large and lay at an easy angle for mining. This great body of coal has been undeveloped for years, largely for the reason that a limited market did not justify the large expenditure of capital necessary for the construction of a railroad to a convenient and accessible shipping point. Now that the Whitney syndicate has control of all the working collieries in Cape Breton county, and propose availing themselves largely of foreign markets for their output, and the almost certainty of free coal into the United States, the promoters of the other new enterprise feel that Broad Cove, from the high quality of the coal and its many other advantages enjoyed, will occupy a very strong position as a great mining district in the near future. It is necessary for the shipment of coal to construct a line of railway from Broad Cove to Orangedale, a distance of about 3½ miles, to a point of shipment on Bras d'Or Lakes. The main shipping harbor will be Carribou Cove, in the Strait of Canso, a harbor large and spacious, easily accessible and open all the year round. This harbor commands a very advantageous position for the shipment of coal to the Canadian, American and local markets, as it is nearer the great centres of trade than Sydney or Louisburg. A peculiar feature about the new

enterprise is that the organizers propose to work under the old leases, preferring to pay 10 rather than 12½ cents. They regard the bargain with Mr. Whitney as a very good one for the province, but they cannot see the great advantages which Mr. Whitney enjoys under it. If ten years ago Nova Scotia could have availed itself of American capital and the American market, the great coal deposits of our province would have to-day reached a point of prosperity which would have been a proud boast of our people. It is indeed hopeful that now strong evidences of a better condition of affairs are approaching, and it may not be too much to hope that in the near future the building up and developing of our great mineral resources may be the means of recalling our expatriated countrymen to their old homes, from which they were driven by a policy which restricted our growth and gave no hope for the future."

A BOOM FOR HANTSPOUT.—The *Kentville Advertiser* says:—"It is whispered that the iron syndicate, composed of Churchill Bros., J. B. North, C. R. Burgess, of Wolfville, and others, intend establishing smelting works at Hantsport; and, indeed, there is nothing surprising in such a scheme, the only surprise being that we never before thought of it. Here we find every facility, abundance of coal twenty miles distant by sea, abrupt water front for the construction of such docks as may be necessary, and a line of railway barely above high water mark already running, save for a brief three-quarters of a mile, from the projected mining site to the place of manufacture and shipment by sea. At Hantsport a branch 100 yards long will place a train upon the wharf at the water's edge, and no cutting necessary. Besides the facilities for bringing together the material for working the ore, Hantsport is a distributing centre for the rest of the province, and the markets of Windsor, Halifax, Amherst, Moncton and all Canada lie to the east and north, while Annapolis, Yarmouth, St. John and Uncle Sam's kingdom lie west and south. Then taking into consideration the fact that the majority of the projectors of this industry are shipping-kings, may we not confidently expect that the story of the Clyde may be repeated upon the banks of the Avon, and that the steel ships which now are driving the wooden ones to the wall may soon be a western creation—Nova Scotia taking the lead in this as formerly she did in wooden ships. With smelting works, steel works, and the building of steel ships, any town would easily take a leading position. They tell us that a million dollars would need be expended ere the first ship might be begun; but surely any industry capable of such results to a country should be fostered, and should this project become a fact, we may look forward to an assured course of prosperity in this quiet little town, whose pulse beats only as property in wooden shipping is at a premium or discount."

W. F. Jennison, mining engineer, Acacia Mines, and promoter of the Provincial Manganese Co., Ltd., is in town to-day. The above company, which has a capital of \$75,000 in \$2.00 shares, is opening up a property in Walton, Hants County, adjoining the famous Churchill manganese mines, which have proved so valuable to their owners. About all the available stock has been sold in Halifax and other parts of the Province, including Truro and New Glasgow. Mr. G. O. Fulton of this town is interested in the company and is placing some of the stock.—*Truro News*.

WHITEBURN MINES.—The mines at Whiteburn are again showing up rich in gold, and during the coming summer they will likely make amends for the recent stagnation there. Our informant says—"The gold is just hanging the size of beans in the Rusty lead, and they are striking it rich." The Rusty lead is situated near the old cook house, quite adjacent to the mill. Several tests were made from quartz in this lead when Mr. McGuire owned the mine, but they were not satisfactory. The Jones lead and other leads on this property are also showing well. We understand that an American company are negotiating with the present manager, Mr. R. R. McLeod, (who, by the way, deserves much credit for his pluck in starting up the mine) for the purchase of this property. They are to be congratulated, we think, on their future prospects.

The tributors on the Whiteburn Co's. mine are also having good success.—*Gold Hunter*.

THE PERSISTENCE OF ORES IN LODES IN DEPTH.

Editor Engineering and Mining Journal:

SIR: In your issue of March 4th, Mr. George E. Collins takes exception to my statement that the deep mines of the Carnbrea district of Cornwall are becoming poorer than they were before they reached their present depths. He then quotes the yield of tin per ton of ore broken in three mines, Carnbrea, Cook's Kitchen, and Tincroft.

I would point out that he only gives the quality of the ore produced but not the quantity. A mine may become poorer in two ways, by a diminution in the tonnage of the ore or by a decrease in the size of the lode. Let me also draw attention to the fact that the three mines above mentioned are all, as allowed by your correspondent, on the Dolcoath or Highburrow lode. It will be remembered that I instanced Dolcoath as a notable exception to the general non-persistence of ores in lodes in depth.

On turning to the dividend list of the Cornish tin mines for the year 1892 (as given in the *Cornwall Gazette*.) I find that the total decrease from £91,724 in 1891 to £77,162 in 1892; this, notwithstanding, Dolcoath increased its dividends from £19,975 in 1891 to £32,900 in 1892. Cook's Kitchen does not appear on the list. This mine has been a steady drain on its shareholders for many years. Tincroft and Carnbrea both show diminutions in the amount of dividends paid, the former decreasing from £9,750 in 1891 to £3,000 in 1892, while the latter paid only £17,250 in 1892, as against £27,000 in the previous year. During the past year mining opera-

tions ceased in several mines, of which the most noteworthy are Wheel Eliza, South Phoenix, Callington, United, and Violet Seaton. Operations were resumed at one idle property previously.

The classic mining regions of Great Britain are no marked exception in the matter of the ordinary non-persistence of ore in depth. The hills of the "old country" are dotted over with engine houses that are silent and pumps that are idle; of the many hundred mines that have been worked in that region during the past centuries only a small proportion are now actively at work. It is not pleasant to dwell upon the fact that mines, as a rule, do not become more productive with increasing depth; rather let us think that nature in her beneficence has placed the most valuable portions of the lodes where man can more easily exploit them. The fact, however, remains and the statement founded upon it, I submit, though unpleasant, yet true, and its proper recognition can in no way be hurtful to the best interests of the mining industry.

DENVER, March 22, 1893.

T. A. RICKARD.

PORT ARTHUR.—A despatch from this town to the eastern papers says:—It would seem that Carnegie, the big steel man of Homestead, Pa., has changed his opinion about Canada and Canadians. Some time ago when asked if he intended establishing works in Canada, he was reported as saying, no, not until the Dominion was either a part of the United States or had started some kind of an independent shop of its own, for as they set up for themselves he would keep out of their territory. Within a few days past Mr. Carnegie's agent has been in Port Arthur and has purchased eight hundred acres of land on which mammoth iron and steel works are to be erected, and construction is to go on as soon as the season permits. As is well known the district about Port Arthur is very rich in minerals, particularly iron, and Mr. Carnegie is going to develop them. The people of Port Arthur, it is expected, will expand and grow into a great and bustling community. The price of the land purchased has not transpired.—*The Algoma Miner*.

JEGOGAN—GUYSBORO COUNTY.—There is great excitement over rich drift which has been found on the shores of Jegogan Harbor. Several hundred acres have been taken up in the last three weeks, and it is anticipated that a considerable sum of money will be expended prospecting there in the summer. Good drift has been found there for some years. Jegogan is about seven miles from Sherbrooke.

"Cured my husband of bronchitis at once," wrote a lady about Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

Extracts from Mines Report 1892.

REPORT OF DEPUTY INSPECTOR MADDEN ON HIS VISIT TO SOME OF THE GOLD DISTRICTS DURING THE PAST YEAR.

Crow's Nest Mine.—At date of my visit, 30th August, this mine was idle, the manager Mr. Duncan Rankin was on the ground, and courteously showed me over the work. He has opened up some new leads which look very well. His ideas, which appear perfectly plain and practicable, would, I think, if acted upon and carried out, be efficient and considerable saving to the company.

Cochran Hill Mine.—I was at the mine on 30th August, and found three men prospecting, and had opened up a new lead which showed gold. I cannot but say right here that I feel grieved to see those mines standing idle, as they are fairly well equipped with machinery and buildings, and leads opened up showing gold.

Country Harbor Gold Mines.—31st August. The Cope's land mine is down 100 feet. They have a fifteen stamp mill and employ thirty men. This is a new mine, and looks very well. Manager, J. C. MacDonald; Underground Manager, J. C. Mason.

Johnston Mine.—Manager, R. McNaughton. It was idle at time of visit.

Isaac's Harbor.—No. 9, South Mulgrave, has not been worked since my last report.

The Modoc Lind.—Wm. Hughes and others worked this mine up to the 25th August. It is now idle.

The North Star Co.—Manager, Robert McLeod; Underground Manager, W. Walsh. Were down, at date of visit, to 400 feet, on an angle of from 20° to 30° south. There is also a westerly dip, caused by a roll in the measures. Thirty men are employed. A new mill is nearly completed with ten stamps, also a new engine and boiler. The engine is of sufficient strength to run the mill and two or three new hoists. This mine is in good working order. There is another new mine in this district called the Richardson Mine. Manager, C. F. Andrews; Underground Manager, C. Silver. Thirty-one men employed. They are erecting buildings and sinking on the various leads, and intend erecting a twenty stamp mill.

Wine Harbor.—September 1st. E. Conroy, Underground Manager, has sixteen men under him opening up the old plan lead. The Manager, H. Harding, was absent at the time of my visit.

Goldenville.—September 2nd. There is a new property being opened up here called the "Alexander." About ten men employed at the time of my visit.

John Williams is opening up the Old Wellington mine. He had six men employed, and was engaged taking out the water by means of a syphon.

Ecum Secum Mine.—September 3rd, Matthew McGrath, Manager; thirteen men employed, they are working on the south dip, they have an eight stamp mill. Since Mr. McGrath took charge this mine is paying.

I went in that district to Moose Head, to see a mine which has been idle for the past three or four years; there is a twelve stamp mill and engine and boiler, all looking fairly well.

At Hurricano Cove, there is an eight stamp mill with engine and boiler, this property looks very well. I was informed that one R. McMann was going to start work here in a very short time. The last two mentioned mines are parallel cases almost to the Crow's nest mine and Cochran Hill Mine referred to before, and I cannot but say here it looks very odd to see mining properties well equipped with all necessary plant and very little work done, property not half prospected, and the plant and buildings left to rust and decay.

Dufferin Mine—Salmon River, September 5th, Manager, H. Archibald, Underground Manager, R. S. Irving. This mine is working on the second east shaft which is now down to a depth of 200 feet; the other is down 300 feet; they are cross-cutting north. They have a 16-foot belt showing gold, also an 8-inch lead, which in test yielded one ounce to the ton. There are forty men employed. All the milling is done by water power, also the hoisting. They have a twenty stamp mill which is capable of crushing sixty tons in 24 hours. This is a fine mine in every respect.

Tangier.—September 6. Mining operations have in this place been virtually at a stand-still for some years past, but John Murphy never lost faith in it, and his patience and efforts have at last been rewarded by striking what some think to be a good paying lead.

Oxford Gold Mining Company, Chesselcook.—Manager, J. M. Reid, Underground Manager, D. M. Thompson. As stated in last year's report, this mine is worked economically; compressed air being used for pumping, drilling, hoisting, etc. etc. They have a ten stamp mill, and 22 men are employed. A large quantity of surface has been milled, and paid very well; but advantage was taken during the dry season to prospect, and some leads were opened up further west, these leads are giving them all the crushing they want, and the surface remains for slack time. This mine is doing very well; they are now working in what is called the Randolph lead and the Barker lead.

In the same district John H. Anderson employed twelve men working in the Lake lead and the Baker lead, and one Wm. Carl has three men employed working on the Cogswell or Angler lead.

This appears to be a very fine-looking mining district, and both men and management appear satisfied, a pretty safe indication that prosperity attends their work.

I might say that the mines I visited were in good order for the workmen, and for ventilation and for timbering, and loaders are much better pleased, and I think I am safe in saying that gold mining is somewhat ahead of last year. The roads are 50 per cent better around the mines than they were last year, which will undoubtedly prove a help to both miners and prospectors.

Mooseland District—October 3rd. Visited Gay's River, and found William Todd, with seven men prospecting, and Frank Burnes, with six men prospecting, and Thomas Bogo, with six or eight men taking water out of an old shaft, for some Truro Co.

October 4th. Visited Moose River Gold Mines, D. Touquoy, Manager, and Thomas, Underground Manager. Twenty men are employed on the little North lead and the Copper lead; this mine is in good condition, and they appear to be getting a fair share of gold, they have been and are crushing a large amount of surface which pays well.

William Bruce has eight men at work in the Archibald property, and is doing fairly well. This district is much the same as last year, but the roads are much better.

October 5. Visited Mooseland, and found G. Stenshorn, Manager, and E. Magrath, Underground Manager. 18 men employed; 8 stamp mill. A very large amount of prospecting has been done on the property previous to sinking the present shaft, and they are now receiving a reward for their labor and perseverance. The present shaft is sunk in a basin, and the river runs only 120 feet away from the shaft. It is, however, the driest shaft I have yet seen in our gold mines. A large water tank was placed about 20 feet down the shaft, and all the water from surface is caught in, thus leaving the mine where the miners are working comparatively dry, which I consider to be a great saving to machinery, beside the comfort to the men, and the men can do more work than if the water was allowed to go down into the mine.

There are two men, Gladwin and Haro, working in the Musgrave property, and have 6 men employed. The work is in good order.

Caribou Gold Mines—October 6. I visited this district. Manager, H. Dickson; Underground Manager, Patrick Coffie. 20 men are employed working on the old Fisher lead. This mine is in a very good condition, and appears to be doing very well. There is no change worthy of notice since my last return, but it is very probable Mr. Dickson will do some prospecting shortly.

George Stuart is beginning to develop the lake lead again, and is showing some very fine metal. He has 7 or 8 men employed and intends to gradually increase his force.

R. Wright is prospecting north of the lake lead, and has 4 men employed. Gold mining appears to be more vigorously and actively prosecuted this year than last. There are also several groups of men prospecting around. The roads being largely improved during the past two years gives men an opportunity to move around and prospect the country.

THE SPRING,

Of all seasons in the year, is the one for making radical changes in regard to health. During the winter, the system becomes to a certain extent clogged with waste, and the blood loaded with impurities, owing to lack of exercise, close confinement in poorly ventilated shops and homes, and other causes. This is the cause of the dull, sluggish, tired feeling so general at this season, and which must be overcome, or the health may be entirely broken down. Hood's Sarsaparilla has attained the greatest popularity all over the country as the favorite Spring Medicine. It expels the accumulation of impurities through the bowels, kidneys, liver, lungs and skin, gives to the blood the purity and quality to good health and overcomes that tired feeling.

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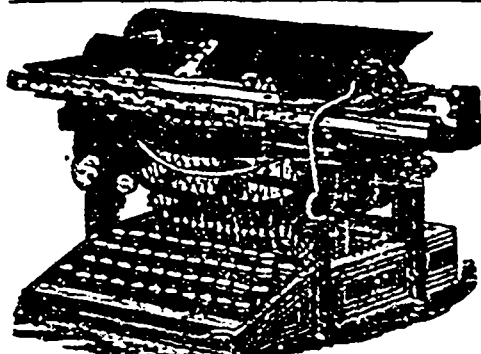
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MINING.

THE OCCURRENCE OF MANGANESE ORE IN VEINS.

Written for the Engineering and Mining Journal by Edward Heles, A.R.S.M.
Being an abstract of two papers read at a recent meeting of the North of
England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers.

(Concluded from Edition March 24th last.)

As a rule, east and west veins in this district bear little or no ore, but there would appear to be some exceptions to this. One vein striking E.16°S.—W.16°N. and dipping N., was formerly worked 60 ft. in depth and the same in length, but, although a bunch of ore would appear to have been met with, the vein was not found to extend E. and W. About 20 years ago a vein, which courses E.15°N. to W.15°S. and dips S.52°, was worked on Garth Hill for a length of 100 ft., a depth of 60 ft. and a width of 6 ft. In this district whenever a bunch of ore has been found it is generally near the junction of two veins.

About one mile W. of the Rhyd-y-fen Inn a small "floor" of manganese ore is seen, as well as a kind of stockwork.

An examination of the bearings of the veins and rock joints clearly shows they are often identical or nearly so in direction. What is remarkable is the great variability in the direction of the veins and rock-jointing—no regular system appears to prevail. In some places the prevailing jointing is in three directions. Superficially at any rate, this system is crossed by a more recent set of joints, and fissures. A few of the veins are identical in direction with some of the faults shown in this area.

The conclusion was arrived at that the manganese ore merely locally fills the joints and certain faults and superficial fissures in the country-rock; and it is believed that the filling is the result of surface erosion and decomposition.

The ore contains from 43.8 to 54 per cent. of metallic manganese, from 3.6 to 14 per cent. of silica, .5 per cent. of iron, and from .147 to 1.608 per cent. of phosphorus.

The Skiddaw Slates (Lower Silurian) of the Lake District are traversed by some hematite and manganese veins running N.W. to N.N.E. (true), and dipping N.E. to E. The ore occurs as a narrow strip along one wall, or completely fills the vein. There is rarely any mineral found in them, but dolomite, quartz and calcite. The direction sometimes corresponds with the bed-planes of the rock, sometimes with its divisional planes, and sometimes with the cleavage (J. D. Kendall).

Manganese and iron lodes occur in the Silurian felsite porphyry and metapphyre of the Thuringian Forest. The ore consists principally of pyrolusite and psilomelane and is mostly without gangue. The ore is in parallel bands or in irregular patches, the width varying from mere lines up to 15 ft., and changing very suddenly. In some instances they have been worked down to 300 ft. from the surface. The veins strike N. S. to N. E. and S. W. (Von Cotta, J. A. Phillips, and Dr. A. von Groddeck).

Near Ilfeld, in the Harz, manganese veins occur traversing porphyrite of Triassic age, and varying from a few inches to 3 ft. wide, dipping from 60° to 80°, and striking between W.8°N. and N.30°W. (true). Manganite is the chief ore associated with hausmannite, heavy spar and calcite. The lodes are sometimes filled with manganite and sometimes with barren "country." The veins are regarded as secretions from country rock in fissures (Von Cott and Von Groddeck). The veins are seldom productive to a greater depth than 36 ft. but have sometimes been followed down to beyond 180 ft. (J. A. Phillips).

In the Upper Schwarzwald (Baden), veins of iron and manganese occur in granitic rocks in contact with Triassic sandstone. The iron, as specular iron and hematite associated with heavy spar, occurs as bands in the same veins as manganese, or separated by wedges of "country" or in separate and parallel veins. The manganese veins consist of manganite and pyrolusite chiefly, rarely associated with any true gangue. The veins course mostly N. W. to S. E., and the thickness is in general only a few inches. From 50 to 60 ft. in depth the manganese disappears, and at 100 ft. the iron ores follow, being gradually replaced by copper or cobalt ores (Dr. Carl Zerrener).

In Portugal manganese lodes occur traversing quartzites of Silurian and Lower Carboniferous age. The ore is pyrolusite and is associated with hematite and heavy spar (J. A. Phillips).

Some small veins of manganese ore occur in Sardinia, traversing trachytic tufa, but they are of no commercial value. In the trachytic conglomerate or tufa of Koenigswinter, on the Prussian Rhine, small veins of psilomelane strike N. N. W. to N. W. (true) and dip S. W. 95°. The ore is associated with iron ochre and ehrenbergite (Dr. Carl Zerrener).

The manganese ore of the manganiferous silver veins of Butte City, Mont., is worked only for the precious metal, and for its use as a flux. When the manganese forms a large percentage of the leads the silver is low, and vice versa; and below the water level (150 to 200 ft.) of the gray granite "country," silicate and carbonate of manganese replace the black oxides (W. P. Blake, etc.). Beds, formerly regarded as lodes, of carbonate of manganese of Cambrian age occur in North Wales, and also near Chevron, Belgium (G. Dewalque), and of supposed Silurian age in Newfoundland (R. A. F. Penrose, Jr.).

Manganese occurs as a gangue in the silver deposits of Leadville, Colo. The miners say "that when a large amount of manganese is found in the iron vein material, rich chloride deposits are likely to be found in the immediate vicinity" (S. F. Emmons).

In New Mexico manganese ore is found as veins traversing blue limestone and black dolomite of Lower Carboniferous age.

In Tombstone, Ariz., manganese in the form of wad is a common constituent of silver-bearing veins in limestone and quartzites of Lower Carboniferous age (?). The ore is described as a "soft, black mass devoid of

structure." It has been followed down 300 ft., and is still visible. The manganese (metallo) forms only about 1 per cent. of the manganeseiferous silver ore (R. A. F. Penrose, Jr).

Manganese is often considered a good indication of gold, e.g., in Victoria, Australia, as psilomelane in quartz reefs, or cementing pebbles in auriferous conglomerate of "banket" (R. Brough Smyth), and, associated with talc, in the gold deposits of Minas Geraes, Brazil (W. J. Henwood).

From the above review we may fairly conclude: 1—That veins of manganese ore, although not of frequent occurrence, are known in ordinary stratified, metamorphic, volcanic and plutonic rocks of various ages; 2—they are usually very irregular in their filling; 3—they are associated with little or no gangue as a rule; 4—manganese ore often forms part of the gangue of gold and silver veins, and when not superabundant is considered a good indication for the precious metals; 5—down to water level black oxides are most prevalent; below that these in all cases must probably give place to the carbonate or silicate; 6—commercially speaking, manganese ore veins do not probably go much deeper than 300 ft. vertical; 7—They generally run N. and S. or as N. E. or N. W. "counters"; 8—manganese ore generally occurs filling gash or superficial veins, coating joints and bed planes, and occasionally forming pockets, bunches and stock works; 9—manganese and iron ores are in many cases contemporaneous, but generally there is a tendency for the ores to occur in separate layers, bands, patches or nodules in the same section of a vein, joint or plane, or in separate and parallel veins; 10—in certain instances oxide of iron has replaced psilomelane; in other instances, manganese and silica have been deposited together. The former has been dissolved out, leaving cellular crystals of quartz and clay.

CHESS.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 157.

White. Black.
1 P-B7 1 Kt x Kt
2 Kt-K4, etc. If 1 P plays
3 Q-KKt5 (ch) etc. If 1 Kt plays
2 Kt-B3 (mate)
Solved by B. M. R.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 158.

Q-Rsq
Solved by B. M. R. and D. A. G.

GAME 161.

Played in Berlin in 1860 between the Emperor Napoleon and the Automaton.

We give it not as a specimen of good chess, but as interesting from its historical associations, and a proof that the "royal game" is not always well played by royal personages.

White. Black.
Napoleon. Automaton.
1 P-K4 P-K4
2 Q-KB3 QKt-B3
3 KB-QB4 Kkt to B3
4 Kkt-K2 KB-QB4
5 P to QR3 P-Q3
6 Castles QB-KKt5
7 Q-Q3 Kkt-KR4
8 P-KR3 B x Kt
9 Q x B Kkt-KB5
10 Q-Ksq QKt-Q5
11 B-QKt3 Kkt x KRP (ch)
12 K-R2 Q-KR5
13 P-KKt3 QKt-KB6 (ch)
14 K-Kt2 Kt x Q (ch)
15 R x Kt Q-KKt5
16 P-Q3 B x KBP
17 R-KRsq Q x KktP (ch)
18 K-KBsq B-Q5
19 K-K2

and black mates in four moves.

COMMENTS.

The solution to the novelty problem given a fortnight ago is much simpler than it appears at sight. With the exception of the bishop, mate follows on black moving any of his pieces. White's obvious play, therefore, is to block the bishop, which he does by moving R-Kt2. If B x R, then Q x B, mate. Any other move, as before stated, would be equally fatal.

In the following position Horwith drew white's game in six moves:—
White—K at QB7; B's at QR5 and Qsq; Kt at Q7.

Black—K at QRsq; Q at K2; Kt's at KKt sq and KR2.

His solution was as follows:—

1 B-KB3 (ch) K-K2
2 B-Kt6 (ch) K-R3
3 B-K4 Q-R6
4 B-Q3 (ch) Q x B
5 Kt-B5 (ch) K-Kt4
6 Kt x Q

It has lately been shown that white can win the queen in three moves instead of six, and we would be glad to hear how it is done if any of our players can master it. The solution will appear in two weeks.

Problem 162 shows the greatest number of mates possible in a two-mover—21:

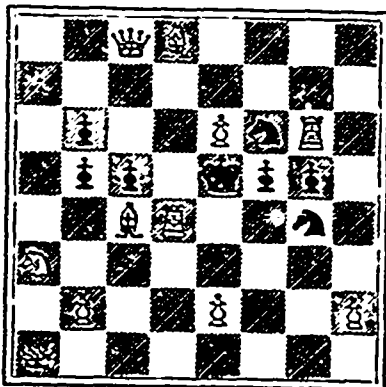
White—K at KB5; Q at Qsq; R at KRsq; B's at QRsq and Q5; P's at QKt7, Q3, K7 and KB7.

Black—K at KRsq; R's at QKt sq and KR6; B at QB6; P's at QKt5 and KKt5.

White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM 161.

Black 8 pieces.



White 11 pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

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DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 322.—The position was: black men 5, 21, kings 27, 28; white kings 18, 19, 20, 26; black to play and white to win. By Oliver McGill, which is the only correct solution that has reached us except that from the authors, Messrs. John Bronsfield and Martin, of Spring Hill, whose end game it was.

27-31	19-24	32-28	24-28
26 30	14 17	23 27	18 23
28-32	24-28	24-20	28-24
20 16	17 13	15 19	6 10
32-27	31-27	5-9	24-28
18 22	26 31	27 23	23 27
27-32	27-24	20-24	28-24
19 23	22 26	19 15	10 15
31-17	28-32	24-20	24-28
23 26	26 23	15 10	15 19
27-31	32-28	28-24	28-32
16 19	13 17	23 18	27 24
32-28	28-32	24-19	20-27
19 23	17 22	10 6	31 24
28-24	32-28	9-13	white
23 18	22 18	30 26	wins.
24-19	28-32	19-24	
18 14	18 15	26 22	

PROBLEM 325.—The position was: black men 3, 10, 12, 21, king 31; white men 5, 11, 23, 30, 32; white to play and win.

23 19	19 16	11 7	32 27
a-21-25	12-19	18-14	14-18
30 21	1 6	10 17	22 26
31-26	10-15	3-10	white
5 1	6 10	17 22	wins
26-23	23-18	10-14	

a This sacrifice gives the problem all its strength.

VAR. I.

18-22	2 6	3-8	10 15
7 2	24-28	22 18	17-13
15-18	21 17	13-17	18 14
10 15	22-13	6 10	12-16
19-24	15 22	8-12	15 11

and white wins.

GAME 211.—WHITE DRAKE.

Played recently between our Checker Editor, white, and Mr. Wickwire, of Shubenscadio, black.

11-15	10-17	11-16	13-17
22 17	21 14	a-27 23	19 15
8-11	11-16	b-7-10	76-19
17 14	26 23	14 7	23 16
10-17	2-6	3-10	12-19
21 14	29 25	30 25	drawn
9-18	6-9	5-9	
23 14	31 26	25 21	
4-8	9-18	1-5	
24 19	23 14	23 17	
15-24	16-23	9-13	
28 10	26 19	17 14	
6-10	8-11	10-17	
25 21	25 22	21 14	

b If black had played 1-6 here white could have won by 23 18.

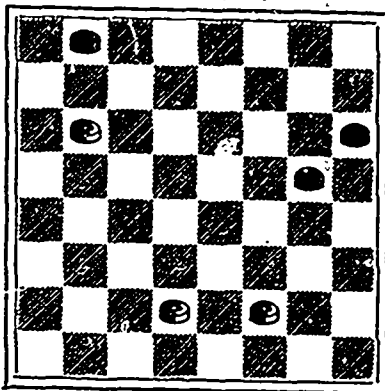
a White might have varied here as follows:

22 18	7-14	27 9	3 8
16-23	18 9	12-16	30-26
14 10	5-14	32 27	c-8 12

c Here 8-11 would draw, but the move given forms the position which we present as

PROBLEM 327.

Black men 1, 12, 16.



White men 9, 26, 27.

White to play and win.

During the playing of the game we thought this variation would have drawn easily, but failed to see the possibility that this win might occur.

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Miss Lillian Sparks restored to Health and Strength after Medical Aid had Failed—Her Condition that of Thousands of Other Ladies, who may take hope from her story.

From the Hornesville, N. Y., Times.

Painted Post is the name of a pretty little village of one thousand inhabitants, situated on the line of the Erie Railroad, in Steuben county, two miles from Corning, N. Y. The name seems an odd one until one learns the circumstances from which it was derived. When the first settlers came here from Pennsylvania, all this beautiful valley was heavily wooded, and abounded in many kinds of game, and was a favorite hunting ground for the Indian, who then claimed exclusive right to the territory. An object which attracted the attention of the first settlers and excited their curiosity was a painted post which stood prominently in a small clearing skirted by great spreading trees. It was stained red, as some supposed with blood, and evidently commemorated some notable event in Indian life. And so from this incident the place naturally took its name. The city of Baton Rouge (which means "painted post,") La., also took its name from a similar circumstance.

But the main purpose for which your correspondent came here was to learn the particulars of a notable, indeed miraculous, cure of a young lady and her rescue from death by the efficacious use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Your correspondent only knew that the name of the young lady was Lillian Sparks, daughter of Mr. James W. Sparks. On enquiring at the post office for her father's residence we learned that he lived on the road to Hornby, five miles from Painted Post village. "And," said a young man who overheard the conversation with the postmaster, "it is his daughter who was so sick that the doctors gave her up, and she was cured by Pink Pills." And the young man volunteered to guide me to Mr. Sparks' home. The courteous young man was Mr. Willie Covert, a resident of the place, organist in the Methodist church, and formerly organist for the Young Men's Christian Association of Rochester. So getting a horse we started in the storm, with the mercury ranging at zero, for a five-mile drive over the snow-drifted roads of Hornby Hill. When we reached our destination we found a very comfortably housed family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Sparks, one son and five daughters. The oldest of the daughters, Miss Lillian, twenty-two years old, is the one whose reported wonderful cure by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, your correspondent had gone out expressly to verify by actual knowledge. This is the story told by Miss Sparks to your correspondent in presence of her grateful and approving father and mother, and is given in her own language.

"Yes, sir, it is with pleasure that I give my testimony to the great value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was ill for four years, did bring nearly all the time but without any benefit. I had six different doctors, Dr. Hodson, Dr. Parry and Dr. Hoar of Corning,

Dr. Butler of Hornby, Dr. Rowington, of Painted Post, and Dr. Boll of Monticoy. They said my blood had all turned to water.

I was as pale as a corpse, weak and short of breath. I could hardly walk, I was so dizzy, and there was a ringing noise in my head. My hands and feet were cold all the time. My limbs swollen, my feet so much so that I could not wear my shoes. My appetite was very poor. I had lost all hope of ever getting well, but still I kept doctoring or taking patent medicines, but grew worse all the time. Last September I read in the *Empire Gazette* of a wonderful cure through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I thought I would try them. I did so, giving up all other medicines and following the directions carefully. By the time I had taken the first box I was feeling better than I had been in a long time, and I continued their use until now as you can see, and as my father and mother know, and as I know I am perfectly well. I don't look the same person, and I can now enjoy myself with other young people. Indeed I can't say too much for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for I am sure they saved my life. I have recommended them to others who are using them with much benefit, and I earnestly recommend them to any who may be sick, for I am sure there is no medicine like them. I am entirely willing you should make any proper use of this statement of my sickness and cure by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." In further conversation Miss Sparks said she fell away during her sickness so much that she only weighed 80 pounds, while now she weighs 107.

"I suppose," said her father, "that it was overwork that made her sick. You see we have 400 acres of land, keep 35 cows, and there is a great deal to be done, and Lillian was always a great worker and very ambitious until she overdid it and was taken down."

The facts narrated in the above statement were corroborated by a number of neighbors, who all express their astonishment at the great improvement Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have worked in Mrs. Sparks.

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 humors 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 Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from the wonderful reputation achieved by either address. The by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Ask price at which these pills are sold your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive, as compared with all imitations and substitutes. other remedies or medical treatment. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had.

CITY CHIMES.

THE ORPHEUS CONCERT.—The Orpheus Club with Auxiliary and Orchestra have decided to grant the requests of a large number of our musical citizens and repeat the concert which they gave last month, and which has been pronounced by all who were present as one of the best that the Club has yet given to its patrons. On Monday evening next the general public will be given the opportunity, before afforded only the subscribers to the Club's concert, of listening to a fine rendition of "The Stabat Mater," "The Hymn of Praise" and "The Flight of the Holy Family." The Orpheus Club merits the commendation of the musical people of Halifax in the work which it is doing, and I would advise any one who appreciates good music to secure a seat in Orpheus Hall on Monday evening.

LAST EVENING'S CONCERT.—The Choral Society have for some months been faithfully training for the production of Gaul's "Holy City," which was included in the programme of the Society's concert held last evening. Mr. W. J. Hutchins is a thorough musician, and as leader of the Choral Society has devoted much time and energy to the work in hand.

REV. MR. GORDON'S LECTURE.—"Fighting in the Northwest" was the subject of a lecture delivered in the schoolroom of Park St. church on Tuesday evening by the Rev. Mr. Gordon. Mr. Gordon was one of the chaplains of the Canadian troops in the memorable rebellion of '85, and has many interesting reminiscences of his experience at that time. The lecture was well attended and much enjoyed.

THE WEATHER.—It being almost the middle of April we are all of one mind that it really is the gentle springtime that we have been looking forward to through a long cold winter, but it is not because of balmy breezes and such like that we have come to realize this fact. The wind which bloweth where it listeth every day of the week seems to be coming straight from the regions of ice-bergs, and chills one to the heart. However the warm sunshine is slowly but surely gaining an advance, and our hopes for pleasant and seasonable weather are high. The robins have come, the city watering carts have begun their work and other indications of summer are at hand. All speed to its footsteps.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—It is quite a while since we have had a dramatic company at the Academy of Music, and theatre-goers were looking forward with great expectation to the Crossen Company, which was engaged to open with "The Banker's Daughter" this week. Sad to say these expectations were doomed to disappointment by the cancellation of the engagement on account of the sudden illness of the leading man. Arthur Roban's Company opens on Friday evening of next week in "The Plunger," which will be followed by "Across the Continent," "1,000 Miles Away," and others. All of these are in theatrical parlance, "sensational dramas with realistic scenic effects." The Waite Comedy Company, which had closed for a three weeks' engagement beginning May 15th, has also cancelled its dates, and the Black Flag Company, which is now playing to large houses in St. John, has been secured to take its place. This latter Company has some good plays in its repertoire, and will, no doubt, take well with the Halifax public.

BISHOP BROOKS' LECTURES.—On Sunday afternoon an immense congregation gathered in St. Paul's Church to hear Bishop Courtney read the first of a series of lectures written by the late Bishop Brooks on "The Influence of Jesus." The lectures are well worth repeating, and Bishop Courtney is doing a good work in giving to the Halifax public the deep eloquent thoughts of the late Bishop. On Sunday the vast multitude gathered in St. Paul's listened with rapt attention, and no doubt many profited by what they heard, but whether it was owing to the acoustic properties of the building or to some other cause I, with several others, who occupied seats near the door, found it impossible to fully take in the discourse. Had His Lordship seen fit to take a little more time in order to read the whole lecture more slowly, so that the beauty of the sentiments expressed might have been grasped by his listeners, he would have surely given more pleasure. The fine points of the lecture were many, but I fear that there were a large number in the audience who failed to get the full benefit of them. On Sunday next the second reading will be given, the subject being "The Influence of Jesus on the Social Life of Man."

THE CYCLERS.—The Ramblers' Cycle Club is calling together its members and getting ready for the cycle season. The roads are drying up nicely, and there is no reason why the bicycle riders should not soon be out in force. The Club has adopted a by-law discountenancing riding on the sidewalks, a movement which will meet the hearty approval of all pedestrians, who in past days have had their nervous systems seriously shattered by the startling sound of the cyclist's horn or bell close at their side. Bicycling is good exercise, and the Ramblers should have their membership largely increased during the coming season.