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THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

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.

THEY WILL ALL VOTE.—The people of Belgium have carried the day in their battle for a more unrestricted franchise. The revolt against the Government was quiet but well organized, and a telling pressure was brought to bear upon the Belgian Parliament. According to the new law all citizens over twenty five years of age will be allowed to vote, and the heads of families or men possessed of a superior education will be allowed a second ballot. The last provision is a clumsy one, but the whole movement reflects credit on the enlightened subjects of an enlightened King.

OUR HALIFAX STOCK EXCHANGE.—For the satisfaction of the holders of bonds and stocks, and for the information of buyers and sellers in general, we commence in this issue the regular publication of the buying and selling prices of bank, insurance and joint stock companies' shares and other securities. Our new departure will we believe be appreciated by business men and by investors generally. Great care will be taken to have our stock exchange list corrected up to date. Our aim has been to list Nova Scotian securities, more particularly such as have a recognized provincial standing. No doubt in the outset some omissions will occur, but we hope within a few weeks that such omissions will be corrected and that our readers will have the benefit of a full and correct list of home securities.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE.—The citizens of Halifax, especially the business men, have ceased to be surprised at looseness in the conduct of its city affairs, more particularly as to the method in which the city bookkeeping is done. A reform has been demanded, and on two distinct occasions the late city council was called to consider a report from a committee of the Board of Works dealing with this question, but many of the members scented gun-powder, and prudently absented themselves from the meetings, thus escaping a possible explosion. The questions now are: who is responsible for the present state of affairs and how long is it to continue. The questions will have to be dealt with vigorously by the new city council, and the citizens have a right to expect that the action of our City Fathers will be prompt and effective.

SWEETS TO THE SWEET.—The honey exhibit from Canada is now well placed at the World's Fair. It consists, so far, of exhibits from fifty bee-keepers, and of all special apparatus connected with bee culture. Smokers, honey-extractors uncapping knives, hives, supers and receptacles of glass and wood have been sent. Mr. Pringle, a well-known bee-keeper, is in charge of the exhibit as Honey Commissioner. The exhibits from his own hives are marvellous, and the information which he is prepared to give to intending bee-keepers is exceedingly valuable. Mr. Pringle's bees are supplied with

food of the choicest varieties, and he claims that the finest honey in the world is that which is extracted from the white and alsike clover. His bees are also supplied during July with the basswood or linden blossoms, from which they suck the sweet nectar. The Canadian thistle yields a superior honey, and many wild flowers are much sought by the busy insect, but the daintiest honey by far is found in hives which are set up near a field of odorous white clover. Another point on which Mr. Pringle is enlightening the public, is on the unripe extracted honey which is being put upon the market. It is the unfinished product of the bees taken from the hive before the bees have capped the wax cells. Such honey is wanting in body and flavor and has no keeping qualities. Unless this inferior honey can be kept out of the market it will prevent the sale of properly ripened and extracted honey. Mr. Pringle has no doubt that the Canadian exhibit of honey will compare as favorably with the exhibits from other countries as it did at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in England, when Canadian honey, especially that from the Province of Ontario, won easily the coveted prizes.

A TROUBLED COLONY.—The strained financial position in Australia has precipitated a political crisis, which might otherwise have been avoided. Lord Jersey, who has been a most popular Governor, has decided to return to Great Britain, notwithstanding that he has still two years of office before him. The nobleman seems to be of opinion that the action of the hero "who fights and runs away that he may live to fight another day" is more to be commended than the almost suicidal death of the hero who falls in an unhopeful strife. The cause of the present trouble is no doubt to be found in the demoralized business world, and in the active work of the members of the opposition in the colonial parliament. Sir George Dibbs, the Prime Minister, has a substantial majority in the Assembly. He has cast in his lot with the colony, and has suffered as severely as any individual on account of the recent bank failures, yet he found that in order to raise necessary funds it would be advisable to impose a temporary income tax on the people. Sir Henry Parks took up the gauntlet, claiming that the tax was unjust and unfounded and that it would be diverted to the pockets of an incompetent and bad ministry. A deputation of prominent men was arranged and a heavy pressure put upon the Governor to induce him to dissolve the Legislature. Lord Jersey refused the request on the proper constitutional grounds that there was no need of precipitating a general election when the Ministers were supported by a Parliamentary majority. Lord Jersey has no desire however to await the result of his refusal, for in the face of his eminent's proper decision he has retired from the field and is now safely home in England. The appointment of a new Governor will be a ticklish piece of work, for a long-headed, experienced and a strong-minded (yea, even a stubborn) statesman will be needed to guide the colony through the next few years, which cannot but be most trying.

OUR CANADIAN CHILDREN.—All friends of children are watching with deep interest the progress of the bill to protect and define the rights of children which is now before the Legislature of Ontario. The principle of the bill in brief is that "every child born in the country has its own rights as a citizen which its parents cannot alienate," and its object is to make each city responsible to the Provincial Government for the welfare of that neglected class of children—the waifs and strays and those of bad parentage. The bill provides that children may upon properly proven charges be removed from the control of their parents or guardians and be placed in custody recognized by the Province, and it recommends that a Curfew bell shall be rung at nine o'clock each night in every city and town of the parish as a signal that children are to be removed from the streets unless they are in charge of proper guardians. The object of the bill is unmistakably excellent, but the methods for enforcing it, should it become law, are extremely faulty. Any person is at liberty to bring a charge of neglect or ill treatment of children against parents or guardians. Any person making such complaint may obtain a warrant to search for and detain the child in question until it can be brought before a judge. When we consider how widely different are the theories of many of the best people on the vexed question of the bringing up of children, we cannot but think that widely different interpretations will be put on what constitutes neglect or ill-treatment, and that special encouragement is given to mischief-making and malicious people. The Childrens Visiting Committee which is to be composed of three men and three women, selected by each county judge, the sheriff and two members for the Legislature of the district, has been characterized with justice as an irresponsible body capable of keeping two-thirds of the families of each district to which they they are appointed in exceedingly hot water. The bill is as yet in the rough—it contains much that is helpful and wise, and the mere fact of its introduction is a proof that a lively interest is being taken in a class for whom it is proverbially difficult to legislate to advantage.

NOTHING GREEN ABOUT IT.—The now famous mammoth cheese which has been prepared for the World's Fair is safely lodged in Chicago, greatly to the delight and relief of our Canadian cheese-producers. The mammoth is unique in its construction, and will probably be one of the great attractions of the Fair. A wise method of selecting the judges of cheese has been decided on. All cheeses which are ranked above a certain standard are to be awarded bronze medals. Cheeses which are far beyond the standard will be awarded other medals and diplomas specifying the particular excellence for which the award has been made. The exhibits should be at once forwarded, as the competition will be over before the close of the first fortnight in June.

CREDULITY AND DISHONESTY.—The Green Goods men are waxing bolder in their operations, notwithstanding the persistent effort which has been made to dislodge them from Canada. During the last fortnight thousands of circulars were received by prominent as well as lesser men in all portions of the Dominion. A Cabinet Minister at Ottawa was approached and the proposition that he should make \$800 buy \$1,000 was made him. Hundreds of dupes are bewailing their money which was then thrown away, and many ostensibly reputable men are in terror lest their answering letters to the swindlers, of which many scores have been seized in the mails, should be made public. The mail detectives select the doubtful letters and forward them to Major Sherwood, who has now in his keeping the reputation of many citizens.

THE COURT OF CONCILIATION.—It is not probable that the many lawyers of our Province will approve of the legal experiment which is about to be tried in North Dakota. Perpetual disputes over small matters have kept the courts there in a constant turmoil. Much bitter feeling was engendered by the constant bickerings, and no final good was attained. In order to do away with the petty and undignified squabbles, a court of conciliation has been established by law. In this court no lawyers are allowed to appear. The interested parties make their statements before a justice of the peace and four commissioners of conciliation. Every effort will be made by these officials to secure a just and amicable adjustment of the dispute, but should their efforts fail and the matter be carried to the law courts, the court of conciliation will be allowed to plead ignorance of the proceedings. If the new court is a success in its Western home, it may be widely copied in Eastern but quarrelsome communities.

NOT ENOUGH MONEY.—The action of the Dominion Government in granting the sum of \$1,000 to the families of the Massachusetts life-boat crew, whose lives were lost in the endeavor to save the crew of the St. John brig *Aquatic*, is much to be commended, but it is most deeply to be regretted that a larger grant could not have been made. The five heroes were the bread-winners of their families—twelve children are left destitute, three widows are left unprovided for, and five elderly relatives, who were dependent for their support on the dead men, have now nothing but the workhouse to look forward to. The small amount of \$200.00 per family will relieve the present need, but can do little more. The reward is at best but a beggarly one, and while the intentions of the donors may be excellent, the gift is but a poor recognition of the courage and manly qualities of the gallant men who followed the example of the Great Master in laying down their lives for their suffering friends.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.—Gladstone's famous Home Rule bill has so far met with unforced approbation. Since it has passed its second reading in the House of Commons with a majority of forty-three in its favor, the principle which it involves has been well discussed, both in political and social circles. The bill is the result of the long and careful consideration of the Gladstone Party, and its transformation into law is one of the chief objects of the veteran statesman's life. The immediate future of the measure may be forecast as follows:—When it comes before the Committee of the whole House amendments of a sweeping nature will be made. It will then be thrown out of the House of Lords, but whether Mr. Gladstone's policy will then be to send it up again for their consideration or to dissolve the House and call for a new election, is uncertain. Although its unpopularity with the House of Lords may result in a seeming failure, yet there can be no doubt that public opinion has been much affected by the unchanging policy of the Grand Old Man, who is playing for the high stake of liberty for his unhappy fellow-creatures.

AN UNPROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—There is a certain charm for the majority of feminine hearts in the fact that smuggled goods are sometimes attainable. Even rigid moralists of the fair sex see no harm in evading the custom duties, and many are the devices contrived for secreting the contraband goods in the baggage or about the person. In Montreal, Toronto, and other Canadian cities a number of sharp-witted men have taken advantage of this feminine failing, and have driven a thriving trade in the sale of "smuggled goods," or more properly the cloth remnants of dry goods and tailoring firms. The fraud is simple in its workings. A sailor calls at the house door and engages the mistress in the romantic history of his "smuggled" cloth—"for ze pootiful cloths made by Scotchmen," which is to be sold "so sheep." In many cases the lady is averse to letting so unique a bargain go, and she eventually purchases the material. It is not until the man of the house arrives and pronounces the goods Canadian tweed of poor quality that the real aspect of the "smuggler" dawns on his dupe. We trust that when these sharpers strike our Province our ladies will be deaf to their solicitations.

A WELCOME ADDITION.—The Icelandic emigrants who have made their homes in Canada during the past score of years have been of a most desirable class, and much interest is manifested in the mission of Captain Jonnasson, who has been sent to his native island to secure a further immigration. Matters have been getting steadily worse in the Fatherland—the farmers have been going behindhand and are eagerly anticipating their removal to Canada, where they will rejoin both relatives and friends. The men are sober and industrious; the women are clever housewives and weavers, and what is perhaps true of no other in-coming people, they are more highly educated than are the great majority of our own people. It is not uncommon for a poor farmer's son to speak three modern languages with great facility, and Latin is so commonly understood by the inhabitants that many tourists have made their communications to the people in that ancient tongue. In the humblest home volumes of science, philosophy and poetry will be found to be in constant use. It is more than probable that during the present year a large number of these most desirable people will make their homes in Canada, and it is certain that we might look a long while for prospective citizens and fare far worse.

MINISTERS' CHILDREN.—It was a short-sighted man who promulgated the theory that the children of ministers were the worst children in the world. The idea was a taking one, but except for a generation or so in the days of the Puritan clergymen, there was no truth to back the theory. The children of these austere men were averaged half and half. They either followed in the saintly steps of their fathers or took the bit between their teeth and bolted. With the exception of this class of children, the heirs of ministers have made a good standing in the world. Some of the bravest, cleverest men of our day are proud of their paternal church connection. A table of a hundred children of ministers of five denominations was recently made. The children were picked at random and the record of the lives during the past forty years was examined. Of the selected number, ninety-six had lived as reputable citizens, many of them were distinguished citizens, many had won laurels in the scientific, political or legal world, and all were of that class of men whose existence is helpful and not prejudicial to the interest of the community. Of the remaining four, three were average bad men, and the fourth an unmitigated rascal. There are few professions in which a better record can be shown—statistics as to the children of doctors and lawyers are not forthcoming, but we venture to assert that the percentage of reputable records will be no larger. In fact a study of the matter has convinced us that there is quite as much hope, if not more, for the clergyman's son, as for the son of any other professional man.

A TALK FOR BEE KEEPERS.—Bee-keeping is becoming both popular and profitable in our North-West, where the young bee-owners are securing modern outfits for their work. The two varieties of honey with which our forefathers were most familiar, "broken-comb honey" and "strained honey," are not produced in the modern hives, but in their stead are "sectional honey." The new honey is infinitely preferable to the old. The perfect sections with their waxen walls and light frame sides are daintily ready for the market, and will stand a most favorable comparison when placed alongside of the slovenly platter of broken, dabby combs, which our ancestors prized. The neat sectioned honey easily commands a better price than the old-fashioned box-honey, and our bee-keepers would find it to their interest to obtain the greatly improved sectional hives. The honey-extractor, by means of which we are spared the tasty but often impure honey of former years, is an ingenious and economical device. A special knife is used for uncapping the comb, and by means of centrifugal force the honey is forced out without injury to the comb. The comb is then replaced and is refilled by the bees within a much shorter time than if their energies had been diverted from the manufacture of honey to that of the cell enclosures. Already, some of our most prominent bee-keepers have embraced the new method to their own profit and to the satisfaction of their customers. More bee-owners should follow their example.

A BURST BUBBLE.—Many interested parties have been watching the case of the Home Supply Company now before the courts. The company is well known, both in Halifax and throughout the country districts. Primarily it was intended to be run on the well-known methods of both European and American Co-operative Companies, in which the words proprietor and customer are almost interchangeable terms. In the present case, however, the company was not content with legitimate business, but traded on that common failing of humanity—the desire to obtain valuables for nothing or for a small consideration. Promises were freely given, pass-books were issued, which were recognized in well-known stores, and a percentage was deducted on all purchased goods when the book was presented. Many persons, in order to become members of the Association and participate in the remarkable cheap rates for staple and fancy goods, gave notes for the amount of the membership fee. Before long the note-makers began with reason to doubt the stability of the firm, and refused to take up the notes, on the ground that the agreement had not been faithfully carried out. The agent of the company then claimed that the notes, though given to the company, were owned by him, and litigation has consequently ensued. The court has decided that the whole business of the company was illegal and fraudulent, and the verdict will be agreed with by most business men. A co-operative establishment carried on on business principles might succeed here, but for many years there will be a bitter prejudice in this city against any form of Home Supply or Home Knowledge Companies.

H. D. C. acts as a Cholera preventive, by restoring the Stomach to healthy action.

Cholera threatens Dyspeptics. H. D. C. cures Dyspeptics and makes them Cholera-proof. Try it while Cholera threatens.

CHIT CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

THREE MAIDENS.

Three maidens went shopping out in the West—
West Twenty-Third—when the sun went down;
Each thought of the color that suited her best
For a new spring hat or a dancing gown,
And had it sent home on the morrow,
And each for the man she loved did buy
A wild and a terrible patterned tie
That each man wore in sorrow.
For women must buy and men must wear,
Though the style is enough to curl one's hair,
Or troubles dire to borrow.

There is a strange scientific fact about the colors in goods The faster they are the less liable they are to run.

The man who sat out in the wood-pile and told funny stories, expecting the wood would split, evidently did not strike a "responsive chord."

WOMAN'S WORK.—"The idea of a woman trying to collect bills!"
"Women is successful in other branches of business; why not in that?"
"Because woman's work is never done?"

NOBODY OF COURSE.

Oh, who would woe when the hoopskirt craze
Fills the country with distress?
When they block the cars and the broad highways,
And it's forty yards to a dress!

A PRESCRIPTION.—"I'm feeling very much run down," said the twenty-sixth spring poet who had called that day on the editor. "Could you recommend anything I could take for it?"

"Yes," said the editor wearily, yet strong enough to seize this opportunity. "Take two ounces of prussic acid, or a twenty years' trip to Central Africa."

SHE SMILED.—She—I see there is a great deal of striking for shorter hours.

He—Yes, but I know how to make the hours shorter without striking.

She—Indeed! How?

He—Simply by calling on you. The hours go like minutes while I am here.

THE TABLES TURNED.—A story is told of a well-known English bishop and his bright boy, that is not devoid of instructiveness.

The father had a way of saying to his son when leaving home, "remember whose boy you are."

The lad one day turned the tables by calling out to his father, "good bye papa; remember whose father you are."

THE DREAMING BARD.

While upon a bank he's lying on a balmy day in spring,
With the swallows 'round him flying here and there on noiseless wing,
Listening to the cheerful robin as upon a twig he sings,
He is catching if he know it—and he'll find it out by jinks!
Chills, sciatica, lumbago, rheumatism, and such things!

THE MODERN CRAZE.—Father (to son)—Understand, Charles, that I have no sympathy with the sporting proclivities your college career has developed, and I sincerely hope that at the dinner to which you are going to-night, should your hostess venture any statement which does not entirely accord with your undoubted superior knowledge, you will refrain from offering to bet her ten to one that she is dead wrong.

SHE WAS A HUMORIST.

He courted her for twenty years,
And they had had but few dissensions;
But many hopes and many fears
She had concerning his intentions.

At length he popped; of color red
Her cheeks there was an instant flood in
As she replied, with drooping head
And downcast eyes, "This is so sudden."

"INVITED GUESTS."—Mrs. Popenjoy—"I am preparing the list of invited guests to your approaching wedding, Louisa, and if it doesn't completely eclipse that pretentious Snorton-Rockford affair of last week, and turn them perfectly green with envy, I shall be much surprised. Listen. (Reads) 'Her Majesty Queen Victoria, The Prince and Princess of Wales, Emperor William of Germany, His Holiness Pope Leo XIII, Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill, the Marquis of Queensbury, President and Mrs. Cleveland, Hon. Hoke Smith, Ward McAllister, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Carlyle W. Harris—'"

Miss Popenjoy—"Oh, but mamma, that's absurd. They won't any of them come, you know."

Mrs. Popenjoy—"Come? Of course not! What has that to do with it? But if we send them invitations they are invited guests, are they not? And their names can be published in the newspapers just as the Snorton-Rockford 'guests' were, though some of them were thousands of miles away."

SNELL PAYS THE FARE.

Write at once and send this number 31—We want five young men or women to qualify for good positions. A good salary is assured to every graduate of this school.

"SNELL'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Windsor, N. S."

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Has come not a little knowledge as to cookery—what to do, as well as what *not* to do. Thus we have learned to use **COTTOLENE**, the most pure and perfect and popular cooking material for all frying and shortening purposes. **PROGRESSIVE COOKING** is the natural outcome of the age, and it teaches us *not* to use lard, but rather the new shortening, **COTTOLENE**, which is far cleaner, and more digestible than any lard can be. The success of Cottolene has called out worthless imitations under similar names. Look out for these! Ask your Grocer for COTTOLENE, and be sure that you get it. Made only by **N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.**

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I am showing a very LARGE STOCK of **FANCY SHIRTS!** With and Without COLLARS.
New Percale Shirts.
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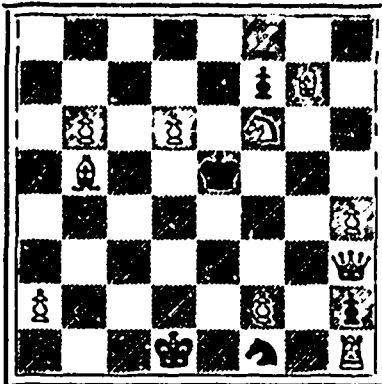
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 161.
Q to QR8 etc. Solved by B. M. R.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 163.
1 Q-KR6 If 1 B x Q
2 B x P etc If 1 P x Q
2 B x Pch, etc If 1 B-B3
2 B-K7etc

Solved by B. M. R. and C. W. L.

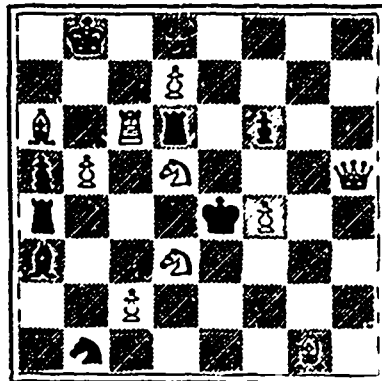
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 164.
Kt-QB6 Solved by C. W. L.

PROBLEM 167.
Black 4 pieces.



White 11 pieces.
White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM 168.
Black 7 pieces.



White 11 pieces.
White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME 164.

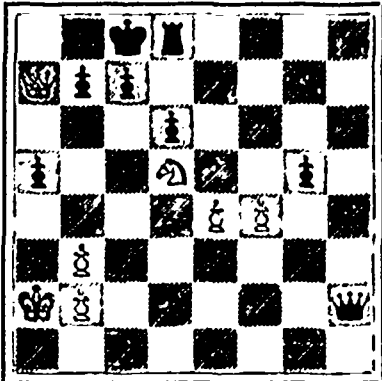
EVANS GAMBIT.

- | | |
|----------------|---------|
| BROWN. | C— |
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 |
| 2 Kkt-B3 | Qkt-B3 |
| 3 B-B4 | B-B4 |
| 4 P-Qkt4 | B x KtP |
| 5 P-B3 | P-R4 |
| 6 P-Q4 | P x P |
| 7 Castles | P x P |
| 8 Q-Kt3 | Q-B3 |
| 9 P-E5 | Q-Kt3 |
| 10 Kt x P | Kkt-K2 |
| 11 R-Qsq | Castles |
| 12 B-R3 | P-Kt3 |
| 13 B-Q3 | Q-K3 |
| 14 Kt-Q5 | R-Ksq |
| 15 B x Pch | K-Bsq |
| 16 Kt-Kt5 | Q x KP |
| 17 Kt x KBP | K x Kt |
| 18 Kt x BPch | K-B3 |
| 19 Kt x Rch | K-Kt4 |
| 20 B-Bsqch | K-R4 |
| 21 Q-KR3 mate. | |

COMMENTS.

A correct solution to Horwitz's and game was received from B. M. R. too late for acknowledgment in our last. The answer to the self-mate was:
1 B-R6 If 1 K-Kt3
2 Q-R5ch etc If 1 B-Kt3
2 Q-B4 ch, etc If 1 Kt x R
2 Q-Kt4 ch, etc If 1 B-Ktsq
2 Q-Q4 ch, etc
Solved by B. M. R.

The end game offered for solution was either overlooked or else proved too difficult. The opinion of a correspondent was that "white cannot win." We therefore insert it in this diagram in place of the usual end game. White's fourth move is the only difficulty that appears to exist.
Black 8 pieces.



White 7 pieces.
The play is:
1 Q-R8 (ch) 1 K-Q2
2 Q x KtP 2 Q-QB7 (best)
3 Q-QKt5 (ch) 3 K-K3
4 Kt x P (ch) 4 K-K2
5 Q-KB5 5 R-Q2
6 Kt-Q5 (ch) and wins.

Black's third and fourth moves are narrow escapes.

This is another of the prize winners in the Hackney Mercury self-mate tourney.

White—K at K5; Q at K3; R's at KKtq and QKt5; Kt's at KKt6 and KR8; B at Q4; P's at KR3, QR4, QR6.

Black—K at KKt4; Kt's at QKt2 and KB5; B's at QR2 and KKt7; P's at KR3, 4, and 5, K5, Q2, QKt3, QR4.

White to play and compel black to mate in two moves.

N. B. Solutions will in all cases appear at the end of two weeks.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

We are carrying a large stock of Carpets, very newest designs by best makers, in

WILTON'S, AXMINSTERS, BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY.

With Borders to match.

Best Goods at Low Prices.

In our CURTAIN DEPARTMENT we are showing a full assortment of the new TWO TONE Curtains, Curtain Poles and Trimmings.

W. & C. SILVER.
CORNER GEORGE and HOLLIS STREETS.

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.

CRAZED WITH GRIEF.—It is reported that the wife of Captain Roberts, of the steamer *Naronic*, which has been missing since February 11th, and the wife of the chief officer of the steamer, have become insane from grief at the loss of their husbands, and have been placed in an asylum for the insane in England.

WAS JOE ARCHIBALD MURDERED.—Detectives are at work on the case of young Archibald, of Halifax, who was supposed to have committed suicide in New York. Mr. Archibald's family are firmly of the opinion that he met with foul play, and every effort possible is being put forth to unravel the mystery.

BRITAIN AT THE NAVAL PARADE.—The demonstration held on New York waters last week was a grand success. The *Boston Herald* says:—"Of all the ships which New York's population cheered, there was none more popular than the *Blake*." The fine appearance of the British sailors called forth the admiration of all who were present, and they were loudly cheered.

CREELMAN CASES.—Judge Graham gave three decisions in the Supreme Court on Wednesday against Charles G. Creelman for \$122 worth of goods under fraudulent representations from Wallace & Stevens; \$228 worth from J. B. Neily, and \$198 worth from F. W. Smith. These goods were obtained by Gough, bogus agent for Creelman. A motion will now be made to have the deed made by Creelman transferring his property to Mr. Edwards set aside. If such a motion meets with success the house will be sold to satisfy the judgments.

THAT CHEESE.—Canada's big cheese for the World's Fair has been the subject of much comment. After the car which had carried it to Chicago having broken down three times this mammoth product of Canada's dairy was safely landed at its destination and located in its appointed place in the dairy building. On Saturday the floor of this building gave way under the heavy weight but the cheese was not damaged in the least. Special supports for the floor have been provided, and it is hoped that this exhibit will not meet with any further mishap.

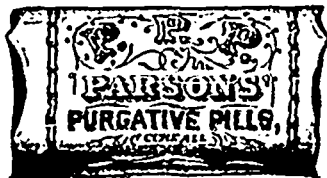
DR. BUCHANAN.—Dr. Buchanan, who has been convicted of murder in the first degree, is taking his fate very calmly. He considers the jurors' decision a most remarkable one and proposes to make an appeal for "justice." There are few who have any doubts that Buchanan poisoned his late wife, but it is not at all certain that he will meet death in the electric chair. Large sums of money have already been spent on this case but the end is not yet, as the convicted man is determined to spend if necessary every cent he can obtain in a fight for his life.

OUR CITY IN 1796.—The Halifax correspondent of the *Truro News*, in a recent issue, gives an account of a conversation with Mr. Douglas Howe, Deputy-Registrar of Probate, of Halifax, in which that gentleman gave some very interesting information in regard to the great contrast between the days of our grandfathers and the present time. Less than a hundred years ago slavery existed in Halifax. The following inventory of the estate of the late Belthazer Creame, of Halifax, filed in the office of the Registrar of Probate in 1796, was furnished by Mr Howe as an illustration of this statement:—70 acres of land, £70; 1 black man, "Benjamin," £60; 1 black woman, "Mary," £60; 1 black girl, "Sary," £30; 1 colored boy, "Ted," £15; 1 horse, "Ned," £20; beds, etc., £12; chairs, £5; four tables, £3 15s.; looking-glass, £2; stove, £1 10s. About the same time, says the *News* correspondent, a "sparkling-eyed" colored girl was left by will to St. Paul's Church, for use of the officers of the church, for scrubbing, etc.

FAIR TICKETS.—A circular issued by the News Department of the World's Fair management is headed "World's Fair tickets are works of art," and gives a glowing description of the admission tickets to the Fair. There is no doubt that much artistic skill has been bestowed upon the design of these "souvenirs of the Fair," but, according to the statement made by the *Boston Globe*, the expression, "works of art," tells but half the story of the value of these tickets. The *Globe* says the admission to the grounds is only fifty cents, but it will cost just \$36 for admission and similar charges to everything in the show. This, if true, is preposterous, and will be a serious drawback to many who, in making their estimates in anticipation of a visit to the Fair, had not counted upon anything like so large a sum for admission fees.

Many years have gone since a good family doctor originated Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

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Make New Rich Blood

"Best Liver Pill Made."

They positively cure SICK HEADACHE and BILIOUSNESS, all Liver and Bowel Complaints. In Glass Vials Thirty in a bottle, one a dose. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find great benefit from using them. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for \$5 etc. in stamp. Five bottles \$1.00. Full particulars free. L. & JOHNSON & CO., 27 North House St., Boston, Mass.

Have you tried the

'Cable Extra'

CIGAR?

THE VOICE OF BURNS.

But hark; there comes a single tone,
So simply human—like our own;
No thunder of the Jovian rod,
Nor groan of the crushed Demigod;
It is a burden all may know—
The voice of the great People's woe;
Now it laments the Jown forlorn
Where to the tolling race is born;
We hear the beasts their wisdom yield—
The creatures crying from the field;
The maid's dismay at cruel wrong
Breathed widely forth in sweetest song;
That voice sincerely may express
Indignant wrath, or strong distress;
But, when the agony is o'er,
It hath its own glad ring once more.

O voice of Nature; voice of Burns;
—Whoe'er forgets what once he learns
Out of thy heart-warm volume;

Who
Loves, loves thee—as bird and dew
On spray and spire, when morn returns;
Who findeth thee, O Bard; receives
The best that genial Nature gives—
Hath odors, sunbeams, brooks and blossoms—
Hath what is artless, native, true;
What things are rare in poetry
Or rich in life, are met in thee.

Thus all the land is as a shrine
Where thou hast been;—our feet incline
From many a shore to seek for thine:
But thy song's sunshine goeth forth,
Giving enchantment to the earth,
Where'er hills rise or rivers run,
Or ocean glimmers in the sun.
So will we ever love to stray
By howlet-haunted Alloway—
Softly "Ye banks and braes" to croon—
The daisy at our heart to lay
And pluck the wilding Rose of Doon.

Sing on, as thy associates use
In their Valhalla of the muse;
Yet must a portion of thy song
Unto our lowly earth belong.
Than the melodious lays that break
Out of thy heart, for song's sweet sake,
Purer no chanting thrush, nor o'er
The Heaven-ascended lark more clear.
'Neath glint of sun or glow of noon,
No brook hath a more heartsome tune;
Not mountain torrents, when they go
With April gladness in their flow,
Have more rejoicing!

Therefore, sing!
And still be with us here,—though wrong
Can never reach thee more,—and song
Be thy vocation still; for, though
Thrush-haunted woods be vocal—loud
Shout the wing'd spirit of the cloud,
Brook chime, or mountain torrent fall,
Thou hast a rapture more than all.

—ARTHUR JOHN LOCKHART. (Pastor Felix.)
From *the Champion*, in *Burnsiana*.

CANADA AT CHICAGO.

Out of 500,000 square feet of space awarded to Great Britain for her exhibit at the Fair the parent country reserved 300,000 square feet for herself and gave 200,000 to her colonies. Canada, the premier colony, received just one half the space. Impressed by the generosity of the gift, it is little wonder that the Dominion has laid plans for a magnificent exhibit, which is now taking visible shape under the direction of an able and enthusiastic body of commissioners. In every department Canada will be well represented, the greatest display being in agriculture, manufactures, mines and mining, and fisheries.

The general Dominion exhibit will be supplemented by special exhibits from the Provinces. Committees representing the Provinces have worked with a will, and as a result the varied, interesting, and almost unlimited resources of a country that stretches for 3,400 miles, from Nova Scotia on the east to British Columbia on the west, will be represented in almost every department.

In the 15,000 feet awarded to Canada in the agriculture department there will be an exhibit of almost every product that a rich agricultural country can produce. From cold storage warehouses will be brought farm and garden produce, representing last season's crops. Food supplies of all kinds will also be exhibited, canned goods of every variety, and Canadian whiskey, ale and beer.

Every Province of Canada has added its quota of mineral wealth to the display in the mining building, and the whole will be highly creditable.

On the floor of the manufactures building 10,000 feet of space is in the hands of Canada. Cottons, woollens, tweeds, cordage, musical instruments, iron work, copper and brass, leather and wood will all be represented.

Indian children will be found at work in the educational section, showing the result of education and Government supervision among the tribes of the north and west.

From day to day the stock of fresh fruits shown by Canada in the horticultural building will be renewed, and the possibility of a big export trade in these will be amply demonstrated. Almost an unlimited number of choice shrubs and plants have been placed at the disposal of Mr. Awrey, commissioner from Ontario, by private persons, in addition to the exhibit made by growers.

Already the Canadian Pacific Railway train in part shows what the

Dominion will do in the transportation building. A still more interesting exhibit will be made by the company which is constructing at a fabulous cost a ship railroad across the neck of land dividing Bay Vert, in Nova Scotia, from the Bay of Fundy.

In machinery, electricity, fine arts and forestry Canada will show to good advantage. The school exhibit in the liberal arts section promises exceptionally well.

In live stock the Dominion has entered cows for the dairy test, and will have besides an exhibit of 100 horses, 150 cattle, 300 pigs, 500 sheep, 200 dogs, and poultry and pigeons in any number.

To accommodate the large staff of officials required to supervise this large exhibit, a neat little house has been built on the lake front. It has a ground area of 68 by 40 feet, with a wide verandah. On the first floor is a reception hall and room for Ontario, two for Quebec and two for the Dominion commissioners. On the second floor are two rooms for the Northwest Territories, two for Manitoba, one for British Columbia and one for Nova Scotia. Above the second story rises a tower, which will be a smoking room and a caretaker's room. The provincial apartments are finished with woods peculiar to the provinces. Those chiefly used are cherry, walnut, cedar, bird's-eye maple, oak, ash, butternut and Douglas fir.

HE SAT DOWN.

There is no more important qualification of the attorney than skill in witness examination. Here is an instance, the trial of a murder case in Ohio.

"Now (shom!), Mr. Tompkins, you say you saw the defendant kill the man."

"Yes, sir."

"Yes—well—how did you know it was the defendant?"

"Because I saw him."

"But, sir, how did you know it was him?"

"I've known him for thirty years."

"You have?"

"Yes."

"Known him all that time?"

"Yes."

"You state it under oath?"

"Yes."

"How did he kill him?"

"He shot him with a revolver."

"How do you know?"

"I saw him."

"Did you see the revolver?"

"Certainly."

"Did you see it revolve?"

"No, sir."

"Aha! How do you know it was a revolver?"

"It looked like one."

"Um-huh! Did you see him pull the trigger?"

"No, of course not."

"Ah! Then you admit he didn't pull the trigger?"

"I saw the blaze and smoke."

"Did you see any bullet in the blaze and smoke? Would the blaze and smoke have caused death?"

"Of course not."

"Then what danger was there in firing?"

"The bullet was found in the victim's head."

"Did you see any bullet strike the deceased?"

"Of course not."

The attorney solemnly arose and addressed the court:

"If your Honor please, we would like to introduce testimony in impeachment. Here is a man who swears that he saw one man kill another with a revolver, yet he neither saw the bullet leave the pistol nor strike the victim. He didn't even see the man pull the trigger."

"Are you addressing the court?" asked the judge.

"Why, certainly, if your Honor please."

"How do you know?"

"Why your Honor certainly hears me."

"Yes, but you neither see your words leave your mouth nor strike the Court's ears."

The attorney sat down.

THE FIRST POST OFFICE.

The invention of the postoffice is ascribed to Cyrus, king of Persia, who lived about 550 B. C. Cyrus required all of his governors to write to him exact accounts of everything that occurred in their several districts and armies. The Persian empire was of vast extent, and some means had to be provided to render that correspondence sure and expeditious. Cyrus therefore caused postoffices to be built, and messengers appointed in every province. He found how far a good horse, with an experienced rider, could travel in a day without being hurt, and then had stables built in proportion, at equal distances from each other. Thus the post went continually night or day, rain or snow, heat or cold, and Cyrus received speedy news of all occurrences, and sent back whatever orders he considered necessary. Darius, the last king of the Persians, was superintendent of them before he came to the throne.

Clergymen, students and overtaxed business men will find a wonderful recuperative agent in Puttner's Emulsion, which contains Phosphorus (brain food) in the most assimilable form.

HIS SOLEMN OATH.

A popular comedian tells a story of a waiter at a restaurant who was sadly given to drink. A party of young men determined to reform him, and one day they read to him an imaginary paragraph from a paper relating a terrible accident, in which an inebriate, in blowing out a candle, was killed by the flames igniting the alcoholic fumes of his breath. James pricked up his ears at this, and requested that the paragraph might be read to him again, which was done, to the evident horror of the poor man, who immediately went in search of a Bible. Returning with this, he expressed a desire to take a solemn oath upon it, bemoaning the fact that he had been a sorry tippler and was bringing himself to ruin, and then aware that never again, so long as he lived, would he attempt to blow out a candle!

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

No TIME WASTED.—The Union furniture factory at Biss River is again in operation, the first shipment of new chairs having been made on the 27th of last month. It was six months on Wednesday last since the factory was burned.

BUSINESS RUSHING.—The works of the Truro Foundry & Machine Company present a busy appearance just now. A large amount of gold mining machinery is being turned out.

AYLESFORD CANNING FACTORY.—The building at Aylesford Station, used as a canning factory, is to undergo extensive repairs. The building will be raised three feet. An addition, 36 x 52, will be built with a frost-proof cellar underneath.

GOING AHEAD.—The Record Foundry and Machine company of Moncton are shipping goods to Montreal for the branch office and warehouses recently located there. A member of the company will go to Montreal to push the business there.

CANADIAN SARDINES.—The Toronto Mail says that the canning of sardines is likely to become an important industry in Quebec, a factory started last year now employing 300 or 400 hundred hands. While Canada was importing over half a million boxes a year, the farmers of Kamouraska were using sardines for manure.

THE LOBSTER PACKERS HOPEFUL.—The Tatamagouche correspondent of the Truro News writes:— 'The season has arrived when preparations are being made for the lobster fishery. Our packers are in good cheer, as the outlook just now in prices is fairly good, being much better than this time last year. Lobster canning of late years has assumed large proportions and is now quite an important industry on the Northumberland Strait. Already all the available young men and women are booked for the season. Not a little of the money in circulation is obtained from this source. The McLellan Bros are the only packers of this town; they are now making ready in anticipation of a good summer's work. Our bay, as well as the strait and gulf, are clear of ice, so that they who go down to the sea in ships and lobster boats and do business on our waters can now do so without obstruction.'

The amalgamation of the business of Rhodes, Curry & Co, builders and contractors, of Amherst, with that of James Harris & Co., car-builders, of St. John, and the location of the new company's works at Amherst, is going to mean a great deal to that town. The firm of Rhodes, Curry & Co. was established in 1876 with a small capital, since when the business has steadily grown until, at the time of amalgamation, the figure placed upon it by the appraisers was in the neighborhood of \$100,000, counting nothing for good will. Their property includes the extensive planing mill, with plant and equipment, and the lumber yard, at Amherst, the sawmill and 10,000 acres of timber land at Athol (near Amherst), with booms, dams, railway siding, slides and lumbering outfit. Added to this are existing contracts for the erection of buildings, estimated at \$90,000. The establishment of the business of James Harris & Co. dates back to 1828, and has met with a large measure of success. For the past 12 or 13 years their average output of cars has been over \$350,000. Thus it will be seen that these companies, under one management, promise to become an extensive manufacturing concern. It is expected to have everything in full running order early in June. The new car works, which will be situated directly in the rear of the planing mill, alongside the railway tracks, will occupy four acres of land. They will be as follows: An erecting shop, 80 x 164 feet, with four tracks, capable of holding 16 box or 12 passenger cars. This building is rapidly approaching completion, and will be finished in a few days. Wood-working shop 80x160 feet, two stories in height. Engine and boiler house, of brick, 33x42, but with brick chimney 90 feet high. This work is also well advanced and will likely be completed next week. Dry house, 30x60 feet. Expected to be completed this week. Blacksmith shop 70x60 feet. Machine shop, 70x60 feet. Car wheel foundry, 70x80 feet. General foundry, 70x90 feet. Pattern shop 70x20 feet. Warehouse 48x60 feet. Other buildings of lesser importance will be the upholstering shop, paint shop and iron, coal and sand sheds. The Company expects to turn out this month \$26,000 worth of cars for the Dominion Coal Company. They have also on hand a large number of orders for the various lines of work which they are prepared to do, and the future for the firm of Rhodes, Curry & Co., Limited, and for the town in which their works are situated, looks exceedingly bright.



Mrs. Mary E. O'Fallon

of Piqua, O., says the Physicians are Astonished, and look at her like one

Raised from the Dead
Long and Terrible Illness
from Blood Poisoning

Completely Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mrs. Mary E. O'Fallon, a very intelligent lady of Piqua, Ohio, was poisoned while assisting physicians at an autopsy 5 years ago, and soon terrible ulcers broke out on her head, arms, tongue and throat. Her hair all came out. She weighed but 78 lbs., and saw no prospect of help. At last she began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and at once improved; could soon get out of bed and walk. She says: "I became perfectly cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and am now a well woman. I weigh 128 lbs., eat well and do the work for a large family. My case seems a wonderful recovery and physicians look at me in astonishment, as almost like one raised from the dead."

HOOD'S PILLS should be in every family medicine chest. Once used, always preferred.

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BAKING POWDER GERMAN WOODILL'S.

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THE CURE FOR
Drunkenness.

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

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COMMERCIAL.

Business matters throughout the Dominion are not as lively as might be desired at this season of the year, but this may be accounted for by the cold and late spring weather and bad condition of the roads in the country. This is, anyway, a between-seasons period, when, in most lines, business moves with a slow tread, and consumers purchase only for present needs, consequently the general quiet prevailing is not unusual, nor need it be taken as an indication of unsoundness in the commercial position of the country, but, on the other hand, it indicates caution on the part of traders which must yield satisfactory results later on.

Quite a flurry was created about ten days ago by certain banks and brokers in Montreal who met and resolved not to accept the U. S. silver certificates except at a discount of 20 per cent. This action was followed by many bankers and dealers throughout the Dominion. This caused a sort of modified panic among holders of these certificates, who must be very numerous, inasmuch as it is estimated that no less than \$40,000 worth is held in this city alone. The amounts held individually are small, but the loss by the proposed discount would aggregate a very considerable sum. This little bubble was, however, soon punctured by the prompt and open declarations of President Cleveland and Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle, that the United States would preserve the parity of gold and silver and would redeem all its obligations in either metal on presentation. This at once restored public confidence, and now the silver certificates are as readily taken at their face as Dominion notes. *En passant* we may remark that when this move was first inaugurated the *Herald* of this city, which never misses an opportunity to have a fling at the United States, published an editorial intended to prove by inference that U. S. securities were practically irredeemable. This it did by pointing out that while that country has in circulation six hundred millions of dollars in different kinds of currency,—gold and silver certificates, national bank notes, etc.—the gold reserve in the treasury is only one hundred millions. This statement is in itself true, but it is as misleading as any statement could well be. Canada has many millions of currency afloat in its own notes and in those of its incorporated banking institutions, to cover which it has absolutely no metallic reserve! No one questions the ultimately redeemable character of the currency of this country. How much less reason is there to doubt that of a country which always keeps a reserve sufficient to redeem at a moment's notice 16½ per cent. of its currency at call, and whose bankers stand ready to advance unlimited quantities of gold to their government in the extremely improbable event of a "run" for gold!

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

	Week Previous		Weeks corresponding to		
	April 28 week	1893	1892	1891	1890
United States	186	217	147	190	133
Canada	35	31	19	41	23

DRY GOODS.—The dry goods trade has been quiet, but wholesalers are hopeful and anticipate a good sorting trade as soon as the weather becomes more settled and milder. This is a season when parcels are not large because dealers are well stocked up for the spring trade, and letters from the country districts indicate that stocks have not been broken as much as they should at this date, and that farmers are buying as little as possible so as not to be called upon for arrears. But spring goods are being called for by city dealers, and by the larger dealers in towns. These orders are repeats of the best selling lines. Summer goods are being enquired for, but the orders are not bulky. Dealers are sparing in the attention bestowed on these lines. Fall samples are having a similar experience, most retail dealers declaring that they will not place orders at present. The wholesale dealers in knit underwear, top-shirts, gray flannels, etc., have placed the bulk of their orders, and settled the styles for the fall. Gray flannels are the only line which promise to rule lower, and even in these a lower price seems to be attained at the expense of quality. A feature of the week has been the firmness in prints. The advance reported from Manchester will have an effect on prices, and few cuts will be secured by retailers. Repeats can only be obtained at advances, and this will have the effect of making good English prints scarce towards the close of the season. Remittances are still complained of, and quite a few country failures have been added to the dry goods list.

BREADSTUFFS.—There is no improvement in the position of the flour market, business being confined to a small local consumptive demand, straight roller and strong bakers' receiving most attention. Values are within the ranges of our quotations elsewhere. A quiet jobbing trade is reported in meal, for which stocks are ample, and prices remain about steady. The feeling in bran and shorts is easy, and the market is quiet. In Chicago wheat has fluctuated considerably, but within rather narrow limits, and values have not appreciably changed during the week. In Liverpool wheat and corn have been quiet and weak. French country markets are quiet.

PROVISIONS.—A very small jobbing trade is reported in provisions, but the market is still dull and uninteresting. Holders are a shade firmer in their views on pork. Smoked meats and lard move in small jobbing lots at prices within the range of quotations. At Chicago pork has acquired some strength and gained about \$1. The cattle market has been steady, and that for sheep strong. In Liverpool no change has occurred in the provisions market.

BUTTER.—A fair local demand is noticed in butter, and choice parcels in the several grades bring full prices in small lots for retail trade. Very little change is reported, and steady prices prevail. In Montreal the market is quiet and tending to ease. There is not much old butter, either dairy or creamery, and what there is dealers expect to realize at good figures. It is said that some of the old creamery returned from England is now offered at 22c., but that figure cannot be got. In London buyers have been coming

in well at the low quotations for butter, and shippers have done well as far as clearing has been concerned, agents getting rid of all arrived. Prices, too, have recovered somewhat after their low spell, and have turned the corner again. Australian, however, with rates never exceeding 100s., cannot be said to be any way near a high altitude, and those buyers who have bid in at the quotations, though they have had to pay 2s. to 3s. more per cwt. this week, may conclude they have made a bargain, as there is a probability of rates moving up another step very soon, though Ireland may block the way.

CHEESE.—This article does not furnish anything new, and if the present damp, cold, unspring like weather does not break up very soon it will be later even than anticipated before the new season is in full swing. The offerings of new cheese have, so far, not been sufficient to be important, and, beyond some sale to the domestic demand, no fairly quotable price has been established. In London the market is firm, and prices have strengthened somewhat under a good demand for Canadian and American, of which there is not a great deal on hand, and would be none but for continued fresh arrivals in fair quantity. In Glasgow holders do not feel near so confident as they did, and are prepared to concede a point or two here and there, though there are still some decided £ l/s. Prices have not changed much either way. New Zealand keep in their old groove, and importers do not feel cheerful over realized rates. It is to be hoped that our shippers on this side will curtail the quantities of fodder cheese that they send across this season, as it has the effect to depreciate Canadian cheese with English consumers. In England they only want the finest cheese now. Any inferior cheese arriving on the London market now would meet with a very poor reception as far as present indications go.

EGGS.—The demand for eggs continues good here, but as receipts continue to be more liberal in volume prices cannot be maintained, and they are now at 11c. to 12c. with a further downward tendency. In London eggs are again a firm market. Prices, having touched bottom, are rising with the tide of demand, and the rush of purchasers has sent quotations on the up track again. Some brands have advanced 6d there, and at Liverpool a stronger tone is apparent. At Glasgow there has been a very strong demand which has resulted in a disappearance of stock, and the tendency of rates is upwards. No Canadian eggs have been received in the United Kingdom for some weeks. This was as well during the rush down hill of the close of March, but, if there is any strength in the upward turn of this most uncertain of commodities, there should be an opening in the next few weeks for Canadians at paying prices.

APPLES.—The local market is slow, and sales are reported at a wide range of prices—good to fancy Spies selling at \$2 to \$3 per bbl. with a stated pretty good demand for the latter. Advices from the Western and Southern States report great damage to the apple crop by storms and frost. A late letter from England speaking of apples, after noting the arrival of Australasian fruit, remarks that the opening of their season this year is attended by vastly different circumstances to those of last. There are no English to signify, and continental are so small in supply as not to be worth counting. But Nova Scotians are coming forward later than for some seasons, and show good quality. Nova Scotia apples looking splendid as to size and color, and showing good packing and keeping quality, were unboxed and were declared by experts to beat anything to be had on the London market just now. If shipments of Victorians continue, these apples will run New Zealand and Tasmanians hard, but they will never hurt Canada. They come too late for one thing, and they have too much of a fancy value put on them for another. Apples are not in good request just now and, though London is not as bad as Liverpool, where ruinous prices have been realized, it is bad enough.

GREEN FRUIT.—The importations of strawberries, etc., from the South, via Boston, has opened, considerable quantities having arrived ex *S. S. Halifax* on her last trip. The public was ready for them, and agents were kept busy on Monday filling advance orders.

DRIED FRUIT.—A slightly improved enquiry is reported in the dried fruit line, but it is not much to boast about. No special feature has developed and prices rule steady. Valencia raisins are meeting with a little better demand, notably in the better grades. The market for currants is fair. There are no changes and nothing special to note beyond the fact that outside advices would indicate a short crop next season and consequent higher prices. There is very little good fruit here.

SUGAR.—Prices of granulated and yellows are fractionally higher than they were a week ago, but the demand is active even at the advance. The raw sugar markets are practically in the hands of speculators, both in Cuba and in Europe. These speculators know that the refiners must have sugar, and they seem determined to make them pay a good price. The fact that the American Sugar Trust closed a few days ago a contract for 10,000 tons sugar at 17s. 4½d. cost and freight to New York, goes to show that this gigantic concern must be short of raw material, and is a good indication of the strength of the market. Late quotations from London are 18s. 6d. for first Javas and 17s. for fair refining. Under the circumstances no Canadian refinery will make any large contracts for future delivery, and there is every probability that granulated will reach 5½c. and that no yellows will be obtainable under 4½c. within a very short time, as there is always a brisk demand during the months of May and June.

TEAS.—There is little to be said of this market, business being very quiet all round, as it is now recognized that stocks are ample for all requirements between now and the time when the new crop of Japan is expected. Consequently buyers only buy from hand to mouth.

FISH.—There has been no change in the position of the local fish market. The demand continues slow and receipts practically nil. Bad weather still keeps our fishermen from venturing forth, and if they did take the risk involved, it would be almost impossible to cure fish so as to be marketable under the existing circumstances of cold, damp air and brevity of sun heat.

In Montreal the season is quite over for pickled fish and prices are purely nominal. From Gloucester, Mass., it is reported that the mackerel situation does not improve at all. Rough weather has prevented southern fishing, and what mackerel have been seen were too small for salting. The Georgesmen and Bankers have also had bad weather, but a few good fares have come in. Quotations are:—New Georges codfish, \$7 for large and \$5 for small; bank, \$5 to \$5.50 for large and \$5 for small; shore, \$3.50 for large and \$4.13 for small; dry bank, \$6; cusk, \$5; hake, \$2; heavy salted pollock, \$2.75; Newfoundland herring, \$5.25; Nova Scotia large split, \$6.50, medium, \$4.50; Cape Breton, \$7.50; pickled codfish, \$4.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

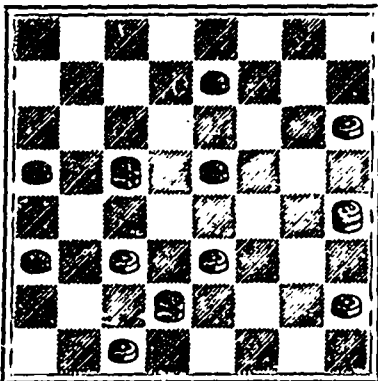
All communications to this department must be addressed directly to the Checker Editor, Mr. W. Forsyth, 36 Grafton St.

CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Mr. Rennie, checker editor of the Toronto Mail, says that Mr. Ed. Kelly claims the Canadian championship, and that he is willing to play W. Forsyth for the title in Winnipeg. Considering on what slimy grounds Mr. Kelly claims the title, could not a match to decide the matter be arranged to be played in Toronto—each party to pay his own expenses? Mr. E. W. Duggan, the Toronto Empire says, claims the blindfold championship of Canada. Has Mr. Duggan forgotten that when Mr. Forsyth was in his vicinity in the fall of 1891 he wrote to Mr. D. proposing a match between them for this title and a purse of \$50 to \$200 a side, and that this challenge elicited absolutely no reply from Mr. Duggan? We wonder on what grounds he now claims the championship! If Mr. Duggan really wants to earn the title, a match can be easily arranged, and Mr. Forsyth will not insist on his coming to Halifax to play it either.

PROBLEM 330.

By T. J. Riley, Nottingham, in the West Lothian Courier.
Black men 7, 13, 15, 21, kg. 14, 26.



White men 12, 22, 23, 28, 30, kg. 20.
White to play and draw. Mr. Riley, in giving this, called it "a tit-bit for beginners." Some of our players who think that they have got beyond that stage may find some difficulty in solving it.

GAME 214.—"IRREGULAR CROSS"

From the West Lothian Courier. Played between J. McArthur and a friend.

11-15	9-14	2-11	24-27
23 18	18 9	27 23	7 3
7-11	5-14	11-16	27-31
27 23	31 27	20 25	3 7
11-16	4-8	10-15	10-14
18 11	27 23	25 22	7 10
8-15	8-12	6-10	14-17
24 20	23 16	21 17	
16-19	12-19	14-21	
23 16	32 27	23 18	
12-19	3-8	16-20	
22 18	20 16	18 11	
15-22	8-11	20-24	
25 18	16 7	11 7	

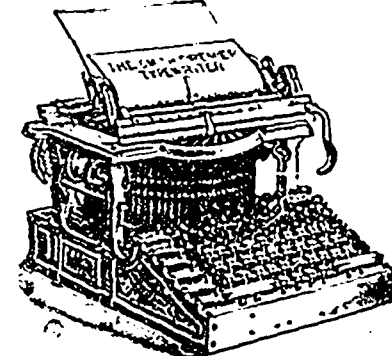
a Rather unusual in the "Cross," and, I believe, away from all the books.—J. M.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 328.—The position was: black men 4, kings 5, 11; white men 7, king 3; white to move and draw.

6 2	11-15	2 7	15-8
5-9	*7 3	11-16	3 19
3 8	4-11	7 11	drawn.

* If 8 12, 4-8, 12 3, 15-10, black wins.



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MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.
Our Price Lists are corrected for us each week by reliable merchants.
GROCERIES.

SUGARS.		
Cut Leaf.....	6	0
Granulated.....	5 10 5/8	
Circle A.....	4 1/2	
White Extra C.....	4 1/4	
Standard.....	4 1/2 to 4 3/4	
Extra Yellow C.....	3 1/2 to 4	
Yellow C.....	3 1/2	
TEA.		
Congou Common.....	17 to 19	
Fair.....	20 to 22	
Good.....	25 to 29	
Choice.....	31 to 33	
Extra Choice.....	35 to 36	
Oolong Choice.....	37 to 39	
MOLASSES.		
Barbadoes.....	33	
Demerara.....	35 to 38	
Diamond N.....	none	
Porto Rico.....	23	
Cienfuegos.....	none	
Trinidad.....	30	
Antigua.....	30	
Tobacco, Black.....	45 to 47	
Bright.....	47 to 55	
BISCUITS.		
Pilot Bread.....	3 00	
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2	
Soda.....	6 1/2	
do in 1 lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2	
Fancy.....	8 to 15	

BREADSTUFFS
It is the old story of low prices and quiet markets. No doubt the backwardness of the season has somewhat to do with trade. People are all working on the cautious side of business, and it is perhaps well that it should be so. There are a few changes to note. Flour and cornmeal steady. Oatmeal with oats should be dearer but is not; oats have advanced about two cents per bushel. Hay is also slightly higher. Bran and middlings are steady. Our quotations on flour are more or less nominal. When prices are depressed it is difficult to get quotations. When the article is booming, quotations are generally easily obtained. We have some twenty cars of flour and mill feeds to offer, either ex-store or for shipments from the mills.

Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	5.00 to 6.00
High Grade Patents.....	4.10 to 4.15
Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	3.47 to 4.00
Straight Grade.....	3.75 to 3.85
Good Seconds.....	3.30 to 3.40
Graham Flour.....	3.75
Oatmeal.....	4.40 to 4.60
Rolled.....	4.35 to 4.60
Kiln Dried Cornmeal.....	2.55 to 2.95
In Bond.....	2.80 to 2.90
Rolled Wheat.....	4.00 to 4.25
Wheat Bran, per ton including bags.....	22.00 to 23.00
Middlings.....	23.75 to 24.00
Shorts.....	28.00 to 29.00
Cracked Corn.....	30.00 to 31.10
Ground Oil Cake per ton.....	22.00 to 24.00
Moutee.....	4.10
Split Peas.....	1.75 to 1.90
White Beans, per bushel.....	3.90 to 4.15
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	4.25 to 4.45
Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	4.25 to 4.45
P. E. Island Oats.....	4.25 to 4.45
Hay.....	18.00 to 18.75

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples per bbl. No 1.....	2 00 to 3 25
Oranges, Jamaica, brls., New.....	7.00 to 7.50
Valencia Oranges, per case.....	6 50
Lemons, per case.....	3.50 to 4.00
Cocoanuts new per 100.....	5.00
Onions, New Bermuda, per crate.....	2.50
per lb., Canadian.....	2 1/2 to 3
Dates boxes, new.....	5 to 5 1/2
Raisins, Valencia.....	5 1/2 to 6
Figs, Klime, 5 lb boxes per lb., new.....	10 to 11
small boxes.....	9 to 10
Prunes Stewing, boxes.....	8 to 9
Bananas.....	2.00 to 2.50

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

FISH.

MACKEREL—		
Extras.....		
No. 1.....		
2 large.....		
2.....		
3 large, Reamed.....		
3 Reamed.....		
3 large, Plain.....		
3 Plain.....		
HERRING.		
No. 1 C. B. July.....	4.75	
1 Fall Split.....	3.75	
1 Fall Round.....	3 25	
1 Labrador.....		
1 Georges Bay.....	2.25	
1 Bay of Islands.....	3.00	
ALMONDS, No 1.....	3.75	
SALMON.		
No. 1, W. brl.....	18.00	
No. 2, W. brl.....	18.00	
3.....	none	
Small.....		
CONFISH.		
Hard C. B.....	5.00	
Western Shore.....	4.50	
Bank.....	4.50	
Bay.....	3.50	
Newfoundland.....	4.50	
Handock.....	3.50	
Bank & Western.....	3.75	
Hake.....	2.75	
Pollock.....	2.50	
Hake Sounded, per lb.....		
on Oil per gal.....	35c.	

PROVISIONS.

Def. Am. Ex. Mess duty paid.....	14 00 to 14 50
Am., Plate.....	15 50 to 16 00
Ex. Plate.....	16 50 to 17 10
Pork, Mess, American.....	21 00
American, clear.....	21 00
P. E. I. Mess.....	23 00 to 24 00
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
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	11

Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25
" " in Small Tubs.....	22 to 24
" " Good, in large tubs, new.....	20 to 22
" " Store Packed & over salted.....	none
Canadian Township.....	18 00
Western.....	20 to 21
Cheese, Canadian.....	11 1/2
Antigonish.....	12

SALT.

Factory Filled.....	\$1 50
Fine Liverpool, bag, from store.....	15
Liverpool, Whhd.....	1.80
Cadiz.....	
Turks Island.....	1.35
Lisbon.....	
Coarse W. I.....	1.40
Tripas.....	1.40

HOW CROSSAWAY BETRAYED HIS FRIEND.

"So life's year begins and closes,
Days though shortning still can shine,
What though youth gave love and roses,
Age still leaves us friends and wine."

—MOORE.

Tipton was only three-and-twenty when he came to Halifax with the Slashers. He had gone into the army for no other reason than that of friendship. His father was immensely rich and could afford to gratify any of his son's whims; and when Jack Crossaway, Tipton's old college chum, bought a commission in the Slashers, Tipton prevailed on his father to do the same for him. Crossaway was three years the elder, and had knocked about the world a good deal, while his friend had seen little of life outside of school and college. When the Slashers left Southampton old Tipton came down from London to see his son off. Before the regiment embarked he button-holed Crossaway, whom he knew and trusted, and asked him to look out that no designing person should get Tipton, Junior, into his clutches—"for, to tell the truth," he said, "Ned's a little fresh yet." Crossaway readily promised, and though he never told his friend of his colloquy with the old gentleman, which would hardly have done, he kept a silent watch over Tipton. That young man was not exactly inclined to be wild, though he loved fun, and there was no telling what he would do under a sudden impulse. He had a lively spirit, and the knowledge that he had a large bank account at his back made him at times rather reckless and imprudent. Crossaway was a thorough soldier, a born leader of men. He was over six feet in height, splendidly proportioned, and accounted the best swordsman in the regiment. He cared little for society, but read historical and military works continually, and was so well posted that Colonel Preston used to say in confidence that there was no officer under his command he would so readily trust in an emergency or consult in a difficulty as Crossaway. The latter had gained his captaincy at the time of the regiment's arrival in Halifax while Tipton was still first-lieutenant. The reason for this was that Crossaway had made a business of his profession, for he had joined for life, while Tipton had entered the army merely to be with Crossaway, and intended leaving the service after a few years. They continued to be chums however, and Tipton often carried his good-natured friend away from the studies on junketings around the country, on which occasions Crossaway would throw off his graver air and be as much of a boy as his friend. Crossaway was fond of a hard gallop, and would get up at five in the morning for a spin on horseback around the North West Arm, and come back to quarters hungry as a wolf and glowing like a furnace. Tipton, however, was more of a sybarite, and did not like early rising. Crossaway did not care a button for the fashionable life of Halifax, and mixed with it only on his friend's account, who, it must be admitted, was inclined to flirt, for which he had numberless opportunities. In company he was always the centre of a circle of young ladies, for the gold of the millionaire cast a halo around the head of the First-Lieutenant. In fact, he divided with Simpson, of Company A, and Creighton, the dandy of the regiment, a large share of the favor which the girls of Halifax bestowed upon the Slashers.

Crossaway, on the other hand, was a puzzle to the fair sex. At times he would be marvellously brilliant in conversation, and throw himself heart and soul into an apparent effort to please, and then suddenly would grow as glum and un sociable as a Burmese idol. Women who had been delighted with him on one occasion left him with despairing perplexity or indignant pique at another. One could never be sure of him in company, for he never took the trouble to be complacent when he did not like it. Tipton used to say to him jokingly: "Jack, if you would only keep up steam, you would run away from us with all the women." But Crossaway would only smile under his moustache and hum:

' My heart's in the Highlands, my heart is not here,
My heart's in the Highlands a-chasing the deer—'

and then go on reading Napier's "Peninsular War." But after a time an incident occurred which in no small degree affected the relation of these young men to one another.

There came to Halifax one day a Mrs. Vermilye. She was a widow, though quite young—not over thirty at most—and beautiful. She had the air and look of a well-bred Frenchwoman, though she declared she was English. Nobody knew her, but letters which she casually showed from distinguished persons abroad, and her evident acquaintance with polite society, brought her recognition in the best society of Halifax. It was supposed that she was wealthy, but nobody knew about that, as Mrs. Vermilye never spoke of her finances. She soon became acquainted with the officers of the garrison, one and all of whom pronounced her charming. She had rooms at the Beverly, and gave delightful little receptions, piquantly French in tone. She was a slender brunette, with an oval face and dazzling black eyes, and a tinge of olive in her complexion, and with a beautiful neck and arm, which she took no trouble to conceal.

Now, what must Tipton do but fall head over ears in love with Mrs. Vermilye. From the moment that he first put eyes upon her he was completely captivated. To him she was Rosalind, Ophelia, Desdemona, and Imogen in one. He exhausted his vocabulary in praising her, raved about her to all the garrison, and tired Crossaway to death by singing her charms. He haunted the Beverly constantly, and spent money lavishly upon his in-

amorata. It took a small fortune to pay his bill at the florist's alone. He was a devoted slave to her on all public occasions, and nobody could get near Mrs. Vermilye without stumbling over Tipton. Crossaway at first seemed to take but little notice of the woman; but the truth is he watched her narrowly. Then he quietly began to ask questions about her.

Suddenly Crossaway was seen on the streets with Mrs. Vermilye. Then it was rumored that a rivalry had sprung up between him and Tipton for the lady's favor; and many things occurred to strengthen the rumor. Crossaway, the student; Crossaway, the nonchalant man of the world; Crossaway, the stern soldier, who had always been proof against the fascinations of women, was actually attempting to cut out his friend, and by all appearances seemed likely to be successful.

Tipton at first regarded this move of the Captain's as one of his whimsical freaks, but he soon became alarmed. Crossaway gained favor rapidly, he exerted all the power of his intellect to shine in Mrs. Vermilye's eyes. It was a marvel to see how the usually grave and matter-of-fact fellow went on. He appeared in high spirits, and his conversation became brilliant and witty. Mrs. Vermilye was simply overwhelmed, spell-bound by the deferential yet daring manner in which Crossaway conducted his campaign. As for poor Tipton, he was distanced in the race almost from the start. He could no longer appear at his best, and whenever Crossaway was present, which was now almost always, sulked in silence. Mrs. Vermilye at first seemed disposed to struggle against this new influence, and still to countenance Tipton, but it was no use. Crossaway laughed and talked Tipton down till the latter was almost beside himself with vexation and despair. Gradually, with a burning heart, his soul full of bitterness against his former friend, he was driven from the field by the victorious Crossaway. The inevitable consequences of such a rivalry followed. Tipton broke off all communication with Crossaway, though the latter strove to be on good terms with him. In fact, one of the extraordinary things about the captain was his imperturbable good humor. Despite his keen competition for Mrs. Vermilye's favor, he always treated Tipton with consideration and made many friendly advances to him. These Tipton put down in his account against Crossaway as impudent, barefaced, deceitful. At length things reached a crisis. Mrs. Vermilye openly cast Tipton off and showed herself completely under the influence of his rival. This determined Tipton, and he hung moodily about quarters waiting for a chance for revenge.

A pretext for a quarrel soon occurred. The officers of the Slashers were to give a dinner, at the Halifax Hotel, to one of their comrades who was going to England to be married. It was to be a highly convivial affair, and each officer was to pledge the would-be Benedict in a bumper of champagne and make a congratulatory speech.

The evening of the dinner all the young officers were in high spirits, except Tipton, who sulked, and would do nothing to help the thing along, except to pay his quota. The Colonel presided, and the dinner went off with great *clat*. After a number of toasts had been drunk, the Colonel and the Major took their overcoats and went home, but the drinking and the speech-making went on. Each of the officers had to respond in a short speech as his health was drunk. Tipton had imbibed freely, tossing off glass after glass in a fierce, reckless manner, and growing coarser every minute. At length it came Crossaway's turn to have his health drunk. Every one drank it standing as usual, except Tipton, who turned his glass down. "Hang it, Tip, don't be a fool!" whispered Addington, who sat on Tipton's right; "fill up and drink Jack's health like a man." But Tipton never budged. He stared defiantly at Crossaway over his upturned glass. "The officers of the Slashers had been true to one another through thick and thin, and, please God, would continue to be," Crossaway was saying, when "You lie!" was suddenly shouted from the other end of the table. All eyes were instantly turned on Tipton, who was regarding the speaker with flushed face and an angry stare. "Shame! shame!" was heard around the board. "The devil, Tip," muttered Addington, nudging the Lieutenant in the ribs, "can't you keep your quarrels out of the mess? Shut up, why don't you, and let Jack finish his speech." Crossaway's cheek turned pale, and he paused for a few seconds and then went quietly on to a conclusion. But Tipton's angry interruption cast a damper over all. As the party broke up, he walked forward to his former friend, who was putting on his overcoat. "I will meet you, Captain Crossaway," he said, "any time or any where that may suit your convenience. It is not necessary to waste words; we understand each other. You may select what weapons you please." Crossaway looked at him earnestly for a moment or two, then bowed coldly and turned on his heel.

"The fellow is a coward," said Tipton, loud enough for the Captain to hear. At the last word the latter wheeled half round, and a couple of officers started forward to prevent a scrimmage, but Crossaway smiled faintly, turned again and walked away. "Blast ye, Tip, it's a wonder Jack didn't put his sword through you for that," grunted Melville, one of the interfering officers; you know blamed well that Crossaway is no coward, and why do you try to provoke him? If it can't be cold steel, you would be but a baby in his hands."

"Hold your tongue!" retorted Tipton angrily, and deigning no further words went off to his quarters.

The news of the quarrel got abroad and was freely commented on. The opinion of most of the officers was against Crossaway, though they blamed Tipton for intemperate language. But they excused him in their hearts on the ground that the provocation had been great, and that Tipton had drunk too much wine, as had most of them. To steal a fellow's girl, they argued, was bad form and clearly against the ethics of good comradeship. Meanwhile Tipton did not fail, whenever possible, to annoy Crossaway by sneers

A PROMPT CURE.

GENTLEMEN,—Having suffered over two years with constipation, and the doctors not having helped me, I concluded to try B. B. D., and before I used one bottle I was cured. I can also recommend it for sick headache.

ETHEL D. HAINES, Lakeview, Ont.

CLEAR HAVANA "CIGARS"

"La Cadeca" and "La Flor." Insist upon having these brands.

and innuendoes; but he did not have much opportunities for these, as the Captain studiously avoided him and kept through all an impassive countenance. Even the other officers began to look with a little contempt on Crossaway for not showing some spirit, though nobody really believed that he was afraid of Tipton. He still continued his visits to Mrs. Vermilye, and a report got about that the two were engaged. Tipton gnashed his teeth and waited his chance. He would catch Crossaway alone some time and force him to a duel. He practised assiduously with the rapier until he was sure he was a match for his rival; then he would slip out of an evening with a pair of rapiers under his surtout and lie in wait for Crossaway. It was some time, however, before he got an opportunity for a meeting, for he could not fight his enemy in the open streets, and he felt sure that Crossaway would carry a challenge straight to headquarters. So he waited and watched the Beverly, intent on forcing the quarrel to an issue as soon as possible.

One afternoon Tipton saw the Captain and Mrs. Vermilye leave the hotel for a walk. They took the road toward Point Pleasant, and he followed them. The couple, after a while, entered the park and were lost to view. He hastened on, and again saw them moving off toward a little-frequented part of the grounds. With his brain on fire Tipton, taking advantage of the trees, drew close upon them. At length he noticed Crossaway halt abruptly and make a slight gesture with his hand, at which the lady paused also. There seemed to be a surprised, perplexed look on her face. The Captain, too, for a lover, did not appear to be over-gracious in his attention. He stood calmly facing his companion, with the nonchalance which of old he was so much accustomed to assume. Tipton could think of nothing but that his hated rival stood before him. He unbuttoned his coat and belt, the rapiers in his hands. Then he moved almost close enough to touch Crossaway with the point of one of the weapons. He would fight his enemy in the presence of the woman who had cast him off. He did not much care which should be killed, he or the Captain, but he ground his teeth and swore to himself that it should be one or the other. He paused for a minute, however, for the two were talking earnestly, and he wanted to get an idea of how far the relations between Crossaway and the lady had gone. Mrs. Vermilye was speaking. By Heaven, there were tears in her eyes!

"You are cruel, Captain," she said with tremulous little gasps, and with that peculiar foreign intonation Tipton had thought so charming. "You have forced me for your sake to throw over a young fellow who loved me, and now you yourself have suddenly turned upon me. I do not know what you mean."

"Come, come, Mrs. Vermilye; you know you did not care a rush for Tipton. It was only the boy's money you were after. You have told me so in effect a dozen times."

"But I cared very much for his money, you simpleton!" said the lady with a return toward her old spirit. "I have given the best proof of my regard for you by giving it all up when the young fool was in my power. All for you, Captain, who are treating me now so shamefully. Few other women would have made the sacrifice."

"And few men would have made the sacrifice for a friend that I have done," returned the Captain quietly.

"What do you mean?" The lady suddenly changed color. "I mean this, woman. I have been insulted, called a liar and a coward by the dearest friend I had, for the sake of freeing him from your influence. I know your history, Mrs. Vermilye. I have been making investigations into your past life, and I find you an adventuress of the worst type."

At these words the face of Mrs. Vermilye grew as pale as death. If she could have killed Crossaway with a look, he would have fallen dead at her feet. She threw her right hand up to her breast, which was heaving painfully, and as Crossaway uttered his last word she gave a shrill cry, jerked a small dagger from her corsage, and quick as a flash sprang with it at the Captain. But he deftly caught her by the wrist, wrung the dagger from her hand, and trampled it to bits beneath his feet.

She threw herself upon the ground and began to weep hysterically. He waited till she had grown quieter.

"You will leave Halifax in twenty-four hours, Mrs. Vermilye," said Crossaway in a firm and quiet tone.

She sprang to her feet with an angry countenance. "I will not!" she said vehemently.

"Very good. Then I will have you indicted for forgery, and in less time than that you will be in jail. Come, I am inclined to be merciful, for you are a rather interesting woman despite some tigerish propensities. But I must put you beyond the reach of further mischief here. You must not come any nearer Halifax than New York. I will have you shadowed, and on the first breach of faith you will be arrested. You see you are absolutely in my power."

"You are an inhuman wretch!" sobbed the widow.

"It may be so, but I am a true friend, and you were not quite smart enough in your game. Mrs. Vermilye, you ruined one good man, but you shall not ruin Tipton. Do you consent?"

"I cannot help myself. But what guarantee have I that you will not continue to persecute me?"

"The word of a gentleman, which you are not in position to doubt. I care not where you resume your operations so long as you leave my friends alone. Come, Mrs. Vermilye, we understand each other. Let us go back to the hotel. Please take my arm, for it is growing dusk and the distance is considerable."

1892, "THE CREAM OF THE HAVANA CROP."

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

Her face flushed. "I hate you!" she said. "I could drive that dagger to your heart with satisfaction, but you are worth as much more in brains than that shallow fool, Tipton, as he is worth in cash more than you."

"You will oblige me by making no reflections," answered the Captain with a deferential smile.

She made a spiteful little moue at him, but took his arm and they walked off toward the city.

That evening Captain Crossaway, with a "hot Scotch" before him, was writing a letter, when he was interrupted by a knock at the door. He opened it, and there stood Tipton.

"Damn it, Jack, forgive me!" said the latter in a husky voice, standing motionless in the doorway.

"Forgive you, Tip? Come in, you rascal!" Crossaway's face was radiant. "Hang it, boy! don't look so shamefaced. The best of us get fooled sometimes, particularly with women. Take old Weller's advice, Tip, 'beware of the vidders.' How did you get your eyes opened?"

"I heard it all," replied Tipton, looking down.

"Tip, I wouldn't have believed it of you!"

"I had a pair of rapiers with me. I was going to force you to fight me, so I followed you out. What a confounded fool I was!"

"I see. Poor chap! Don't blubber, for Heaven's sake, Tip! I knew it would all come right in the end. You're cured, aren't you? No more Mrs. Venus for Mars, hey? Well, well, I was bitten myself once almost as badly as you have been, and took longer to find out my mistake; I'll tell you about it some day. So you see I can feel for you, my boy. 'Pon my word, Tip' if that woman had had a right training, hang me if I wouldn't have cut you out in earnest. Begad, sir, I'd have married her. She's got brains—plenty of 'em—and a devilish fine figure. But whew—she's a Tartar! Did you see that dagger business? I half suspected that she had something of that kind about her. It wasn't show; the little vixen meant it. And now we'll cement the peace with a good glass of whisky. Come, Tip, drink to the health of Mrs. Vermilye, and may she have a safe and pleasant journey to New York."

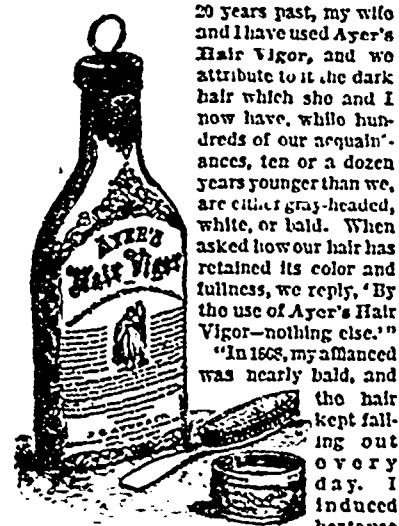
Crossaway filled a bumper of the smoking liquor and drew a chair to the table. Tipton sat down and grasped Crossaway's outstretched hand. For a minute the two men looked at each other; then they touched their glasses and drank to Mrs. Vermilye's health.—From *Tales of a Garrison Town*, by Arthur Wentworth Eaton and Craven Langstroth Betts.

FOR SEVERE COLDS.

GENTLEMEN,—I had a severe cold, for which I took Dr. Woods' Norway Pine Syrup. I had it an excellent remedy, giving prompt relief and pleasant to take. J. PATNER, Huntville, Ont.

A Gentleman

Who formerly resided in Connecticut, but who now resides in Honolulu, writes: "For 20 years past, my wife and I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor, and we attribute to it the dark hair which she and I now have, while hundreds of our acquaintances, ten or a dozen years younger than we, are either gray-headed, white, or bald. When asked how our hair has retained its color and fullness, we reply, 'By the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor—nothing else.'"



"In 1868, my affianced was nearly bald, and the hair kept falling out every day. I induced her to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and very soon, it not only checked any further loss of hair, but produced an entirely new growth, which has remained luxuriant and glossy to this day. I can recommend this preparation to all in need of a genuine hair-restorer. It is all that it is claimed to be."—Antonio Alarrun, Bastrop, Tex.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

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BBB CURES DYSPEPSIA.

Dyspepsia arises from wrong action of the stomach and is the cause of much misery and many diseases such as Constipation, Bloating, Bad Blood, Headache, Burdock Blood Bitters is a prompt and effectual cure because it tones the stomach, aids digestion and renovates the entire system. Cases which seemed past hope have been completely cured by B.B.B.

LIFE WAS A BURDEN.

"Life seemed a burden, the simplest food disagreed with me, and I was in misery from Dyspepsia, but two bottles of B.B.B. entirely freed me from it," says Miss L. A. Kuhn, Hamilton, Ont.

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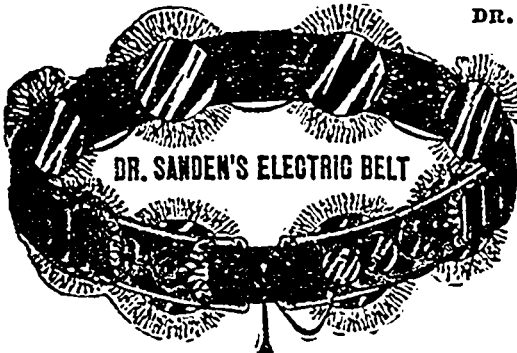
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HAVE YOU TRIED DRUGS AND FAILED
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DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT
with Electro Magnetic Suspensory will cure without medicine all of the above troubles. Those who suffer from Nervous Debility, Losses, Drain, Lost Manhood, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Poor Memory, all Female Complaints, and general ill health, the effects of abuses, excesses, worry or exposure, will find relief and prompt cure in our marvelous invention, which requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical. Ignorance of effects you may have, and drain your system of nerve force and vitality which is electricity—and thus caused your weakness or lack of force. If you replace into your system the elements thus drained, which are required for vigorous strength, you will remove the cause and health, strength and vigor will return at once. This is our plan and treatment, and we guarantee a cure or refund money.

Our 300 page book "THREE CLASSES OF MEN," should be read by every young, middle-aged and old man, sent sealed, free. Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt is no experiment, as we have restored thousands to robust health and vigor, after all other treatments failed, as can be shown by hundreds of cases throughout this and other States, who would gladly testify, and from many of whom we have strong letters bearing testimony to their recovery after using our Belt.

WE HAVE CURED THESE—WE CAN CURE YOU!
FROM CANADA.

CLAWSON, P. O., Ontario, October 16th, 1892.
Dr. A. T. SANDEN, Dear Sir—Kindly accept my hearty thanks for advice to try your electric belt. It gave me wonderful relief. I was suffering from heart trouble, indigestion, nervousness, and inactive circulation of the blood. Had doctored for over two years, during which time I had several doctors, but they all gave other remedies proved useless; and at the time I received your belt I was unable to sit up all day. I had not worn it two days when I began to improve, and now I feel like a different person altogether. I would not take \$500 for your belt today if I could not purchase another. There are electric belts made in this province (Ontario) but I do not know of any which will produce a current of electricity such as yours. If I can be of any use to you in regard to writing to any afflicted persons in Canada I will gladly do so free of charge. As we Canadians consider a testimonial from a Canadian worth much more than an American testimonial, it may be to your advantage to send this letter to some afflicted Canadian. You may also put this on your list of testimonials if you feel disposed to do so. I remain, very gratefully, B. H. MARTIN.
Gambrell P. O., Hamilton Co., Ontario, Canada.

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 23, 1892.
Dr. A. T. SANDEN, Dear Sir—I can report to you that the belt has entirely cured me of rheumatism from which I suffered fourteen years almost continually. I am a letter carrier, and the long daily tramps necessary in my rounds, up to the time of getting the belt, were painfully gone through with, but thanks to your wonderful invention, I can now walk as well as I ever did, and will recommend your treatment to all afflicted. The current has also brought back my vigor in other ways as you said it would. Yours very truly,
JAMES MEAD, 24 Ferry St.

GENERAL DEBILITY, &c.

**Office of SARGENT & SON,
DR. GOOD, etc. CANTON, Maine, Feb. 27, 1892.**
Dr. A. T. SANDEN, Dear Sir: I am glad to add my testimony to the many you have of the great value of your belt. My health has improved wonderfully, and I have gained twelve pounds of flesh, and now sleep well and have an excellent appetite. Your splendid electric belt with your "rules of health" has been a very valuable benefit to me, and I take pleasure in recommending your belt. Yours respectfully,
WM. GEO. SARGENT.

THE DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT

Is a complete galvanic battery, made into a belt so as to be easily worn during work or at rest, and it gives soothing, prolonged currents which are instantly felt throughout all weak parts, or we forfeit \$5,000. It has an Improved Electric Suspensory, the greatest boon ever given weak men, and we warrant it to cure any of the above weaknesses, and to enlarge shrunken limbs, or para, or dropy, or flaccid. They are graded in strength to meet all stages of weakness in young, middle-aged or old men, and will cure the worst cases in two or three months. Address for full information.

SANDEN ELECTRIC CO., 826 Broadway, New York.

CUSTOMS DUTIES:—Arrangements have been made with the Canadian Government whereby all Customs Duties will be prepaid on our goods in New York.

MINING.

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

THE HERALD'S COMMENTS ON THE CASE OF THE TORONTO COAL COMPANY.

The case of the Toronto Coal Company against Messrs. Fairbanks and Reynolds to recover possession of a coal area, the lease of which the Company had neglected to renew under its terms and the provisions of the Mining Act, the area thus becoming forfeited and being "jumped" by Messrs. Fairbanks and Reynolds, is now before the courts, where it will be decided on its merits.

In its Tuesday issue the *Herald* makes this case the basis of an attack on the Local Government and the Mines Department.

We can sympathize with the Toronto Company in the loss, through an oversight, of this valuable property, but we fail to see in the forfeiture or the subsequent proceedings the slightest grounds to censure the Government, much less to accuse them of being parties in an attempt to prevent the Toronto Company from obtaining their legal rights.

Had the Government or the Department of Mines acted otherwise than they did they might have been open to censure, but, as it seems to us, they adopted the only course open to them, and allowed the act to take its course.

In its summary of the facts of the case the *Herald's* article conveys a most unjust impression of Inspector Gilpin's connection with the matter, and one we believe the writer of the article did not intend. From it it

might be inferred that the Inspector had volunteered information to Messrs. Fairbanks and Reynolds that had led to "jumping" the area.

Any one who knows Inspector Gilpin would understand that such a course would be impossible to him. Not a more conscientious, painstaking official is in the Government's employ, and he understands the duties and responsibilities of his very important office far too well to volunteer departmental information to any one. When Mr. Fairbanks came to him and asked what coal leases had not been renewed, Mr. Gilpin had to furnish the information the same as he would to any other inquirer. He had no option in the matter, and simply did his duty in stating that the Toronto lease, as well as one or two others, had not been renewed.

These are the simple facts, and we believe the *Herald* will give them prominence when its attention is called to the injustice of its summary of the case.

Moisten a handkerchief with Johnson's Anodyne Linctament and inhale for wakefulness.

MONTAGUE.—Capt. Maynard has resigned his position as manager of the Salisbury Company.

ISAAC'S HARBOR.—Mr. Geo. A. Pyke received a brick of gold on Tuesday evening from the Richardson mine, weighing 195 ounces, and valued at about \$3,700.

TRURO GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Mr. George Stuart, the Manager of the Truro Gold Mining Company, brought to the city on Tuesday last a satchel full of gold specimens, which he turned over to the Government for exhibition at the World's Fair. Some of the specimens were large, showing the width of the lead, and all were bristling with coarse gold. He estimated that there was fully thirty ounces of gold in the samples, and they were of a description not only to delight the eye of the novice, but to impress the experienced miner with the great value of our gold-bearing loads. Mr. Stuart is now devoting his attention to development work, sinking the main shaft and drifting, and at this work is securing enough ore to more than pay the expense; the yield of gold last month being over 68 ounces, and the expenses amounting to eight hundred dollars.

SYMON-KAYE MINE.—The first clean-up at the mill on this property yielded sixty-five ounces gold from sixty-five tons quartz crushed, an average of an ounce per ton. Mr. Alfred Woodhouse, Director of the Company, left for England by the direct steamer on Saturday last.

TO GET AT THE FACTS

Regarding Hood's Sarsaparilla, ask the people who take this medicine, or read the testimonials often published in this paper. They will certainly convince you that Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses unequalled merit and that HOOD'S CURES.

(Reprinted from the Canadian Mining Review.)

NOTES ON THE LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE WORKING AND REGULATION OF MINES IN NOVA SCOTIA.

BY H. S. POOLE, F. G. S.

Read before the Mining Convention at Montreal.

In Nova Scotia the Provincial Legislature has besides the public weal the interest of a landlord in the minerals to influence the tenor of its Statutes relating to mining. These two interests have added to them a third, which is political.

The earlier legislation had in view almost exclusively the extension of the industry and the encouragement of capitalists to develop the mineral resources of the province; this is especially noticeable in the debates of 1866, when members on both sides of the house unanimously agreed for these express purposes to grant to lessees the right to have their leases renewed on the same terms, conditions and covenants as contained therein for four periods of twenty years each. The form of lease adopted approximated closely to one very generally employed in Great Britain, and reserved to the landlord the right to inspect the mines and to object to bad practice. This reservation was in conformity with the Mines and Minerals Act which expressed alone, until the year 1873, the desire of the country to foster mining and to control the methods and practices of the miner.

This Act went on to define the terms under which mines and leases of areas could be held and the fees to be paid. A discussion of its requirements and the modifications that have been made to it of late is left to others. Here it is proposed to alone consider the practical branch, which in the Act in question was limited in Section 5 to the appointment of an Inspector and empowering him to examine and report to the Commissioner of Mines. It imposed but one penalty, forfeiture of lease, for all shortcomings on the part of the lessee, be they great or small; the result was that the Inspector of Mines was practically powerless to enforce any rules that good practice elsewhere commended. The writer realized this in 1872 on his appointment to the office of Inspector, and he then recommended that an Act based on the lately amended English Mines Regulation Act should be introduced, and one somewhat less stringent was with slight amendments passed the following year.

The desirability of such a Regulation Act appeared to be accentuated by the Drummond explosion, with a loss of 59 lives, which followed almost immediately and before the Act came into operation. Its stipulations were almost exclusively in favor of life. It began by including all openings for mining purposes as subject to its provisions and then in provisions made certain exemptions. It divided mines into two sections, metallic and non-metallic:

It defined who were responsible for carrying out its provisions:

It regulated the employment of boys :
 It touched on the Check weighman question :
 It required two outlets fitted for the passage of men :
 It stipulated for official returns, frequent surveys and reports of accidents :

It empowered inspection :
 It provided for Coronor's inquests :
 It laid down the well known General Rules :
 It furnished a means for supplementing these by Special Rules :
 And it imposed penalties for non-compliance.

The original form remained unchanged for many years and the first amendment of moment had to do with the restriction of operations under the landwash. This was felt necessary in the view of the very large mileage of workable coal that lay off the foreshore of Cape Breton and which can only be ultimately won by reserving access thereto.

When in 1880 the Ford pit explosion with a loss of 43 lives followed an irruption of water which occasioned the loss of other six seemed to call for further legislation, amendments looking to making inquisitions more reaching if possible than before were introduced, at the same time the foundation was laid for more frequent inspections, which it may here be mentioned have developed into regular monthly inspections by deputies; the office of Head Inspector being merged with that of Deputy Commissioner of Public Works and Mines, an office which alone carries with it a multiplicity of duties.

Authority was also given for the establishment of a Board of Examiners and the granting of certificates of competency to underground officials. This portion of the Act has been since then expanded, mining schools have been established and facilities furnished in each coal district for aspiring young men to more readily acquire the theoretical knowledge demanded at the examinations. The full benefit expected to result from this step has not yet been felt, the present state being rather one of transition, but the ultimate advantage of having even a rudimentary theoretical knowledge added to the practical work of coal mining cannot be doubted, and the benefits are already most marked.

A minor evil incident to a transition stage is experienced in the tendency of those holding certificates to regard them as credentials of special fitness. This is of course a mistake, a certificate is no guarantee that the holder is a man of fact, of common sense, of resource, is capable of directing men or is in short a good pitman; all it does is to certify that the holder has actually had some practical experience, and possesses some of the qualifications that are desirable for one engaged in the management of a pit. In time, however, this difficulty should cease and a sufficiently large number of certificated men be available from among whom selections may be made of those possessing, besides a certificate, the more valuable practical qualifications essential to a successful pit manager. In this connection remarks last year by Mr. McKay, Supervisor of Schools, Halifax, on "School Preparation for Industrial Pursuits" are worth repeating:

Of one hundred pupils who enter our common schools, said Mr. McKay, only 33 per cent complete the sixth grade and 20 per cent the eighth grade. Nine per cent enter the academy and four per cent remain three years. Of ten who enter the academy, one matriculates into college with a view to one or other of the learned professions. The other nine leave with a more positive dislike for manual work than when they left the common school. Some of them will therefore teach, and others will become clerks, bookkeepers, etc. Why should educational forces and government aid be so largely expended in preparing the few in Latin, so as to enable them to matriculate in medicine, law or teaching, while agriculturists comprising 45 per cent, or the working classes, are left ignorant of the fundamental principles of chemistry, botany and the use of tools? Why are artisans, comprising 28 per cent, left without a knowledge of industrial drawing? These subjects are not only of more importance to these classes than Latin is to professional men, but also of more practical utility to all classes and at the same time, in the opinion of educational reformers, better adapted as educational instruments for mental discipline.

Mr. McKay then went on to consider what constituted the best school preparation for industrial pursuits. Seven things, he thought, were necessary: A thorough Kindergarten training; a sound physical education, good health and muscle; a knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic; a knowledge of history and economics; a knowledge of the physical, chemical, and physiological forces of the material world; drawing; and manual training. In concluding he reminded his hearers that the literary classes had so far directed education, the industrial classes would do so hereafter.

But to return to our legislation, the intention of the numerous amendments following those of 1881 which related to raising the standard of official knowledge was obviously good, but we as a people have a very general belief that in legislation lies the panacea for almost every ill, and hence it is not uncommon to find Acts drafted by those untrained in legal phraseology and with limited experience, though evidently well meaning, accepted and as freely passed by the Legislature. The statute book is full of Acts hastily prepared and revised in the same laudable spirit, it may be even amended by two and sometimes three separate Acts during the same session. The various attempts to straighten out the clauses relating to certificated officials and their duties are cases in point.

First, the Act of 1881 stated that after a fixed time it shall not be lawful for any one not having a certificate of competency to be employed at any mine in this Province. The time was subsequently fixed for January 1st, 1884, but a though there was the Act applying to all mines, gold, coal and iron, and strictly read to all workers in mines, boys and men without exception, no attempt was made to enforce this law. Again there remained for years on the statute book, clause 44, ostensibly framed to reduce the numbers of certificated officials required for the class it was intended to relieve,

by being made to read, "but the operations below ground shall be under the charge of persons holding certificates as underground managers and over-men." Strictly enforced, this, in some cases, would have required four officials at least to supervise the operations of even as few as two working men.

When representations have been made by those whose liberty of action was threatened to be restricted in consequence of the Act bearing a construction beyond that intended, the answer has been good-naturedly made, "the intention is evidently otherwise, and an amendment next session can correct the ambiguity."

Or again, on complaints that important alterations have been made to the mining Acts without those chiefly affected having an opportunity of studying their bearing prior to their passage through the House, they have called forth the remark, "Oh, the Government cannot prevent any member of the House from bringing in an amendment to any Act." This may be generally true, but as there is a special department devoted to mining matters under the direction of a member of the Government, it has been urged, and it is thought fairly, that all Acts and amendments relating to mines should invariably be Government measures. Not only so, but that no Act should be sprung on the mining community towards the close of a session when it is impossible to carefully consider it, but rather that all Acts relating to mines should be prepared during recess and be subject to the criticisms of all classes likely to be affected by them.

The Department of Mines has experienced officers capable of weighing the advantages expected to be gained by additional legislation, putting on the one hand the restrictions to be imposed, and on the other the possible cost to the industry, and the attitude of this Department towards any proposed legislation should be clearly established, as is understood to be the case in England.

The strong faith in the efficacy of the mere passage of legislation leads to the assumption that when an amendment to the mining law is proposed it is evidence of its necessity, and our legislators are apt to consider the opposition of mining men to be expected and rather indicative of the necessity than otherwise for the additional restriction. They therefore say, let us give the bill a trial, and if it doesn't suit, why we can repeal it. As a seafaring people we know the benefit derived from the law requiring masters and mates to hold certificates—let us apply it to our mines as is done in other countries, and not only require the head pitman to hold a certificate, but let us go further and include all deputies, gas triers, shot firers, and even drivers of hoisting engines. This has been done, but the possible combination of circumstances and conditions has not been carefully worked out and made clear in the Act. In its present form, the Act suggests several questions on the intention respecting officials. How many offices can one man fill? Does a certificate of higher grade legalize the holder to perform the offices appertaining to a lower?

Again whether the object of the Act is solely to ensure the employment of suitable men or has it in view to find employment for the greatest number of officials. This question arises when an attempt is made to follow the law in a small mine where the full train of colliery officials contemplated by the Act does not seem warranted. The list of officials besides the owner and agent reads as follows: manager, underground manager, overman, night examiner, and shot-firer.

It is a grave question whether the advantages expected to accrue from certificating shot firers and firemen such as gas triers and night examiners are not more than met by the disadvantages the complications to which the law in its present shape give rise, and the infraction of the letter of the law when temporary substitutes have unavoidably to be made of non-certificated men. In making appointments for these offices who can know the fitness of men so well as the mine managers? A Board of Examiners certainly cannot. Take the case of a shot firer, who must not only know the law relating to firing shots and the use of explosives underground about which he can be examined, but he must know the coal in which the shots are to be fired, how best the shots should be placed, and whether the pickmen has "properly worked" the coal for the proposed shot. Especially must he have backbone enough to refuse to fire it when the conditions are not favorable. To judge of this fitness personal knowledge is essential, not mere acquaintance but knowledge of a man at his work, and who has that so well as the manager of the mine? And yet under the law the selection is no longer entrusted to this official, of all men the most interested in the appointment of fit persons, but it is subject to the approval of whom? Not even of a Board of Examiners, for there is no written examination, but of a local miner, who may not be the holder of an underground manager's certificate of competency.

That this was intentional when the Act was framed is not for a moment suspected, and yet it is the result when the law comes to be put in operation. It goes without saying that the management of a mine will appoint the best available men to the permanent positions and the best men for substitutes when such are required. Then again for such an occupation as driving an engine, book learning, it has been contended, does not add to the efficiency of a man; if anything, rather the reverse, as it leads to abstraction and inattention to immediate surroundings. And it may be doubted if in this case the stipulation requiring a certificate is worth the annoyance it may at times occasion; at any rate in its present form, as no provision has been made for the temporary substitution of uncertificated men during the unavoidable absence of the regular drivers.

One anomaly connected with the law respecting the certification of officials having to do with mines has yet to be mentioned. In the Statutes of 1885 it was required that future Deputy Inspectors of Mines should be holders of certificates to be granted subsequently to examination, but this clause was on a later revision thought to be a mistake and deleted.

Continued on page 16.

FOR FIFTY YEARS!
MRS. WINSLOW'S
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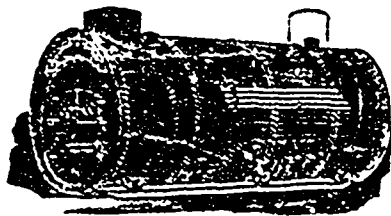
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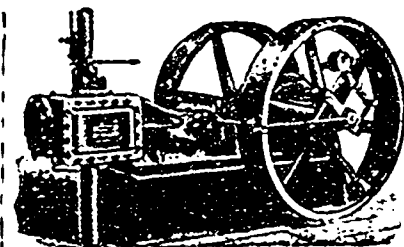
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Then it would seem, so confident are we in Nova Scotia that the mining world outside our own, which is almost insular, can teach us no new thing, that our legislature has felt justified in emphasizing this feeling and guarding our interests from possible inferior practice and talent, by debarring any one, however eminent he may be in his own country, from practicing here as a Colliery Manager, that is at least, until he has ripened his foreign experience by a three years course with us and obtained a certificate from our Local Board of Examiners. An exclusiveness that in some branches of trade and art has not elsewhere always led to the most rapid development of a country or the most happy results.

Attention may also be directed to the fatherly regard for colliery boys under 16 years of age, employed not only underground but above ground. No objection can fairly be taken to the restriction of the hours of labor below when the work is regular, but, as the occupations of boys about a colliery above ground are healthy, far more so than those in those factories, and not less so than those about metallic mines, in all cases exempted from the provisions of the law, it has been urged that to be consistent the hours of labor of boys in factories and other industries should be also restricted. Until this is done the purity of the sentiment that induced the addition of this clause must be questioned. At the present time it is exceptional to find one among the workmen who is in favor of restricting, especially on the surface, the hours of boys between fourteen and sixteen years of age to 54 hours a week.

It is of course very desirable that the apparent contradictions in the Act should, as far as possible, be eliminated, not an easy thing to do even when the interested parties are agreed, and still less so when there is disagreement, and amendments are compromises. Among the changes that might be made, it is desirable that small mines and simply worked mines should not be obliged to employ a greater number of officials than the necessities of each case require, and which would be demanded were it not for the wording of the Act. And that the exceptional requirements of more complex mines should be met by additions to the Special Rules as provided by the Act.

It seems desirable that the law should clearly legalize the practice of the manager and the underground manager being one when the duties of offices can be assumed by one person, especially as the definition of the duties attending these two offices draws a distinction with a difference that has yet to be legally defined.

It might be well if the definition of "overman" were changed and made to read the officer in charge in the absence of the underground manager.

And it would appear more consistent on the part of the Legislature if, for the welfare of the working men he is when engaged at the coal mine to be paid fortnightly, that he should be equally protected as regards the payment of wages when working for large employers of labor.

Mr. Poole—I bring forward these notes with the hope that by bringing them to the attention of our own legislature, amendments may be produced. I thought it better to take the bull by the horns, to discover whether we are likely to get this legislation or not, and therefore, the Mining Society of Nova Scotia expressed its desire that a representative of the Department of Mines or the Government might attend at this Convention. The Inspector was unable to be present, owing to pressure of business; but the Premier of our province having occasion to come to this part of the world at this time, has most kindly undertaken to appear on this occasion and to profit by this discussion, which it is hoped will take place on this and other matters. Those who know our silver-tongued orator can appreciate how venturesome it is of me to speak in his presence, as any one who has passed through the fire of Moloch, in the County of Pictou, can testify.

Capt. Adams—I think that Mr. Poole's able exposition and representation will tend to make us all good anarchists. I have much pleasure in calling upon the Hon. Mr. Fielding to address the meeting.

Hon. Mr. Fielding—I have the pleasure of knowing a number of the gentlemen present this afternoon, and I trust that they know me well enough to feel that I do not presume to enter upon a discussion of mining laws in the midst of a body of mining gentlemen, the most of whom are ever disposed to think that all mining laws are bad. Far from finding fault with, I welcome Mr. Poole's criticisms most cordially. I congratulate him heartily, and join in expressing my regret that Dr. G. Lipin, our Inspector of Mines, has not been able to attend. I do not wish for a moment any one to assume that I am present as a substitute or as a representative of the Government, in any capacity, to discuss mining matters. I had occasion to come this way, and combining pleasure with my business, I accepted the invitation to attend this Convention; and, as the Mayor of Montreal said the other evening, "I am here."

There is a general tendency to grow in this world; and I admit that the laws of some years ago are not good laws now. If we are never to have any changes in these matters, I should get along very well, but the public at large seem to think that some legislation is necessary; and naturally we revise these laws when revision is considered essential; though sometimes we do not make them any better than they were before. But the public require that they should be revised all the same.

There is no province in the Dominion in which the mining community have received fairer consideration than the Province of Nova Scotia. We must deal with the truth that in former years laws were moulded at the will of mine owners; but at the present time there is a disposition to recognize that there are more than mine owners to be considered in this matter, and

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we must speak plainly now. The working-men in the country have in the past few years made their voice heard and felt in the legislature of Nova Scotia; just as in the legislature of the civilized world; and in the desire to meet their reasonable wishes, some mistakes have been made. There is now in the Parliament of Nova Scotia a representative of the working men who is giving special attention to what he considers their best interests; and some of the legislation complained of by Mr. Poole is attributable to the evidence of that gentleman. It is possible that in his efforts he has asked the attention of the legislature to some measures which were open to debate there; and which other members, not being so well informed on the matter, may not have gone so deeply into. I am willing to learn, and the purpose of my presence here to-day is not to presume to teach this gathering of mining men, even about the mining laws of Nova Scotia.

There was a tendency on Mr. Poole's part to undervalue the certificates. It is quite possible to under estimate; but these certificates should be received broadly. A medical man is not necessarily a man of great skill. He gets his diploma and a big red seal, and he is sent out to cut our leg; if we are fortunate or unfortunate to fall into his hands.

These certificates only prove that a man has received a certain measure of training, and if that man possesses brains and judgment, he should be qualified to do the requisite work. Perhaps the strongest point made by Mr. Poole is that all legislation in respect to mines should be brought about, not in a haphazard way, but that it should pass under the view of an officer of the Government of the province. But that is a matter more likely to commend itself to members of the province than our friends of the United States. Perhaps the distinction between the British and American Governments in this matter is that the legislation in British provinces is largely directed by the cabinet, and in many of the most important things the Government assumes the direction and the legislation; and in the main, that has a wholesome effect. But it is quite possible there to overdo things; and the private members in Parliament are disposed perhaps to think that the Government may want to interfere with private liberty, with which all Governments should be careful not to interfere. But in the United States you have no Government in Parliament. The Government is outside of Parliament, and that is on the floor of Congress. Every member has the same right as his neighbor; every private member has the liberty of introducing a bill upon any subject which is in his judgment for the benefit of the people. With the general tone and temper of Mr. Poole's criticisms, I have no fault to find. I know he has no object but the improvement and protection of our mining legislation.

I can assure him that when the next session of legislature comes round, if he and his brother associates will come as in the past and meet the members of the Government, they will find every reasonable proposition they make met in the same spirit which has been manifested in the paper Mr. Poole has read this afternoon.

Mr. Poole—I would add a word or two which I think may be considered due to myself. I did not intend to question the efficiency of the certificates given to men who were examined. I took objection to the granting of certificates without an examination, and the leaving of the decision to men whom I did not consider were quite so competent to judge of a man's fitness as those who were in charge of mines. One word more, I contend that the law of 1872 contained within its provisions that which would have enabled, had it been put into practice, desirable amendments to be made to the Mines Regulation Chapter from time to time, as occasion might seem to require. The propositions I have reference to are the clauses relating to special rules, which clauses, so far as I know, have never been put into practice. I contend that if the workingmen have grievances, they can bring the matter to the Government, and the discussion can follow between the two parties supposed to be interested; with the Government as arbitrator. This I think a better system than bringing the matter on the floor of the House at the busy season of the year, when it cannot be carefully considered. After that, the Act as it stands is quite sufficient to meet all such cases.

Mr. Chas. Archibald (Gowrie Coal Co., Cow Bay, N. S.)—I regret that I was unable to be present when Mr. Poole began to read his paper, and that consequently I did not hear the whole of it read. But I am very thankful for hearing what I did of it, and for hearing Mr. Fielding's able speech. It was very good of the Premier to tell us that the Government of Nova Scotia would in the future, as in the past, meet the mine operator in a broad spirit; and perhaps after the discussion to-day, he will be more inclined than ever to do so in regard to these matters. What I want to speak about, is the certificates. The laws are, of course, very good; but we who have to mingle with the men who get these certificates, have an opportunity of knowing what these examinations do for them; and we are perhaps better able to judge than others who know nothing about mining; and though I am very favorably inclined to the idea of teaching men up to a standpoint of underground management, I think the province has not done enough towards educating these men. The fault I find is, that in our section of the country (Cape Breton) we find men taken from their places where they have been merely miners, and in very many cases unfit to do any work other than mining; they do not know how to put timber up properly; they know nothing in connection with underground work. Yet these men from advantages in their previous life are able to go to school for perhaps two months, and in certain cases, they are passed by men who never worked in a mine; but they get through and are examined by men who could not pass an examination themselves. Therefore, I say, you cannot expect these men to be fitted for the positions for which they get certificates. However, I have no doubt, when these matters are put before the Government, they will help us out, and I feel sure that the paper read by Mr. Poole will be the means of improving this particular point in connection with mining legislation in the province of Nova Scotia.

AN ANCASTER MIRACLE.

RESTORED TO HEALTH AFTER BEING GIVEN UP BY THE DOCTORS.

The Remarkable Case of a Copetown Lady—Afflicted with Paralysis, Suffering Intense Agony and Pronounced Incurable—She is Again Restored to Health and Vigor—She Tells Her Story for the Benefit of Other Sufferers.

Dundas Star.

During the past two years many of our most reputable exchanges have given accounts of wonderful cures occurring in the localities in which they were published. These cures were all effected by a remedy that has made for itself the most remarkable reputation of any medicine ever brought before the notice of the public; so remarkable indeed that it is a constant theme of conversation, and the name among the most familiar household words. We refer to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Many of the cases published told the story of people given up by the doctors, and who were on the threshold of the other world, when Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were brought to their notice. The cases reported were in most instances distant from Dundas, and for this reason might not be considered of more than passing interest. For the past month, however, the report was current in town of a wonderful cure accomplished by these same pills in the township of Ancaster. It was stated that Mrs. D. S. Horning, wife of a prominent farmer, residing about a mile west of the village of Copetown and seven miles from Dundas, had been given up by the doctors, and that she had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. So great was the interest taken in the case that the Star decided to investigate it, and a few days ago a representative went up to the Horning homestead for that purpose. In passing through Copetown he learned that very little else was talked of but the remarkable recovery of Mrs. Horning. Possibly the fact that both Mrs. Horning and her husband were born in the immediate neighborhood, and are presumably known to everybody in the country around, increases the interest in the case. The Star man on arriving at the Horning residence was admitted by Mrs. Horning herself. She looked the picture of health, and it was hard to believe that she was the same woman who was at death's door four months ago. In answer to the question as to whether she had any objection to giving a history of her case for publication, Mrs. Horning replied that she had not. "I consider that my recovery was simply miraculous; I give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills all the credit, and I am willing that everybody should know about it." Mrs. Horning then gave the following history of her remarkable recovery:—

"A year ago I was taken ill with what the doctor called spinal affection, which finally resulted in partial paralysis, my legs from the knees down being completely dead. My tongue was also paralyzed. On the first of July I took to my bed, where I laid for four months. No tongue can tell what I suffered. I was sensible all the time and knew everything that was going on, but I could not sleep for the intense pain in my head. Our family doctor said I could not live, and three other doctors called in consultation

agreed with him. I felt myself that it would be only a short time until death would relieve me of my sufferings. Neighbors came in, 25 or 30 every day, and every time they went away expecting that it was the last time they would see me alive. I quit taking doctor's medicine and gave up all hope. About four months ago a friend came in and read an account in the Toronto Weekly News of the miraculous recovery of an old soldier named E. P. Hawley, an inmate of the Michigan Soldiers' Home, at Grand Rapids. The story he told exactly tallied with my condition, and it was on that account I decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. When I began taking Pink Pills I was so ill that I could only take half a pill at a time for the first few days. Then I was able to take a whole one after each meal, and have continued taking them. After I had taken over a box I began to experience a strange tingling sensation all over my body, and from that out I began to improve. In a month I could walk with a cane, or by using a chair, from one room to another. My general health also improved. In fact my experience was like that of the old soldier, whose case had induced me to give the pills a trial. While taking the pills at the outset I had my legs bathed with vinegar and salt and rubbed briskly. It is now four months since I began taking the Pink Pills, and from a living skeleton, racked incessantly with pain, I have as you see been transformed into a comparatively well woman. I am doing my own housework this week and am free from all pain and sleep well. When my neighbors come to see me they are amazed, and I can tell you there is great faith in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in this section, and many are using them. When I began taking Pink Pills I made up my mind that if I got better I would have the case published for the benefit of others, and I am glad you called, as I am sure I would now be dead if it had not been for Pink Pills."

Mrs. Horning stated that she purchased the Pink Pills at Mr. Comport's drug store in Dundas, and Mr. Comport informed us that his sales of Pink Pills are large and constantly increasing.

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

CITY CHIMES.

THE C. OF E. INSTITUTE LECTURE—It was not a large audience which greeted the Reverend Mr. de Soyres at the Church of England Institute on Tuesday evening, but it was a very appreciative one, and I feel sure all who were present must have been exceedingly glad that they availed themselves of the opportunity. Mr. W. C. Silver acted as chairman, and after a few fitting remarks introduced the lecturer. The subject of the lecture was, "Tennyson and His Friends," and was ably dealt with by Mr. de Soyres, whose happy and enthusiastic manner charmed his hearers. The quotations from "In Memoriam," "The Princess" and other well-known Tennysonian writings were happily selected as illustrative of the points presented. A vote of thanks to the talented lecturer was moved by His Lordship Bishop Courtney and the Reverend Dyson Hague. This lecture closed the winter course of entertainments of the Institute.

PROFESSOR SEMON AT THE LYCEUM—The renowned Zera himself has been the attraction at the Lyceum this week, and has had large and appreciative audiences. The programme is made up of performances by the Royal Marionettes, magic tricks, new songs, etc., and has taken well with the Lyceum patrons. The Price Webber Company is booked to open at the Lyceum on the 15th, until which date Professor Semon will continue to give his unique entertainments.

SEASONABLE.—

Weary limbs and smutty faces,
Things in most unheard-of places,
Much soiled garments, broken dishes,
Vain regrets and useless wishes,
Sighing dolefully, lamenting
O'er the many ills of renting,
Longing for a home abiding,
With no moving day betiding,
Wearied out and blue and sleepy,
Off to bed disgusted, creep we,
Glad in sleep to flee away
From the woes of moving day.
Such is moving day.

The sentiment embodied in the above stanzas will find an echo in many hearts this week. The *elite* as well as the "common folk" seem to have caught the moving fever, and there has been even a more general change made in the homes of Halifax than is usual on the first of May.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC—J. S. Murphy, Irish Comedian, opens at the Academy on Monday evening in the drama "Kerry Gow." This play with "Shaun Rhue" makes up Mr. Murphy's programme for his engagement in Halifax, and as he is said to be supported by a good company will probably afford our theatre-goers very acceptable entertainment. After playing in Halifax the Murphy Company goes direct to Chicago, where they will fulfil a three months' engagement during the Fair.

THE WEATHER—We have had our first really spring-like weather this week, and thoroughly enjoyable it has been. The Park has had many visitors and since the gardens were opened on Monday a few strollers have wandered thence, but only a few, as there is as yet but a faint promise of the luxuriant beauty which a few months hence will fill this Eden. Our Park is ever lovely, in all seasons its attractions are many, and now that the breeze that comes from the ocean is no longer uncomfortably cold the road along the shore affords a delightful walk these bright spring afternoons.

MASONIC FAIR—The committee which has the Masonic Fair in hand is losing no time in making preparations therefor. Mr. R. P. Greenwood has undertaken the charge of a march in which eighty young ladies attired in fancy costumes are to take part, and with the patience and energy for which he has been noted on former similar occasions is now busily engaged in training his pupils. The costumes to be worn by the ladies presiding over the various booths are to be remarkable for beauty and originality, and the Fair will doubtless be one of the most enjoyable features of the summer's list of entertainments.

Catarrhal deafness is relieved by using Johnson's Anodyne Linctament as directed. Try it.

HOUSE CLEANING—Only one degree removed from the sorrows and discomforts incident to "moving," are those of the undertaking familiarly known as housecleaning, in which we all more or less are compelled to participate. The painters, paperhangers and whitewashers are now working vigorously, and dealers in house furnishings are reaping their harvest. A feeling of loneliness and an aroma of soapuds prevails in many of the at other times inviting homes of our city, and the housewives are fairly launched in the "spring cleaning," utterly regardless of the comfort and

happiness of their better halves, who see no need of such overturnings. However it has oftentimes been ably demonstrated that housecleaning is one of the necessary evils of life, and therefore must be endured, so that we may as well make the best of it. The woman who cleans house, one room at a time, with no commotion or disturbance of the regular routine of the family life, and who at this season as at all others greets her happy spouse upon his home-coming in dainty gown and with smiling face, has been heard of, but is truly one of the rare jewels of the earth, and should be valued accordingly.

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

THE DOLLS' CARNIVAL—I wonder if the little folks of Halifax realize the treat that is in store for them in the dolls' carnival and bazaar that is to be held at the School for the Blind on the Queen's birthday and the day following. If they knew of one half of the surprises that are being prepared for their entertainment by the management of the Fair, I feel sure that the Kandy Kitchen and other favorite resorts of the children with pennies to spend would note a large falling off in their receipts during the next few weeks, as the pocket money of the boys and girls who are going to visit the carnival would be carefully hoarded up for that occasion. The carnival will be one of the prettiest shows given in our city for many a day, if I may judge from a glimpse obtained of it in its present half completed state, but the little daughters of Halifax are going to consider of prime importance the local doll show, in which every one who so desires may place their beloved dollies on exhibition. The city children and their grownup friends are not going to be the only ones who are going to enjoy this novel treat, for arrangements are being made by which the juveniles of several of the towns of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and our own Province are to be given the pleasure of beholding the grand array of characters represented by this little kingdom of toy men and women. The Halifax ladies and girls have taken hold of the work of assisting the promoters of the scheme with a will, and some beautifully costumed dolls have been sent in this week. There seems to be every prospect of success for the entertainment, and a vast amount of solid pleasure for the people.

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Either Screened, Run of Mine, or Slack.

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

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ZERA SEMON
In his own Magic Show,
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ROYAL MARIONETTES
—IN—
MINSTRELS, SPECIALTIES and PANTOMIME.
Admission 15 & 25c. Reserved Seats 35c.