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THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

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HALIFAX, N. S., MAY 8, 1891.

{ VOL. 8
No. 19

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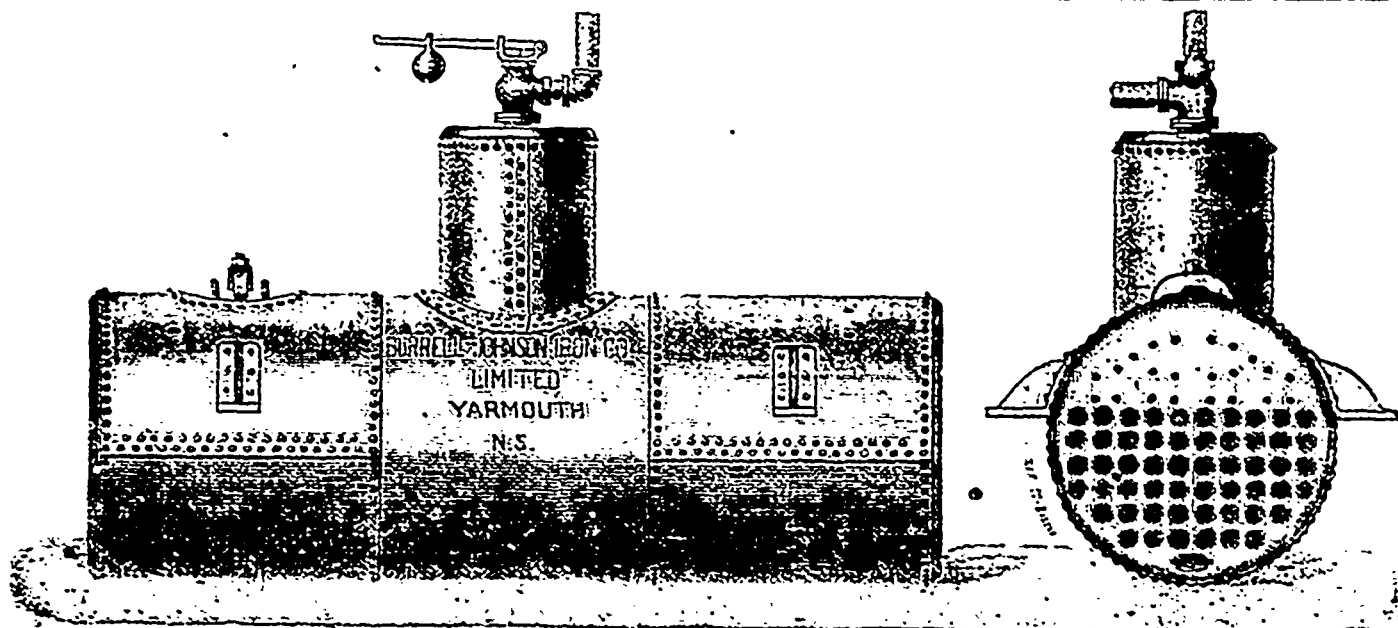
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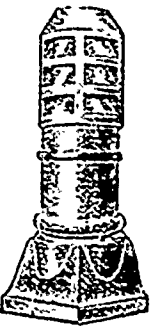
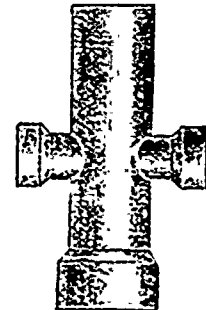
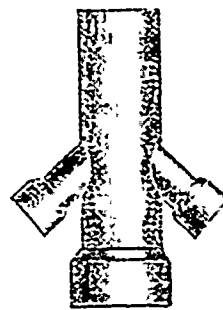
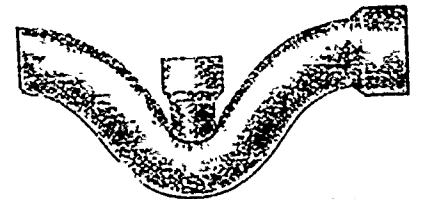
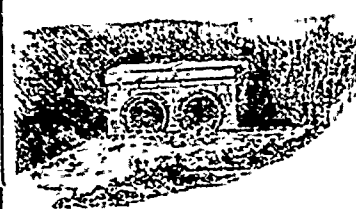
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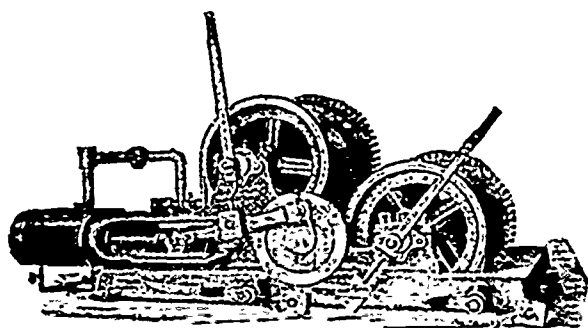
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The editor of THE CRITIC is responsible for the views expressed in Editorial Notes and Articles, and for such only; but the editor is not to be understood as endorsing the sentiments expressed in the articles contributed to this journal. Our readers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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The necessity of keeping streets clean and as free from dust as possible has been demonstrated by Signor Manfredi, who has been studying the hygienic—or unhygienic—character of the surface of the streets in large cities. Some of the mud and rubbish scraped up in Naples he found to be so rich in bacteria that it might be compared to sewage. The most frequently found bacilli are those recognized as specific to tetanus, oedema and tuberculosis.

We may well say "here's a pretty quintal of fish," when we look at the Newfoundland situation. There is trouble all the way down. The St. John's Government has almost defied the Imperial Government, and now the poor fishermen of Fortune Bay have followed suit, and are cutting up shins in the face of the St. John's Government. The obnoxious bait laws are being rigidly enforced by Mr. Bond, acting Premier of the country, and the people of Fortune Bay, whose living depends almost wholly upon the catching and sale of bait to the French, Canadian and American fishermen, have rebelled and taken the law into their own hands. American fishermen are supplied with bait free of license fees, and they in turn sell it to the French. Recently a fleet of Fortune Bay vessels successfully ran the blockade established by the Newfoundland cruisers and reached St. Pierre, where they were warmly welcomed and received a special bonus from the French upon their smuggled bait. They were also supplied with arms and ammunition. Since these events the British warships *Pelican*, *Partridge* and *Emerald* have been ordered to the scene of the trouble, but just what they will do is rather problematical. If they aid the Newfoundland cruisers in the blockade, then France may claim that England is interfering with the privileges of French fishermen, and if they take the part of the rebellious Fortune Bay men, the Government at St. John's will become more wrathful than ever. Unless a speedy settlement of the bait question and other disturbing issues is effected, we may expect to hear of other than the piping times of peace in Newfoundland. Since the enforcement of the bait laws against Canadians we are inclined to feel that the ancient colony deserves a considerable part of the trouble it is experiencing. Eight prisoners, ring leaders in the rebellion against the bait laws, have been captured and taken to St. John's. It will be severe work enforcing regulations that literally mean starvation to many poor fishermen.

We have a beam in our own eye with regard to opium, and while our Government allows the manufacture of the drug to go on in Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., we have no right to blame Britain for the India and Chinese traffic. It is said that enough opium is made in Vancouver and Victoria in one month to last British Columbia for two years. The over-plus is smuggled into the United States in various ways. Some is taken in barrels of beer, in women's bustles, in trunks, in satchels, under the loose shirts of sailors, in boat loads by night, in every conceivable way. The opium imported into Canada comes in the form of sap and the shape of balls that weigh about three pounds, and are encased in an envelope made by pressing leaves against the sticky substance. The Canadian revenue laws impose a duty of one dollar a pound upon this raw material, while the American impost upon finished opium is ten dollars a pound. Hence the incentive to smuggling is strong. It is said that 30 or 40 firms of Chinamen are constantly engaged manufacturing it in Vancouver and Victoria. Some time ago it was reported that the Government was investigating the matter. It is to be hoped that it is true, and that this enterprise will speedily meet with severe discouragements.

We see that the women of New York are working out just the idea we need in Halifax. They are circulating a document in which the signor pledges himself or herself to have the sidewalk in front of their residence and place of business swept early every morning and not swept into the street; to put the ash barrel out every day at the proper hour and take it in when emptied; to use means to prevent the spilling of garbage from the barrel; not to mix papers with the ashes and garbage, or throw anything of the kind into the street, or orange or banana peelings on the sidewalk or into the gutter. Here is a chance for our dames to distinguish themselves and shame the authorities into adopting a code of civic morality more in keeping with the requirements of the times. Our streets are a perpetual eyesore. When walking down Granville street on Monday, in company with a visitor to the city, we were ashamed to see numerous pieces of paper blowing about, and the street looking in many ways uncared for and painfully untidy. The remarks that were passed on this state of affairs were not such as to make us swell with pride, although the sight of a watering cart did something towards keeping up our spirits. There is no reason why people should not put a good deal of rubbish into the fire, thence to go forth in the harmless form of ashes, instead of, as seems to be the case at present, getting rid of odds and ends of paper, rags, peelings, and other crematable substances by throwing them pell mell into the ash barrel.

We would like very much to see a first-class training school for nurses established in connection with the Victoria General Hospital. In Montreal and other Canadian cities they have such schools where young women are trained in this most important calling. Dr. Jacques, in his report, advocates it strongly. He says: "A nurses' home is a part of most modern hospitals; not in the hospital itself but a separate building on the grounds. The necessity of well trained nurses is now recognized, but that these people should have comfortable and well furnished rooms in which to spend their hours off duty is not generally thought of when hospitals are built. A suitable building should be erected on a convenient part of the grounds, where the nurses should be free from noise and from contact with the routine of administration. It should be of sufficient dimensions to accommodate the lady superintendent of nurses and the entire staff of female nurses. In this building all the nurses should have separate apartments in which to live and keep all articles necessary for their use. The night nurses should have special apartments in the top of the building, as free from noise as possible. The average of fourteen Canadian and American hospitals gives one nurse to every five beds. If this hospital were increased to 180 or 190 beds we would have to provide accommodation for at least twenty nurses, which would be only one half the usual number employed by most hospitals. At present our average is one nurse to ten beds." The occupation of nursing is a noble one, and those who engage in it ought to have all the comforts possible provided for them. It is not every one who is willing to undergo the disagreeable experiences in connection with attendance on the sick, and those who do so are worthy of more than ordinary consideration. It is also necessary that the profession should be kept at a high standard, in order that women of intelligence and education may be induced to enter it. The recovery of a patient often depends more on the nursing than on the medical man, and a high degree of intelligence is necessary in a good nurse. At present several young Nova Scotian ladies are taking courses in nursing in hospitals in the United States. If we had a training school in Halifax no doubt many of our best young women might be induced to take the course here instead of going away.

If the Indian opium trade with China is to be wiped out it will be a terrible financial loss. For this reason we fear the traffic will go on for a while yet. The "root of all evil" is deep in it.

A use has been found for mosquitoes. It is asserted that in countries where yellow fever is common that if mosquitoes bite a patient and then bite a well person, they inoculate the latter so that a mild form of the disease follows and fatal results are rare. The cheerful mosquito apparently is neither proud nor particular as to the quality of its refreshment.

This is the season for blue books, and a plentiful crop of them has been produced. Many of them have been on our table for some weeks, but owing to pressure of other work they have not had the attention we would like to give to the important matter which they contain. The Government Departments at Ottawa, as well as at Halifax, have our thanks for these volumes. From time to time we shall examine their contents and give our readers the benefit of any interesting information they may contain.

Prince Edward Islanders will be jubilant over the dispatch received from London that the tunnel under the Strait of Northumberland has been declared to be feasible. The cost will be from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 according to dimensions, and would be chiefly built of Island brick. We have had every sympathy with the tight little Island in its endeavor to obtain the tunnel, and now that Senator Howlan's exertions are bringing forth fruit we doubly wish it success. Last winter's experience with the *Stanley* and the ice boats was pretty hard on any one who had interests in the Island, whether residing there or on the mainland. The tunnel is one of the necessary engineering works that will make Canada more than ever one people.

Portuguese authority in Mashonaland and Manicaland is evidently very precarious. Reports from Cape Town state that the British settlers are everywhere preparing for a fight with the Portuguese, and that Chief Gungunhama has sent messages repudiating his allegiance to Portugal, and asking to be taken under the protection of the British. The Chief is said to be deeply enraged at the abduction by the Portuguese of two of his sons and one daughter as hostages. The sons were taken to Portugal to be educated, and the daughter is detained at Mozambique. Gungunhama was frightened into submission at first, but a British trader has informed him that the Portuguese would not dare to injure the children, and now he wants to fight. The young Chief Umbati of Gungunhama's kraal, to whom the daughter was to have been married shortly, has already started with a band of warriors to fight the Portuguese.

A change, the arguments for which are not without force, has been introduced into the administration of the criminal law in France. The court will hereafter have to exercise a large discretion in the case of first offenders. When one is sentenced to fine or imprisonment, according to the nature of the offence, the court has the power to suspend the infliction of the sentence, and unless the offender comes again before the court within a period of five years, he will escape unpunished. Should he, however, offend again during that period of probation, a conviction will revive the old sentence, to which any further punishment he may deserve will be added. The reasons for this course are plain to be seen. If a man or woman comes within the grasp of the law once from any cause, it does not follow that they will do so again, and it is an enlightened and Christian idea to grant them the chance of escaping the disgrace of imprisonment by future good conduct. If an offender really deserves to be treated with severity it is pretty safe to suppose that he or she will make a second appearance in court not long after the first, and can then be sufficiently punished.

Not a little interest is taken in the United States in the ship railway project mooted in Canada, whereby the Georgian Bay will be connected with Lake Ontario. As we observed, when commenting on this subject last November, this is a far more feasible scheme than the original plan of a ship canal by way of the valley of the Trent River. The *New York Sun* in a Washington dispatch on Dominion ship railways says: "The Dominion of Canada is likely to contribute much to that form of engineering which substitutes for the water transit of vessels by canals, the lifting of them bodily and transporting them by rail across the portion of land which it is desired to pass." The dispatch states that a delegation, over a hundred strong, visited Ottawa about a fortnight ago to urge the construction of the ship railway. The Premier, it is stated, admitted that the work was a public necessity, but added that in the present state of Dominion finances it must go on slowly and by regular instalments. By this ship railway the route between Duluth or Chicago and Montreal would be shortened by fully 300 miles, not to speak of being that much nearer, or more, to Liverpool. There is said to be a difference in favor of the railway of millions of dollars on the score of cheapness of construction, and this being true it would be obvious folly to build a canal. On the successful completion of the Chignecto ship railway all other schemes of the same sort may be said to rest. If it works well the construction of many others will probably follow. The first ship railway in this country was built on a small scale in connection with the Shubenacadie Canal. It connects Dartmouth Cove with the chain of lakes extending through the Province and the Shubenacadie River which empties in Minas Basin. During the time the canal was worked barges were successfully drawn over this inclined plane from one water to another.

They hate the little English sparrow with a bitter hatred in the United States. The Legislature of Illinois has proposed to put a bounty of three cents on his head. Next thing they will find enterprising people breeding the birds for the bounty.

The treatment of witnesses in court has often been the subject of jest and occasionally of outbursts of indignation that license should be allowed to lawyers to torture the poor subjects under their cross-questioning. The *Canadian Presbyterian*, Toronto, in commenting on "legal brutality" of this description suggests a short and easy method of putting a stop to it. "Some day soon," it says:—"The representatives of the people in the Ontario Legislature will be asked to vote a large sum of the people's money to defray the expense of administering justice. Let some member of the Legislature who has a fairly stiff backbone move that the supplies be stopped until decent men and women can give evidence in their own courts without the minimum of risk of being grossly insulted by any legal bully whose highest ambition is to make the unwashed crowd behind him laugh. Stop the supplies and the abuse will soon stop." The brakes ought certainly to be put on, but it would be more satisfactory if the reform could be effected within the courts themselves. In this connection a story we have read or heard somewhere comes to mind. A man was under examination before a court, and during the lawyer's questionings he addressed the Judge and asked him if it was a punishable offence to try and mislead the jury. The Judge answered yes. Then, said the man, put that lawyer on his oath and we will have him in the penitentiary in five minutes. Lawyers should see to it themselves that the practice of the law is not debased by the methods of low grade members of a learned profession.

Nearly everybody takes an interest in the oyster. Most of us are good for from six to twenty specimens at a time, and we have seen people lose no time in putting three dozen out of sight. Our interest is consequently somewhat personal, but there is another aspect in which to view the matter, and that is from the country's standpoint—the value of the oyster fisheries to our commerce. In the official report of the Department of Fisheries for 1890 we find the subject treated of at length. The effort made by a few persons towards the introduction of oyster culture by private enterprise, has, the Department is informed, been reasonably successful. This is well, so far as it goes, but the report goes on to say that if this fishery is to be saved from extinction, radical regulations, looking to a less destructive mode of carrying it on, are imperative, as already some of the beds in New Brunswick and P. E. Island, which not many years ago were conspicuous for their oyster production, have either become wholly exhausted, or so nearly so as to render fishery operations no longer profitable. The once prolific beds of Shediac, N. B., are cited as an instance in point. The efforts of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries in 1875 to preserve and resuscitate this oyster bed met with so much opposition in the district that they were abandoned. The only regulation in operation with regard to the oyster fishery is that respecting the close season, which in 1885 was fixed from the 1st day of June to the 15th day of September every year. Until the new regulations recommended by Hon. C. H. Tupper, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, take effect, any person who sees fit may relentlessly pursue the fishery until the beginning of the close season, and rake up oysters large and small indiscriminately. In March, 1890, a commission was appointed to inquire into the depletion of the oyster beds, and a lengthy report was made to the Governor General in Council. As a result of this, new regulations, looking to the preservation of the fishery, were recommended by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and upon this report a minute was passed approving of its recommendations. A survey of oyster beds is to be made, for which Parliament, in its last session, made an appropriation of \$5,000. It is thought that before the end of the summer it will have sufficiently progressed to admit of the formation and cultivation under proper restrictions of public oyster beds, and licenses for oyster fishing will be issued. The question of a better system of barrelling will be attended to later on. How important the fishery might be made to the Maritime Provinces is easily seen by a glance at the number of places where the oyster is found. From Bay de Chaleurs to Belle Verte the mollusk has been found in the following places, viz: between Caraquet Banks, at Caraquet, St. Simoa, Shippegan Harbor and Gully, Tracadie, Tabusintac, Burnt Church, Bay du Vin, and many other places in Miramichi Bay; Kouchibouguac, Richibucto, Buc-touche, Cocagne, Shediac and Belle Verte. In our own Province the oyster is found at River Philip, Pugwash, Tatamagouche, River John, Pictou, Tracadie, Mabou, Magareo, Sydney, Albert Bridge, COUNTRY Harbor, Jeddore Head and nearly everywhere in the Bras d'Or Lakes. It is found all around P. E. Island, and on the Pacific coast many places are adapted for the cultivation of the oyster. The statistics as given in the report show how the fishery has gone down in recent years. In 1878, 30,090 barrels were taken in Canada, valued at \$90,270; and in 1882, 64,646 bbls. of a value of \$193,938; while in 1884 only 41,956 barrels, valued at \$126,458, were taken. Prosecuted with greater energy than ever, and by more people, this fishery produced in 1888 only 56,234 barrels, valued at \$163,902; being less than in the years 1887, 1886, or 1872. There is an almost unlimited demand for oysters, and there is no reason why, under proper control, Canada should not produce all she consumes instead of importing from the United States. In 1888 as many as 1,698 barrels, 234,502 gallons shelled in bulk, and 198,543 pounds canned or preserved were imported. It is to be hoped that the attention being given the matter by the Government will result in placing the fishery upon a sound basis, and that the delicious mollusk may increase and multiply as fast as is desirable.

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CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

ASHES.

"Tell me, Age, life's greatest joy,
Cried an eager, rosy boy.
'Is it Childhood's want of care,
Boyhood's dreams and visions rare."

Youth's first sip of Passion's wine,
Manhood's stay at Wisdom's shrine,
Or the calm at set of sun,
When the heart repeats, 'Well done?'"

"Ah," 'Ago answered, "not in these
Lifts its sweetest pleasure see,
But in memories of woe
'That the heart no more can know."

THIS AND THAT.—"Well," murmured the compositor wearily, as he completed his work on a Russian story, "this business is no bed of roses; but, then, I might be in St. Petersburg setting up copy for a city directory or something of that kind."

And what is shame?" I asked a hoary sage,
He grimly smiled, nor seemed to ponder long,
But gruffly answered, "Shame, my son, is what
We mortals feel whenever our friends do wrong."

ALL BROKEN UP.—The Shah (on the morning after dinner)—What was that, Effendi, that we so much partook of last night?

Attendant—It was labelled "American Cocktails," your Highness.

The Shah—Have a thousand gallons sent to Teheran at once. It shall be used to remove the plotters against my throne.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"
"I already am gone, kind sir," she said.
"I also am gone, my pretty maid,"
"Well, ask my papa, kind sir" she said.

SHE LEFT THEM.—Lewiston Journal: A bright newsboy on the Maine Central was endeavoring to assure a nervous lady, who wanted to get off the train at Auburn the other day, that she should be informed when the cars reached the city. She would jump at each station and say: "Is this Auburn?" Finally Auburn was reached and the newsboy was near at hand. "Do I—do I," she exclaimed, "do I leave the cars here?" "Yes, Madam," was the reply, "you do unless you want to take the cars with you." And the lady looked volumes at the boy and slammed the door when she went out.

"No" said Mrs Slick, "I don't believe that its not human natur for folks to have spring feelins. Why I've seen over fifty springs and I allus feels kindlier like in this season than any other. I haint had a lover for many a year, but I reckon there's some mortal as is thinkin on me just now, for he's sent me some lines, as he styles a poem, in which he says as he is all broke up, and says, 'Tarry not till the end of the year.' Poor feller, he must have had Yer Gripp, and is a shanker in arter me to nurse him, but there he never put his address to the verses, and he can't anticipate that a poor lone wider can advertize to find him out. If the feller has money and feels as bad as his verses, why don't he come and propose his grief manlike, and I'll soon see whether I can't fix him off inside of twenty four hours. A man is a peculiarity and that's a fact."

THE WOMAN WHO CARRIES A DOG.—"Next to the woman who wears a low necked dress, I think I despise the woman who carries a dog," writes "Amber" to the Chicago Herald. "My dear, these women will be the death of me yet! I cannot endure them. If I could, without causing remark, whenever I met a woman carrying a dog I should shake her with all my strength. Carrying a dog! when you haven't ambition or force enough to make your own bed. Carrying a dog when the world is full of orphan babies; when children are being beaten to death by human fiends every day. Carrying a dog! when there is not an hour in the day, but some mother is laying away her beautiful first-born, and mourning to think how lonely her darling must be even in heaven without her. Make and enforce a law that to carry a dog is a finable offence, and I will swing my hat for you."

"Yes gals," said Mrs. Slick, "it's true they chose me as president of the widers' convention, and I had to make a few opening comments just to be usual like you know. I says, says I, 'Follow widers' you have my sympathy and my dollar membership fee. United we stand, divided we fall. It's my opinion that we female widers have rights that parlorment ort to respect. We who has property ort to vote on our dear departed's vote and be as liable to be elected alderman and frustrate city extravagancies. It stands to reason that if a wider has been a good woman to one man, what has been done can be done again, and she ort to marry a second time when she can. I observe that your eyes and mouths are wide open at the eloquence of my remarks, and as the doors and winders are all shut, I declare this ere convention for the improvement of widers open for the transacting of business.' Gals, you should have heard them clap and stamp as if they'd go mad. Debility always fatches the females."

We'll write it down till everybody sees it
Till everybody is sick of seeing it
Till everybody knows it without seeing it—
that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of chronic catarrh in the head, catarrhal headache, and "cold in the head." In perfect faith, its makers, the World's Dispensary Medical Association of Buffalo, N. Y., offers to pay \$500 to any one suffering from chronic catarrh in the head whom they cannot cure.
Now if the conditions were reversed—if they asked you to pay \$500 for a positive cure you might hesitate. Here are reputable men, with years of honorable dealing; thousands of dollars and a great name back of them and they say—"We can cure you because we've cured thousands of others like you—if we can't we will pay you \$500 for the knowledge that there's one whom we can't cure."
They bellow in themselves, Isn't it worth a trial. Isn't any trial preferable to catarrh?

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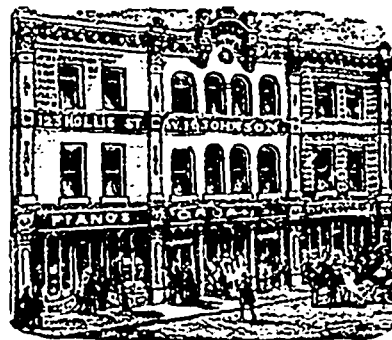
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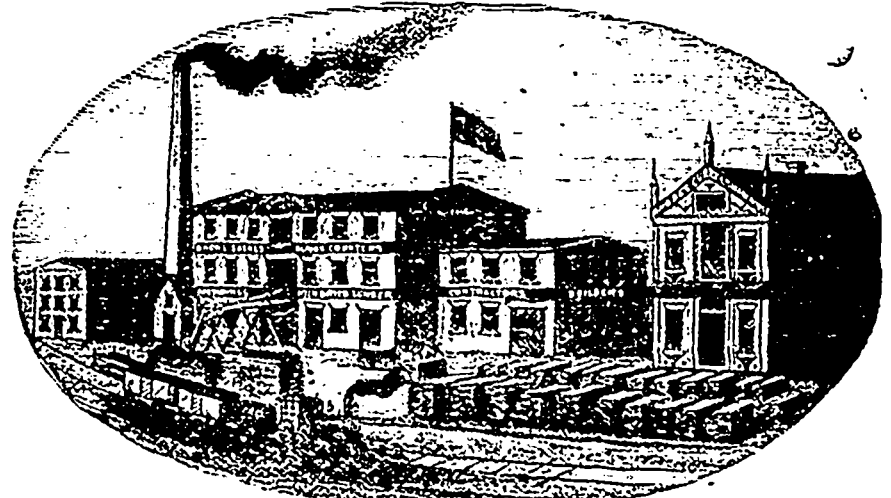
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CHESS.

Correct solution of problem No. 62 received from V. F. D., Springhill. Solution of problem No. 63 Kt to Q7. Solved by C. W. L. and V. F. D.

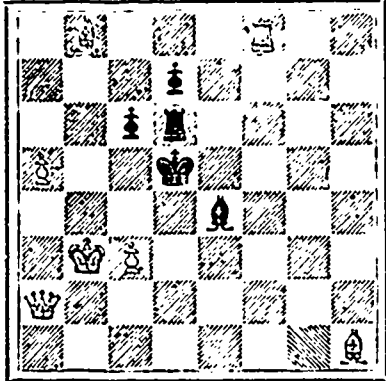
STEINITZ VS. TSCHIGORIN.

The great cable match between these two masters has just terminated in favor of the Russian Champion by the winning of both games.

PROBLEM No. 65.

From Jamaica Observer.

By the Rev. J. Jørgensen, Svendborg, Denmark.
BLACK 5 pieces.



WHITE 7 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME No. 65.

Played in the International Correspondence Match between Canada and the United States.

Steinitz Gambit.

Mr. H. Schramm, Kearney, Neb., U. S.
Mr. St. John, Montreal.

WHITE. BLACK.

- 1 P to K4 P to K4
- 2 Q to KtB3 Q to KtB3
- 3 P to KB4 P takes P
- 4 P to Q4 Q to R5 ch
- 5 K to K2 P to Q4
- 6 P takes P Q to K2 ch
- 7 K to B2 Q to R5 ch
- 8 P to KKt3 a P takes P ch
- 9 K to Kt2 B to Q3 b
- 10 P takes Kt c P takes EP
- 11 Kt to K2 B to R6 ch
- 12 K to B3 B to Kt5
- 13 K to K3 B to B3 a d
- 14 Kt takes B a B takes Q
- 15 Kt takes B Q to B3 ch
- 16 Kt to K2 Q' zas QKt
- 17 P takes KtP R to Kt sq
- 18 P to B3 Kt to B3
- 19 B to Kt2 Kt to Kt5 ch

Resigns.

NOTES.

a The only continuation to avoid the draw which Black can otherwise obtain by continuous checks.

b This is perhaps as good as any other move at Black's command. Herr Englisch played it against Mr. Steinitz in the London tournament.

c This permits Black to get up a very powerful attack; the correct play is 10 : Q to K sq ch ; &c.

d The strongest continuation, we believe, at this juncture.

e This loses at once; the best move would have been 14. . K to Q3, and the game might then have proceeded as follows : 14 * B to B6 (it would be bad to capture the Bishop, as White can retake with the Queen, and Black could not then attack the Rook without losing his Bishop); 15. . B takes B, B takes R; 16. Kt to Kt3, &c.—*Montreal Gazette*

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PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

PROVINCIAL.—As the closing hours of the session of the Legislature draw near, the members grow more and more anxious to have the bills in which they are specially interested carried successfully through their several stages.

By the way, we wonder if our readers have ever thought of the amount of work done by the Committees of the Legislature, of which no published record is made. Four-fifths of the time of a member of Parliament is devoted to attending meetings of committees, in which bills of various kinds are scrutinized, analyzed, revised, and sometimes excised.

At the close of last week, the debate on the Bridge Bill was finally concluded after a somewhat lengthy discussion. Whenever the Opposition criticize the borrowing propensities of the Government, the members and supporters of the Government endeavor to meet the criticism by the statement that the Dominion Government has adopted the policy of borrowing money for great public works, and if this policy be sound on the part of the Dominion Government, it is surely equally sound upon the part of the Provincial Government. In answer to this, the Opposition point out that the revenue of the Provincial Government is fixed, while that of the Dominion Government is more or less elastic. To our mind there is in the proposed bridge loan a very distinctive difference. Should the Dominion Government borrow \$10,000,000—\$1,000,000 of which it agreed to expend in this Province, with the understanding that the interest and sinking fund was to be withheld from the Provincial subsidy, the Province might for a few years think the policy a sound one; but when the decreased revenue began to be felt, another view might be taken of the apparent liberality of the Dominion Parliament. The municipalities will certainly approve of heavy capital expenditure, but the interest has to be paid, and there's the rub; and if the assessment for general county purposes is not sufficient to provide for county wants, plus the interest upon the amount borrowed, then the assessment screw will be turned and increased county taxes levied.

The Victoria General Hospital is yearly growing in usefulness and public favor; and it is satisfactory to observe that Nova Scotia now makes such admirable provision for the sick poor. During the past year 973 patients have been treated. Dr. Jacques the Medical Superintendent is energetic and enthusiastic, and under his direct management the internal affairs of the hospital have been greatly improved. The appointment of Miss Purdy, who has had an excellent training in the hospitals of Massachusetts, as a successor to the matron, Mrs. Horne, has done much to strengthen public faith in the hospital.

The City Council has several bills under discussion in the House of Assembly, but none perhaps is likely to create more excitement, than that in which it is proposed to obtain leave to submit the question of property tax exemption to be voted upon by the citizens of Halifax. There are certainly two sides to this question, and at the opportune time we propose dealing with the subject in the fullest possible manner; but while there may be a difference of opinion as to churches and church property, there should be none as to the domiciles of educational institutions. It is plainly to the advantage of Halifax, and Halifaxians, to have the special and higher institutions of learning located within the confines of the city, in which Halifax youth are educated at a mere nominal cost, while at the same time our shoemakers and mechanics receive direct benefit.

There has been some disposition upon the part of some of the members of the City Council to crowd the Street Railway Company, and accordingly the Legislature has been asked to adopt a measure, some of the clauses of which are extremely arbitrary. The measure proposes that in the event of the Street Railway Company refusing to extend its lines in and over any particular street or streets designated by the Council, then the Company's monopoly for operating a street railway in such streets shall cease, and any other Company may undertake to operate a street railway upon such streets. The Company, through its representative, agreed to the passage of this clause, provided that the city would guarantee five per cent upon the cost of construction.

Some misunderstanding having arisen as to when the member elect for any County becomes a member of the House of Assembly, Premier Fielding has introduced a bill which provides that as soon as the Sheriff announces the result of an election, the members elect shall from the date of such declaration be members of the House of Assembly, and entitled to all the privileges pertaining thereto.

The Commissioner of public works has laid upon the table the mines report for 1890; but as it is more fully referred to in our mining columns it will be sufficient to state that the report shows that upwards of 24,000 ounces of gold were produced during the past year, and nearly 2,000,000 tons of coal raised.

DOMINION.—The first session of the seventh Parliament of the Dominion of Canada was convened on April 29th, and the House of Commons proceeded to the election of a speaker; the Hon. Peter White being the unanimous choice. On Thursday the speech from the throne was delivered before the members of both Houses in the Senate chamber. The speech was brief, and barring the reference to reciprocity with the United States, the codification of the criminal laws, and the improvement of the facilities for the Canadian cattle trade, contained little of interest to the general reader. The adoption of the address in reply to the speech was moved by young Mr. Hazen, of St. John, N. B. who succeeded in winning golden opinions for the force and eloquence of his first parliamentary utterance. After the seconding of the address by Mr. Corbould of British Columbia, Sir Wilfred Laurier took the floor, and scathingly denounced the government for having dissolved parliament. Continuing, Sir Wilfred said that the government's policy was such as to prevent any chance of a reciprocity treaty with the United States being effected. He taunted the government with its want of

patriotism in forwarding the mails for Great Britain via New York. Sir John Macdonald in reply, good humoredly referred to the anxiety that the opposition had expressed to have the government appeal to the people, and he fancied that Sir Wiltred was more displeased with the result of the elections than with the premature holding of the elections. As to the mails going via New York, two-thirds of Canadian mail matter always went that way, and under these circumstances the government did not feel justified in paying an increased subsidy to the Allans.

Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. George E. Foster had a lively tiff over matters referred to in the speech, and as usual each speaker flattered himself that he had downed his opponent and buried him beneath innumerable facts.

Among the bills so far introduced there are but two of general interest. The one is a bill to provide for better observance of the Sabbath, introduced by Charlton. This is the same old bill that Mr. Charlton has been for years endeavoring to make law. It breathes the spirit of Puritanism, and would make Endicots of us all. The other bill referred to is one to prevent corrupt practices at elections. It proposes to make it a criminal offence to bet on the results of an election; and it further enacts that any candidate making promises of railway subsidies, breakwaters or offices shall be unelected, and disqualified for re-election. Now this is lively and uneasy will be the head that wears a new spring hat. Just imagine an election without promises. Surely this bill is the Hesperus that warns us that the day of the millennium is close at hand. We should like to see corrupt practices at elections put down, but such extreme legislation as the foregoing tends to hinder genuine reforms.

K. D. C. Co.—GENTLEMEN,—My wife was a sufferer from Dyspepsia for years, could not get anything to relieve her until a friend persuaded her to try K. D. C. The effect was marvellous, less than one package cured her. I believe you have the genuine article for Dyspepsia. To the suffering I would say, try it for yourselves and you will be able to vouch for the truth of what I say. Yours truly,

ADDISON LECHE,
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The whipping in the Ferguson case has been remitted.
Miller Bros. have removed from 158 to 116 and 118 Granville Street.
Captain W. G. Stairs is to go to Africa again, it is said, at the request of the King of Belgium.
The Ontario Legislature has raised Mr. Mowat's and Mr. Meredith's salaries to \$7,000 and \$2,000 respectively.
Mr. J. B. Snowball, ex-M. P. of Northumberland county, N. B., has been called to the Senate to succeed the late Hon. Mr. Ferguson.
Narcisse Larocque has been found guilty of murdering the two little McGonigle girls at Cumberland last November. He has been sentenced to be hung in June.
Bishop McIntyre, of Charlottetown, died of heart disease at the residence of Bishop Cameron, of Antigonish, on April 30th. He was seventy-three years of age.
Montreal has received the largest consignment of green fruit that has ever arrived in America. The intention of the fruit merchants is to make Montreal the leading market in America for lemons and oranges. The cargoes, as a rule, arrive in much sounder condition, owing to the northerly course, and they keep longer and are the safest to buy.

There is a general impression that the amount of money granted to those left widows by the Springhill explosion should be increased. A communicated item in the Springhill News says that one of the widows has a sick mother to look after and has to stay at home. She pays \$4 a month rent which leaves her with only \$4 a month to keep house.

A young Episcopal clergyman, named J. A. Blanchard, who arrived in Halifax by an Allan line steamer from England on April 13th, registered at the Queen Hotel and made friends rapidly. He could not, however, have been of the true fold, for he helped himself to several articles from St. Luke's Cathedral. He was caught, but has not been prosecuted.

Halifax lost its most enthusiastic searcher into local history when Thomas Beamish Akins, Esq., D. C. L., passed away on Wednesday last. Although his publications are far too few, yet the willingness with which he parted with vast stores of information made this less to be regretted than might have otherwise been. Few attempted to write Provincial history without consulting him who was acknowledged authority on all pertaining to the early annals of Nova Scotia, and thus his facts have found their way into very many books. His essay on the history of Halifax, now very rare, is the source from which nearly all recent writers in this line have gained material. It is much to be lamented that he did not publish a revised edition, which, with the advantage of corrections and additions consequent upon his more recent research, would have enhanced the value of an already valuable little work. As keeper of the records he had almost everything relating to Provincial history within his reach, and the well-known selections from those documents, although recently attacked without success, constitute one of the most valuable books we have. His kind, gentlemanly manner, too reserved for success in such an age as the present, was familiar to all who had the pleasure of knowing him. There is no one who will just fill the place vacated by the venerable doctor.

We call special attention to the quality of Flower and Vegetable Seeds advertised in another column by Buckley Bros. As they import their Seeds direct from the best Seedsmen in the world they are sure to give satisfaction.

Good News!

No one, who is willing to adopt the right course, need be long afflicted with boils, carbuncles, pimples, or other cutaneous eruptions. These are the results of Nature's efforts to expel poisonous and effete matter from the blood, and show plainly that the system is ridding itself through the skin of impurities which it was the legitimate work of the liver and kidneys to remove. To restore these organs to their proper functions, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the medicine required. That no other blood-purifier can compare with it, thousands testify who have gained

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"For nine years I was afflicted with a skin disease that did not yield to any remedy until a friend advised me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. With the use of this medicine the complaint disappeared. It is my belief that no other blood medicine could have effected so rapid and complete a cure."—Andres D. Garcia, C. Victoria, Tamaulipas, Mexico.
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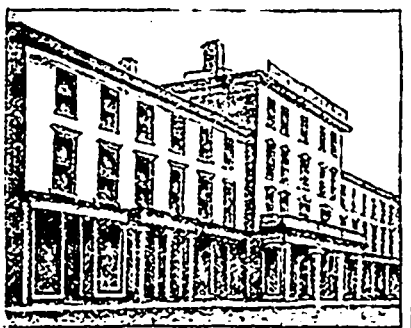
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 If you have Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Kidney Disease, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Convulsions, Loss of Appetite, General Weakness and Debility, Biliousness, Head Ache, Nervousness, any Disease arising from Impure Blood, use EUREKA BLOOD PURIFIER.
 If you have Sores of any kind, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Scald Head, Eczema, Boils and Burns, or Scalds, use the EUREKA SALVE.
 Diseases of Women, arising from a low state of vitality, Weak Nerves and Impure Blood, use the BLOOD PURIFIER.
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 For public purposes, such as Educational Establishment and large Hall for the St. John Baptist Society of Montreal.
 MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1891.
 January 14, February 11, March 11, April 8, May 13, June 10, July 8, August 12, September 9, October 14, November 11, December 9.
 ELEVENTH MONTHLY DRAWING MAY 13.
 3134 Prizes Worth \$52,740.
 Capital Prize worth \$15,000.

TICKET, \$1.00
 11 TICKETS FOR . . . \$10.00
 ASK FOR CIRCULARS

List of Prizes.

1	Prize worth 15,000	\$15,000 00
1	" " 5,000	5,000 00
1	" " 2,500	2,500 00
1	" " 1,250	1,250 00
2	Prizes " 500	1,000 00
5	" " 250	1,250 00
25	" " 50	1,250 00
100	" " 25	2,500 00
250	" " 15	3,000 00
500	" " 10	5,000 00
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100	" " 25	2,500 00
100	" " 15	1,500 00
100	" " 10	1,000 00
999	" " 5	4,995 00
999	" " 5	4,995 00
8134	Prize worth	\$52,740 00

S. E. LEBLANC, Manager,
 81 St. James St., Montreal Canada.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

IN MY GARDEN.

Down in my garden grow flowers sweet,
 Old fashioned flowers dainty and quaint,
 Bachelors buttons and hollyhocks;
 And o'er it the wind blows sweet and faint,
 Tullips bow in gaudy frocks,
 No noxious weeds its perfumes taint.

In my heart's garden I planted one day
 The sweetest of flowers o'en mignonette,
 I planted it there for love of you—
 Heart of my heart, shall I o'er forget,
 Unknown I dropped a seed of rue,
 Thus into my heart there crept regret.

My life was lonely, full of care,
 O'er cast with shadowing clouds of gray
 Thon into my heart the sunbeams fell,
 And you came to me, my love, one day,
 Anon came sorrow no tongue could tell,
 Another stole your love away!

Still my garden grows fair and sweet,
 I tend my flowers with loving care;
 Heart of my heart, I shall ne'er forget
 The glad sweet hours we two passed there,
 My heart grows wild with a vain regret,
 For love's young dream so sweet and fair!

ROBIN ADAIR.

A SONG OF MAY.

Merry, rollicking, frolicking May
 Into the woods came skipping one day;
 She teased the brook till he laughed outright,
 And gurgled and scolded with all his might;
 She chirped to the birds and bade them sing
 A chorus of welcome to Lady Spring;
 And the bees and the butterflies at set
 To waking the flowers that were sleeping yet.
 She shook the trees till the buds looked out
 To see what the trouble was all about;
 And nothing in nature escaped that day
 The touch of the life-giving, bright young May.
 —May St. Nicholas.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

MY DREAM.

It was a bright day, such as we oftentimes have in spring, and having a spare hour, I wandered into the beautiful Public Gardens of Halifax. All nature seemed aglow with life and sunshine. The birds twittered sweetly in the yet leafless trees, and the air seemed full of magnetic brightness. I sat down on a garden seat, and having thrown away my cigar, I fell to musing. Lulled by the birds' sweet songs I fell asleep and dreamed, and in my dream a man stood before me with his arms extended upwards, and it seemed as though his finger tips were belching forth black smoke, and then his arms dropped listlessly to his sides. On his naked breast I saw the imprint of an anchor, which faded away as I looked, and on his head he wore a crown which bore emblems of ropes and spars and windlasses and anchors, and while I gazed in wonder the man became agitated, and he beat his breast with his hands, and his feet strove with each other as if in deadly warfare, and he was as one fighting with himself. Then my soul was stirred, and I cried aloud: "Toll me, I pray you, the interpretation of what I have seen;" and the man said: "The uplifted arms and the fingers belching forth black smoke are the emblems of the ocean greyhounds that would have crowded Halifax Harbor had your people been united, and the listless, drooping arms and the fading emblems of commerce which you have seen portray the decay of commerce." "But," said I, "what means this warfare of your limbs, this agitation and strange beating of your breast?" "It means," said the man, "that Halifax men do not work together; that in their disunion they waste their strength in fighting each other; and that if this continue Halifax must fall behind other cities in commercial supremacy." "But," I cried, "is there no hope, no future for this grand port?" "None," replied the man, "unless Halifax capital and enterprise become allied; and when that day comes all will be prosperous." Then I awoke, and the birds were twittering in the branches of the leafless trees, and a flood of spring sunshine was electrifying the balmy air, and as I lit a fresh cigar, I said to myself "a la Olive Schreiner," and walked back to my office, feeling that there was, after all, some truth in dreams.

O. G.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

MRS. SLICK AND THE SENSELESS MAN.

"You see," said Mrs. Slick, "I didn't know who the fellow was, and I weren't agoin' to satersfy his curiosity without havin' my say, and I reckon I had it. Says he, apullin' out a lot of papers and sharpnen' his pencil, says he, 'what's your name?' 'Mrs. Samuel Slick,' says I, quite complacent like. Says he, 'a wider!' 'A wider,' says I. 'Blamo it all,' says he, 'wher's the widers' colum.' Says I, 'young man, I don't know what you're arter, but if you're agettin' up a list of widers to publish in the papers, just leave me out, for I don't hanker to parade among serciety folk.' Says he, 'that's all right; how many children have you, and are they living here?' I felt my blood aboilin', and says I, 'you needn't come round here aprying' into my family, for there's no show for a feller like you anyhow.' Says he, 'what's your occupation.' 'Now,' says I, risin' to go, 'that is downright impudence, and non-sympothetic. My occupation has been dead this many

a year, but if he were round here now I reckon you'd find the door mighty sudden.' Says he, 'madam, you needn't get mad, for I am a census man sent round by the Government to collect statisticks. Now I want to know whether you own any real estate, what buildings there are on it, how many rooms, how many horses, how many horned cattle, how many—' 'Stop,' says I, 'that's enough; why don't you ask me to tell you how much I put in the box last Suunday, how many pairs of stockings I wear a week, how many tooth Sal's baby has cut, and a hundred more questions. Oh, Sam! Sam! to think that your relict would be asked how many horned cattle she had, and every one knows I wouldn't go within a mile of the critters, let alone ownin' of them. Young man, when you want any more statisticks about me and mine you had better ask my nabors, because they know more about us than we do ourselves, but I reckon if you ever come back here pryin' into my family matters you'll get a cold shoulder from the Slick family. The feller went away hoppin' mad, and said somethin' about sendin' the chief to look arter widers and sich liko. I ort to have known better, for when the housemaid told me that the senseless man wanted to see me I might have known it was some idiot.'

BOOK GOSSIP.

"Boris Louski," by Osip Schubin, is one of the latest numbers of Worthington Company's Rose Library. It is translated from the German by Elise L. Lathrop. The tone of the book, however, partakes more of the French than the German, and while we rather admire it as a study, we cannot conscientiously recommend it to the general reader. The career of the violin player, Lenski, and the collapse of his art owing to his unbridled manner of living, is certainly of a gloomy interest to the reader, but the story of poor, pretty, neglected little Mascha, his daughter, is the point around which centres one's chief attention. The story is quite without pleasant and happy incidents, and is on the whole a picture over-full of shadows. The characters of Nikolai Lenski and Nila Von Sankjewitch are splendid, but owing to the sin of the older Lonski these two beings could be nothing to each other. The book is generously illustrated with photogravures. Price 50 cents.

"A Brave Woman," by E. Marlitt, published by Worthington Company as No. 17 of the International Library, is a book of an entirely different stamp from the last mentioned. It also is from the German, translated by Margaret P. Waterman, and is a wholesome book for man, woman or child to read. This story of the marriage of convenience of a Baron Mainan to a penniless but fearless and good daughter of the Trachenbergs, the severe trials which the young wife went through, and her final victory over the evil ways of Schönwerth by her patience and courage, is full of power, and is quite out of the ordinary. The little oriental bit about the Lotus flower and the Vale of Cashmere so skilfully interwoven with the distinctly German story lends color to it. That the tale ends, as all tales of heroic endeavor ought to do, happily, is what every reader will expect, and will not be disappointed. Fifty-one illustrations beautify the book. Price 75 cents.

Miss Mitford's "Our Village" is the latest volume of the Camelot series, published by Walter Scott, London. The tales and essays from Miss Mitford's volumes are simple and quaint, full of a gentle humor, and interesting as showing what an English village was in the early part of the century. Ernest Rhys supplies an introduction, giving a sketch of Mary Russell Mitford's life and her literary labors. We regret to notice that the books of the Camelot series are not dated. This is a pity, for all true book-lovers prefer to have the year in which their cherished volumes were issued plainly set forth. With books of reference the omission of the date may sometimes delude an unsuspecting purchaser into buying a book that is out of date, but with books of the kind published in this series we cannot imagine any reason for neglecting to date them. As it is, we simply put the date in ourselves so soon as we get them.

ACCIDENTAL EDUCATION.

Growth often takes place in unexpected ways, or does not take place when we should expect it. The order of development is less rigid and less variable than is sometimes supposed. If this were not the case, there would be more difference than there is at present between a child educated in a *Kindergarten*, and one educated in a well-ordered home. In the home the objects present themselves to the child without any fixed order—he tumbles into knowledge; and this want of system is not without its advantages, seeing that we cannot make our systems perfect. Even if a definite system be purchased, some time and opportunity must be given at all stages of education for this chance development. In a home where a child is allowed, under the care of some educated person, to investigate the objects around him and the natural and artificial processes which are conducted in the house and its surroundings, much healthy development may take place without any fixed system. But a life which is limited to the nursery, with artificial playthings and a daily walk by the side of a perambulator, is ominously unsatisfactory. An ignorant nurse has no idea of the kind of sympathy and help a child requires. Even when she is fond of him she interrupts the workings of his mind with rude laughter. She does not understand how to speak the truth, though if convenient she will stigmatize an unintentional misstatement as a lie. She will capriciously surround him with vexatious restrictions, yet will develop self-consciousness and selfishness by flattery and over-indulgence. This is not a promising state of things; but a determined child, especially if he be fortunate enough to have brothers and sisters, will modify it somewhat by engaging in active and healthy play whenever he can elude the vigilance of his nurse, who is full of anxiety about the state

of his clothes, and disapproves of most kinds of games.—From the *Education of Children*, in *The Popular Science Monthly* for May.

NOTES AND COMMENTS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Let me have audience for a word or two.

As You Like It,—Act V, Sc. 2.

Happily some of your readers are interested in my weekly "hotch potch" (I won't change the word, now that I have written it down, although it is darkly suggestive of Sydney Smith's criticism of *Lalla Rookh*,—"Stuff fit for the stews!") and I must apologize for my non-appearance last week on account of illness. From the symptoms I feared I was in the toils of the fell monster "Grippe," but quinine administered with gentle persistence averted the threatened onslaught and enabled me to put the monster, with his horde of pains and aches, to speedy route.

As I write I hear the initial boom of the saluting battery on Nepean Point, which tells waiting parliamentarians and sight-seers that His Excellency has set out from Government House,

"In his stately coach and four."

attended by his aides and gorgeous escort of dragoons, to formally open the first session of the seventh Parliament of the Dominion of Canada. I have already had the pleasure of describing the opening ceremonies of a session to your readers, and that fact is a solace to my present lazy mood, for I really could not muster sufficient energy to crowd and elbow my way through the seething mass of humanity that is now hurling itself through the spacious tower entrance, only to come to a suffocating blockade on the narrow stairs leading to the Senate Chamber, where the proceedings take place. From my window I command a complete view of the scene presented in the square. The Foot Guards have just marched in, headed by their splendid band, and taken a position immediately in front of the tower, where they will salute His Excellency on his arrival. The spreading plateau of the square, with its carpet of early verdure, forms a picturesque background to the kaleidoscopic interchange of color amongst the crowd of humanity on the terrace. Besides the various uniforms of the staff officers and the troops, all the brilliant effects of the spring wardrobes of hundreds of the softer sex are here displayed to the beholder who has eyes for other sights than the absorbing spectacle of the gubernatorial pageant. Here they are, the dear things, giddy with excitement, tired and sore with waiting and undue squeezing, yet indomitable in their resolve to see the thing out, cost what it may. There is a trio so funny in its appearance that it has arrested my attention to the momentary exclusion of everything else. It is composed of a prodigiously fat woman, clothed in some material of a fiery red hue, and tightly wedged in between two tall fellows of evident bucolic roiling, one of whom wears a plug hat of the vintage of '57, the other being chiefly noticeable by reason of a bright green scarf, which he has knotted around his neck in the manner of a halter. It is a veritable human sandwich, and my sympathies are all aroused for the poor woman who is becoming reduced to a state of utter flaccidity by the lack of elasticity in her environment and the ardent rays of the sun, which seems to delight in playing unseasonable pranks on occasions such as these. However, the hour of her deliverance is at hand, there is a rush of gaily appalled horsemen, the guard of honor presents arms while the strains of the National Anthem fill the welkin, the multitude cheers, the Vice-Royal equipage draws up before the tower, the Governor General bows to the populace, quickly alights and enters the House and—the scene is changed: Curiosity is sated; the knowledge that the band of the Foot Guards will render some excellent music when the ceremonies are over is not sufficient to hold the tired sea of humanity, which has been beating so long against the facade of the House; it wavers for a moment after His Excellency has disappeared, then melts towards the various exits from the square, leaving me to wonder at the fondness for spectacular display which animates hard-headed Canadians in this prosaic nineteenth century, and whether such expressions of political esthetics as this should not be always practised, even if for no other motive than *ad captandum vulgus*.

The inauguration and organization of the new Parliament took place yesterday (the 29th), but the formal opening had to be delayed until the Commons had elected their speaker. For the first time in the history of the Federal Parliament there was present on opening day 100 members out of a possible 213. This was owing to the fact that the government feared that there might be a division on the election of a speaker, and their whips were cautioned to have a strong muster of Ministerialists on hand when the election was proceeded with. The opposition generally show their full strength earlier in the session than the Ministerialists, and this year they present a phalanx with blood in its eye and hope in its smile.

The swearing in of the members of the Commons began at noon on Wednesday, the oath being administered by Dr. Bourinot, clerk of the House. An incident of somewhat rare occurrence in the Parliamentary history was the fact that the Premier and his son, the member for Winnipeg, were sworn in together, the members being usually sworn in pairs. Sir John looked as jaunty in his black Prince Albert coat and light trousers (the ubiquitous "red tie" was also to the fore) as he did in the early days of confederation. One would never imagine that he had just passed through what was, in many respects, the most momentous battle in his political career, and which had been followed by an illness in which for some days his life was despaired of. As for the younger man, he is quite unlike his father, having a positive dislike for politics and no ambition to follow in the illustrious footsteps of his father as the maker of a nation. After the ceremony of swearing in was completed, the members left the House to return at 3 P. M. for the purpose of electing a speaker. Punctually at that hour Sir Wm. J. Ritchie, Chief Justice and Deputy governor of Canada, summoned the loyal commoners to the Red chamber and informed them that he did not see fit then to dis-

close the causes of summoning parliament, but that after they had chosen a speaker His Excellency the Governor-General would declare such causes. The members then returned to their own Chamber, and proceeded to the election of their Speaker,—Mr. Peter White, M. P. for Perth, being unanimously elected to fill that high and responsible office. After speeches complimentary to the new Speaker being made by the Premier and the leader of the Opposition, and thanks being returned by the recipient of the office to his fellow members, the House adjourned.

Mr. Hazen (St. John, N. B.) moves the address in reply to the speech from the throne to-morrow afternoon. I shall deal with the various items in the Bill of Fare for the session in my next letter.

I was about to close without mentioning anything about the proceedings in the Senate. I hope that august body will forgive the brevity of my reference to them even when I have taken thought, because my paper will only permit me to state that the Honourable Mr. Lacoste has been chosen speaker in the place of the Honourable Mr. Allan, and that there is reason to expect that the slumbrous calm of the Chamber is likely to be rudely disturbed during the present session.

Ottawa.

DIXIE.

COMMERCIAL.

Continued fine weather has had its influence in benefiting the general condition of trade, and the spring business is developing satisfactorily. Country roads are reported to be in a good condition, greatly facilitating the movement of goods, and from the various sections of the Province.

Immense fields of ice that still linger about the gulf of St. Lawrence and the Straits of Northumberland continue to hinder the opening of the ports in Cape Breton and Prince Edward Sound, but nature is rapidly dissolving this deterrent, and coasters from these regions are gradually escaping to resume their usual summer work.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.—NEW YORK, MAY 2, 1891.—“Favorable conditions still predominate in the Stock Market. Prices have risen fairly, and the reactions which accompanied the advance simply served to strengthen the situation by encouraging new buying and giving the market a more substantial basis. The outside interest is now larger than seen for many a day, and shows a confidence which the attacks of traders and professionals were unable to weaken. There is no question about present conditions justifying the higher range of values. As already shown in these advices, the crop situation is strongly in our favor, and the effect of full crops here, with a shortage abroad, is now beginning to be appreciated. That general trade is dull is no argument against stocks, for experience shows that activity in both is rarely coincident. When business is on the rush merchants find more lucrative employment for their funds than in Wall street. In the coal and iron trades, however, there is an improved tone, and this necessarily strengthens confidence in that class of stocks. The averting of the threatened miners' strike for eight hours is also reassuring, as it indicates a more temperate policy on the part of labor leaders. For the last three or four years the whole country has been thrown into a state of apprehensiveness about May 1st by immense labor demonstrations, but the condition of the coal trade was unfavorable to the demands made this year, and the leaders showed their wisdom in waiting for a better opportunity. Railroad earnings display very satisfactory gains, considering the heavy totals of last year, with which they are compared, and several important systems are expected to make better net comparisons in the future, owing to a reduction in expenses for betterments. London has again become a purchaser of American stocks, and the continuance of the Bank of England rate at 3½ per cent., in spite of expectations to the contrary, had a stimulating effect upon this market. Gold shipments continue, over \$4,000,000 having been shipped this week, but the foreign demand for stocks serves to somewhat counteract this movement. Thursday's meeting of railroad managers was entirely satisfactory and harmonious. Under these circumstances I am inclined to the belief in well-sustained prices. At the same time, values have already experienced a considerable advance, and realizing movements are to be expected. The market is still very susceptible to unfavorable influences, so that buying must be conducted with prudence, and on all good rallies it is advisable to secure profits.”

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

	Week Per.		Weeks corresponding to				Failures for the year to date			
	May 1.	1890	1890	1889	1888	1891	1890	1889	1888	
United States.....	190	181	133	151	156	4263	4138	4326	3822	
Canada.....	41	37	23	29	34	746	638	674	706	

DRY GOODS.—The improvement in the general outlook noted last week continues, quite a number of sorting orders for general summer fabrics having been received both from travellers and directly from customers. A great deal of caution is still exercised as to filling these orders, but as buyers show generally an equally conservative spirit by not ordering more than their necessities require, trade may be regarded as being on a safer basis than has been the case for years. The city retail trade is improving, and men in that business claim that they have so far done more business than they have for a long time at this season. They anticipate doing a large amount of trade this spring. Remittances are fair, and city collections show some improvement.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—There has been no great alteration in the position of pig iron since our last review, but with the advance of the season some more business has, of actual necessity, been done, but the movement is still limited, and buyers continue to show more or less indifference. Values here do not show any change, but sellers would evidently agree to some concession if that would induce business. Recent cables, however, show a reactive tendency on warrants, which is, possibly, due to the fact that they have been forced down so low that they had to

react as a natural consequence. The most recent quotations show an advance of 8d. on warrants in Glasgow. Makers' brands also give symptoms of firmness, and some quotations are 6d. to 1s. higher than they were. There is no change to note in connection with bar iron, but some jobbing business is doing. Hoops and bands and sheet iron remain as before, cable advices reflecting no material change. Copper rules easy and tin is quiet.

BREADSTUFFS.—There is some change in the local flour market, prices having receded slightly. A fair, steady business has been done at lower values. Baerbohm's cable reports wheat dull and corn *nil*. French country markets are mostly a turn dearer. Liverpool wheat futures ¾d. to 1d. lower. Spot corn weak, futures 1d. to 2d. lower. At Chicago May wheat lost 1c., but July gained ¾c. Corn was quiet but stronger and advanced ¾c. to ¾c. Oats were very strong and active owing to jump of about 4c. at St. Louis. At Toledo wheat was active and stronger and advanced ¾c. to ¾c.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market remains quiet under a fair jobbing trade at unchanged prices. There is a certain amount of business doing, but little is now passing at of first hands. It looks as if all present wants were filled at the former low prices ruling, and packers can only stand by until the market is cleared off and a fresh demand sets in. Present prices are considered low as compared with the cost of corn, and higher figures are expected to rule shortly. No change has occurred in the Liverpool provision market. In Chicago provisions have been firm and pork advanced 7½c. The hog market advanced 5c. to 10c. The cattle market was 10c. higher, and that for sheep was very strong.

BUTTER.—This market moves along quietly with a good jobbing business doing in fresh made stock at fair prices. Some new creamery is offering at fair figures. A London letter says:—“Butter is steady to slightly firmer for most grades, excepting Normandy and Brittany, which, being in large supply, have gone down a point or two. Friesland ranges from 106s. to 110s. for fine dairies, to 116s. for factories, choice Danish commanding 122s. Though there has been a decent drop in America these past few days, prices are not down to buyers' views here yet, and so the market continues bare of States both present and prospective. In Liverpool, American finest is quoted 62s. to 75s. per cwt.”

CHEESE.—There is nothing new to say regarding this market and we have no further business of importance to mention. The cable is unchanged. The situation in London is thus described by a correspondent:—“Cheese is extremely firm, with stocks rapidly diminishing, the run of late upon cheaper sorts in consequence of the advance in American and Canadian having made quite a hole in our supplies on spot. Dutch is firmly held, Goudas selling up to 56s. and Edams at 58s. to 62s. Holders of Canadian on this side have advanced in their ideas of prices on receipts of advices of 61s. 6d. c.i.f., and 59s. to 60s. is the quotation, with selected lots still higher, 61s. to 62s. being freely paid for fancy Septembers. Liverpool quotation is 57s. to 59s., closing firm with an upward tendency. There is some American August to be had for 56s., and a lot of business centres around this price, Canadian anywhere about that figure being in active request. By the time the first products of Canadian factories reach us we shall be pretty bare of stock both home and imported, so that the season should open well instead of making a dash for high rates at the end.”

POTATOES.—The stock on hand here of this tuber is becoming very small, and a large portion of that held is of very inferior quality. The New York market at the close of last week was reported as follows by the *Commercial Bulletin*:—“The potato market is decidedly firmer towards the close of this week, and the outlook now favors a \$4 market in the near future. Arrivals from interior are small and advices report few more to come, so that holders have very high ideas as to value and offer stock sparingly even at the higher prices current. Foreign offerings are small and with the exception of the Dundee cargo of about 16,000 sacks due next week, few are in transit. Quotations are largely nominal at the moment, but the Crystal stock will certainly bring \$3.75, and should the steamer not get in until late next week, so that her cargo does not appear on the market until the following week, the price will probably be higher—possibly up to \$4 per sack, as Irish Magnum, which are not very good, are readily placed at \$3.40 to \$3.50 per sack. Maine, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia offerings all show increased strength, and the higher figures quoted are being exceeded in a small way. Bermuda continue nominal in absence of fresh receipts; Monday's steamer is expected to have a full supply and prices will probably be well maintained. Florida arrivals are increasing, but run largely small and \$5 to \$6.50 covers most sales, although really fancy, well grown stock, closely culled, commands \$7 per bbl quite readily.” Sales of Canadian potatoes were made in the above market last week at \$3.75 per bbl. of 180 lbs., or two bags.

FRUIT.—There have been few changes during the week, but buyers have evinced a somewhat better feeling, though it can hardly be said that a great amount of business has been accomplished. Some parcels of dried fruit which have moved out of first hands indicate that jobbers are preparing in expectation of enquiry. Currants have been notable in this connection, the firm position which they have occupied during the past few weeks being maintained. Advices from primary markets are of the same strong tenor, and the same firmness prevails in New York, while it is worthy of notice that the prices required are based upon the strong statistical position, and not upon any speculative manipulation. In New York available stocks are very low, and the supply near at hand to that market is not excessive. Valencia raisins rule unsettled, and it is hard to quote prices. Advices from New York do not cite anything particular, except that the offering of some low grades on that market, combined with the competition of California fruit at 5½c. is accountable for the unsettled feeling. Locally there is not much doing. In green fruit, especially oranges, lemons and bananas, a fair amount of business is doing. Other lines remain much as before.

TEAS.—This market has been quite active during the week, and there are now no low grade Japans to be had under 17c., the business noted last week having made a pretty good clearance of them.

COFFEE.—The local market is quiet and very little has been done, though prices are firmly maintained.

SUGAR.—There is no change in the position of the sugar market. Dealers are still holding off awaiting some definite information as to the Government's action concerning the changes in the tariff.

MOLASSES.—There is a fair jobbing trade doing in molasses, and the stocks here are becoming very small.

FISH OILS.—Montreal, May 6.—"There is nothing yet stirring in this market, which continues dull and quiet.

FISH.—There is nothing new to record concerning the local fish situation, which continues to be as dull as dull can be.

split \$6, Newfoundland do. \$5.50; Nova Scotia do. \$6.50; Eastport \$4; split Shore \$4.25; round do. \$4.50; round Eastport \$4; pickled codfish \$7.25; haddock \$8; halibut heads \$3.50; sounds \$12; tongues and sounds \$11; tongues \$10; alewives \$3.50; trout \$14; California salmon \$14; Halifax do. \$23; Newfoundland do. \$15."

THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.—Boston is often abused without cause, as being the natural home of more cases of throat and lung troubles than any other part of the universe.

That disease was an epidemic of bronchitis, influenza or catarrhal cold, and as every one knows tended to seriously affect every weak part of the patients system and augment any natural weakness or disease.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

Table listing various grocery items such as Sugars, Tea, Molasses, and Biscuits with their respective prices.

BREADSTUFFS.

As we anticipated in our last report, a sharp decline has taken place in the United States on Wheat and Corn, and even Pork and Provisions have sympathized.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table listing various fruits such as Apples, Oranges, Lemons, and Onions with their respective prices.

FISH.

Table listing various fish items such as Mackerel, Herring, and Salmon with their respective prices.

Table listing various flour items such as Manitoba Highest Grade Patents, High Grade Patents, and Good 90 per cent. Patents.

PROVISIONS.

Table listing various provisions such as Beef, Pork, Lard, and Ham with their respective prices.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Table listing various butter and cheese items such as Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Butters and Canadian Township Cheese.

SALT.

Table listing various salt items such as Factory Filled, Fine Liverpool, and Liverpool, F.H.H.

MARJORIE DURANT.

Concluded.

In a very few minutes she had grasped the situation. They were the men of whom Hugh had spoken, the idle vagabonds who had refused work so long as they could be kept on charity, and, now he had stopped the supplies, they had determined to be revenged.

The committee-room was at the end of Paradise farthest from the railway-station, and nearly half-way between it and the next, which was called Hillside.

An express to Draybridge stopped at the latter station but not at Paradise, and the men had found out that Hugh walked to Hillside, and returned by that train.

They proposed, therefore, to go on to Hillside and to meet him on the lonely road between there and Paradise, where they could attack him with little fear of interruption or discovery.

By the time Marjorie had made out enough of their conversation to understand this diabolical plot the train was already slowing into Paradise: whatever was done must be done at once, but Marjorie was at her wits' end to know what was best.

Both Paradise and Hillside were mere villages, and there would be no one to appeal to but a solitary porter, and Marjorie knew that by the time the idea had filtered through the crust of ignorance and stupidity into his brains, the men would have met Hugh and done their foul work. She decided to get out at Paradise and endeavour to reach the committee room before Hugh left, picking up a policeman on her way, provided that she met such a rarity.

She sprang on to the platform the moment the train stopped. As she had feared, there was no sign of any person to whom it would have been of any use to appeal. With the exception of two women with baskets and babies, herself, and the porter standing at the top of the steps leading out of the station, the platform was deserted.

For one moment she thought of speaking to the guard, but even as the thought crossed her mind the man gave the signal and the train moved on.

As she ran down the stairs the porter shouted:

"Hi, young woman! yer teckut's tae Draybridge, and ye ha' gotten out at Paradesse," but she flew on unheeding.

Out in the dark, dirty street she paused. The station was at one end of Paradise, the committee-room at the other. The train to Hillside had gone to the left, therefore she must turn to the left. She hurried breathlessly on, keeping a sharp look-out for a policeman, but seeing no one but poor working women, dirty children, and a few rough-looking men, to whom she was afraid to speak.

Paradise being but a miserable place, the powers that be thought semi-darkness quite good enough for it, so the lamps were few and far between, and showed but a dismal glimmer of light. The brightest spot was outside the one shop—a so-called co-operative store. A decent-looking woman was just coming out of the door, and of her Marjorie asked if she was going in the right direction.

"Ye're rec't enough, but it shuts at five," answered the woman, looking at her in astonishment.

Marjorie hurried on with a brief "thank you." Surely never before had she walked such a long mile, but she did it at last, only to find that the place was closed and in total darkness. Some children who were playing in the gutter stared at her stupidly when she spoke to them. Poor little things! her speech was as strange to them as theirs was to her. At last a little lad, sharper than the rest, made out what she wanted, and told her Mr. Northwick had just left and gone towards Hillside.

Marjorie stumbled along the road the child had pointed out. The lamps, bad as they were in the village, soon ceased altogether; her strength was nearly spent, and it was only her determination to save Hugh, or try to help him, which kept her up at all.

The lane was rough and full of deep ruts, so that anyone not used to the road could only stumble blindly on in the dark, trusting to luck to save them from falling. With the sound of her own hurried breathing and stumbling feet, Marjorie failed to hear the steps of a man in front of her, and she was close to him before she dimly saw his figure looming darkly beside her. She uttered a startled cry, and said interrogatively:

"Hugh!"

"Marjorie!" cried Hugh, for it was he. "How in Heaven's name did you come here?"

"They are coming to murder you," she panted in quick gasps.

"They! Who? My dear child, what is the matter? You are quite exhausted; don't speak till you have got your breath."

For answer she grasped his arm, and as well as she was able made him understand his danger. Hugh's lips tightened, and he frowned angrily.

"I think I am a match even for three of them, thanks to the doctor's precautions," he said grimly, as he grasped his loaded stick.

"You must not go on! You must come back!" cried Marjorie, terror-stricken at his words. "Oh, Hugh, you did not hear them as I did. They swore to kick you to death. Come back while there is time; even now they may be close at hand. If you go on, I go with you," she added in a different tone.

Hugh started.

"I was wrong, Marjorie. Forgive me, I forgot you when I spoke."

Marjorie's nerves had been at strong tension for the last hour, now the relief was too much for her, and in spite of her hatred of a scene she broke down and burst into tears.

"Marjorie," said Hugh.

They had slipped naturally into calling each other by their Christian

names; the danger had swept away the mists of doubt and distrust which had hovered round them for so long: and in spite of himself, Dr. Gresham's words had stuck deeper root in Hugh's mind than he would acknowledge.

"Marjorie," he said, as he took her hands in his, "Marjorie, dear, do you really care so much what becomes of me?"

Alas for the pride and resolution she had so commended to herself in the train! A few minutes, and it was forgotten as she stood face to face with her own aching heart and the man she loved.

"I have always cared," she said through her tears, "even when I least seemed to care."

"Then, Marjorie, let all the past be forgotten, and let us begin our lives afresh from to-day."

"But, Hugh, are you sure you can really trust and believe in me again? I could not bear a doubt to come between us now."

"I believe that you love me, sweetheart, when you tell me so, and I know that I love you. Let the dead past bury its dead. I have not been blameless, and the years have brought us both a wider knowledge of ourselves. If you will give me your hand, Marjorie, I am sure there is a bright future in store for us."

"I will try to make it so, Hugh," she said, as he sealed the bond with a kiss, then drawing her hand through his arm they walked back together into Paradise.

A NE'ER-DO-WHEEL.

It was four o'clock on a June afternoon, and every one in Badwiesen was free to sit down and enjoy the band and the shade of the Kurgarten trees—as good citizens who had been up at six and dined at half-past twelve could do with clear conscience. It was Wednesday to; so the men, amongst whom were many old generals and colonels, had become absorbed in the military papers which were published on that day; while the women had their knitting or their more fashionable tating, and sat chatting, wrapped in Scotch-plaid shawls of astounding brilliancy. Some had their girls beside them—demure pink checked small copies of themselves; but most of the young people walked up and down the gravelled space in front of the chairs and the trees to the tune of the Artillery band, which was playing a swinging waltz in a pavilion like a great blue umbrella. It was almost as good as waltzing, the girls thought, to walk up and down in the sunshine after the work of the day was over—especially if one was joined by one's favorite lieutenant.

Under the tulip-tree on this especial afternoon Fraulein von Mahlstock was giving a birthday-feast to some of the best people of the place—all ladies, of course; for afternoon coffee in Badwiesen was not like afternoon-tea anywhere else, and no gentleman would be welcome at it even if he had the hardihood to present himself. As it was, though the feast took place in full view of all the town, none appeared to take any notice of Fraulein von Mahlstock and her guests, who sat at a round table covered with coffee-cups and plates of cakes, all talking at once. The hostess was a charming little cosmopolitan lady whom everybody liked, so universal were her sympathies, so ready was her help, so genial her manner. Just at present she was crazy about painting, and spent half her time in an atmosphere of turpentine in an artist's studio, rushing off every now and then for a day's sketching in the woods, arrayed in a wonderful painting pinafore, and surrounded by an enthusiastic court of artistic girls eager to depict the tumble down Castle of Badwiesen.

This day was one of Fraulein von Mahlstock's numerous birthdays—she had one whenever an excuse was necessary for some little extra indulgence in coffee and confectionery, and, as she never seemed to grow any older, no one ever found fault with their frequent recurrence, which resulted in much innocent conviviality. Round her were all the girls from the studio, her present bevy of satellites, two Russian ladies whom she had known in Rome the winter before, and an English girl called Amy Forrester, who lived in the same house with her and whose acquaintance she had speedily made upon the staircase which connected their respective rooms. The Fraulein had wonderful knack of making acquaintances in railway-carriages, on steamers, on the staircases of hotels or the backs of donkeys; but somehow she had also a strongly developed faculty of discrimination, and the people she picked up by chance were nearly always the right people, who added something to the general weal, and of whom one did not long to be rid after half an hour's conversation.

Amy Forrester was not like the usual run of English girls with whom Badwiesen was well acquainted. She had little in common with the buxom schoolgirl, or the independent artist class of unattached spinsters who strode about with portfolios or music cases. She was a girl who knew nobody, who had brought no introductions, who did not seek to get into any particular set, but was in constant attendance from morning till night on an invalid brother—on whose account the Forresters had come to the healing waters of Badwiesen.

Nobody had particularly noticed the tall slim girl dressed in black who went about her shopping in the early morning when everybody else was due at the springs; she seldom appeared in the Kurgarten during the band-playing, though sometimes, as the crowds dispersed from this centre of attraction, some one might remark the bath-chair with the querulous lame brother and the tall attendant sister coming slowly homewards from some long country walk by the back-paths of the flowering winding gardens. But, since Fraulein von Mahlstock had made friends with the girl, and had brought her—on rare occasions, when she would consent to leave her brother—to hear the four o'clock concert, people had begun to find out that there was something unusual about her—that she had beautiful yellow hair,

gray eyes, and arched eyebrows, a pure white complexion which flushed a lovely carnation tint when anything moved her to speak warmly, and that her cheeks had some most charming dimples when she smiled.

There had been very little smiling in her life at Badwiesen until the Fraulein's kindly friendship had formed a link between the Forresters and the outer world.

Captain Forrester, the hero of his orphan sister, had come home from India a perfect wreck, the victim of climate, reckless living, and a neglected wound—not an honourable scar, as poor Amy had at first fondly believed, but the result of a foolish quarrel and absurd duel with a brother-officer, which affair had ended in Forrester's resigning his commission in disgust—"The very best thing he could in the circumstances," said every one who knew anything about them—and returning to Europe a dissatisfied broken-down man. Instead of the happy home-life to which Amy had been looking forward ever since she could remember, there then began that hopeless wandering about the Continent in search of health which so many look back upon with desolate heart sinking.

By the time they had reached Badwiesen George Forrester was a helpless cripple, and was quickly adding hopelessness to his many other undesirable characteristics. His selfishness and Amy's thralldom increased as the conviction was forced upon him that he would never again be able to dispense with the wheeled chair in which his old soldier-servant had dragged him to and fro at most of the health-resorts of Germany. And so it came about that his sister's life was narrowed down to the bare ministering to his real and fancied requirements, until Fraulein von Mahlstock's friendship had intervened, in spite of the austerity with which Captain Forrester contrived to hedge himself about on arriving at a new place. If the Fraulein had the misfortune to upset all her sketching-materials with a clatter outside the Forresters' entry just as the brother and sister were coming forth for their afternoon walk—he in the wheeled chair, she with books andshawls and paraphernalia for his comfort—what was to be done but for the procession to delay a little while Amy went to the rescue of the little lady-artist? Of course Fraulein von Mahlstock had encumbered herself with half a dozen more things than she could conveniently carry—a large bunch of flowering lilac, a cake for supper, books from the library, as well as the paint box and portfolio and folding-easel which strewed the stairs. Even the taciturn Captain laughed at her futile attempts to get her belongings together; and Amy, who had a craze for helping people, had run two or three times up to the little lady's own landing with her various effects before she recollected that George had a horror of strangers, and had expressed a wish on their first arrival in Badwiesen that she should make no acquaintances. But there was George, as she came slowly down stairs from her last trip to the top of the house, talking quite cheerfully to the Fraulein in the smudgy pinafore, and smelling the lilac blossoms which were the last of her scattered properties!

"A nice well-bred little woman!" he said graciously, when the chair was at last started. "I shouldn't mind knowing her. I don't think she would bore me"—a grand tribute to Fraulein von Mahlstock's wonderful tact, which could turn even such an incident as this to account in propitiating a querulous nervous invalid.

After that the lodgers on the ground floor and the little lady at the top of the house became friends—a curious one-sided friendship; for it was always the Fraulein who offered the kiss, while Amy Forrester, with a frightened side glance at her brother, timidly held her cheek to receive it. It was not a mere gushing acquaintance. The German lady saw quickly enough the manner of man she had to deal with, and played her cards accordingly; and her timely offer on dull afternoons to play cribbage with the Captain gave Amy a taste of hitherto unknown freedom. The Fraulein's books and sketches were at their disposal; and sometimes her descriptions of people and adventures, given in her sternerly grammatical and execrably pronounced English, would keep them laughing as they had never laughed in all their wanderings. On rare occasions she would supplement his half grudging assent by vigorous action, and whirl Amy off to see a little Badwiesen life in the Kurgarten, leaving the invalid to console himself with the English newspapers which she had dexterously kept out of his reach all day until he was left to his own resources.

On account of her present birthday feast—a well organised one, which she had planned for some days previously—she had obtained Amy's release from the wheeled chair for some hours—Captain Forrester had business letters to write, and did not "want the girl fussing about all the afternoon." So his sister was graciously permitted to be off duty till supper time. She had changed her usual sombre garb too in honor of the holiday and her friend's love of finery, and wore a white dress, in which she looked charming, though, to be sure, it could not compare in "smartness" with the blue and pink ribbons of the other girls, the coronal of parti-coloured roses on Fraulein von Mahlstock's bouquet, or the confections of lace and feathers, frills and puffings, which made the two Russian ladies look as if they had stepped out of the last number of *Le Follet*. The sentimental young Cavalry officer recently arrived from Dresden, who had lately taken to riding past the Forresters' window at a certain hour every morning, declared to his bosom friend, who was treating him to Bavarian beer two tables away from the coffee party, that the English lady was "a nymph—a goddess—a very fine creature!" And, having reached this climax, he drew a vocabulary from his pocket, and became absorbed in an imaginary conversation containing such useful sentences as "Let these boots be soled and healed," "I want to buy some silk pocket handkerchiefs," in order to be ready for any opportunity that might present itself for making the strange lady's acquaintance.

(To be Continued.)

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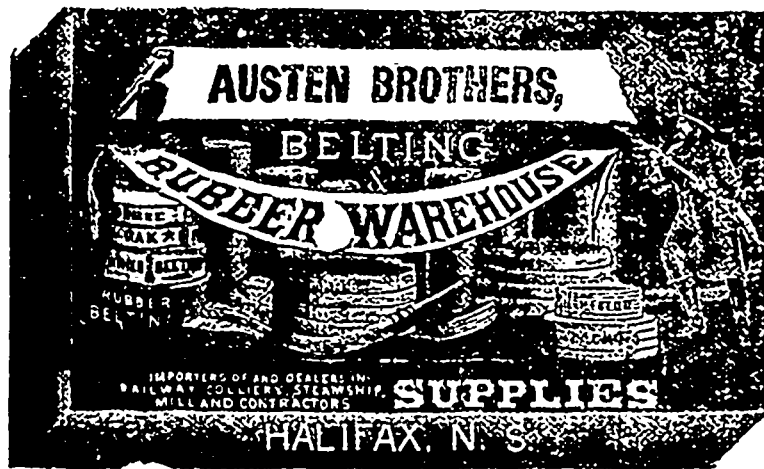
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MINING.

A trip to the Works of the Bras d'Or Lime Co. Ltd., at Marble Mountain, Cape Breton.—The beneficial results of a wise railway policy are no where more apparent than in a trip to Cape Breton. It seems only the other day that a journey by land necessitated a tedious ride by stage from New Glasgow, while now passengers for Sydney are landed at their destination in about 16 hours from Halifax, the whole distance by rail, and when the newly constructed Cape Breton road is in good running order the time should be reduced to ten or twelve hours.

We had occasion to visit the works of the Bras d'Or Lime Company Ltd. at Marble Mountain, West Bay, recently and comparing the trip with previous ones, have to confess that, thanks to the railway, a former tedious journey has become almost a pleasure excursion. Until this spring the railway journey ended at Mulgrave, and from Hastings there was a rough drive of twenty-seven miles to the works, now the railway passes within six miles, but until a road has been built over the mountain, visitors to Marble Mountain have to alight at West Bay Road or Orangedale.

Leaving Halifax on the morning train we soon arrived at Truro, where there was a most irksome delay of an hour and a half to allow connection with the Quebec express.

Again under way we dined at New Glasgow at the Vendome, now provided over by that prince of hosts Tom Beach, and arrived at Mulgrave at 5 p. m. to find the Straits apparently blocked with ice. Through this the staunch tug Gohah however easily ploughed her way, and soon landed us at Point Tupper, where a fine wharf has been constructed, giving the C. B. road ample terminal facilities.

Handsome passenger stations are a pleasant feature of the C. B. Railway, and new rolling stock and comfortable coaches make a journey over the still rough road bed far from uncomfortable.

Only accommodation trains are as yet run, and the time made was slow and sure, so we did not reach Orangedale until 8 p. m.

The name breathes of Florida and the tropics, balmy breezes and mosquitoes, and how it came to be applied to a Cape Breton town, where the wind on this April day had the keen edge of a razor, is one of those things "that no fellow can understand."

Our driver met us at the station with the information that the roads were too bad to risk a night trip to the Mountain, and conducted us to Mr. McKinnon's, where we were comfortably housed and fed. Our driver was a McLean, and we soon found that we were in the country of the Mac's and that Gaelic was the prevailing tongue. The railroad has made Orangedale quite an important point, as the proposed railway to the coal mines at Broad Cove joins the C. B. road here, and freight for Wycocomagh and Mabou Valley is shipped and delivered from and at this station. The ballasting of the railway is now under way, and numbers of hands make Orangedale their home. The exciting topic among them was the recent prophecy of the Pictou prophets, that the train was going to jump the track at McDonald's gulch, killing all passengers and most of the train men. Like most Highlanders, the people are full of superstition, and the predicted disaster had evidently quite impressed them. McDonald's gulch or ravine is traversed by a fine iron trestle work some eighty feet high, most substantially constructed, as are all the bridges and viaducts on this road, and is a most unlikely place for an accident to occur.

The drive from Orangedale to Marble Mountain, skirting the Basin of River Dennis, and around the numerous coves and indentures of the Bras d'Or Lake, is through most beautiful scenery, but bad roads and a keen east wind took off the romance, and we were not sorry when a turn in the road opened up Clarke's Cove, and disclosed the extensive works and buildings of the Bras d'Or Lime Company stretched along the mountain side and nestling at its foot near the lake's edge. A schooner lying at the Company's wharf, and several others anchored in the channel, proved that St. Peter's Canal was open and navigation resumed on the Lake.

The Bras d'Or Lime Company owns in fee simple the property on which their works and quarries are situated, and also have leases covering the lime stone in the farms fronting on the Bras d'Or Lake for a distance of some nine miles. The quarries are opened on the mountain side on about the same level as the road. Below are the two large draw kilns, each with a capacity of from 120 to 150 bbls. per day. By a tram-way the limestone is lowered to the kilns and dumped into their tops. The lower portion of the kilns is in the upper story of the large store house of the Company, which has a capacity of over 12,000 bbls. Here two men feed the fires of the kilns, the furnaces being on each side, and every six hours draw off the burnt lime from the front and cast it on the brick floor to cool. From 30 to 35 lbs. are drawn each time, and when it cools the two men barrel and head it up and roll it to the lower story ready to be branded and shipped. These kilns are kept running night and day from the beginning to the close of the season, only two men being required to attend to a kiln and working 12 hours, when the night shift comes on.

From the store house a rollway leads direct to the shipping wharf, where vessels are loaded with the greatest celerity and at the minimum of expense. There are three or four shipping wharves with from 24 to 26 feet of water, so that the largest ocean steamers could be loaded, but so far only brigs and schooners have been employed in the trade.

A large scow, registered as the *Jessie Gray*, has been fitted up with a boiler, engine and stern wheel, and plys to all the coves near by, carrying the wood to burn the lime and the material for the barrel heads and staves.

At a safe distance to the south of the Company's store house, so as to prevent all danger of fire, is a commodious cooper shop, where a large number of coopers are employed putting together the barrels. This is all done by piece work, and the finished barrels are delivered at the kilns over an inclined rollway. Still to the south of the cooper shop is the hoop

shed, which is left open at the sides to allow the air to circulate through the hoops, the bundles of which are all stood on end, and near by is a large wooden tank filled with running water where the hoops are soaked.

Perhaps the most interesting department of the business is the barrel machinery building, which is across the stream from the cooper shop at a perfectly safe distance. In the lower story of this building is the boiler and engine of 50 horse power which drives the machinery, and which was made by E. Leonard & Sons, of Ontario. The brick foundation for the engine and the brick work around the boilers, as well as both the draw kilns, are the work of Henry Sanders, builder, of Halifax, which is a sufficient guarantee of its substantial character. The boiler is constructed to burn the sawdust and shavings from the machinery above. Thus no special fuel is required, and the accumulation of refuse is prevented. In front of the engine room the lower story of the building is well filled with the shafting and pulleys that drive the machinery on the upper flat. Passing around to the front of the building the second story is found on a level with the ground, and here is piled the rough trunks of the small trees to be sawed into staves and heads. Just inside the building is the large circular saw that cuts the trunks into proper lengths, and it does its work with such marvellous rapidity, and is such a murderous looking machine, that we fancy the French will introduce it into their next revolution to replace the guillotine. The sawed blocks are passed to the stove cutter, an open cylinder shaped exactly like a barrel with teeth on its edge, and the rough blocks are transformed into staves and rapidly passed to another machine, which cuts the edges into proper shape. As the staves are completed they are piled on a trolley, and when a load has accumulated a boy pushes the car on the track to the end of the building and out over a trestle and dumps them below to dry and be piled. For the heading two machines are required, one that saws the blocks into the proper thickness and has a most ingenious feed, and the other a circular saw so constructed that it saws out a complete head with lightning-like rapidity, and at the same bevels both edges ready for the barrel.

Dugald MacLachlan is the manager, and as all the works were constructed under his supervision, he has reason to feel proud of his success, as everything now runs with the smoothness of clock work, and it would be hard to find any lime works able to compete with the Bras d'Or in the cheapness with which lime may be manufactured and shipped.

The grand quarry has now been set aside to ship limestone in bulk, no small item in the Company's business, and the tram way, which furnishes its own power, the full car hauling the empty up, leads directly to the shipping pier, which lies north of the lime pier.

The new quarry, which is on a lower level than the grand, is now well opened up, and a seam over 100 feet in width of the same dark blue limestone found in the grand quarry, and which makes the best lime manufactured, has been developed on its end, and may be followed for a great distance. The kilns are now entirely supplied from this quarry, a well constructed tram-way leading to them. In addition to the buildings described, the Company have erected two dwellings for their employes, which return a good rental, a house and office now occupied by the manager, stables, &c., &c.

Three years ago only limestone was shipped from these quarries, and there was little or no employment for the people. Now some 60 men find direct work, and many more are employed cutting wood on contract or in freighting the lime. The capacity of the works is over 60,000 bbls. yearly, and as the supply of limestone is unlimited, and the preliminary expenses of erecting machinery and kilns has been met, the future of the Company is bound to end in prosperity.

On Tuesday the Hon. Commissioner of Mines laid before Parliament the Report on the mines of Nova Scotia, by Elwin Gilpin, Jr., Deputy Commissioner and Inspector of Mines.

The following summary from the report shows the mineral production of Nova Scotia during the year 1890 compared with the previous year.—

	1889.	1890.
Gold.....Ounces...	26,155	24,358
Iron Ore.....Tons....	45,907	51,191
Manganese Ore.....".....	67	266
Coal raised.....".....	1,756,279	1,984,001
Coke made.....".....	35,565	36,738
Gypsum.....".....	147,344	146,003
Barytes.....".....		
Grindstones, etc.....".....	18,000	8,385
Moulding Sand.....".....	170	170
Antimony Ore.....".....	55	26
Limestone.....".....	19,000	35,000
Copper Ore.....".....	500	1,000

It will be noted that there was an increased production in iron, manganese coal and limestone. In gold however there was a decreased yield, but at a lower rate of labor, so that the average profit per man was larger than the previous year.

Malaga, where six mines have been in operation, leads the other districts in the total of gold produced, 3,883 ozs. 12 dwts. 12 grains, an average per ton of 11 dwts. 19 grs.

Oldham comes next, two mines in this district yielding 2,774 ozs. 13 dwts. 20 grs. But in the yield of gold per ton of quartz crushed, it is at the top of the list, the average being 2 ozs. 9 dwts and 10 grains. There are three other districts showing a yield of over 2,000 ozs. Fifteen Mile Stream, 2,305 ozs. 2 dwts. 18 grs., Montague, 2,263 ozs. 1 dwt. and Salmon River, 2,070 ozs. Of these Montague shows the large average yield per ton of 1 oz. 12 dwts. The returns from Rawdon are 1,889 ozs. 15 dwts., an average of one ounce per ton.

The report, as usual, is full of useful information which we shall from time to time lay before our readers.

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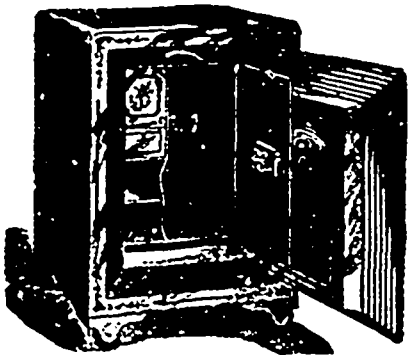
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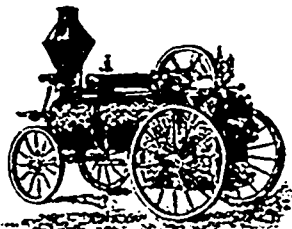
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MINING.

TITLES TO MINING PROPERTY IN NOVA SCOTIA.

By B. C. Wilson, Waverley, N. S.

(Continued.)

Naturally the miner feels when paying out so much money he should get some consideration beyond the patriotic privilege of contributing to his country's exchequer; and if this took the form of unquestionable title it would largely soothe the aversion one reasonably feels in paying out money for which he recognizes no adequate value or return, but when on the contrary it merely introduces him to unknown annoyance and expense, it simply becomes exasperating, and if applied to any other industry would cause a revolt.

I do not wish to be understood as casting reflections on our Government or even inferring neglect. Speaking personally, I can bear testimony of having invariably found the Executive and the officials affable and ready to deal liberally and equitably within the limits of their jurisdiction, but unfortunately they are not infallible like his Holiness, and with very best intentions for both public and private interests, are liable to oversights and mistakes, and they are hedged by certain Legislative enactments and inherited conditions which make their position a kind of buffer between conflicting interests, and not a very agreeable position either; wherefore it is desirable and judicious that every individual interested in the success of our mines should use his individual and united intelligence and efforts to suggest and influence equitable legislation for the protection and encouragement of the mining industry; and no one should object to this, for does not the whole community benefit through the mines?

The agriculturist, the lumberman, the manufacturer and the laborer all find customers and not competitors in the mining industry. This is an age of combination, and there is no injustice in miners combining for mutual protection and encouragement, and it is regrettable that so little interest is evinced by mining men for their united interests. They all acknowledge the desirability of effort and improvement, but fail to exert their influence unitedly. The bundle of sticks lack the encircling cord of union.

One would almost infer that the main object with all is rather to bear the ills they have with a true miner's hope by some lucky strike soon to be able to retire, bid good-bye to the business and let the devil take the hindmost.

Another question might also merit the attention of the Government and ourselves as well, being one which will eventually demand adjustment, whether any great financial benefits result from it or not. It is the ownership of the crushed ores or sands after they have left the mill; for claims have been set by mine lessees that ores of former miners brought from other localities and deposited on these areas previous to the present lessee's occupancy, come under the mining act of minerals and belong to the PRESENT lessee. The case may be stated briefly. Does the crushing and treating of the ore, for the free or amalgamated gold, constitute all the claim the miner has to the quartz his labor or money extracted from the earth. Does the depositing or storing of these sands on another person's property, whether held by mining lease or deed, constitute a trespass, or forfeit the ownership? and if the latter, to whom revert?—to the owner of the soil? to the Government? or to the mining lessee? And what about the commercial value of these sands for industrial purposes? for it is a fact they do possess now a commercial value which may be increased in the near future.

While it may be conceded that the Government have a claim on those sands for royalty on all gold eventually extracted from them, in consequence of their original habitat or origin, it certainly does not follow that they come under the original intent and meaning of the "Grant" or "Reservation of Minerals" contained in such ground—that is, so far as to again hand them over to another person. The Government has once received its *quid pro quo* for this ore, and has placed no restrictions of how, when, or where it shall be treated.

I take the ground that ore once legitimately mined is the property of the person whose labor or money produced it, no matter how treated or where deposited, and remains his, both for mineral and commercial purposes, until alienated by sale or abandonment.

What may constitute *abandonment* may require a statutory definition; as to how long a virtual neglect of such sands or lands not owned by the depositor shall constitute a forfeiture, and then to whom they would revert; also to define what penalty shall attach, if any, for trespass for depositing on any ground; and if on Government soil if any penalty at all shall follow, unless it may be the recouping to the mining lessee for any actual inconvenience suffered by any such deposit post-dating his lease.

There are cases where abandonment may be inferential—as, for instance, A. may take a quantity of ore to B.'s mill for treatment, and the sands are run out to the common receptacle; clearly A. abandons further claim. Again, B. may deliver his sands directly from the mill into a brook or river, where no accumulation takes place, and they are carried by the current to indefinite distances. The inference is that B. abandons them.

There are also instances in the Province where parties, anticipating results in the future from these sands, after the oxidizing influence of the elements had liberated the gold in the sulphurets, did at the inception of their works purchase ground (irrespective of mineral right) whereon to deposit or store their crushed ores, and where they still remain; the soil title still intact, and the sands never abandoned.

(To be continued.)

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DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ALPHA, Ottawa—Your letter received. Glad to hear from you again. Hill's "Synopsis" is not to be had in this city, but rather than you should be without it I will send you the only copy that I have left. I will try to publish that solution shortly.

SERGE. MUR. Preston, Eg.—Your batch of *Heralds* with full account of English tournament received. Many thanks.

THE ENGLISH TOURNAMENT.

The final tie for the championship of England between Mr. Henry Christie, of Sunderland, and Mr. William Beattie, of Liverpool, resulted in a victory for the former by a score of: Christie, 2; Beattie, 0; drawn 3. Mr. Christie's success will have come as a surprise to the world of checkers, and he is to be congratulated on his victory. If his tastes develop an inclination in the direction of a still closer study of the intellectual and harmless pastime, we may reasonably look forward to a time in the not distant future when the modest young Sunderland player will hold his own against a Wyllie, a Martins or a Baker—*Liverpool Mercury*.

Mr. Henry Christie, the English champion draughts-player, is a native of England, and about 23 years of age. Even as a child he showed phenomenal precocity as a draughts-player. His father used to have many a sitting with the late George Graham, of Southwick, and one day little Harry said he thought he could play Graham. To the astonishment of both, he beat George, and this was the forerunner to a match with Brown, of South Shields, who, not believing in the draught-playing skill of a boy seven years old, wagers a "five" (£5) that Harry wouldn't get a draw in six games. But the reverse was the case, as Christie won four games right off the reel. The game was then wisely put aside till school was over, when Christie was again allowed to indulge in his favorite pastime. He shortly after met and defeated Reed, of Hutton, by 3 to 1, made an even score with Martins, and drew

five out of seven games with Wyllie. He has carried off three firsts and one second in four open tournaments in the North of England, and the only defeat he has sustained in match play was at the hands of P. G. Lewis some three years ago, who beat him 3 to 2 with seven games drawn. Personally he is a pleasant young fellow, and the very last to talk or swagger about his skill at the game.—*Glasgow Herald*.

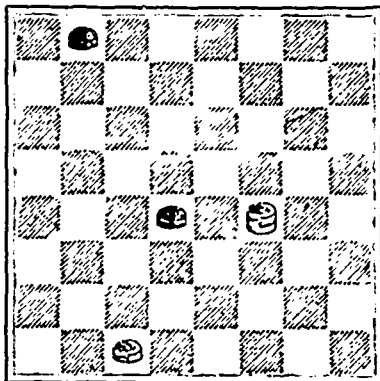
The four prizes in this tournament were awarded as follows:—Christie, 1st; Beattie, 2nd; and Freeman and Jordan 3rd and 4th.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 217—The position was: black men 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 18; white men 14, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32; white to play and win.
32 28 7-14 29 6 12-19
10-17 25 22 1-10 24 6
19 10 18-25 20 16 w wins.

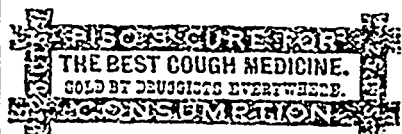
PROBLEM 219.

From the *Acadian Recorder*.
Black men 1, 18.



White man 30, king 19.
White to play and win.

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CITY CHIMES.

Next week will be ushered in by a grand reception at the School for the Blind, on the occasion of the formal opening of the new wing. Invitations have been issued to the elite of the city and the friends of the blind generally, and there will surely be a great gathering on Monday evening. A fine musical programme has been prepared, and the arrangements for entertaining the guests are very complete. The ladies are getting their best frocks ready for the occasion, and it is probable that the scene will be a brilliant one. This formal opening of the new wing marks an important era in the history of the Institution for the Blind. The school has steadily grown in size and usefulness since its beginning in August, 1871, until it was found necessary last spring to increase the accommodation by the erection of the handsome and commodious new wing, the opening of which is the occasion of the reception on Monday. It is to be hoped that fine weather will aid the Board of Directors and the officers of the school in their efforts to make the evening a success. In any case, the youth, beauty and fash on of the city will surely be present in force, and a pleasant and profitable evening is assured. Guests are expected to present their cards of invitation at the north door of the main building. This precaution is necessary in order to avoid any misunderstanding. Carriages may be ordered at 10.30 o'clock.

Wm Redmund and Mrs. Thomas Barry, supported by an excellent company, opened at the Academy of Music on Monday in "A Cure for the Blues," preceded by a farce "Yellow Roses." In the latter Mrs. Barry and Mr. Redmund acted splendidly and made lots of fun. It is rather hard for two people to do better as the sole performers in a piece than Mrs. Barry and Mr. Redmund did in this. "A Cure for the Blues" is full of ridiculous situations, and kept the blues far away from anyone in the audience. We enjoy good fun as well as our neighbors, and laughed heartily at the comical parts of this play, but we must say we prefer dramas of more solid worth. "A Cure for the Blues" is funny, but childish, and were it not filled with the various forms of patting a fellow upon the back, and such stage work, it would be hard to make it go. As it is, the company proved its worth by making it very attractive, and received due praise for their success. Fair audiences were present. The dressing of the several characters must be remarked upon, the ladies in particular doing well in this line. Last evening a piece of a totally different character was presented. "Cuchillo" is an emotional drama in which the talents of the leaders of the company ought to shine. It will be repeated this evening and to morrow evening.

General Sir John Ross has returned from his visit to the United States

The destructive forest fires that raged on Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday in the vicinity of the city, ought to be a warning to men and boys to be careful to put out their fires when they are done with them. It is just a wonder that the whole of Sanford Flemming's beautiful estate back of the Arm was not swept by the flames. If the Dingle had been utterly disfigured, great would be the mourning in Halifax. On two or three evenings the flame-lit hill tops presented a very grand appearance, but one could not help regretting, while admiring the conflagration, the desolate black waste that the districts will present for some years to come. On Sunday the air was quite warm, and the fires received some of the credit for this. As the smoke was hanging all over the city, it is quite likely some of the heat found its way here too. There appears to be no method of avoiding such fires, except by each person who sets a fire seeing that it is put out. It is a difficult thing to decide who set a fire, and so the offender gets off scot free, no matter what loss others may sustain from his carelessness.

The dust during the first part of the week was almost unbearable. The wind was high, and clouds of dust were blown about many of the streets. This should not be allowed. Street dust is a very unhealthy substance to be taken into the lungs, and the sight is not improved by having it blown into the eyes. As a destroyer of clothing it ranks next to rain, and is in many cases worse. Watering carts should be kept going all the time in each weather. What is the good of having a city if we cannot keep it decently clean?

The report that a wealthy "widow lady" residing at the south-end of Halifax contemplates erecting a tabernacle, either on Inglis street or Victoria road, in which all classes may worship free from denominational forms, has created some little curiosity. The idea is that the Clergyman who officiates at any particular service shall receive the offertory of those present for his services. No doubt this sort of a church will suit many people whose ideas of religion are a little off the orthodox, yet who desire to engage in public worship. If the tabernacle should materialize it is likely that the worshippers will also make their appearance.

A propos of the above, why is it necessary to say "widow lady." Did anyone ever hear of a widow gentleman? Sometimes the expression takes the form of "widow woman," which is equally ridiculous. The word widow means a woman who has lost her husband, and is fully descriptive in itself. We read the item in several papers and in each of them the "widow lady" appeared.

The young English lad whose sweet voice was listened to by so many people in Halifax, a few weeks ago, has been adopted by the Rev. J. M. Davenport of St. John. During the time the Italian harper Pierrot and his son, with this boy, whose name is Frederick Hornsley, were in Halifax, at

various times in the day and evening crowds of people gathered around this little group to listen to the music. The harper was a splendid performer and the little boy who played the violin had a particularly fine voice, which blended well with young Hornsley's. We are glad that the latter has found kind friends in St. John and that he has been rescued from a strolling life. How many of us think of the hardships endured by street singers while we listen to their plaintive strains? The Italian is said to be very much enraged at having the boy taken away from him, but as he is no relation to him he has no authority to keep the boy.

Mr and Mrs. Klingensfeld have been deeply engaged in a charitable enterprise this week, which took the form of a bazaar and entertainments in Mason Hall on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons and evenings. On Tuesday evening the opening entertainment took place, being a most enjoyable concert by Mr. Klingensfeld's pupils, consisting of orchestral pieces, quartettes, solos, etc., and songs by Mrs. Klingensfeld. On Wednesday evening Mrs. Jarley's wax works, shadow pictures, sculpture gallery and music by Mrs. Jarley's orchestra formed a most attractive programme, which was enjoyed by a much larger audience than was present on the previous evening. Last night a series of tableaux were presented. The decorations of the Chinese tea room and other booths were very tasteful, and reflect credit upon the enthusiastic workers. Among the articles for sale, some dainty pillow shams constructed of handkerchiefs and embroidery were much admired. This was a private charity bazaar on a larger scale than we usually have in Halifax, and Mr. and Mrs. Klingensfeld deserved the encouragement of their friends. The trouble they went to in order to make such a successful display of work must have been great. We believe part of the proceeds are to be devoted to Halifax charities and part to assisting a German friend of the Klingensfelds who is in need of it.

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

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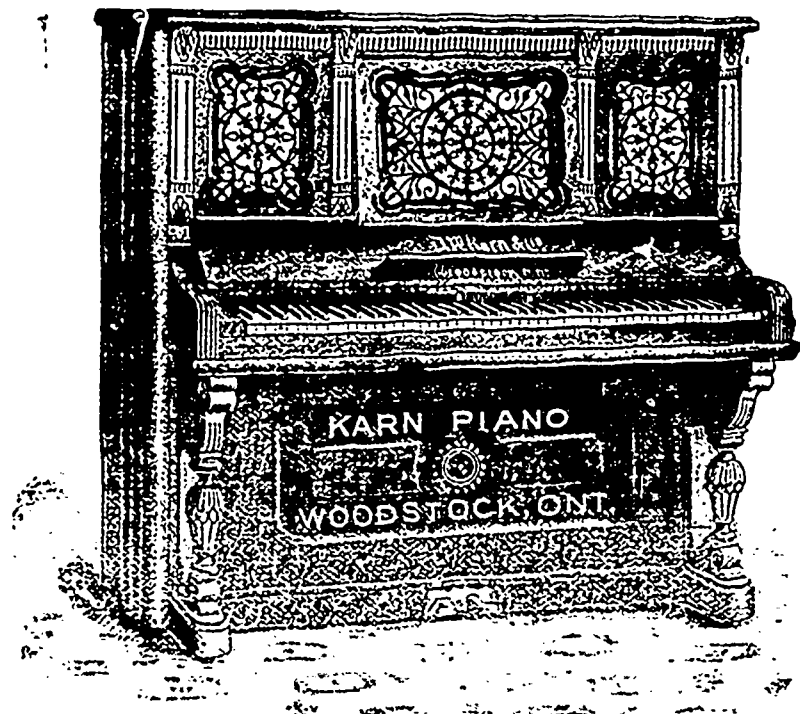
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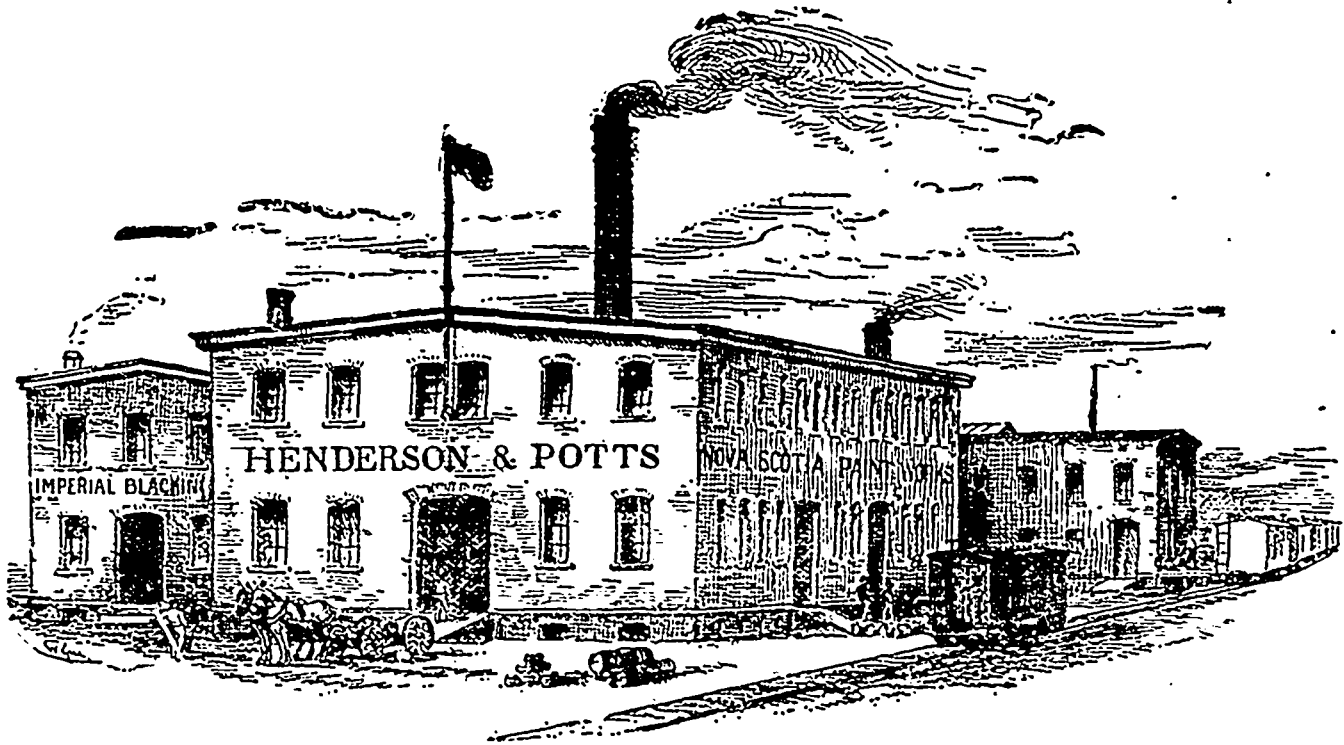
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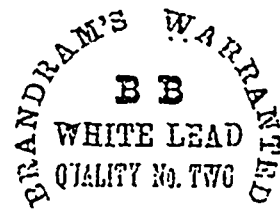
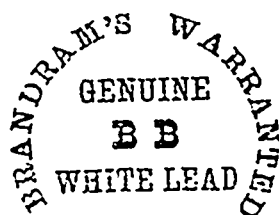
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