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A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The striking miners of Durham have voted in favor of 12,000 of their numbers resuming work. The miners employed in the Mine Owners Association Pits will continue on strike until a compromise is effected. Many factories and iron foundries will now be able to go on with their interrupted work, since the strike is practically over.

Paul Conrad, the real head of that American demoralizer, the Louisiana Lottery, "acknowledges that since the people of the State so signally interfered with his plans, his game is up." Both he and the former stockholders retire with large fortunes and comfortably calloused consciences. They seem more happy than their countless dupes, who regret the good money so absolutely thrown away.

"It is an ill wind that blows nobody good." Since Chili has "got mad and won't play" at the Columbian Exposition, little Hawaii has put in a timely request to have the space assigned to Chili reserved for her. The Hawaiian exhibit will now have a special building devoted to it, and will doubtless be a most attractive feature of the Fair. Our Halifax friends who visit Chicago must not omit inspecting the exhibit of this little volcanic kingdom.

The discussion in the House of Commons over Intercolonial Railway matters points to the folly of continuing to manage this great railway system from Ottawa. The vexatious delays consequent upon having the head-quarters of the railway nominally in Moncton, but really in Ottawa, are well known to shippers, and the time must soon come when the Government will realize that if the railway is to be run upon commercial principles its management should be at Moncton, or at some other point upon the line of the railway, and not hundreds of miles from one of the extremities of the road.

Lieutenant-Governor Carvell, of Prince Edward Island, has refused his sanction to a measure endorsed by both branches of the Legislature, in which the abolition of the Legislative Council was the main feature. It appears that this measure was endorsed by the Legislative Council upon the condition that half the members of the Assembly should be chosen by electors possessing a property franchise, and further that this condition should not be altered excepting by the sanction of two-thirds of the members of the House of Assembly. The condition is said to be *Ultra Vires*, and hence Governor Carvell's action.

A lamentable event has been perhaps the result of imperfectly understood English. The foreign residents of China have been in terror since the massacre of the Chinese at the Western mining camp. A large meeting was held at Shanghai when a resolution was forwarded to the Chinese Government praying that "such steps as may appear desirable" be taken to suppress the presence of missionaries. The too obliging Imperial Government immediately captured a prominent rebel and slowly sliced him to death as a warning to evil-doers. The horror of the movers and supporters of the resolution at this barbarous punishment may be imagined.

A fashionable, and far from objectionable, Boston fad is for ladies to attend the gymnasiums. All wide-awake schools are recognizing the need of physical training for girls as well as for boys, and the appearance of many of our public school children attests the benefit they have received from the vigorous exercises. Perhaps the regular gymnastic work is not necessary for those healthy, rosy-cheeked daughters of Halifax, who think so little of "a tramp to Bedford," or a little jaunt around "the Point," and bless their bright faces. We consider that the time thus spent in open air exercise is one of the best investments for their future health and happiness.

The Halifax fish laborers' strike, which a few days ago threatened to assume a serious aspect, has pretty well fizzled out. 150 men engaged by the merchants in curing fish upon the wharves being dissatisfied with the irregularity of their employment went out on a strike, but labor being plenty and the merchants not being unwilling to deal fairly with their employees, fish making is proceeding as usual and the strike has collapsed. So far as one can judge the system under which the fish-makers were employed was an antiquated one, and we are glad to note that the merchants have decided to pay their employees a fixed sum per week, irrespective of the condition of the weather.

The British "Mary Ann" of non-cap-wearing principles is again in trouble. "The Domestic Servants Trade Union" made a demonstration at Hyde Park the other day. The special grievance is with the maid-of-all-work, who complains that, after entering service in some inferior lodging-house, it is impossible for her to "better herself," as, if she leaves, the mistress will give her no character. If this complaint be a just one we hope a reform will be instituted. The Union's plan of campaign is to advertise such employers and to boycott them in the future. The union also aims to provide board and lodging for servants out of employment—a most commendable undertaking.

Memphis is a proud city and deservedly so. To-day the great trans-Mississippi bridge will be opened. The bridge has been a work of time, for thirty years have elapsed since the work was begun. The vast undertaking has met with many reverses, and it is a wonder that even the second generation of its projectors have seen its completion. The length of the structure is within 105 feet of 3 miles. It is built solidly of masonry and steel and is a triumph of mechanical engineering. As it is the only bridge of the kind between St. Louis and the Gulf, it is expected that it will divert much trade to this quarter, and be a stimulus to commerce throughout the valley of the Mississippi.

Last week two Chinamen went to Boston via the S. S. *Halifax* and, despite the fact that they were British subjects they were not allowed to land at the Hub, and were sent back by the authorities to Halifax. According to the United States law John Chinaman is rightly excluded from the land of liberty, but as the law is not explicit it is probable that some diplomatic correspondence will take place over the arbitrary treatment of these John Bull Chinamen. The subjects of Queen Victoria, irrespective of their nationality or color, have rights, and it ill becomes the authorities of a mixed nationality, such as the United States, to make such an invidious discrimination. This incident will probably be heard of again.

Ever since the resignation of Dom Pedro, and the establishment of a Republic in Brazil, there has been dissatisfaction with the central government, and several Brazilian provinces are watching the case of Malto Grosso with a lively interest. The Province of Malto Grosso, which includes one-seventh of the whole Republic, has now revolted and intends to set up its own government. As the rebellious province is only accessible by the river Paraguay, the Brazilian Government is at a loss how to proceed. The neighboring Republic of Argentina has been appealed to, but as Argentina is not particularly friendly to Brazil, and as she stands a fair chance of annexing the troublesome state, it is not likely that she will solve the difficulty satisfactorily.

General Porfirio Diaz is now nominated for his third Presidential term in the Mexican Republic. Almost all the members of Congress, the Governors of the States, and most of the papers are supporting him. This is pretty well for a Republic whose constitution forbids the re-election of a President for consecutive terms. In fact, all elections and appointments are under control of the nominal President, who wields almost as absolute a power as the Czar of Russia. It is well for Mexico that Diaz is a clever clear-headed statesman, for it lies within his power to exercise unlimited tyranny.

The *Chronicle* and *Herald* are still hammering away at the Cape Breton road money investigation, and their readers are daily treated to a rehearsal of charges by one or the other which cannot be considered high-toned journalism. The evidence that has been published is quite sufficient to prove in what manner the road monies have been expended, and no man with common sense is the more convinced by hysterical screaming editorials, accompanied by statements which misrepresent the facts. It is about time that the public should enjoy a new bill of fare. A political diet extending over months ceases to be inviting.

French ingenuity is on the alert as to the Newfoundland question. Since French lobster factories may not be erected on the "French coast" of the island, "therefore," says Monsieur Charles Jaroche, "let us build moveable factories, which will not only be more economical, but also quite within the terms of our treaty." This moveable factory will be part of the apparatus of a schooner of fifty tons, and the projector of the scheme affirms that the rent of a schooner, the canning equipment, and the expenses of dories and men for six months, would not exceed \$1,300. The experiment will be tried during next season by one of the lobster fishers at St. Pierre.

Traffic throughout Farther India will be speedily revolutionized, indeed, the commerce of the whole world will be affected by the introduction of the Siamese railroad. The first sod was broken at Banhook on March 9th, a ceremony rendered most interesting on account of the active part taken by the Siamese Majesty and the heir apparent. The new line will extend on the west to Tenasserim, and on the east to China. The Royal Treasury of Siam, supplemented by loans of wealthy natives, has undertaken the work, which is sublet to English contractors, under German supervision—a fine national medley. Another line will shortly connect Banhook with the sea, while operations are already underway to lay a road in the Malay peninsula, connecting Penang with the Siamese Gulf. And so the far East, the land of mysteries and spices and white elephants, will be made to yield up its secrets before the march of civilization.

The spring swindlers are at work again, and of course, their first victim will be some unwary woman, hooked by the tempting bait, "\$5.00 a day in your own home—costly outfit free." Almost every woman of small means has at some time been caught in this way, and the result is always disastrous to the speculator. The Womens' Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston St., Boston, has undertaken to investigate the circumstances of the firms who make these sounding offers, and any circulars or cut advertisements sent to them will be promptly attended to. We cannot too earnestly impress upon the less business-wise half of the community, that the companies who make these generous offers are, for the most part, thoroughly dishonest. That, in many cases, no answers at all are received by the dupes who have forwarded "stamps for reply." That if the "costly outfit" arrives it will be found almost worthless, and the work, even if perfectly done when sent to the head office, will be rejected on one pretence or another. Hideous blackmailing schemes are sometimes resorted to when "the address and photo" of the employee are secured. In short, we warn the women of Nova Scotia to have no dealings whatever with these advertising sharpers.

Is free trade a great fundamental truth, or is it simply a policy? This is the question which the British taxpayer and the British politician is now considering. According to Cobden and Bright the adoption of free trade by the nations of Europe was to follow closely upon its adoption by the British Parliament. Instead of this the very opposite has been the result. In the last two score of years revenue tariffs have gradually given way to protection tariffs, and the British merchant has had to seek in the colonies and the countries of the East for the extension and continued growth of trade. Canada, situated geographically as she is beside a country that has adopted the protective policy, was forced to adopt a similar policy or to become a slaughtering market for the manufacturers of the United States. Canada has now offered Great Britain differential duties, provided the mother country will place a small duty upon the imports from foreign countries. The British press has frankly and freely commented upon this offer, and, heresy as it may seem to some enlightened minds, there are those in Great Britain who are beginning to doubt the truth of the theory of free trade, and there are those who believe that Imperial unity will best be preserved and Imperial commerce most largely extended by a great British Zollverein which shall include the mother country and her forty colonies. For our own part we strongly favor a wide reciprocity treaty with the United States, but it takes two to make a bargain, and if the United States will not favorably consider this, the next best thing for Canada is to endeavor to obtain a preference in the markets of Great Britain such as a British Zollverein would ensure.

**Your best chance to be cured of Indigestion
Is by Trying K. D. C.**

Queen Amelié of Portugal will, this year, be the recipient of the Pope's Golden Rose, which is annually awarded to the woman whose benevolence has been most satisfactorily applied. In the present case, the costly emblem is well bestowed, for Amelié, daughter of the Comte de Paris, is a noble and pious woman.

We heartily congratulate the Allan Line on the inducement it offers now to emigrants. Instead of the large compartment hitherto provided for third-class passengers, where married and unmarried men, women and little children were compelled to herd together for the night, berthed and enclosed rooms are provided. The Allan vessels from Glasgow to New York are already fitted, and the new system will be extended to other branches of the service.

Amid the eccentricities and tyranny of European Governments, it is refreshing to find a young Monarch at peace with the world and beloved by his people. King Charles of Portugal and his young and devoted wife are turning a deaf ear to European wrangles, and are working like galley slaves to revive industry and to restore the former power of the little kingdom. They live in the simplest manner, their only luxury being a fine library. If kingly character is still a national force, we will before long hear more of the vine-covered country.

While the Russian peasants are starving the Imperial Government can afford to call a meeting of the Imperial Tobacco Co. of Persia to offer the Shah of Persia \$2,500,000 to settle claims for alleged damages. The Russian Minister at Teheran is urging the Company to accept the Czar's terms, but British stockholders regard the offer as a bribe, and are fearful of the effect of the loan on Persian diplomatic affairs, and the American press characteristically wonder why, with all this spare cash in the Imperial coffers, Russia needs to accept charity for her peasants.

The Presidential election in the United States, which is coincident with leap year, is now awakening a widespread interest throughout the neighboring republic. As the weeks fly by the chances of the re-nomination of President Harrison by the Republic convention become less certain, while the prospects of the nomination of "James G. Blaine, Blaine of Maine," daily grow brighter. So far these are the only two Republican candidates in the field, but as Mr. Blaine's health is precarious and he has expressed his inability to assume the arduous strain of a political campaign, it is fair to suppose that his candidature will not be heard of after the convention meets. On the other hand the pronounced unpopularity of President Harrison will not admit of his party assuming the risk of his candidature. This being the state of affairs the wise heads of the party look to the bringing forward of a dark horse at the eleventh hour, and it is covertly hinted that Mr. Lincoln, a son of the popular Abraham Lincoln, may receive the nomination, in which event it is thought he will carry a large vote. The Democratic party some months ago were divided in their choice of a nominee. Many there were who favored the re-nomination of ex-President Cleveland, while others clamored loudly in favor of ex-Governor Hill, of New York. Of the last two gentlemen named the chances of nomination are decidedly in favor of ex-President Cleveland. Nova Scotians will watch with interest this great political contest, as upon its result will chiefly depend the securing of a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States.

For the past twenty-five years the public schools of Halifax have been peacefully and satisfactorily carried on upon distinctive Protestant and Roman Catholic lines. There has been but little friction in the matter of school government, the education imparted to the children has been of a sound character, and the religious differences which disgraced former generations have practically ceased to exist. It seems, however, that this happy state of affairs may now be endangered. The Protestant schools, which are owned by the city, are under the control of a Board of School Commissioners, upon which Board the Catholics are represented. The buildings in which the Catholic schools are conducted are owned by the Episcopal corporation of the Roman Catholic Church. These buildings are leased to the Board of School Commissioners for school purposes. A new school building is required at the north end of the city, and in the section referred to a large majority of the children belong to the Roman Catholic Church. The question arises, shall this new building be erected and be owned by the city, or shall the Roman Catholics erect a suitable building and lease it to the city upon the same terms as St. Patrick's and St. Mary's Schools are leased. His Grace Archbishop O'Brien as the episcopal head of the Roman Catholic Church, avers that the cost to the city of these leased buildings is over 30 per cent less than that of buildings owned by the city. A special committee of the Board of School Commissioners, after investigation, reports that the difference is mainly due to the increased interest charges consequent upon the purchase of extensive school grounds in connection with the buildings. As the matter is likely to evoke a pretty lively discussion our citizens should inform themselves fully as to the facts. If the principle of separate schools for the Protestant and Roman Catholic children be accepted as satisfactory to the ratepayers of Halifax, we see no reason why a religious war should be stirred up upon the question of the ownership of the school buildings. If the Archbishop's contention is correct, the city is the gainer by the arrangement; but the question of suitable play grounds is one that should not be overlooked by those interested in the training of city youths.

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CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

THE YOUNG PHRENOLOGIST.

BESSIE.

Here's Professor Harry, who will judge our minds, Thoughts, and daily habits, by the "bumps" he finds.

HARRY.

Gentlemen and ladies, this I'll try to do, If you please, Miss Bessie, we'll begin with you.

First, her bump for dollies—
Large, you'll agree,
Then her go-to-school bump—
Only fair, you see;
Next, for dogs and kitties—
That was never small;
But her washing-dishes bump
I cannot find at all!
Here's her bump for candy—
Biggest on her head;
'Cause it thinks so often
Makes it rather red.

"I wish I was twins," said Willie. "Why?" "I'd send the other half of me to school and this half would go fishing."

The Toys All Right.—Christmas Shopper—(dejectedly)—All these toys are old. Yes'm, but you must remember most of the babies are new.

SURE CURE.—"Did you see Jobson's portrait in the Bagle?" "No. What was he cured of?" "Vanity, I guess, after he saw the picture."

Seek not to shun the rose's thorn,
Nor think 'twill come by luck,
In life a flower of any kind
Must be obtained by "pluck."

A genealogical tree of the Columbus family is being prepared for exhibition at the World's Fair by Madame Regina Maney, of Lisbon, a descendant of the great navigator's wife.

"Tomson doesn't brag about that boy of his any more." "No." "Isn't he bright any more?" "Well, he says about the same sort of things all the time, but he's got to the age when they're saucy."

A neat reply in a book of "Confessions" to the question "what is the difference between our first and last love?" is "you always think that your first love is your last—and that your last is your first."

BESSIE.

(Pushing back her chair.)
Now for once, Professor,
You're mistaken, quite,
That's my tumble down bump—
Mind you touch it light!

A Passion for the Antique.—Urban—I wish to buy my wife a present, can't you give me an idea? It must be something very old; she is dead crazy just now on the antique. Valentine—How would a nice assortment of the latest jokes answer.

Rev. Mr. Extempore.—My hearers, I shall have to ask you indulgence for a few minutes. I forgot my manuscript, and have sent my little boy for it. His son, mounting pulpit (in loud tone)—Mamma couldn't find the writin', but here's the book you copied it from.

—She isn't an angel,
She isn't a goddess,
She isn't a lily, a rose or a pearl;
She's simply what's sweetest,
Completest and neatest
Dear little,
Queer little,
Sweet little girl.

MOST LIKELY A WOMAN.—At a meeting in favor of woman's suffrage, in Birnsley, the other night, the lady speaker said: "Not long ago, when she had been speaking on woman's suffrage, a man got up and asked a question. 'How was it,' he said, 'that women had never produced a Shakespeare?' She replied, 'Haven't they? Who did, then?'"

A HINT.—Old gent (calling from the head of the stairs)—"Oh! Mary." Daughter—"Yes, papa." Old gent—"Is Harry down there yet?" Daughter—"Yes, papa." Old gent—"Tell him to wake me up for the 5 o'clock train as he goes out, will you? Good night."

Oil on the Troubled Waters.—Lady—"A" our marine pictures represent the sea as being calm. Why don't you paint a storm once in a while? Artist—"We painters in oil can't paint a storm. I have often outlined a storm on the canvas, but as soon as I begin to spread on the oil colors, the waves subside and the sea becomes as calm as a duck pond. Lady—"Yes; I've read about the wonderful effect oil has in calming the waves, but I had no idea that it was as effective as all that."

MRS. MILLION'S RIDE.

When Mrs. Million goes to ride, she travels forth in state, Her horses, full of fire and pride, go prancing from the gate, But all the beauties of the day she views with languid eye, Her flesh in weakness wastes away, her voice is but a sigh. For Mrs. Million is in an advanced stage of catarrh, and all the luxuries that wealth can buy fail to give her comfort. She envies her rosy waiting-maid, and would give all her riches for that young woman's pure breath and blooming health. Now, if some true and disinterested friend would advise Mrs. Million of the wonderful merits of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, she would learn that her case is not past help. \$500 reward is offered by the manufacturers for a case of catarrh in the head which they cannot cure.

VERY MANY SUCH.



RHEUMATISM.—COL. DAVID WYLIE, Brockville, Ont., writes: "I suffered intensely with rheumatism in my ankles. Could not stand; rubbed them with St. Jacobs Oil. In the morning I walked without pain."

NEURALGIA.—Mr. JAMES BONNER, 124 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont., writes: "St. Jacobs Oil is the only remedy that relieved me of neuralgia, and it effectually cured me."

BACKACHE.—"I can highly recommend St. Jacobs Oil as being the best medicine in existence; it promptly cured me of severe lumbago." G. N. BOYER, Carillon, Quebec.

SPRAINS.—"My mother received a very severe sprain and bruise by falling down stairs. St. Jacobs Oil cured her in a couple of days." R. BURNAND, 121 Tecumseh St., Toronto, Ont.

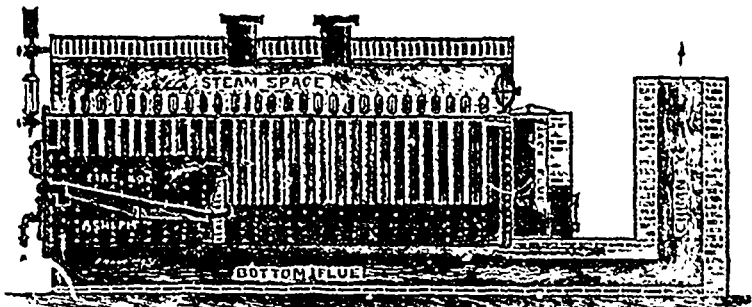
BRUISES.—Mr. AITCHISON, Hamilton, Ont., Fire Department, says he met with a serious accident and his back and shoulders were terribly bruised, but by the use of St. Jacobs Oil he was completely restored.



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PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

The charges preferred against Sir Adolphe Caron by Mr. Edgar were originally of a very serious nature, but being somewhat general in their character the Government demanded that the charges should be made more specific, and in complying with this request Mr. Edgar has been obliged to whittle away his charges to the vanishing point. Instead of trying the charges by a committee of its own members Parliament by a majority vote of 62 has referred the whole matter to a judicial commission with a request for a full report upon the same.

The minister of marine and fisheries has at length brought in his contemplated lobster bill, and lobster packers are no longer in suspense as to the provisions of this measure. The protective policy is to be extended to these palatable crustacea, and fines are to be imposed upon those who continue to can the baby lobsters. Proprietors of lobster canneries will hereafter be obliged to take out licenses, and any violation of the law will result in the forfeiture of the license.

Our importers and wholesale dealers are rejoicing in the announcement that no changes will this year be made in the tariff regulations. It would be in the interests of the public to enact such legislation as would prevent any change in the tariff at any time coming into force within six months of its enactment. How many of our merchants have gained or lost unduly by sudden tariff changes.

The Connollys are not dismayed. The action of the Government to recover a cool half million of dollars, said to have been obtained by the Connollys through undue influence, is met by these gentlemen with a counter claim for extras for \$120,000. The outcome of the trial will be watched with interest.

Mr. Wood, of Westmoreland, has asked for information relative to the charges on the I. C. R. upon cattle shipments. Mr. Wood stated that a carload of cattle could be carried from Sackville to Halifax for \$25.00, being at the rate of about \$1.50 per head, while the charge for a single animal was \$3.00. He thought the difference was out of proportion, and operated unfairly against small shippers.

Charlton's Sunday observance bill was killed in committee after a lively debate. The weight of opinion was in favor of leaving such legislation to the Provinces, but Charlton thought the question should be dealt with by the Federal Parliament.

The effort to obtain a committee to try Judge Elliott, of London, Ont., missed fire. The Opposition claimed that the Judge acted throughout the election trials in a partizan manner, and that he was the writer of strong party articles in the London *Free Press*. The Government objected to the appointment of the committee, upon the ground that Parliament had by law fixed the method for impeaching a Judge of the County Court. That method was open to the members of the Opposition and a committee was quite unnecessary.

Mr. Haggart, Minister of Railways, made a statement in the House with reference to the Government Railways, which aroused a warm discussion. The Government Railways, which include the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways, have a total length of 1,356 miles, they employ 4,473 men, and last year they were run at a loss of \$684,946. Mr. Haggart proposes to level down the expenses so as to correspond with the receipts by reducing the employees and taking off some of the extra passenger and freight trains. 230 dismissals are contemplated, one of the daily express trains between Halifax and St. John is to be discontinued, and other minor changes are to be made. The discussion which followed Mr. Haggart's announcement emphasized pretty strongly two ideas—first that the road could be more successfully operated were its affairs conducted directly in Moncton; and second that the deficit was mainly caused by charging capital expenditures to current account. Speaking generally, Mr. Haggart's determination to master the details of these railways was approved on both sides of the House.

"I AM SO TIRED"

Is a common exclamation at this season. There is a certain bracing effect in cold air which is lost when the weather grows warmer; and when Nature is renewing her youth, her admirers feel dull, sluggish and tired. This condition is owing mainly to the impure condition of the blood, and its failure to supply healthy tissue to the various organs of the body. It is remarkable how susceptible the system is to the help to be derived from a good medicine at this season. *Purissimus*, that those purifying, building-up qualities which the body craves, Hood's Sarsaparilla soon overcomes that tired feeling, restores the appetite, purifies the blood, and, in short, imparts vigorous health. Its thousands of friends as with one voice declare "It Makes the Weak Strong."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The capital of the Bell Telephone Co. has been fixed at \$5,000,000.

Plans are being prepared for the erection of a brick block in Yarmouth.

Scarlet fever is raging in Hantsport, and several serious cases are reported.

It is rumored that Premier DeBoucherville, of Quebec, will retire from the leadership.

The Indians at General's Bridge, near Annapolis, are catching large numbers of salmon.

H. N. Wallace has been appointed cashier of the Halifax Banking Co. vice W. L. Pitcaithly.

The sufferers from the Springhill disaster have expressed gratitude to Halifax for the position our citizens took with regard to the public relief fund.

The bishopric of the west coast of Newfoundland has been conferred upon the Rev. Dr. Howley.

About 90 Italians are at present employed by the town of Dartmouth on the waterworks construction.

A fine sawmill at St. Martins Head, N. B., owned by C. M. Bostwick, was destroyed by fire on Monday night.

J. C. Crosskill, well known in Halifax journalistic circles, died at Moncton on Monday after a long illness.

Miss Lucy Murray, of Studholm, Kings Co., N. B., has been temporarily appointed to the staff of the Halifax Ladies College.

Work has been commenced on the new quarters of the Commercial Bank at Windsor in the front portion of the Payzant building.

The new building of the Bank of Nova Scotia in Yarmouth is completed and is one of the finest banking edifices in the Province.

A Manitoba correspondent writes to the *Chronicle* that the reports of the snow storms in Manitoba have been greatly exaggerated.

The contract for building Ungar's new laundry to be erected on Barrington St. has been awarded to John Cawsey. Contract price \$9,300.

It is understood that Lieut.-Col. Worsley will be re-instated in his position here shortly and will subsequently be appointed to another district.

The last number of the *Dalhousie Gazette* for the season is at hand and is a most interesting issue, reflecting credit on its contributors and editors.

The Board of Trade of St. John has adopted a resolution asking the government of Canada to assist in providing a grain elevator for that port.

The Charlottetown firemen have completed arrangements for a tournament which promises to be a grand affair. Halifax will send a delegation.

The value of agricultural products exported from the Dominion during the nine months of this fiscal year is seven million dollars in excess of last year.

William Maclean, Liberal Conservative, of Toronto, was elected in East York by 150 majority. The Liberal Conservatives feel very good over this victory.

About 8,000 tons of sugar for the Montreal refineries have been landed at St. John during the past month and forwarded by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Another cheap excursion from the Maritime Provinces to the Canadian North-west will take place about the middle of next month, when return tickets will be issued.

The general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada meets in Montreal on June 8th. Rev. Mr. Sedgewick, of Tatamagouche, is spoken of as the coming moderator.

The Insular Steamship Company, limited, launched their new steamer *Westport* at Meteghan on Saturday last. The boat was towed to Yarmouth to receive her machinery from the Burrill-Johnson Iron Co.

Two citizens of Truro have received confidential letters from New York offering the agency for "green goods." The recipients of these communications decline with thanks the chance of making a fortune in the nefarious trade.

The local government of P. E. Island was prorogued last week. The Lieut. Governor withheld his assent to the much talked of bill abolishing the Legislative Council. His action has caused no little consternation among the government members.

The C. P. R. Co. has appropriated some \$25,000 to be expended at McAdam Junction on repairing, rebuilding and renovating locomotives and cars this spring. Work is being pushed, and there is great activity in the railway shops and yard at McAdam.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway was held in Montreal on Monday last. An elaborate report showed the road to be in a flourishing condition, and the past year to have been the most prosperous in the history of the company.

The closing meeting of the Institute of Science was held on Monday evening. A paper on the "Visibility of Venus to the Naked Eye," by Mr. Cameron, principal of Yarmouth Academy, was the attraction of the meeting and was received with much favor by all who were present.

The *New Glasgow Enterprise* says there is a big building boom at the town of Eureka, and it is expected that there will be a large influx of people during the coming summer. About a dozen houses are in process of construction, and about 30 or 40 more are about to be put up.

The Dominion Government has decided to erect a new drill shed in Halifax. Col. Humphrey has received from Ottawa a draft plan of the new building, which is to be of brick, dimensions 300 x 125, and will be a very fine building. The site of the old shed will probably be chosen for the new.

At a meeting of the Canadian Institute Saturday it was resolved to take such steps as may be necessary to invite all the railroad companies of the United States, Canada and Mexico to adopt the twenty four hour notation of time on the 12th of October, 1892, the anniversary of the discovery of America.

Fairville, St. John, was almost destroyed by fire on Sunday last. Forty buildings, exclusive of barns, were burned, and fifty-three families were turned out. The loss exceeds \$75,000, and the insurance is less than \$30,000. Many of the families are in very poor circumstances, and have lost all they possessed.

Dr. H. J. Fixott, St. Peter's, says: "Have prescribed Puttner's Emulsion, and judging by results, heartily recommend it."

Arichat is to have a regatta on July 1st.
The World's type writer record is 182 words a minute, held by a lady.
It is proposed to connect North Sydney and Sydney Mines by electric railway.

Rhodes, Curry & Co have the contract for building the cottage hospital at Springhill.

Mr. Ketchum, in company with an engineer from Ottawa, went over the Ship Railway on Tuesday last.

The steamer Esquimaux took 34,000 seals into St. John's, Nfld., this season, the fat from which is equivalent to 1,040 tons.

Captains of steamers arriving here report icebergs moving east this year instead of south as usual. The officers of the Casplan say they saw no field ice but for 100 miles they saw bergs, nearly all large.

The city ticket office of the I. C. R. is to be removed to the Hunter building, on Hollis street, between the offices of G. T. R. and C. P. R. and W. & A. R. Workmen begun yesterday preparing the premises for a plate glass front.

Mr. John Douglas, of Truro, sports a novel necktie pin. It is a genuine electric light of half a candle power which being set among jewels gives a pretty effect. The current is from a small battery carried in the vest pocket and can be turned on or off at will.

Mill owners at Sackville, N. B., are complaining of the low level of the water in their ponds, which prevents them from being able to saw the logs they have on hand, besides keeping thousands more on the landings awaiting rain sufficient to float them down.

The property of the New Brunswick Trading Company in Northumberland was sold under an order of the Equity Court at Chatham on Saturday last to satisfy claims of the Bank of Montreal. The bank bought in all the lands, mill, steamers, etc., for \$59,000. It is said the Trading Company owed the bank over \$175,000.

At the last meeting of the Dartmouth Ferry Commission it was decided that on Sundays the boats would hereafter run up to 12 o'clock, p. m. This extension of time will be welcomed by the majority of the Dartmouthians as well as by many on this side the harbor, but the temperance workers of the town are adverse.

The Department of Agriculture at Ottawa has leased the building and plant belonging to the Kingsclear, York county, Dairy company as a Dominion experimental dairy station for New Brunswick. Mr. S. J. Dillon will have charge of the station, and give the N. B. cheesemakers some pointers on cheese-making and the care of milk.

Lady Tilley, of St. John, N. B., has completed her scheme for a Reformatory for boys. Lady Tilley estimates the cost of the proposed institution at \$7,000, and she and her husband, Sir Leonard Tilley, having contributed \$2,000, she has asked St. John for \$3,000, and expects the towns of New Brunswick to contribute the remaining \$2,000.

The committee appointed to select the team to represent Nova Scotia in the inter-maritime match to be shot at St. John on June 9th has decided to select the highest eight aggregates from three matches to be shot at Bedford ranges on May 19th, 26th and June 2nd. Competitors will go to Bedford on the 2.10 p. m. train. Ranges 200, 500 and 600. Martini-Henri rifles.

A despatch from Bridgewater reports that town to be in a most flourishing condition. The municipal council has just confirmed its action of last session to build the county court house in this busy little metropolis, and work on the building will be commenced at once. The new iron bridge across the LaHave River is nearly completed and is an ornament to the town.

Chairman of city council committees were elected as follows:—Public accounts, Alderman Dennis; cemetery, Alderman Dennis; laws and privileges, Alderman Wallace; police, Alderman Boak; sanitary, Alderman Eden; tenders, Alderman Wier; hacks and trucks, Alderman Mosher; library, Alderman Mosher; charity, Alderman Allen; assessment, Alderman Ryan; city prison, Alderman McFatridge.

The Yarmouth S. S. Co. is to be commended for its enterprise in acquainting the people of the New England States with the merits of Nova Scotia. On May 26th a party of Massachusetts journalists will leave Boston on the steamer *Boston* and will spend the following day in Yarmouth, returning the same evening. The party will be in charge of Mr. Thomas F. Anderson, the indefatigable press agent of the Company, who accompanied the excursion of journalists to Nova Scotia last year.

A fire on Monday evening in the building just north of the Queen Hotel Annex on Hollis St. caused quite an excitement in the City. The ground floor of the building is occupied by H. St. Clair Ruggles' tailoring establishment and J. Cahill's barber shop. On the second floor (the Queen billiard parlors) was stored a quantity of furniture belonging to the Queen Hotel. The third and fourth floors were occupied as a workshop and store room by Mr. Ruggles, who saved much of his stock. The total loss will not exceed \$2,000 or \$3,000 which is fairly well covered by insurance.

The *Season* for June is out and is a very attractive number. This magazine never fails to give its readers the latest fashions, with handsome colored illustrations and good descriptions of the toilettes, as well as interesting notes on the novelties in fashionable circles. The fancy work department is filled with pretty designs for beautifying the home and as can always be said of the *Season* "no family should be without it." Address The International News Co., 83 and 85 Duane street, New York.

The lobster factory of the Digby Canning Co. has commenced operations for the season.

Some 2,000 school teachers are expected to attend the convention to be held in Montreal in July.

Business in the Pictou Boot and Shoe factory is reported good, with more orders in than they can fill for some months.

Some of the many admirers of the late Hon. Alexander Mackenzie are anxious to start a fund to erect a monument to his memory in Hamilton.

Stellarton ratepayers are called to meet on the 26th to decide whether it is expedient to proceed immediately to furnish the town with a water system.

Mr. Garrett, of North Sydney, was fined \$50 on Saturday last for having an unstamped cigar box in his possession. The accused has been suspected of selling smuggled cigars and a possession of a box without the stamps on it was accepted as proof of his guilt.

The Maritime Provinces' Lacrosse Association was formed at Truro on Thursday of last week. Delegates were present from the Wanderers, Crescents, St. John, Springhill and Truro Athletic Clubs. A series of games will be arranged and no club not a member of the association can take part in the series.

Buffalo, N. Y., has had a big snow storm this week.

It is announced that Prince George will visit the World's Fair at Chicago.

May 23rd is the date appointed for the execution of Frederick Deeming, the murderer.

England has accepted the invitation of the United States to take part in a bi-metallic conference.

France is arresting Anarchists by scores, and the other countries of Europe are also taking vigorous steps against them.

The military students at Shun Kin evidently do not appreciate the efforts of British missionaries to improve the morals of their citizens, and have taken forcible measures to have these messengers of peace expelled.

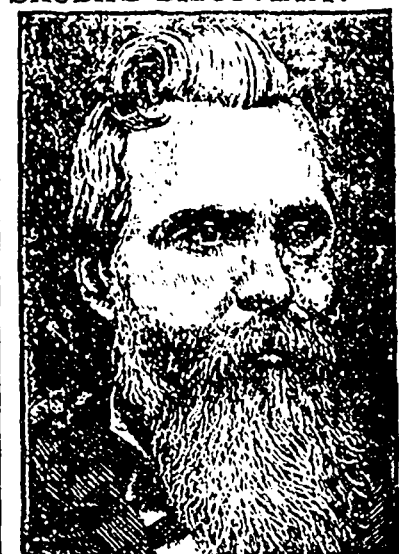
The *Standard's* Sebastopol correspondent sends a despatch to his paper stating that preparations for war in Russia have never been more active than now. The naval transport preparations are nearly completed.

The Committee of the Imperial Federation League in charge of the placing in St. Paul's of a monument to Sir John Alexander Macdonald, have commissioned Mr. George Wade to execute a marble bust of the late Canadian Premier. The bust will be placed in the crypt beside Mayos.

A London despatch says imports from Canada showed the great expansion last month of £91,836 or 406 per cent. compared with last year. Wheat imports expanded £2,100, cheese £1,100, fish cured and salted £93,600. The imports for the four months increased £165,000 or 76 per cent. Wood imports increased £41,000 in four months. Exports to Canada increased four per cent. in the month and decreased 4 per cent. for four months.

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

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Rev. H. MILLS.

Skoda Victorious!

Palpitation of the Heart, Kidney and Liver Trouble, Deathly Faintness and Loss of Appetite

CURED!!

THE FOLLOWING LETTER PROVES THE WONDERFUL MEDICINAL POWERS OF THE GREAT GERMAN-AMERICAN REMEDY. THE NAME OF REV. H. MILLS (THAN WHOM THERE IS NO BETTER KNOWN MAN IN THE MINISTRY) IS WELL KNOWN IN THOUSANDS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE PINE TREE STATE.

GENTS—I am now 67 years old, and for over 10 years I have been afflicted with weak kidneys so badly at times that I could not rest nights. I could get no position that would be comfortable my back was so lame.

My Liver also became affected, causing me to become very Bilious. I had a Dull Headache continually accompanied by a sluggish tired feeling.

My Appetite was very poor, and I would have a deathly faintness at pit of stomach.

For the last two years I have been greatly troubled with Severe Palpitation of the Heart after preaching and in long protracted meetings it would become very serious.

I have used the two Course of SKODA'S DISCOVERY and LITTLE TABLETS you kindly sent me, and through the blessing of God, I am PERFECTLY CURED—have not felt better for 20 years. Fraternally yours,

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S. ROWLAND HILL, Commander,

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Black Cashmere Cape Coats, Black W. Chesters'.

Boys' and Youths' Black Cape Waterproof Coats.

BEST ENGLISH MAKES.

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THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.

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7 and 20 January	6 and 20 July
3 and 17 February	3 and 17 August
2 and 16 March	7 and 21 September
6 and 20 April	5 and 19 October
4 and 18 May	2 and 16 November
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3134 Prizes Worth \$52,740.
Capital Prizeworth \$15,000.

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25 " " 50.....	1,250 00
100 " " 25.....	2,500 00
200 " " 15.....	3,000 00
500 " " 10.....	5,000 00
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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

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LOVE, DEATH, AND SORROW.

Upon a day of fierce and blinding rain,
One day they called Love was well with one called Death :
She lovely as the rose, its breath her breath ;
He swart as night , and duly of these twain
A child was born called Sorrow : and with pain
Like unto theirs whom nothing comforteth
Love clove to him : " My all in all," she saith,
" And if he die, for what can I be fain ?"

Then wisdom came and said, " O foolish one,
Why dost thou fear? for Death is passing strong ;
And thou, O Love, art yet more strong than he,
For all his brawn. Wherefore thou needs't not shun
Hurt for thy Sorrow ; he shall live as long
As thou canst wish ; yea, only die with thee."

- John White Chaddock in May New England Magazine.

THE FIRST DANDELION.

Simple and fresh and fair from Winter's close emerging,
As if no artifice of fashion, business, politics, had even seen,
Forth from its sunny nook of shelter'd grass innocent, golden, calm as the dawn.
The spring's first dandelion shows its trustful face

- Wall Whitman.

HALIBURTON AND IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Haliburton fretted under the cramping influence of belonging to an unrepresented dependency of the British Empire. He has compared the colonies to ponds which rear frogs, but want only outlets and ditches to become lakes and produce fine fish. He observed that the stanzas of Gray's Elegy beginning, "Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid," might be aptly inscribed over the gate of any colonial cemetery; for to those who rested there, as completely as to the peasants who slept in the churchyard at Stoke Poges, "their lot forbade," either to "sway the rod of empire," or to "read their history in a nation's eyes."

It is a strange coincidence that his ablest depreciator, Professor Felton, of Harvard College, shared Haliburton's views on this subject. In his review of The Attache, in the North American Review for January, 1844, Felton attributed what he terms "the antiquated political absurdities" of the judge to "the belittling effects of the colonial system on the intellects of colonists. A full and complete national existence," added the Harvard professor, "is requisite to the formation of a manly, intellectual character. What great work of literature or art has the colonial mind ever produced? What free, creative action of genius can take place under the withering sense of inferiority that a distant dependency of a great empire can never escape from? Any consciousness of nationality, however humble the nation may be, is preferable to the second-hand nationality of a colony of the mightiest empire that ever flourished. The intense national pride which acts so forcibly in the United States is something vastly better than the intellectual paralysis that deadens the energies of men in the British North American provinces."

To give Canadians full national life, with its wider horizon and more stimulating intellectual environment, Haliburton proposed an imperial federation, in which his country should be a full partner. The words "colonies" and "dependencies," he urged, should be disused; all the "British possessions" should be integral parts of one great whole. He thought the time was already at hand when "the treatment of adults should supersede that of children," in the case of colonies possessing responsible government. But he was not of those who want to obtain all the privileges of manhood, and to shirk its obligations and responsibilities. He did not clamor for the right to make treaties and have them enforced by the imperial services without offering something in return. He did not desire representation without taxation, as some parasitic colonists do to-day. He wanted to see Britons and colonists "united as one people, having the same rights and privileges, each bearing a share of the public burdens, and all having a voice in the general government." Professor Drummond has strikingly described the deterioration of the hermit crab resulting from its habitually evading the natural responsibility of self-defense. Haliburton evidently feared an analogous fate for a nation permanently evading the same responsibility, and he tried sarcasm as well as argument to rouse his countrymen from their ignoble content. "Don't use that word 'our' till you are entitled to it," said the clockmaker. "Be formal and everlastingly polite. Say 'your' empire, 'your' army, etc., and never strut under borrowed plumes."

But Haliburton advocated imperial federation not only to improve the status of the colonies, but also to strengthen the empire, which, in its present state, he aptly likened to a barrel without hoops, and to a bundle of sticks, which must either be bound together more securely or else fall apart. He was a little too sanguine in expecting an early change. "Things can't and won't remain long as they are," said Mr. Stick in Nature and Human Nature, which was published in 1855. "England has three things among which to choose for her North American colonies; first, incorporation with herself, and representation in Parliament. Secondly, independence. Thirdly, annexation with the States." There are, however, some quiet observers in England, and one or two even in Canada, who hold that the prophecy hazarded by Senator Sherman in 1887, that within ten years Canada would be represented at Westminster or Washington, may yet prove true; but that the longer she defers choosing her path, the more likely she is to decide upon independence.

If Haliburton hoped to see the British Empire federated, and made what Professor James K. Hosmer gracefully calls "a great world-Venice, through which indeed the seas shall flow,—to unite, however, not to di-

vide,"—he anticipated Professor Hoosmer's belief that this federation would probably lead to a greater fraternity between the two great English-speaking powers. He did not fear, like Mr. Andrew Carnegie, that imperial federation would arouse an implacable jealousy in the United States, but rather trusted that the increasing grandeur of both powers might enlarge their mutual respect and the pride of each in their common race. Indeed, Haliburton's imagination had conceived the very grandest of all the schemes propounded for the welfare and civilization of mankind,—an Anglo-American union or alliance, "dominating the world, and dictating peace to the too heavily armed nations." "Now we are two great nations," observed Sam Slick in *Wise Saws*, "the greatest by a long chalk of any in the world,—speak the same language, have the same religion, and our constitutions don't differ no great odds. We ought to draw closer than we do. We are big enough, equal enough, and strong enough not to be jealous of each other. Indeed, we are more nor a match for all the other nations put together, and can defy their fleets, armies, and millions. Single, we couldn't stand against all; and if one was to fall, where would the other be? Mournin' over the grave that covers a relative whose place can never be filled. It is authors of silly books, editors of silly papers, and demagogues of silly parties that help to estrange us. I wish there was a gibbet high enough and strong enough to hang up all these enemies of mankind on."—*F. Blake Crofton in Atlantic Monthly.*

BOOK GOSSIP.

The Ladies' Home Journal continually grows in popularity, and no wonder, for the utmost pains are taken in selecting its contents. Even *Patti's* castle in Wales has been invaded, and a full account of the famous singer's home-life is given. The illustrations are from Kodak photographs taken by the *Diva* herself of various nooks and corners of her luxurious home. A portrait and short biography of Alice Freeman Palmer introduces another almost equally famous woman, whose work for the higher education of her sex will long be felt, while the smiling countenance of Mrs. John J. Inglis is shown in the series of "Unknown Wives of Well-known Men." An excellent article is Mrs. Kingsland's "Ideas for Pretty Luncheons." Mothers will find the wise talks of Mrs. Wm. Gladstone and Mrs. Wanamaker of great service. The various departments are well edited, the "Hints on Home Dressmaking" being particularly good.

The May number of *St. Nicholas* is full of attractive stories and illustrations for young people. The frontispiece, "The Little Candy-Seller," from the famous painting by Achille Fould, represents a charming urchin with his tray of sweets. "After Black Buck in India" is a stirring story of adventure, and indeed the boy-readers are highly favored, for "The Disputed Shiny Match" is certainly for their especial benefit. "The Ants that Pushed the Sky" is a capital wonder story, sure to be a favorite with all who have followed the fortunes of the continued story, "The Admiral's Caravan." The childhood of Julia Ward Howe is beautifully described by her daughter, Laura E. Richards, in "When I Was Your Age." "Two Girls and a Boy" gives a clever account of some juvenile theatrical performance. The number is full of jingles, pretty poems of childhood or of nature, and for the very little ones Virginia Fairfax gives the charming verses of "Three Little Mice."

The complete novel contained in the May number of Lippincott's magazine is "The Golden Fleece," from the pen of Julian Hawthorne. It is an interesting story of a buried treasure, the scene of action shifting from New York to Mexico. There are two excellent critical reviews of Walt Whitman's life and writings; a clever story called "The Friends," by Emma Kaufman, which suggests not a little a study of our own Dutch settlers in Lunenburg; and several charming poems, among which "My Persian Prayer-Rug" is especially noticeable. The article on "The Violin for Ladies" is full of suggestions to musicians, while the stirring sketch of "Bicycling" will find numerous admirers among the sterner sex. And these are but a few of the many excellent features of this issue.

The opening article of the *New England Magazine* for May is a very seasonable one, and will recall bright, happy days to thousands of American travellers. It is "Village Life in Old England." The author, Reuben G. Thwaites, and the artist, Louis A. Holman, spent last summer in England, and the result is a very picturesque article—in the real sense of that abused word. The frontispiece of the number is from a drawing by Mr. Holman, engraved by M. Lamont Brown, and it is as fine as anything published in any American magazine. The Hon. William Eleroy Curtis, Chief of the Bureau of the American Republics, contributes a fine article on "The Progress of the South American Republics," outlining their commerce, customs and present prosperity, and also giving an idea of the forces at work which insure a greater future. Walter Blackburn Harte makes a plea for egoism and books, and he also pays a tribute to the genius of Ambrose Bierce, the California writer. Abram English Brown writes on "Governor Winthrop's Farm." Charles Hallock recalls "Bermuda in Blockade Times" in a bright, breezy paper, interesting from the first word to the last. "Henry Clay as Speaker of the House" is a valuable historical essay by Mary Parker Follett. Herbert M. Sylvester's series on "Ye Romance of Casco Bay" opens in this number. Elizabeth Le Baron Marsh gives some reminiscences of "Jenny Lind in Northampton." P. J. O'Keefe describes "The Chicago Stock Yards." Edwin D. Mead at the Editors' Table discourses of Chicago and Eastern Parochialism, and administers a few sharp raps to those Bostonians who affect to regard the West as a wilderness. The poetry of this number is excellent, Allan Eastman Cross, the late Philip B. Marston and Marie Petravsky, a Russian girl living in New York, being the principal contributors.

A very neat pocket schedule of the National League Ball games for 1892 has been issued by the proprietors of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment as one

of their "Pleasure Series." The schedule shows at a glance where each game for any day of the season is to be played. The price is ten cents, and if not obtainable of any newsdealer, by courtesy of the publishers, I. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass., the readers of this paper can obtain a copy by enclosing five cents in stamps with their address in an envelope, directed to Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, Boston, Mass. Everybody will want one for daily reference.

Worthington Co., 747 Broadway, New York, announce for immediate publication as No. 26 in their International Library: "A Poor Girl," by W. Heimburg; translated by Euse L. Lathrop; with over 40 photogravure illustrations. There is an indefinable charm in the pages of Heimburg's latest novel, "A Poor Girl." It is difficult to tell exactly the reason why, but somehow the book takes hold of one, we become deeply interested, and read on and on and cannot stop until the end is reached. Of course one reason for its occult power is that it is written with admirable grace and precision, besides presenting a perfectly pure love story, very romantic to be sure, but without being unnatural. Also the graceful ease with which the novel is unfolded, its minute fidelity to nature, its masterful presentation of the workings of the human heart, stamp it in every respect an exceptional book in current literature. The heroine's character is worked out with the skill of an accomplished novelist, who, besides, contrives a satisfactory denouement and points out a useful moral. We feel confident that this story, which appeals so strongly to the reader's sympathy, will be one of the favorites in the popular Heimburg series. Price, in half Rox., \$1.25; paper, 75 cents.

Another book by the famous Spanish novelist Valera, the author of "Pepeita Ximenez" and "Dona Luz," is to be published immediately by D. Appleton & Co. The title is "Don Braulio," and the book has been translated from the Spanish of "Pasarse de Listo" by Clara Bell. It will appear in Appletons' Town and Country Library.



Dep. Sheriff Wheeler
Does Not Care to Live

If He Cannot Have

HOOD'S
Sarsaparilla

It would be difficult to find a man better known in the vicinity of Burlington, Vt., than Mr. R. D. Wheeler of Winooski Falls, the efficient Deputy Sheriff of Burlington county. He says:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:
"Dear Sirs: If Hood's Sarsaparilla cost
\$10.00 a Bottle

I should still keep using it, as I have for the past ten years. With me the question as to whether life is worth living depends upon whether I can get Hood's Sarsaparilla. I don't think I could live without it now, certainly I should not wish to, and suffer as I used to. For over ten years I suffered the horrors of the damned with

Sciatic Rheumatism

for if ever a man suffers with anything in this world it is with that awful disease. It seems to me as if all other physical suffering were compressed into that one. I took about everything man ever tried for it but never got a dollar's worth of help until I began taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I have taken it now pretty regularly for ten years and have no more pain and can get around all right. I have advised a good many to try Hood's Sarsaparilla." R. D. WHEELER, Deputy Sheriff, Winooski Falls, Vt.

Hood's Pills Cure Liver Ills

THE BEST FENCE

For FARMS, GARDENS and ORCHARDS, is
MUNRO'S PICKET WIRE FENCE.

4 ft. Pickets woven in 3, 4 and 5 double galvanized Wire Cables, 50, 55 and 60 cents per rod. It keeps out hens and dogs. The pickets do not fall off. It lasts for 20 years.
MUNRO BROS., WIRE WORKERS,
NEW GLASGOW, N. S.



PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Synopsis of "The General Mining Act,"
Chapter 16, 54th Victoria.

Leases for Mines of Gold, Silver, Coal, Iron,
Copper, Lead, & Other Mines & Minerals.

GOLD AND SILVER.

PROSPECTING LICENSES up to 100 acres (each 150 feet by 250 feet), issued at 50 cts. an area up to 10 acres, and 25 cts. afterwards per acre, good for one year. These Licenses can be renewed for second year, by payment of one-half above amount.

LEASES for 20 years to work and mine, on payment of \$2 an area of 150 feet by 250 feet. Renewable annually at 50 cts. an area in advance.

Royalty on Gold and Silver, 2½ per cent.

MINES, OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.

LICENSES TO SEARCH, good for one year: \$20 for 5 square miles. Lands applied for must not be more than 2½ miles long, and the tract so selected may be surveyed on the Surveyor General's order at expense of Licensee, if exact bounds cannot be established on maps in Crown Land Office. Renewals for second year may be made by consent of Surveyor General, on payment of \$20.

Second Rights to Search can be given over same ground, subject to party holding first Rights, on payment of \$20.

LICENSE TO WORK.—On payment of \$50 for one square mile, good for two years, and extended to three years by further payment of \$25. The lands selected must be surveyed and returned to Crown Land Office.

LEASES are given for 20 years, and renewable to 80 years, at annual rental of \$50 for square mile. The Surveyor General, if special circumstances warrant, may grant a Lease larger than one square mile, but not larger than two square miles.

ROYALTIES.

Coal, 10 cts. per ton of 2,240 lbs.
Copper, 4 cts. on every 1 per cent. in a ton of 2,352 lbs.

Lead, 2 cts. on every 1 per cent. in a ton of 2,240 lbs.

Iron, 5 cts. per ton of 2,240 lbs.
And other Minerals in proportion.

APPLICATIONS can be filed at the Crown Land Office each week day from 9.30 a. m. to 4.30 p. m., except Saturday, when Office closes at 1 p. m.

L. J. TWEEDIE,
Surveyor General.

COMMERCIAL.

Now that the country roads generally have come into good condition again, distribution is once more in its usual state, and there is a pretty satisfactory movement of goods. Still the prevailing cool weather is delaying the purchasing of goods, so that the actual volume of new business is not nearly so large as might be wished. Therefore, while certain lines have been busy, all are very hopeful of what the spring will bring, and the general feeling is good.

In the mechanical trades business has brightened up and spring work is in full swing. A very extensive amount of building is projected, and considerable is already under way. This stimulates many lines of work, and a brisk spring and summer season is evident.

Remittances remain about the same, and are on the whole rather better than was expected.

The *Canadian Grocer*, Toronto, gives the following digest of the Boards of Trade Insolvency Bill:—"The Committee appointed by the Toronto Board of Trade to prepare a scheme of insolvency legislation reported last week to the Council of that body. The bill they submitted is a very lengthy one and goes exhaustively into the matter. It represents an immense amount of work, and is the resultant of much hard thinking, hard argument and great worry. To get the problem clearly stated was no easy matter in itself, but to provide a sufficient solution that would not be inconsistent in any of its parts was a laborious task. The circumstances of the various provinces and of the various trades had to be carefully considered, and oftentimes unanimity was reached only through protracted and heated discussion. There is not much of compromise in the bill, however. It leaves little to anybody's discretion. The discharge clause, the most important matter, provides that there can be no settlement with an insolvent debtor unless by the unanimous consent of the creditors. No mere majority, based either upon numbers or proportion of the total amount of claims against the estate, shall avail to secure a debtor's discharge if one creditor representing one dollar holds out. This is stringent, but it is wholesome. As the law now stands in this province, a minority against a settlement must yield; if this measure becomes law, a majority for settlement must yield, unless it is unanimous. That is, no creditor will be forced to consent to a compromise. The delegates from the Montreal, Hamilton and London Boards of Trade acquiesced in the adoption of this basis, and were parties to the measure that was finally reported by the committee. The committee had the benefit of the best specialist assistance available in the co-operation of such men as B. E. Walker, general manager of the Bank of Commerce; D. R. Wilkie, general manager of the Imperial Bank; E. R. C. Clarkson, trustee and accountant, and other capable outsiders, whom the committee, as authorized in the resolution appointing it, had added to their number."

The lax discharge conditions under which settlements have been secured in the past have been an indirect cause of much mischief. One familiar direct effect is that felt by competitors of the trader who has been permitted to resume business after paying less than 100 cents on the dollar of his total indebtedness. His insolvency was probably due to his own reckless sacrifice of profit to damage the business of a local rival. But there were ends served by those easy settlements that were often overlooked. Creditors saw in such compromises an ally of the combine principle that was very convenient sometimes. Suppose that A fails for a large amount, and owes to ten houses engaged in the same trade in the same province. Let it be further supposed that seven of these houses are strong concerns, and that, having exercised the usual caution of such houses in selecting accounts, their claims against A are on the average small as compared with the average of claims held by the other three, which are assumed to be weak houses; and let the total amount of their claims be very slightly above the total amount of the claims of the other three. Then the former have all the majority of both numbers and amount on their side, and can carry a settlement of 40c. in the dollar if they pull together. Such a settlement would fall upon them lightly as compared with its effect on the other three, because individually the former are financially stronger, and the loss to them is both relatively and absolutely lighter. It can easily be seen that the seven strong houses would have a motive for forcing the three weak ones to a settlement that would put heavy loss upon them, and tend to bear heavily or even destructively upon them as trade competitors of the seven houses in question. Such strategy is probably now and then worked, and the field is widened for the exercise of wire-pulling to this end, when creditors representing other trades are pressed into the service of such designs. It is conceivable in such a case that two houses with small claims may force one rival house with a claim five or six times the amount of their united claim, to a loss that will seriously cripple it in its future competition with them. The manipulators of such a settlement would of course need to enlist on their side a majority of the interests of other trades having claims against the estate. This is combination of the most dangerous sort, and any chance for the reaction of such a principle upon less favored creditors should be guarded against, and is guarded against in the bill proposed by the Toronto committee.

As we previously stated the government will not take up the measure at the present session."

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

	Week May 5.	Previous week.	Weeks corresponding to May 5.			Failures for year to date.
			1891	1890	1889	
United States	166	147	166	152	174	1892 1891 1890 1889
Canada	41	19	31	26	29	

DRY GOODS.—The cool weather has continued to have the opposite of an inspiring effect on business in the line of spring goods, but otherwise there has been a fair amount of activity. Prices of all lines are firm. Travellers who are out send in a fair quantity of sorting-up orders, but report that they

find little or no disposition on the part of country merchants to "stock up" with summer and fall goods. The facilities for intercommunication are now-a-day so complete that retailers do not require to, nor do they, carry as heavy stocks as they did in the past. In fact they find that it is an advantage to keep light stocks, as they can receive fresh goods to fill out at a few hours' notice, and thus have their display bright and attractive.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The market for pig iron is quiet but steady. Warrants in Glasgow are again weaker, being quoted at 40s. 11d., or 3d. below the closing price a week ago. In London spot copper is 5s. per ton higher, and tin is 2s. 6d. per ton lower. Other metals are unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market is unchanged, the demand being still very moderate and holders showing very little disposition to force sales. The oatmeal market is dull and heavy with little or no business doing. A fair amount of business is doing in feed and bran at steady prices. Beer-bohm's cable reports cargoes afloat of wheat and corn firmly held, but not active. At Liverpool spot wheat and corn appear to be weaker. The Liverpool public cable says:—"Wheat quiet, demand poor, holders offer moderately; corn steady with a fair demand. In Chicago quotations for wheat advanced 3½c. and great excitement has prevailed. The cause was continued reports of sustained wet weather, which it was feared might injure the coming crop."

PROVISIONS.—Locally a fair movement is reported in pork and smoked meats, but lard is neglected. Prices here are not changed. In Chicago the provision and hog markets have been strong, and those for cattle and sheep slow. Quotations at Liverpool have not changed.

BUTTER.—No alteration has occurred in the butter situation since our last. New stock is coming in more freely, but receivers push it off as rapidly as possible, preferring to make concessions in order to have none on hand when the grass-fed stock commences to come in. Old butter is practically out of the market, holders having succeeded in clearing out their stocks pretty well—but, it is understood, some of them at very low prices. A Montreal report is as follows:—"The slight scarcity of new dairy butter experienced by some dealers last week has been followed by more liberal supplies, and values are now decidedly easier; sales of Eastern Townships being reported at 19c. to 20c., Brockvilles at 18c. to 19c., and Western at 16c. to 17c. New creamery has been placed at 21c. to 22c. Roll butter is in large supply, and during the past few days receivers have found it imperative to force it on the market, as grocers will not look at it after the warm weather sets in. Large quantities of Western rolls have been sold at 16c., but buyers who were offered fresh stock at 15½c. yesterday left, and did not return, and a fair quotation to-day is from 15c. to 16c. The grass flavor in tub butter will soon be relished." A London correspondent writes:—"The market for butter has been extremely dull, and buyers have had their own way pretty much, the scarceness of fine Normandies having no effect on rates nominally quoted 110s. to 116s. There is no American here and little Colonial, what there is of Australian and New Zealand selling slowly at 80s. to 100s. The Irish grass butter season has opened with every appearance of a favorable run for producers, and it is expected that the out-turn will be larger this year than ever before, so that there will be a flood of good butter from now until July from the Emerald Isle, while in diminished though far from small quantity we shall be supplied thence with grass butter well on into November. This is a long way from being a satisfactory prospect to shippers abroad, who will have inevitably to face low levels of price during the next two or three months, unless some at present unexpected factor crops up to alter the situation. Ireland's export trade to hot climates is increasing, in consequence of the keeping qualities of the grassified product, and there is consequently looked to be a large tinning business done this summer which may more or less affect the aggregate of the market placings." Mr. D. Hislop, of the firm of Hislop & Meldrum, Montreal, who has just returned from an extended visit to England and Scotland, in a recent interview said:—"The Australians are pushing their butter trade, and have advantages which make it hard for the Canadians to compete with them. The Government not only gives a bounty on the exports from Australia, but gives an extra bonus if the butter sells above a certain figure, thus encouraging not only the export of butter, but the export of the best grades. This butter is packed in square boxes, which are lined with waxed paper, and is as good as any butter made in this country. There is butter made in Canada, however, which is just as good as the best entering the English market. Mr. Hislop will strongly recommend the Canadian creameries to adopt the idea of lining their tubs with wax paper, which keeps the butter in much better condition. The idea meets with much favor in England."

CHEESE.—There has been no change in the local cheese market. No new has come to hand and what little old com's forward is of inferior quality. The consumptive demand is extremely slow, so that practically no business is doing here. A report from Montreal is as follows:—"There is more business doing, and several lots will go forward by this week's steamers, costing about 10½c to 10¾c, but they can be bought cheaper to-day, sales in the country having transpired at 9½c to 10c; about 800 boxes being reported sold in the Belleville section at 9½c to 10c, with sales at 10c in the Brockville district. Considerable cheese has been contracted for first half of May in the Belleville and Kingston sections at 10c. Quite a lot of April cheese has been turned out this season which shippers state will be in excess of last year's make for that month. Since our last report a better demand has set in on the other side; but latest cable advices report the market in Liverpool again dull and easy, the low price of new cheese having frightened buyers. Freight are quoted at 20s to 25s." A letter from London says:—"Notwithstanding that some late makes of Canadian cheese have been allowed to go at easier figures, the really fine parcels held by some houses here are still kept for extreme figures, and 58s to 62s is the firm rate of quotation, while, unless the opening of the season has been supplied with

too much first-class stuff, a consummation hardly to be expected, I should not be surprised to see rates go even higher, though it is to the interest of the shippers the margin should not be too great just now."

Eggs are coming in quite freely and good fresh ones may be quoted in round lots at about 10 cents per dozen—they are worth about 12 cents at retail. In fact the supply is now fully equal to if it does not exceed the demand, and as from now on the supply is likely to be increased, our people will probably soon be in a position to export considerable quantities to England and the United States. In Montreal the receipts of eggs are reported to be still liberal, but the demand is sufficient to keep stock well cleaned up and the market in consequence rules steady at 10½c. to 11c., choice stock bringing 11½c. in single cases. The offerings in the country are large and the average price about 10c. f. o. b. the cars. A correspondent writing from London says: "Eggs have been quiet, and with a steady consumptive demand prices have undergone no alteration. Taking the cost price of eggs in Montreal and Ontario just now, it would seem that the export basis is not anywhere near reached; and if shippers send too freely in the present state of the market, they are likely to get nipped, as it will be difficult to get cost price from now until June, when the shipments from Ireland fall off. The novelty of the Canadian shipments has worn off to some extent, and the recklessness of some shippers in mixing their consignments and sending along limed eggs to a market sick of them has not been forgotten by those who were sufferers here at the end of the season a few months back. It is a great pity to spoil a good trade by mistakes like this, and it is to be hoped that in the season now opening—which will be one of anxiety and care to every shipper in the Dominion, no matter in what department, owing to the hard competition that will have to be faced—every care will be taken to keep up the reputation some brands of Canadian eggs deservedly enjoy, while no effort should be spared to retrieve the character of such as have suffered by the errors of the past. I am speaking now in the interests of this trade, which should grow to be one of considerable value to the Dominion, and which I have every confidence that, with judicious handling and fair dealing, it is bound to go on increasing and augmenting in profit to the exporter. I certainly think it necessary to strike a note of warning to those who may be heedless of the danger of extinction they bring on the whole trade by their, perhaps, thoughtlessness. We can take a reliable, sound article; we don't want a stale or inferior stuff. There is plenty of that *ex-Continent* every day. Irish eggs are quoted from 5s. 4d. to 6s. It should be noted by Canadian exporters that it is with these eggs they will chiefly come into competition, especially at Liverpool, and the rate given leaves very little margin."

NOVA SCOTIAN APPLES IN LONDON—We take the following from a London letter bearing date April 23rd:—"There have been some good sales of apples this week, in which Nova Scotians have come out very well. A number of the latter came into competition with one of the early consignments of Tasmanian and New Zealand, and came very well out of the ordeal, their prices being far and away comparatively better. Tasmanians sold from 7s. 9d. to 15s. 6d. per case, the latter exceptional rate for some very good Ribston Pippins. The following is the account sale of the Nova Scotians, all Nonpareils:—3 bbls., A. Barnes', at 21s. per bbl.; 19 Wm. Miller's, 13 J. W. Bath's, and 15 C. Marshall's, at 20s.; 14 S. Chute's, 15 C. Marshall's, and 11 J. Marshall's, at 19s. 6d.; 12 R. Bath's, and 7 A. C. Chute's, at 18s. 6d.; 5 R. Bath's, and 9 C. Marshall's, at 18s.; 5 J. Marshall's at 17s. 9d.; 4 A. C. Chute's at 17s.; and 4 bbls sundry marks at 13s. per bbl."

DRIED FRUIT.—There has been a rather improved enquiry for dried fruit during this week and some small orders have been put through. Holders are taking a firmer position on all stock that is not wretchedly poor, and buyers have hardly realised the alteration in the position. Prices here remain about the same as they were. Advices from New York state that there is a better enquiry there, and that currants are stiffer and raisins more active. Sales are quoted of layers about 5½c., and off stalk at 3c. to 4c.

SUGAR.—Our local market is quiet so far as the refineries are concerned and wholesale grocers are not very active as yet as the season is early. The sugar markets all over are very weak, and prices in many cases are actually lower. Best firsts in London are 1½d. lower than last week, being quoted at 12s. 9d. for spot and 12s. 10½d for June; cane is quiet but steady. In New York the market sagged off a little, but has become firmer again on the understanding that the Sugar Trust were going to Washington to protect the interests of the monopoly. Mail advices from Cuba state that the demand for raws is very dull, and that a good deal will be sent forward for sale; but the bulk of this will be shipped to England in preference to the States, as the "one buyer" in the latter place is not a good feature for goods on consignment; the consequence of this is that England is likely to be over-supplied with raw, and the States may have too little for their wants.

MOLASSES.—Nothing is doing in molasses here at present. The Montreal *Trade Bulletin* says:—"In molasses there have been some small sales at 34c. on spot, and some of the stock lying at Quebec is being brought up for this market. To arrive sales have been made at 29c. to 30c. A circular has been issued which puts the price of molasses at the Islands at 11c, but we hear of two orders being cabled at equal to 11½c., one of which met with no response, while the other was answered by a message saying that the price at the Islands was 12c., and it was firm at that."

TEAS.—The demand for low black teas is good but the stocks on hand are small. Some orders are also being booked for high grade blacks, the general position of affairs being satisfactory to sellers. There is not much doing in Japans. A cablegram from Yokohama announces the opening of the market there, purchases being made at \$30 to \$44 per picul. The quality is said to be inferior to that of last year.

COFFEES.—Locally we have nothing to report as to coffees, except that stocks on hand are very small and prices are unchanged.

FISH.—We have nothing new to report as to the general local fish situation, all sorts of dried, pickled, or otherwise cured fish are not in demand, and what little work might have been done in the way of handling fish has been practically stopped by the strike of the fish laborers, referred to in these columns last week, and which still continues. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, May 11.—"The close of the season in the line of smoked fish occurred a few days ago with sales of finnan haddies at 6½c. to 7½c. Other kinds are nominally quoted as follows:—Yarmouth blasters per 60 box \$1 to \$1.10; St. John blasters, per 100 box, 80c. to \$1; boneless cod, large bxs. 6c. to 7c. do. small do. 7c. to 8c.; finnan haddies 6½c. to 7½c. The season for pickled fish was brought to a close by the clearance of green cod reported by us last week and prices are nominal all round." Gloucester, Mass., May 11.—"We quote mixed fish for curing, col. \$2 for large, \$1.25 for small; cusk \$1.40; hake 50s; haddock 80c.; fresh shore cod \$1.85 per cwt.; haddock 90c.; fare sales of Georges cod \$3.62 and \$4 for large and \$2.75 for small; Bank \$3.25 and \$2.25; ripe cod \$3.50 and \$2.50 for large and small; last fare sale of halibut 8c. and 6c. per lb. for white and gray; fresh alewife bait \$1.25 per hundred; refrigerator do \$1.30 per cwt.; fresh clam bait \$9 per bbl.; mackerel in round lots from first hands as follows: Large rimmed 3's \$13 to \$13.50 per bbl.; medium 3's \$10.50 to \$11 per bbl.; large plain 3's \$12 per bbl.; plain medium 3's \$9.50 to \$10 per bbl.; small 3's \$7 per bbl.; codfish, large pickled bank \$5.50 to \$5.75 per qtl.; medium \$3.50 to \$3.75 per qtl. as to quality. Jobbing prices for mackerel as follows: Small plain 3's \$10 per bbl.; small rimmed do. \$11; medium rimmed 3's \$14; medium shore 2's, scarce, \$19 to \$19.50; large shore 1's \$26; blasters \$30. New Georges codfish at \$6.25 per qtl. for large, and small at \$5; Georges cured do. \$6.25; Bank \$6 for large and \$4 for small; Shore \$5.25 and \$5 for large and small; Bank \$7; medium \$5; cured cusk at \$4.25 per qtl.; hake \$2; haddock \$2.00; mackerel \$3.00; pickled fish cured do. \$4.25 per qtl.; Labrador herring, split, \$4 per bbl.; round \$3; pickled codfish \$6; haddock \$5; halibut heads \$3.50; sounds \$13; tongues and sounds \$12; tongues \$11; alewives \$3.50; trout \$14; Halifax salmon \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16." Port of Spain, Trinidad, April 27.—"The demand for codfish has fallen off, and there is still a portion of the landings referred to in our last in consignee's hands unsold. The steamers *Taymouth Castle* and *Arcuna* brought considerable supplies, and the *Mistletoe* has just arrived with a large cargo from Newfoundland, which is now on offer. Large fish have been quite scarce, and for a small shipment *ex Taymouth Castle* we obtained \$30 per drum, and note sale of 100 casks superior extra large Newfoundland cure *ex Arcuna* at \$27 to \$30. Small and medium fish are plentiful, and move very slowly, although freely offered at \$20 to \$24 per cask. Good mackerel are saleable, but there is now a very limited outlet for other descriptions of pickled fish."

Did it ever occur to you to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best spring medicine? Try a bottle this season. It will do you good.

LYCEUM • THEATRE.

ZERA SEMON, Lessee and Manager.

Fourth Week, Monday, May 16

3-NEW STARS-3

JAMES BAISLEY.

MAE BAISLEY.

GEORGE WILSON.

Second Week of

WALTER MACK & GRACE MARSTON,

In their Great Change Act.

CONNERS and MASON,

Knockabout Comedians.

J. A. MADDEN and M. F. MADDEN.

Still with you.—ED. KELLEY.

See the Funny After Piece.

THE BABY ELEPHANT!

Don't forget that PRESENTS will be Given Away Every Night.

Admission 25 Cts. Reserved Seats 35 Cts.

Don't forget our Ladies' and Children's Matinee every Saturday Afternoon.

Prof. Semon has taken great pains in securing the Best Talent obtainable. They are all Specialty Leaders and the Cream of American Vaudeville.

MY FRIEND'S STORY.

(Continued.)

He follows the figur. dreamily with his eye around and around in flowering convolutions until in the centre is a bright copper N. That is a curious design. Now the moon wheels along as he dreams, and at last one long beam ends on the glittering copper N. It is strange, but somehow it fixes his attention. It looks familiar. It dawns upon him. His heart beats tumultuously, and on his knees he creeps to it. He touches it with a reverent, trembling hand, and then says in a gasping tone:

"Across the room is another pattern of this arabesque, and in its centre is another copper N."

What a sight! The bloody, disheveled wretch, the rich floor covered with ornament, the wheeling beam of light! Square across the room he creeps, and, measuring the distance with his eye, lies down and gropes with his hand.

"Here it is. Another copper N!" And his head whirls in a mad waltz, and again he becomes unconscious. How long he lies thus he never knows, but as the moon sank and the dull dark precedes the light he stands shivering on the pavement and looking up at the smoldering ruins of a palace. The wind whistles through the open casements, and dully, from time to time, is heard the fall of loosened blocks of stone or masses of brick.

"I shall know it again if I live," he says, with chattering teeth, and creeps away.

He passes a group of night-hawks with haggard eyes, and as they see his smeared face and wrapping of tapestry, they merely shout to him as he passes: "Down with the Aristocrats!"

He shouts a hoarse reply and passes on. They find him asleep on the steps of the American Legation, and the servants are about to call for *gendarme* to carry him away, when I recognize him.

"For Heaven's sake, Smith, what is the matter?"

"The Commune," he whispers, and faints again.

Aimee comes in during the morning, and then we have a time. She must wash his bruised head. He must be cared for in a royal manner, and, sobbing and singing, the girl manages to work herself more intensely in love than ever; and Smith—well, he acts as though he would be willing to pass through a worse siege if he might have the same nurse. She even attempts to console him by humming his favorite air, and makes of it a cross between the "Marseillaise" and a waltz. This was a strange scene for a staid respectable office of an American Minister, and I confess I regarded it with some doubt. On my sofa the sorrowful victim of the Commune; in an office-chair at his side Mademoiselle Aimee. But war and siege and the Commune produce strange scenes. But was thrown into confusion by the announcement that the Marquis Larue asked instant audience of me. I received him at the door all smiles and suavity, and he said in a friendly tone:

"Ah, I perceive here my niece, Mademoiselle Aimee. I came instantly to the Quartier St. Germain when I heard of the lamentable end of Lieutenant Boh. Aimee, my child, come home with me. I extend my arms; my heart is open;" and with a sigh he drew out his snowy cambric handkerchief and applied it to his eyes.

Aimee arose and glared upon him with anger flashing from her eyes.

"Monsieur, the American is my friend. It was the wish of my father. I remain here."

"Ah, Aimee, but the world will talk. You must remember your birth. You must trust your uncle;" and he tried to look friendly and compassionate.

"Never!" said Aimee. "I will never trust you. I say no more now. Leave me in peace."

"Perhaps Monsieur the American can show by what right he detains my niece? He will have a chance to explain it at the Palais de Justice;" and he grinned with anger.

"Monsieur," said I, "I had strict orders from Lieutenant Boh to care for his daughter if he should die. In particular he warned me to beware of Marquis Larue. You perceive this is the office of the American Minister, and under the Stars and Stripes all shall be protected alike. I will make no explanation unless it be to a government which puts a demand in legal form."

"I see," he hissed in answer. "Well, adieu, Mademoiselle. Wait until the *canaille* is put down. Wait until a better class come into power, and then we will see who will govern my niece. Remember, Mademoiselle, I wanted to be your friend. If I be your enemy it is because you choose it." And he left us white with anger.

CHAPTER VIII.

When Napoleon Smith returned to his company a pleasant surprise awaited him. After he had explained his sorry appearance and torn uniform, he was instantly installed as the hero of the hour. He had lived through a raid of the Commune and had come out alive, and it was a miracle. But at the regimental parade in the afternoon, when he had been rehabilitated and shone in a new uniform and white cross-belts, he was startled to hear his name read aloud in a general order. What was to come now? A trial for desertion, or a drumming from the ranks for his absence of a few days while under the gentle treatment of Aimee at the Consulate? At last he was called to the front, and, with a half-dozen others, was right and left faced and marched to the centre in front of the gorgeous Adjutant. "Now for it," he thought. Then the Adjutant advanced and fixed in his

button-hole the Ribbon of the Legion of Honor, and placed in his hands a commission as Lieutenant. He heard read something about the sortie of the 20th and the spiking of two siege-guns, and then the tears blurred his vision and his heart swelled tumultuously. Ah! how well these French know how to make soldiers fight. Pity that they had not had leaders to wisely organize them and lead them to victory in 1870 as in other years. Other honors were conferred on the rest of the files of men at his side, and, then, outward face, march, and he was in his place in the ranks. When the companies broke ranks in the company streets, the French enthusiasm broke loose. Howls and yells, with cries of "*Viva la Americaine!*" filled the air. Our hero was flushed with happiness, and his last franc went down to the nearest cafe for wine and cigars for the merry comrades.

The next morning he was summoned to the presence of General Trochu. After passing the guards at the door he reached the office of the great General, who was only to hold Paris by the bravest defence man ever made, and at last yield to the inevitable and surrender. But in that short, decisive campaign he was fated to be the leader who should make French valor show once more at its brightest. As our hero entered he noticed the look of weariness on the commander's face as he bent over a map of Paris and its fortifications. Hopeless despair was written in every careworn wrinkle on his face, but it was the dangerous despair of the feline race, which shows in spasmodically working claws and gleaming teeth. A dozen subordinate officers stood about him, respectfully waiting for orders. With a hasty word and deprecating motion of the hand he dismissed them all from the room. When he was alone with his visitor he turned his chair and faced him. He looked with wonder for a time and then said:

"You are Napoleon Smith?" "Yes, General."

"Ha, Smith, do you know who you resemble in features?"

"Yes, General."

"Was it for that they called you Napoleon Smith?"

"No, General; I was named so in infancy."

"Will you tell me why?"

"It is a long story, General, and I would rather not. I am not ashamed of the name, and, so far, the name has not been ashamed of me."

"I have heard so, and it is for that reason I send for you. You were in the American army in the last great war?"

"I was, General."

"And I saw you in the sortie of the 20th, in front of Mont Rouge?"

"Yes, General."

"Well, come here and look at this map. Do you see here at this point the works of the enemy are very near. At this point the line is yet far away. In this space between the lines Uhlans burn cottages and put villages to ransom. In this open space have formed bands of robbers who rob the living and dead. It is the advantage of the German to thus terrify the people and make them miserable, but to allow it is the shame of France. Behold here, too, are spots from which Paris may be shelled and destroyed. You are intelligent and may be trusted. I wish you to take a detail of ten men and make reconnoissance as secretly as possible along the St. Denis road, and as far as possible between the lines, and discover for me if any advance is prepared for, and if possible discover the parties of irresponsible persons who rob and torment the people. I could trust my own people to fight, but see—to-day a Frenchman is an Orleanist, to-morrow an Imperialist, and, bah! next day a Communist. Curse the Commune!" and his lips trembled with anger.

"But my American friend, am I asking too much if I tell you to watch and see if you cannot find the villain and traitor who carries to the Germans the news of preparation for every sortie I make, so that I shed French blood like water in vain?" And he sighed.

"General," said Smith, "it is what we call in America a roving commission. Give me a furlough for a week and a pass through every line of our army, and I will try to bring you some news; or if I do not come back you will know I have died in good company with my detail of French soldiers."

"Said like an American! And see, I have written in the pass, 'Captain Smith will pass to and fro as he may wish through every arm of the service, and all guards, until further orders.—TROCHU, General.'"

"Lieutenant Smith, not Captain," said our hero, blushing. "It may make comment, and cause delay if the guards see the mistake."

"My friend, if I write it Captain, it will be Captain. It is no mistake;" and the general swung around in his chair and resumed his study of the map. Napoleon Smith saluted and went out.

The terrors of legitimate warfare are always supplemented by the lawless acts of mercenary wretches who hang on the outskirts of an army to enrich themselves by the blood and suffering of patriots who lay all on the altar of their country. What is left by the tax-collector who gathers money to support the army is gathered up by the camp-follower or the wild, dashing cavalry of the enemy. The guerilla, like the jackall, follows to lick the bones left by the lions of the army. The old men and children and weak women fall victims to the cowardice which hides from the face of the soldier, but is brave in the presence of the weak and unprotected. The scourge of the peasantry of France was the Uhlans. If we condemn the British for invoking the aid of savage Indian hordes in our own revolution, or the same nation for arming the Sepoys in India, what shall we say of the half-savage Uhlans used by Germany in the Franco-Prussian war? They fell upon France like locusts. Every scene of rural felicity was marred by these screaming, shouting savages. They rode like Centaurs, and had roving commissions to levy tribute and frighten France into subjection. Vineyards were forgotten with their vintage, and grain was trampled into the earth. Smoke went up from burning villages where some drunken Uhlans had met his death, or the village was ransomed by the paying of its last franc as the price of indemnity from destruction. Added to this list of

terrors for non-combatants was the raid of the local robber. Shivering travellers were left naked, and covering villagers spoke in whispers of the bandit and his followers. Who was in every case?—"Le Noir."

No one could describe him. No one seemed to have seen him, and yet on every hand his terror was manifest. He, too, had his system of indemnity and ransom, and villagers and travellers whispered, "It is Le Noir."

Into this pandemonium of suffering and death between the lines our hero emerged as he passed the last videttes of the French guards on the next morning. The weary and disheartened soldiers looked with curiosity on the little detail of officer and a dozen men as they passed down the road out of sight. It had all the sadness of an unspoken farewell, and our new Captain seemed to appreciate the danger of his mission. The wintry sun was just coming into sight as he emerged on the disputed territory between the lines. Here and there he passed the still smoking remains of a farmhouse. The trees cut away for fuel by friend or foe, and along the hedges an occasional domestic fowl ran in fear. At one point the ground was furrowed thickly with recent graves. The white frost was resting on the frozen clay where it was rounded up over German or Frenchman who had fallen here in terrible conflict. Turning aside from the highway, Smith led his little company toward a cottage still standing in a field at the left. It was apparently deserted. No smoke arose from the chimney, and the fences, torn down about it, showed how it had been ground between the two armies until it became untenable. Here for a time our hero determined to wait until he could ascertain the location of the German videttes and the roads he was expected to guard or reconnoitre.

"My men," said he, "we are to be careful, and I have selected each one of you for his wisdom and courage. You must depend on me and obey me, and then we shall go back to Paris with honor and with information of value to our General. Jacques, you will take your musket, load it carefully, and then advance through the little wood in front and see what is beyond. Then come back and report. Francois, you will go over the hill yonder toward the enemy, and go forward until you discover where are the videttes, and if possible the army. Then come back and report."

The two soldiers silently marched away, and the rest of the little company sat down to rest in the door-yard of the cottage. Contemplatively the little band munched their scanty morning ration of hard bread and waited for the return of the scouts. Francois returned first, and reported that on passing over the hill to the front he had come upon the vidette of the German army, who was comfortably ensconced in a clump of bushes smoking a long pipe. Lying down and listening, Francois had discovered that the roads were being prepared to bring forward heavy guns to the hill in front.

"Very good, Francois," said Smith; "you have done well," and he made a memorandum on a map he carried in his pocket.

Very soon Jacques came in from the little wood in front with his cap very much on one side, and his musket carried in a very military and precise manner.

"Monsieur le Captain," said he, "it is a little village beyond the wood, St. Marie le Brun, and it has a famous cabaret."

"I knew it by the cock of your shako," said Smith. "What else?"

The Uhlans have been there, and a good many who ran away from them are dead in the road. The houses are closed, and I had to pound on the door of the cabaret a long time before mine host appeared. He has good wine," and Jacques drew a long-necked bottle out of his pocket. A laugh went around the circle, and Jacques was voted the king of scouts and general of the commissariat.

"We will visit the village," said Smith, "and learn more of these Uhlans. I wish to make their acquaintance." Hurriedly slinging their accoutrements, they went through the woods and entered the village. Here and there a shutter was carefully opened as they passed. Some of the houses were pierced by the heavy solid shot of the siege-guns. A few bullet-marks were on the walls of the houses, and how silent was the little village as it rested horror-stricken beneath the bare bows of the chestnut trees! As they halted in front of the little village hostelry, Smith heard a familiar voice within.

"Hang her right here behind the bar. That 'ere is a genuine American chromo of Cleopatra in her golden barge as she appeared after using the Sun-flower soap only six months. These 'ere little yaller bills are in French and will tell you all about it. Save the wrappers till you get—"

"What the devil!" said Smith; "it is my old friend of the Commune."

"Right you are," said Sturgis. "So you got out all right, eh?"

"Yes, but what under the blue canopy are you doing here between the lines? Great guns, man, you will be picked up by either side and hung for a spy!" and Smith looked angry.

"Business is like a handcart, and all it wants is pushing. Between the lines I get the bulge on both armies, and the Teuton and the Gaul both alike gaze with rapture on the advertising cards of the Great Sunflower Soap Company. Try a cake. It will wash, shave or shampoo. It makes the skin soft, the gums hard and the conscience tender. It removes freckles, tan, pimples and warts. Every cake weighs a pound, and every pound makes a family happy," and Sturgis winked profoundly.

"That's all right," said Smith, "and it's all very funny; but, my friend, you are too brave a man to fool your life away here. Believe me, I am grateful for your kindness last week, and take my advice and get back to Paris."

"Thanks, Lieutenant. Perhaps I have my duties in Paris and a mission as well as yourself. All the same I thank you." And Sturgis spoke seriously.


"The Uhlans! the Uhlans!" shouted the soldiers at the door.

(To be continued.)

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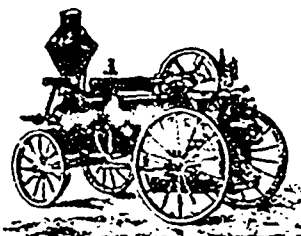
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Jobbing promptly executed in best Mechanical
Style, in Country as well as City, at Lowest possible
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MINING.

H. S. McKay's paper on the Killag Gold District, which was read before the Nova Scotia Institute of Science and published in the *Morning Herald*, has been strongly criticised by John E. Hardman and George W. Stuart in lengthy letters to that journal. In the *Herald* of May tenth Mr. McKay hits back with considerable force; and contends as is now generally admitted that most of the mines that have proved failures would have turned out valuable if understood and worked scientifically and intelligently.

Mr. McKay's original paper on the Killag Gold District, which has provoked the discussion, while possessing undoubted merit, was marred by its tone of assertion, and lacked the dignity and calm impressive reasoning that generally distinguish scientific articles. It apparently reflected severely on George W. Stuart, who had discovered the lead after years of patient work and no small outlay of cash, and drew from the latter gentleman an able defence of his connection with the mine. Mr. McKay in his last letter disclaims all intention of attacking Mr. Stuart, whom he compliments highly, and this should remove from the discussion an unpleasant personal feature.

Giving Mr. McKay due credit for what he has already accomplished at Killag, it is still apparent that results as yet hardly justify his claims of success. A year's actual mining work will yet be required to prove the soundness of his theories, and we hope his reward may be commensurate with his undoubted enterprise and originality.

The discussion will do much good, and we shall watch for further letters with keen interest, as the parties involved in the controversy are all prominently connected with gold mining, and what they write should be worthy of careful perusal.

MOOSELANDS.—Through an unfortunate typographical error in our last issue the yield of gold at the preliminary crushing of the new mill of the Mooselands Gold Mining Company was placed at two instead of ten ounces, the correct yield.

Another session of the Local Legislature has been brought to a close, and nothing appears to have been done towards establishing a Provincial Assay Office, nor was a grant made to defray the expense of a mineral collection for the World's Fair.

GOLD RIVER.—Preliminary arrangements made to work the Neptune Gold Mine in the Gold River District by thoroughly practical mining men have been abruptly terminated, as it was found the injunction had not been dissolved. There is work ahead for the legal fraternity.

CAPE BRETON.—Considerable prospecting work was done at Middle River and its vicinity last year and work will soon be resumed. Nothing of special value has yet been discovered, but hard work may result in the unearthing of paying lodes.

The Boulder *Tribune and Camera* of April 20th, published at Boulder, Colorado, has been handed us by Mr. G. A. Huestis. In it we note that the Orphan Boy Mine, Copper Rock Camp, has been yielding some wonderfully rich ore. "Here are the figures:

"First grade showing free gold 3,898.8 ounces gold, trace silver, value per ton \$77,976.00.

Second grade. Clean iron cubes 182 ounces of gold—value per ton \$3600.

Good judges have been estimating the value of the last strike at from \$500 to \$1000 per ton. These figures are not in it now and the whole 3-foot ore body may run up to \$5000 per ton or even higher.

Such an immense deposit of high grade ore was never known before in Boulder County or in the State."

At the half-yearly meeting of the General Mining Association in London, the chairman moved the adoption of the report, and said he thought, on the whole, he might describe it as fairly satisfactory, more especially as they were able to pay a dividend which was 25 per cent. more than they paid last year—namely, 8s. per share instead of 6s. He did not say that was very brilliant; but, considering that they had not had the active demand that might have been expected, and the era of low prices that had set in, not only in coal, but in every other article of commerce, he did not think the result of their operations was unsatisfactory. He thought £4, at which their shares of £8 stood in the market, did not represent their actual value; for, taking the last ten years, they had paid on an average 7s. a share, which, with the shares at £4, worked out at 9 per cent. The motion was carried unanimously. The retiring director (W. S. Cunard) was re-elected, as was also W. B. L. Atkins (the author).

NOVA SCOTIA COAL ROYALTY.—We lately mentioned that the government of Nova Scotia proposed increasing the royalty collected on coal sold from crown mines. The legislature has authorized the increase, though everything was done by the lessees to make it plain that the bill was a breach of contract and trampled on vested rights. The opinions of the best lawyers in the province were unequivocally on the side of the lessees, and clearly laid down the principle that as a matter of contract the legislature had no right to increase the royalty during the currency of the leases. Still, the legislature has so enacted, for they have the power, a power to override vested rights happily not possessed by our state legislatures. Many of the members who as supporters of the government had to vote for the measure, disliked so doing, for they felt they were treating in bad faith

the capitalists of their own and other countries who had been encouraged by earlier legislation to invest in mining enterprises, and whose expenditure had done so much to develop the resources of Nova Scotia. These members saw that a scandal had been created, though how grave it is they have not yet realized, and they had added to the bill a clause providing that leases could be obtained for a long term of years at a maximum rate of royalty if lessees agreed to surrender their present leases and pay a still higher royalty. This is all well, but it should be remembered that a government that has once repudiated a positive contract may do it again; it has no moral justice left to restrain it when apparent necessity again suggests a similar course. And our people who may contemplate investing in that country should clearly understand the inherent weakness of any contract made with a legislature possessing this undoubted power. But if our capitalists will venture into a country given to repudiation, they may, if they are careful, obtain protection by insisting to have in their lease a clause that will enable them in the event of dispute to go before the courts. The courts of Nova Scotia are without suspicion; but without express agreement the government of Nova Scotia will never allow its lessees to take them into court, and our people who venture their money down there should never forget this.

Although the legislature of Nova Scotia has passed this high-handed act, the lessees are not without hope of redress; they look for disallowance by the Governor-General, and they look to get a case into court on some technicality when the endeavor is made to collect the increased royalty. Pay quietly they will not; on this question they are united as they never have been before, and we expect to hear a great deal more on this struggle between vested rights and legislative power before a settlement is reached. —N. Y. Coal Journal, May 4.

THE SPEAKMAN WATER CARTRIDGE.—In a paper read before a recent meeting of the Federated Institute of Colliery Managers, Mr J. J. Speakman said:—There was no direction in which improvements had been greater or attention more fixed than in that of explosives. After carefully examining the results of the many tests that had been made, it seemed not too much to say that amongst them the water cartridge, as used with gunpowder, might be fairly classed amongst the safest types. The comparative ease and safety with which colliers could handle gunpowder (which for so long a time was almost the only explosive), its freedom from gases injurious to health, the completeness with which the water extinguished the flame when the cartridge was properly made and placed in the hole, and, above all, the generally correct estimate a collier could form of the quantity required in a shot so as to yield the largest quantity of round coal, seemed to point to gunpowder being reinstated in the estimation of mining engineers and becoming again almost the sole explosive used in mines. Many and various experiments had been made for the prevention of flame as produced from ordinary charges for bringing down coal to that of the blown-out shot, and to avoid its coming into contact with fire-damp and coal dust. The greatest advance towards safety in coal mining was due to the discovery made by Sir Frederick Abel of using explosives enclosed in a water shield, now known more particularly as the water cartridge. The lecturer was inclined to give Mr. Tonge, who read a paper on the subject before the Manchester Geological Society in 1880, the credit of the invention and use of tin cartridges, and although at first they were not successful, they were used successfully afterwards. Captain M'Nab took out his patent in 1876 for the paper-bag cartridge, which, when used in a proper manner did good work, but did not supply the long-felt want.

Mr. Miles Settle designed a tin cartridge, but it was rather cumbersome, and the difficulty of manipulating it militated against general adoption. Mr. Speakman now submitted a tin cartridge, which, he said, answered every purpose, and was probably the best water cartridge which had yet been before the notice of the public. It was simply worked, and thus enabled every miner to be in the position at any time to use it himself, without the assistance of the shot-firer. A series of tests were recently made at the Bedford Leigh Collieries, near Manchester, in the presence of a number of mining engineers connected with the neighbouring pits, as well as Mr. Saint, Her Majesty's inspector of mines. In these tests the explosive charge used in the cartridge was tonite, and four shots of four ounces each were fired in coal. The experiments were satisfactory, as there was an entire absence of flame, and the coal was brought down in excellent condition. The charge of explosive when in the cartridge lay in such a position as to be almost completely surrounded by water, and by thus placing the charge in the bottom of the cartridge it was claimed that there was a greater head of water for extinguishing any flame that might arise when the charge exploded.

In the discussion which followed, several gentlemen pointed out that it had been proved that under no circumstances could the flame from gunpowder be prevented by water.

A correspondent of the *Financial and Mining Record*, New York, suggests as follows:—"The paragraph taken from the *Butte (Montana) Mining Record*, suggests a novel method of placer mining, and opens up a rich field for enterprise.

We have all heard of the proneness of our English friends to the organization of stock companies (limited) such as 'the Universal Bread and Butter Distributing Company,' etc.; now, here is a chance to organize the 'HEN PLACER GOLD ACCUMULATING COMPANY.' Capital Stock, 100,000 lions. Subscriptions in hens one hen to the share.

There would be no question as to the rapid taking up of the stock. Every farmer's wife would subscribe from one to five hens, and if the product of the Montana hens is a criterion, what a big dividend would be forthcoming, to say nothing of the eggs laid to fill in time.

The Eastern chicken may not know any more about mines and mining than the average Eastern man but, under the instruction of the Montana contingent, would speedily acquire the knack.

It is true (and again characteristic of the Eastern capitalist) that you must kill them before they will pan out anything, but cold corpses of the feathered operatives could be sold to miners and chinamen on the ground and promote a replenishing fund.

I see big money in such an enterprise, and hope to interest some of our capitalists in it. I trust you see sufficient merit in the scheme to advocate it, for which the usual number of shares will be placed where they will do the most good—presumably, in the editor's back yard.

J. A. McConville, who lives on Montana street, killed one of his chickens for dinner, and on cleaning it was surprised to find a quantity of gold nuggets in the crop and gizzard. Having about thirty more chickens on hand, he began killing and examining them. In each of them he found a pro rata of nuggets, the total amount gathered from the thirty-one hens being \$387.50, an average of \$12.50 a head. The gold was sent to the State National Bank and pronounced 18 karats fine. Mr. McConville immediately bought fifty more chickens and turned them out on the gold fields in the vicinity of the hencoop. As an experiment one of them was killed and \$2.80 in gold taken from its inside works, the result of a four day run. Mr. McConville has a virtual bonanza, and expects to be a millionaire before spring if the chickens hold out."

AFTER THE GRIP

And after typhoid fever, diphtheria, pneumonia, or other prostrating diseases, Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what is needed to revive the strength and vigor so much desired, and to expel all poison from the blood. It has had wonderful success in many such cases.

Hood's Pills act especially upon the liver, rousing it from torpidity to its natural duties, cures constipation and assists digestion.

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

GROCERIES.		BREADSTUFFS	
SUGARS.			
Cut Leaf.....	5 3/4	Markets are unchanged here from steady. Corn and oats are considerably dearer West, which may affect the prices of both cornmeal and oatmeal—these are low at present. In fact everything in the food and provision line is cheap, lower in point of fact than for a year or two past.	
Granulated.....	4 1/2 to 4 3/4	Flour	
Circle A.....	4 1/2	Manitoba Highest Grade Patent.....	5.75 to 6.10
White Extra C.....	4 1/2	High Grade Patents.....	5.10 to 5.20
Standard.....	3 1/2 to 3 3/4	Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	4.90 to 5.00
Extra Yellow C.....	3 1/2	Straight Grade.....	4.80
Yellow C.....	3 1/2 to 3 3/4	Good Seconds.....	4.40
TEA.			
Congou Common.....	17 to 19	Graham Flour.....	4.60 to 4.75
Fair.....	20 to 23	Oatmeal.....	4.35 to 4.45
Good.....	25 to 29	Rolled.....	4.40
Choice.....	31 to 33	Kiln Dried Cornmeal.....	2.9 to 3.00
Extra Choice.....	35 to 36	In Bond.....	2.96
Oolong Choice.....	37 to 39	Rolled Wheat.....	5.55
MOLASSES.			
Barbados.....	33	Wheat Bran, per ton.....	21.00 to 21.70
Demerara.....	35 to 38	Middlings.....	23.50
Diamond N.....	48	Shorts.....	22.50
Porto Rico.....	31	Cracked Corn " including bags.....	35.00
Cienfuegos.....	none	Ground O. Cake, per ton.....	36.00 to 38.00
Trinidad.....	31	Moulce.....	24.00 to 28.00
Antigua.....	31	Split Peas.....	4.10
Tobacco, Black.....	45 to 47	White Beans, per bushel.....	1.45 to 1.50
Bright.....	47 to 65	Pot Barley, per barrel.....	3.90 to 4.10
BISCUITS.			
Pilot Bread.....	3.00	Canadian Oats, choice quality w.....	41 to 42
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2	P. E. Island Oats.....	41 to 45
Soda.....	6 1/2	Hay.....	16.00 to 18.00
do in 1 lb boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2	J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head of Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.	
Fancy.....	8 to 15	PROVISIONS.	
HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.			
Apples, per bbl., N. S.....	3.50 to 4.00	Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	12.50 to 13.50
Oranges, Jamaica, brls.....	none	Am. Plate.....	13.00 to 13.50
Florida, per box.....	4.25	Ex. Plate.....	13.50 to 14.00
Lemons, per case.....	4.00 to 4.50	Pork, Mess, American.....	14.10 to 15.00
Cocoanuts, new per 100.....	5.00	American, clear.....	17.50 to 18.00
Onions New Egypt per lb.....	3 1/2	P. E. I. Mess.....	14.50 to 15.00
Canadian, per lb.....	2 1/2 to 3 1/2	P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	14.00 to 14.50
Dates boxes, new.....	5 1/2 to 6	Prime Mess.....	11.50 to 12.50
Raisins Valencia, new.....	5 1/2 to 6	Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	12
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb, new.....	10 to 11	American.....	10 to 11
small boxes.....	9 to 10	Hams, P. F. I., green.....	9
Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	6 to 7	Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	
Bananas.....	2.25 to 3.00	BUTTER AND CHEESE	
C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.			
FISH.			
		Ex Vessel	Ex Store
MACKEREL—			
Extras.....	00.00	22.00	
No. 1.....	00.00	19.00	
2 large.....	60.00	15.00	
2.....	00.00	12.00	
3 large, Reamed.....	0.00	9.00	
3, Reamed.....	0.00	8.00	
3 large, Plain.....	0.00	8.00	
3 Plain.....	0.00	7.00	
Small.....	0.00	6.00	
HERRING.			
No. 1 C. B. July.....	0.00	5.50	
1 Fat, Split.....	0.00	4.25	
1 Fat Round.....	0.00	3.75	
1 Labrador.....	0.00	6.25	
1 Georges Bay.....	0.00	2.25	
1 Bay of Islands.....	0.00	3.50	
Alewives, No. 1.....	0.00	5.50	
SALMON.			
No. 1, F. brl.....	00.00	16.00	
No. 2, F. brl.....	00.00	14.00	
3.....	00.00	13.00	
Small.....			
CODFISH.			
Hard C. R.....	0.00	6.00	
Western Shore.....	0.00	5.75	
Bank.....	0.00	4.75	
Bay.....	0.00	4.25	
Newfoundland.....	0.00	none	
Haddock.....	0.00	3.75	
Hacks & Western.....	0.00	3.75	
Hake.....	0.00	3.00 to 3.25	
Pollock.....		3.00	
Hake Sounds, per lb.....	12 1/2		
Cod Oil, Bergal.....	39	32c.	
SALT.			
Factory Filled.....		\$1.70	
Fine Liverpool, bag, from store.....		60	
Liverpool, F. hhd.,.....		1.50	
Adopt.....		none	
Capit.....		none	
Turks Island.....		none	
Lisbon.....		none	
Coarse W. I.....		none	
Trapan.....		1.80	
Adopt.....		none	
Cheese, Canadian.....		12	
Antigonish.....		12 1/2	



AUSTEN BROS.

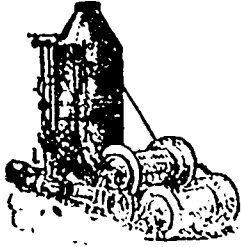
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HALIFAX, N. S.



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WROG IRON PIPE,

CYLINDER and MACHINE OILS,

Picks, Shovels, Steel, Miners' Patent Sperm
Candles, Belting and Hose.

W. & A. MOIR,

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Our Specialty—MARINE ENGINE BUILDING AND REPAIRING.

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MILL, MINING AND STEAMSHIP SUPPLIES.

Agents for GARLOCK'S PATENT PISTON ROD PACKINGS.
Agents for "MAGNOLIA," a Perfect Anti-Friction Metal.

Engine Works, Barrington Street, Halifax.

MACDONALD & CO.

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HALIFAX, N. S.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

PUMPING MACHINERY
FOR MINERS' USE,

IRON PIPES AND FITTINGS, &c.

Roburite.

This is the only explosive ever invented that can in reality be termed

A SAFETY FLAMELESS EXPLOSIVE.

It is not affected in the least by change of temperature; neither Fire, Lightning, Electricity or Concussion can fire it, and nothing but the insertion of the detonator or the cartridges can make it explode. Since its first introduction THERE HAS NEVER BEEN A REPORT OF A SINGLE ACCIDENT OR LOSS OF LIFE either in its use or manufacture. Any explosive containing NITRO GLYCERINE when exposed alternately to moist and dry air is liable to SPONTANEOUS IGNITION, and such is reported against by H. M. Inspector of Explosives 31-NH 90. Hence the terrible accidents which are constantly occurring from the use of Dynamite whereby THOUSANDS OF MINERS HAVE BEEN KILLED.

ROBURITE is also MORE ECONOMICAL TO USE than any other explosive. This has been clearly demonstrated in the ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY FOUR COLLIERIES IN ENGLAND that are using it exclusively, and Miners in Nova Scotia have only to study closely the character of the material to be operated on, and after a little practice will discover that a very small charge of Roburite will do all the work that larger charges had previously been used to do. MORE COAL CAN BE GOTTEN BY ROBURITE AND AT LESS COST than by any other explosive, whilst at the same time ALL RISK OF ACCIDENT IS AVOIDED. These are facts which should be well studied by Managers of Mines and Miners who have any regard for their lives and the comfort and happiness of their wives and children.

Manufactured in Halifax and for sale by

THE CANADA EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, Limited.

Office: No. 2 DUKE ST., HALIFAX, N. S.

MINING.

COAL TRADE.

From Report of L. Madden to the Department of Mines, Year 1891.

FOORD PIT—On one side of the mine the temperature is about 80 degrees and necessitates a considerable quantity of air to keep it cool enough for the men to work, and as they proceed to the dip the gas makes freely, and unless greater power be used, there is no means of increasing the volume of air, and it is necessary to obtain increased airway, the English slopes that were sunk 1700 or 1800 feet have been started sinking again, and a place turned off the north level of the Foord pit to cross-cut the measures and meet the slants, thus as there are two slants when completed, will make a good travelling way and air-way, and give a good field of coal, giving the Foord pit two more seams viz, the Cago pit and four feet seam immediately overlying it, all down-hill for the coal excepting through the tunnel, which will be about 300 or 400 feet, and as the water now finds its way to the Foord pit, they will not experience much difficulty from that source. There has been some five or six places driven into the old works, which would seem to indicate some errors in the old plans; these places had to be built off with iron rails and brick and sand; they have had many difficulties to contend with, but so far every difficulty has been met, and this mine is again assuming its usual appearance.

Third Seam Slopes.—It is understood that the Cago pit and Third Seam are connected by a tunnel some 250 feet in length, and the extension of this tunnel has cut another 4 feet seam of the best coal probably in this country, and a band of iron stone which carries 45 per cent. of iron. It takes time to advance levels and get new works like this opened out, but I am pleased to say that this has been systematically and quickly done. During the year there was a back-balance driven up on the north side of Third seam, and nine boris turned away, and the levels extended a considerable distance beyond.

On the south side there has been a balance with 8 boris worked out nearly, and the levels extended. In the Cago pit seam the levels on north and south side have been rapidly extended and balances driven up.

In the Four Feet Seam the levels are also being extended and places driven up hill. Some of the iron has been taken out and roasted at the mine with satisfactory results. This seam of coal will be worked long wall.

SPRING HILL MINES.—It is unnecessary for me to say anything at length in reference to the explosion which occurred here on the 21st of last February, the investigation having been published in last year's report. I may, however, say there was a large staff of officials employed at this mine, all men of considerable practical experience, some of them extending over a period of thirty years. I was familiar with all of them, and had many private and public interviews with them, but never heard one of them to express fear of any kind in reference to the occurrence of an explosion; they one and all, like myself, appeared fully satisfied that everything was safe. I myself have had 30 odd years' experience in mining, and considered this mine one of the safest in my district; and further I may say, that six men, all good practical miners, most of them holding certificates as underground managers and overmen, were appointed by the workmen to examine the mine, and done so only a day or two previous to the explosion. I was present and read the report the evening before the explosion; they reported everything as satisfactory. The day previous to the explosion I travelled the section of the mine in which the explosion occurred, accompanied by H. Swift, "manager," a man of large practical experience in mining both in this and the old country. We were then both satisfied everything was in good order. The above goes to prove that in our profession of miners we have something yet to learn. As the years roll on our mines are gradually becoming deeper, and the vertical pressure greater, and in my experience as the depth of the mine increases fire damp also increases. It would therefore seem that vertical pressure and atmospheric pressure are both active agencies in liberating gas from the strata, if there be any pent up seeking admission into the work.

It was only two weeks after the explosion when the mine was again being partially worked, the damage underground being slight when we think of the terrible loss of life. These collieries are now comparatively clear of gas. At the working faces there are times when a few inches is found by the fire-boss, more especially in up-hill places where the brattice is not kept close up; but as to gas being in standing places or old work, I never found it, nor do I know of any man who ever did. The overlying strata in Cumberland County does not carry fire-damp like the Pictou County coal seams. The Pictou County coal basin has for its cover bituminous shale, while Cumberland County coal basin has more freestone and fire clay, which accounts for being less gas than in Pictou collieries. Safety lamps is the only kind of light now used in this mine. Explosives are not used.

There has been quite a lot of work done in the air-ways, and the volume of air considerably increased. The new lift which was sunk last year in the East slope has been opened up this year, and levels driven east and west. During the year the West slope has been sunk down 1200 feet. There is also a new lift in the North slope, and one in the East slope 600 feet each, and 1200 feet in the West. Properly speaking, we do not know the extent this lift may be driven westwardly, as every year further developments are made of this seam westerly, until now they are proven for some miles with slight variations southerly, caused by up-throw dikes or faults. Easterly the No. 5 slope is proved to some extent a distance of one mile roughly speaking.

(To be continued.)

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

THE ENGLISH CHAMPIONSHIP.

Play in the third English national draughts tournament began at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, Regent Street, London, April 18. Eleven competitors entered and "reported for action." This made five pairs and a half. On drawing for opponents J. H. Bailey, London, was pitted against F. Dunne, Warrington; B. Woolhouse, London, against A. Jordan, London; F. Tescheleit, London, against J. A. Kear, Jr., Bristol; J. Bishop, Hull, against W. Lewis, Newcastle; J. A. Richmond, Marsden, against R. Freeman, London; and J. A. Kear, Sr., Bristol, was the bye for the first round. Each round comprised six games of unrestricted openings between each pair, or, if any pair was even at the end of six games, two games were to be played, the openings for which were to be balloted. The result of the first round was to leave Jordan, Richmond, Dunne, Tescheleit and Lewis with J. A. Kear, Sr., to go into the second. In this round the players were matched as follows:—Kear, Sr., vs. Lewis, Tescheleit vs. Jordan; and Dunne vs. Richmond. The result of this round was to leave Kear, Sr., Richmond and Jordan to go into the third and final round. They drew for pairs, when Kear, Sr., and Richmond were drawn together, while Jordan had a bye for the first, second and third prizes. For fourth and fifth prizes Dunne and Lewis were paired, and Tescheleit had a bye. Dunne defeated Lewis by winning the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th games. He had thus to play against Tescheleit.

GAME No. 167—"BRISTOL."

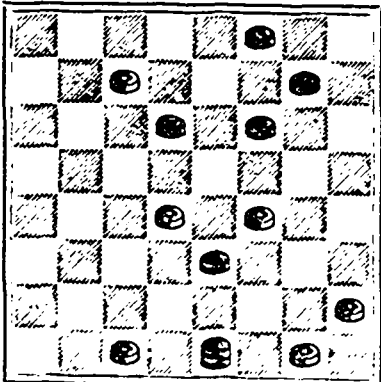
Played by correspondence between T. B. Lynch (white) of S.ubenacadie, and W. Forsyth (black) of Halifax.

11-16	12-16	6-10	3-7
22-17	28-24	30-26	28-24
8-11	8-12	10-17	14-17
17-14	26-23	22-6	22-13
10-17	16-20	2-9	10-14
21-14	31-27	26-22	19-15
9-18	11-16	9-14	16-19
23-14	24-19	18-9	23-16
4-8	6-9	5-14	12-28
24-19	25-22	25-21	drawn.
16-23	1-6	7-10	
27-18	20-25	32-28	

PROBLEM No. 277.

Being an end game between Lewis (black) and Kear, Sr., (white) in the English championship match in London. Second round.

Black men 3, 8, 10, 11, 23, kg. 31.



White men 6, 18, 19, 28, 30, 32.
White to move and win.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 275.—The position was:—Black men on 4, 12, 17, kings 20, 25, 32; white men on 11, 14, 19, 27, kings 5, 7; white to play and draw.
27 24 12-19 7 23 32-27
20-27 11 8 27-9 30 26
19 16 4-11 5 30 drawn.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

UNLIKE ANY OTHER. As much For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use. In 1810

Originated by an Old Family Physician. Think Of It. In use for more than Eighty Years, and still leads. Generation after Generation have used and blessed it. Every Traveler should have a bottle in his satchel. Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Lumbago, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne Liniment a rapid and speedy cure. Should have Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in the house for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Cramps and Pains liable to occur in any family without a doctor. It may cost a life. Relieves all Summer and Winter Complaints. Price, 50c per bottle, 6 bottles for \$2.50, by mail, 75c extra. Sold by all Druggists, L. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

Are a BLOOD BUILDING and NERVE TONIC. They supply in condensed form ALL the substances needed to enrich the Blood and to rebuild the Nerves, thus making them a certain and speedy cure for all diseases arising from impoverished blood, and battered nerves, such as paralysis, spinal diseases, rheumatism, sciatica, loss of memory, erysipelas, palpitation of the heart, scrofula, chlorosis or green sickness, that tired feeling that affects so many, etc. They have a specific action on the sexual system of both men and women, restoring lost vigor.

WEAK MEN (young and old), suffering from mental worry, overwork, insomnia, excesses, or self-abuse, should take these PILLS. They will restore lost energies, both physical and mental.

SUFFERING WOMEN afflicted with the weaknesses peculiar to their sex, such as suppression of the periods, bearing down pains, weak back, ulcerations, etc., will find these pills an unfailing cure.

PALE AND SALLOW GIRLS should take these Pills. They enrich the blood, restore health's roses to the cheeks and correct all irregularities.

Beware of IMITATIONS. These Pills are sold by all dealers only in boxes bearing our trade mark or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price—50 cents a box or 6 for \$2.50. THE DR. WILLIAMS MED. CO., Brockville, Ont., or Morristown, N.Y.

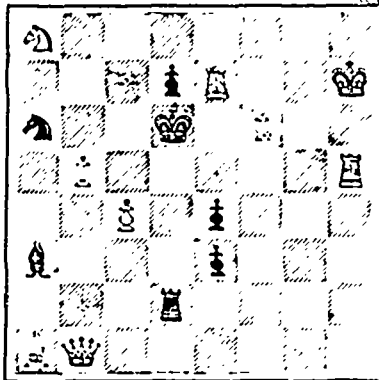
GILLETT'S PURE POWDERED 100% LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST. Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfectant, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds of Soda. Sold by All Grocers and Druggists. W. W. GILLETT, Toronto

CHIESS.

PROBLEM No. 113.

(Corrected.) By W. Cleave. Black 7 pieces.

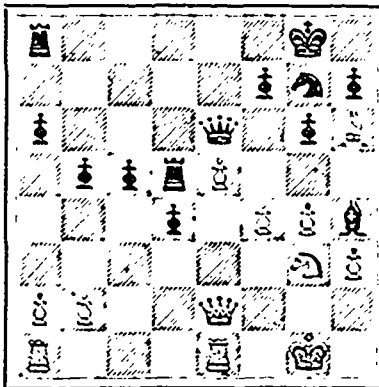


White 9 pieces. White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME No. 114.

The third round in the Tournament among the five leading players of England was played on March 30th at the British Chess Club. A great deal of interest was taken in the match between Lasker and Blackburne, because they had never met before, although rumors of a match between them had been talked about on several occasions. Lasker opened with the Four Knights game, Blackburne replying with 5 P to Q3, instead of the usual 5 B to Kt5, with the object of avoiding a stale game, in which the stereotyped "book moves" might be played mechanically from memory. Lasker played extremely well, spotting with remarkable foresight the weak points in Blackburne's defence. He threatened first to break through on the QB file, which he accomplished successfully, and then he broke up the centre and made his final attack on the open King's file, finishing up by winning a piece and the game a few moves later. The following represents the game at its most interesting stage:—

Black 13 pieces.



White 12 pieces.

It was continued as follows:—

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| White. | Black. |
| E. Lasker. | J. H. Blackburne. |
| 24 Q to B3 | B takes Kt |
| 25 Q takes B | P to B4 |
| 26 P takes P e. p. | Q takes P |
| 27 Q to Kt2 | Q to Q3 |
| 28 R to K7 | Kt to K3 |
| 29 R to K sq | Q takes R |
| 30 Q takes R | R to K sq |
| 31 P to B5 | Q to R5 |
| 32 R takes Kt | Q to K6 ch |
| 33 Q to Kt2 | Q takes Q ch |
| 34 K takes Q | R takes R |
| 35 P takes R | P to B5 |
| 36 P takes P | P to K-R P |
| 37 K to B3 | P to R6 |
| 38 P takes P | P takes P |
| 39 K to K3 | Resigns. |

PEOPLE FIND

That it is not wise to experiment with cheap compounds purporting to be blood purifiers, but which have no real medicinal value. To make use of any other than the old standard AYER'S Sarsaparilla—the Superior Blood-purifier—is simply to invite loss of time, money and health. If you are afflicted with Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Eczema, Running Sores, Tumors, or any other blood disease, be assured that

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CITY CHIMES.

Professor Semon is now offering the public the best show he has yet put on at the Lyceum Theatre, and has had a crowded house at each performance. Miss Hall has become a favorite with the theatre-goers, and in her new songs, "Thy Lands My Lands," "Katie Molloy" and "Her Lullaby," has scored a success. Messrs. Connors and Mason, the song and dance artists, have pleased their audiences on every occasion, and Madden and Madden with their Irish songs, parodies, witty sayings, marches and other interesting performances have received hearty applause, while their concertina playing has won the commendation of all who have heard the solos. Walter Mack and Grace Marston are clever artists and fill their parts most acceptably. The farce "The Hole in the Wall," which the Company is putting on this week, has taken well and afforded much amusement. Mr. Kelley's original songs are received with vociferous applause, and the entertainment given every evening at the Lyceum is one well calculated to amuse and please all who attend. Professor Semon is to be congratulated on the excellence of the programme he prepares for each week.

Manager Clarke promises Halifaxians a strong attraction at the Academy of Music next week. The Company comes from New York, and has been selected from several leading theatrical organizations of that city. The engagement here is for one week only and the comedy "Sweet Lavender" will be put on on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, and "All the Comforts of Home" will run for the remaining nights. The Company is headed by Mr. T. D. Frawley, a well-known American actor who has played two summer seasons in S. John and who opens a six weeks' engagement there after leaving Halifax. Our people who sigh for first class theatricals should not fail to give the coming company full houses next week, and thus show their appreciation of Mr. Clarke's effort to supply us with acceptable entertainments.

The performance given on Friday last by the Halifax Girls' Literary Club, in the Assembly Hall of the School for the Blind, was most pleasing. The Club, a young and vigorous organization, gave the large number assembled to see and hear them a capital rendering of "Mignonette, or The Fairy Vervain's Spell," followed by a most artistic tableau of "The Seasons," and by the "Burlesque Tragedy of Blue Beard." Miss Winnie Burns as King Tigerlily was especially clever in her acting, as were also Miss Lyda Mott (who covered herself with glory in both plays), Miss Ella Seaton, and the inimitable little Scarlet-Runner, Miss Lillian Stuart. In fact the young actresses, one and all, acquitted themselves so admirably that blue theatre-goers watched with delight the graceful movements of the girlish figures behind the footlights. The object of the entertainment was to provide raised print story books for the younger pupils of the school, who, as a result, will shortly be rejoicing in the juvenile literature of children with sight. It is gratifying to note how well these young people are following in the footsteps of past generations of Halifaxians in taking a lively interest in philanthropic objects.

We are sorry that all prophecies of an early spring have failed, but such appears to be the case. The weather for the past two weeks has been cold and bleak, and raw winds have caused the atmosphere to be far from spring-like. Our months seem to have got badly mixed this year, and although we are promised seedtime and harvest we can't feel at all sure what kind of weather we may have between these periods. The dry goods merchants display in most tempting array, garmen's light and airy, parasols, etc., while the gentlemen's furnishing departments show off to advantage summer goods, straw hats, etc., etc., but to use a popular phrase, we have no use for them, and still cling to our winter coats, and many of the ladies enjoy the luxury of their furs, notwithstanding the fact that the calendar is turned to May. In the suburbs

"The bog's green harper, thawing from his sleep,
Twangs a hoarse note and tries a shortened leap,"

while nature waits patiently for a warm breeze to revive her sleeping beauties. We too must "meekly wait and murmur not" and trust that ere long we may be pleasantly surprised by the sudden advent of summer.

The sixth Orpheus concert, given last Thursday evening by the Club, Orchestra and Ladies' Auxiliary, was most successful, and afforded much pleasure to all who were present. Every available seat in Orpheus Hall was occupied, and several late-comers had to content themselves with obtaining standing room. The opening piece, an overture to the operette, "Franz Schubert," by the Orchestra, was well rendered. The Club with Ladies' Auxiliary and Orchestra had two numbers, both of which were performed most creditably and well merited the hearty applause accorded them. The second, "The Magic of Spring," was particularly pleasing, the bright music being given with much expression by both voices and instruments. Miss Madeleine Homer had the third number, consisting of three short songs, "The Danza," "Request" and "He Loves Me," all of which were pretty and well adapted to the sweet singer's voice. Miss Homer also sang with much expression the solo in "The Lady of Svalott," given by the Auxiliary as the ninth number of the programme. Mrs. J. McD. Taylor received a rapturous encore for her solo "Douglas Gordon," to which she responded with a bow only. Mrs. Taylor was in splendid voice, and her full rich tones as ever charmed all hearers. Mrs. Percy Lear was greeted with applause, and her solo "Dear Heart" was well sung. In response to a hearty encore Mrs. Lear gave "Jamie, Jamie dear," a pretty little song which delighted her audience. The serenade arranged for flute and French horn, accompanied by the Orchestra, was an enjoyable feature of the concert, the sweet tones of each instrument blending well with the other and producing

delightful music. We think the Orpheus Club, Auxiliary and Orchestra have every reason to feel gratified with the success of this concert, and feel sure their patrons were quite satisfied with the entertainment provided on this occasion. The next concert will close the season, and our music-lovers are looking forward to a grand finale. The work of singers and instrumentalists shows a marked improvement over that of the first of the season, and the leaders of the Club are to be congratulated on the advancement that has been made.

And now the time has come when the thrifty housewife with all good intentions institutes the dread proceeding known as "house cleaning." Grotesquely dressed women mounted on step-ladders and armed with brush like implements, in company with whitewashers, painters, *et al*, take possession of each and every domicile, and the liege lord of the household is well pleased that there verily is no place *just* like home and partakes himself to his club in sheer desperation. Perchance if he be a model husband he cheerfully dons a suitable uniform and with willing heart and unpractised hand attempts to assist the much tired partner of his joys and woes in the process of laying carpets, hanging pictures, draping curtains and the thousand and other trifles necessary to the general righting of household affairs. Sometimes success crowns the efforts of this model man and sometimes he is left uncrowned but a hero nevertheless. In common with the "moving" members of the community the martyrs of the house-cleaning experiences have our sympathy.

The entertainments to be given this evening and to-morrow evening at the Academy of Music by the Minstrel troupe of the H. M. S. *Emerald* will probably be well worth attending, and the cause for which these sons of Neptune are devoting their time and talents is one worthy the attention of our citizens. All proceeds will be for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the fishermen who lost their lives in the recent disaster at Trinity Bay, Newfoundland. The programme will consist of music, dances, minstrel jokes etc., and will conclude with a mirth-provoking farce. The performances are to be under the distinguished patronage of Commodore Sir Baldwin Walker, Bart., and officers of the H. M. S. *Emerald*.

Among the many attractions of the week, and not least on the list, is the entertainment to be given this evening at the Ladies College. The programme will consist of tableaux and a classical drama and will no doubt prove very enjoyable.

The performances of the Arlington Minstrels at the Academy of Music this week were not largely attended. The specialties of the show were good but the remainder of the programme was hardly up to the standard Halifaxians look for. The Company gave a street parade each day and an open air concert before the entertainment in the evening, both of which performances were "extensively patronized."

A HARD PROFESSION.

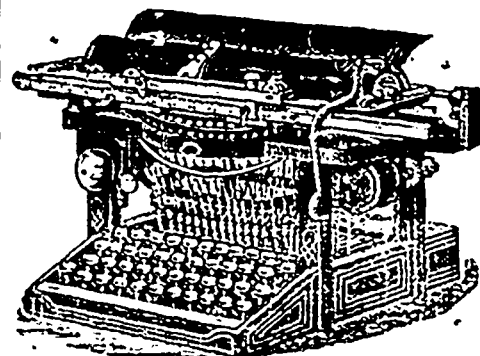
Old Dr. Johnson once said addressing a class of medical students, that the study of medicine was a most arduous undertaking; that the most comprehensive mind and the most industrious student could scarcely do more than explore the portals to medical knowledge during the brief time allotted to study before commencing practice, but that throughout his whole life the responsibilities of his profession should rest upon him like a night mare.

He should explore every avenue of natural knowledge, must become familiar with chemistry, natural philosophy and natural history, but, above all, he must learn the construction of his own frame, the means by which he lives, moves and has his being. He must understand the nature of all those influences by which health is broken down and restored and by what means disease, suffering and death may be averted. Dr. Johnson further says that nothing contributes so much to the support of quackery as the present insufficiency of medical knowledge. Men do not, he says, easily abandon hope, but as readily put faith in ignorant pretenders as drowning men catch at straws.

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