

THE CRITIC:

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THE CRITIC,

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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.

FAST TRAVEL BY RAIL.—While the ocean greyhounds are continually shortening the passage across the Atlantic and attaining great speed, a still greater advance is being made in rapid travel by rail. On the New York Central a locomotive with train attached has recently travelled at the rate of one mile in half a minute, and no jolting or inconvenience was experienced by the passengers.

RAILROAD EXTENSION IN HALIFAX.—After many days of weary waiting a move has at last been made to extend the Intercolonial as far south as Cunard's wharf. The plan as outlined is to purchase all the wharf and other property on the east side of Upper Water street, between the deep water terminus and Cunard's, and to erect an enormous freight shed on the properties. This is certainly a move in the right direction, and will place property owners still further south in the position to extend the road to their wharves should they so desire.

CUBAN INSURRECTION.—The sordid tendencies of the times are nowhere better exemplified than in the case of the recent insurrection in Cuba, now said to be subdued. The Spanish forces, instead of proceeding against the patriots with fire and sword, opened negotiations with the leaders of the revolt, and purchased their surrender by a large sum paid in solid cash. They saved money and many lives by the transaction, and this new mode of warfare has many points in its favor. There is danger in the innovation however, as the impecunious, and there are legions of them, will find in this method of warfare a new way to "raise the wind," and the number of revolts to be put down by cash payments will bankrupt the treasuries of the world. After all, the old way is the best.

BERING SEA ARBITRATION.—Since Sir Charles Russell has opened the English side of the case he has pretty well demolished the flimsy arguments which the United States counsel have advanced in favor of their contention. The truth is that the grasping monopolists who have secured control of Alaska have by their selfish greed led Uncle Sam into an untenable position, and, squirm as he may, he must face the music as England did in the Alabama case, and pay the damages caused by unlawful seizures. The first contention that the Bering was a closed sea, and within the jurisdiction of the United States, has been abandoned, and was really proclaiming a principle that the country has always fought against. The protection of seal life is an afterthought, and one which England will certainly join the United States in enforcing, but is no answer to the arbitrary seizure of English vessels before the governments had come to an agreement on the subject.

BEAUTIFUL SPRING.—In our bracing climate spring is the most dreaded season, and the term beautiful has no possible application, unless it be that the days of the season grow beautiful near its end by the indications they hold out that summer is close at hand. Cold winds and fog, mud and rain are the predominating characteristics, and the few sunshiny days that are vouchsafed us, and cause us to discard our winter greatcoats and wraps, only lure us on to the catching of beautiful colds. Spring poets, it is needless to add, are not a product of this region, and the editorial wastepaper basket is not filled with discarded odes to beautiful spring, although much may be owed in other directions. This fact we make public with some misgivings, fearing an influx of frantic editors from less favored localities and a consequent glut in the scribbling market.

HOME RULE BILL.—The Home Rule Bill has passed its second reading, and has since had to stand the attacks of more insidious foes in the shape of movers of various amendments that cut at the root of the whole measure. These have, so far, failed entirely in their purpose of weakening the Liberal majority, and several have already been voted down. In spite of the great demonstrations in Ulster and elsewhere in both England and Ireland that have been made against the measure, it is now almost certain to pass its third reading and be sent to the House of Lords. There it is liable to be defeated or shorn of all its vital principles, and a contest is likely to ensue that will end in most important changes in the upper house. It is everywhere now the masses against the classes, and if the classes have not the good sense to avoid open conflict by wise concessions they will be pushed to the wall.

THE IRISH VILLAGE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.—One of the greatest attractions at the World's Fair is the reproduction of an Irish village and Blarney Castle, which has just been opened to the public by the Earl of Aberdeen, the new Governor-General of Canada. In it the industrial life of Ireland is represented by weavers at their looms making the noted linen of Ireland, and lace-makers laboriously and artistically fabricating the beautiful lace that is even more prized. The home life of the villager is there represented, and Irish music, both rollicking and sentimental, is heard in all its purity. There is a pathetic sweetness about Irish national ballads that touches the heart and causes unbidden tears to dim the sight. A skilled harpist sings these songs to her own accompaniment with telling effect, while elsewhere jigs and reels stir the blood of the most sluggish. It is a most unique exhibit, and a one worth a journey to Chicago to view.

THE NEW CHIEF OF POLICE.—We have nothing to say either for or against the appointment of Mr. John O'Sullivan as Chief of Police, as time and his acts will alone be the proofs of his fitness for the responsible position assigned him. It may be said that ninety-nine men out of a hundred who make capital subordinates fail entirely when placed in command. Chief O'Sullivan has therefore his record to make, and the task assigned is no light one, as very much will be expected from him. His being a total abstainer is certainly a point in his favor, as police officers and men have more than the usual temptation placed in their way if at all fond of the flowing bowl. We trust the Chief will fearlessly do his whole duty and thoroughly reform the present rather demoralized force. If he institutes this reform, and refuses to be made a tool of by cranks of whatever persuasion, he will fill the bill to the satisfaction of the public, and his tenure of office will be secure for life. If he adopts an opposite course, let him be removed as soon as possible.

REVOLUTIONS IN SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.—That such rich agricultural and mineral regions as South and Central America should be continually in the throes of revolutionary movements is a disgrace to the civilization of the age, and the great powers should unite in putting an end to the sanguinary battles that are continually being waged. The natives are generally an honest, peacefully-inclined people, and, if let alone, would make their beautiful country the most prosperous part of the world. But they are cursed with rulers whose main aim in life is to enrich themselves at the expense of the country. They secure power only to oppress and plunder, and the large foreign loans obtained in England and on the continent are mainly appropriated to their personal aggrandizement. When the time comes to repay the money, the only way to tide their stealings and prevent a settlement is by fomenting a revolution, under cover of which they escape to Europe, or some of the West Indian Islands, where they have banked their stealings, and where for the balance of their lives they live like nabobs. Their example is contagious, and some new ruler arises only to follow in their footsteps. England holds Egypt mainly to secure the English money loaned that country, and the great powers should unite and give peace to South and Central America, thereby securing the return of millions of borrowed money owing to their subjects.

A MERITED PUNISHMENT.—That advertising was evidently the belief of a Western lawyer who recently advertised in various papers that "Divorces might be legally obtained very quietly, & od anywhere," through him. In the present case the advertising seems to have paid neither the enterprising lawyer nor his would-be clients, although the courts of Colorado have profited by the lines. The advertisement was brought before the court, where it was found to be a libel on the administration of justice and a most misleading and untruthful statement. The brilliant lawyer will in consequence retire from active practice for the next six months.

FROM THE OLD COUNTRY.—The three buxom Irish lassies who are to represent the butter-makers of Tipperary, County Limerick and County Cork, at the World's Fair, will, without doubt, do credit to their grassy island. They are all from the excellent Munster Dairy School, from which scores of excellent butter-makers are graduated each year. The school was established some ten or twelve years ago, and it has steadily been doing a grand work. It is not only a school for butter-makers, but a school for training teachers in that art, and it is probable that when their present engagement is over efforts will be made to induce these mistresses of a highly esteemed art to remain with us. The chief fear is, that as the girls are all capable and good-looking, some selfish men may interpose private claims, and so deprive us of the professional services of the fair butter-makers.

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE REICHSTAG.—The defeat of the German Army Bill, followed by the dissolution of the Reichstag and the resignation of Chancellor Von Caprivi, has brought about a most threatening crisis in that Empire. The Emperor has added fuel to the flames by his threat to continue to dissolve future Parliaments unless the Army Bill is passed as he presented it. It seems a most arbitrary and impolitic attitude to assume, and one that is very likely to react against the Emperor, as the Germans are a liberty-loving race; and, while they may blindly follow a loved leader, they will never consent to be driven by a young and vain-glorious ruler. He has thrown down the gauntlet, however, and the battle of ballots about to be waged will be fierce and exciting. Whatever the result, the seeds of discord have been sown, and the great Empire welded together by the iron will of Bismarck is in danger of violent disruption.

TWO CITY NEEDS.—Much interest has been shown lately in Toronto for the welfare of aged men and women who are in reduced circumstances. A home for such people, and especially for aged couples, has been in operation for some years, and has done much good work in the way of smoothing the thorny road of age and poverty to many deserving people. This work is now to be greatly extended, so that a larger number of most deserving applicants may be received in the Home. By the way, where are the promoters of our much-talked-of Home for Aged Men? There is as great a need for such an institution as there is for the already existent Old Ladies' Home, and none of us will deny that the existence of that institution is now an absolute necessity. Two new philanthropies, in which all would be interested if they were properly brought forward, are the establishment of the Home for Aged Men and the maintaining of a "Cradle Home," at which working mothers might leave their children for the day.

THE FINANCIAL FLURRY IN THE STATES.—The United States is now passing through a period of financial depression which is seemingly the outcome of over-speculation and inflated values in what are known as industrial stocks. Wall Street first felt the shock, but it has reacted all through the country, having been followed by the suspension of banks in Chicago and other Western points, and numerous failures of commercial and manufacturing concerns. It was time to call a halt in the wild mania for speculation that had seized upon the people, and to clear the financial distrust that has been gradually growing up amongst conservative business men by weeding out unsound securities and by forcing inflated stocks down to a reasonable value. This has now been accomplished, and it is reassuring to note that no really sound business has been more than temporarily embarrassed by the squeeze. For a time money will be guardedly loaned, and a very conservative policy will be pursued, but the worst seems to have happened, and we believe that confidence will soon be restored.

CHEAP AND HARMFUL.—A dangerous habit of the careless use of drugs is becoming sadly common throughout the Province. Drugs are cheap and easily procurable—there are innumerable patent nostrums to be had, many of which have valuable curative powers, although they do not perhaps come quite up to the standard which the label on the bottle would have the purchaser infer. Strong liniments which were never intended for internal use are swallowed by careless patients who do not realize that although the draught may allay the present pain, it may also seriously irritate the delicate coatings of the stomach. But by far the most perilous practice is the careless use of sleeping drugs. Soothing syrups are in common use for both adults and children—paregoric and laudanum are taken in increasing doses for the most part with an utter ignorance of the nature of the drugs—"compounds" of various kinds are resorted to for the same purpose, morphine and antifebrine powders are used unnecessarily, and medicated tablets of convenient form and size are fast becoming popular. Many overworked men and women are resorting to these unwholesome sedatives instead of taking the proper precautions to lead normal healthy lives. The majority of the cheap remedies in vogue are harmful when used in immoderation, and there are already hundreds of our Provincial men and women whose constitutions are showing the effect of this unnatural method of drug-taking.

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

JOYS IN CHICAGO.—The visitor at the World's Fair who secures a good meal at a moderate price will be able to congratulate himself on his good fortune. The ordinary 20c. lunch has jumped to \$1.50, and the original dinner at \$1.50 has gone way up "out of sight." As a result of the waiters' strike which was recently organized, the proprietors of restaurants have agreed to sell all food directly to the waiters, who in turn will make the best bargain they can with the customers. This may be very well for the waiter, but it is precious hard lines to the unsuspecting sightseer.

AHEAD OF NATURE.—We noted some time ago the novel system of refrigeration which is in vogue in some Western cities, and we learn now of a simple but useful device which has been introduced even more recently. Cold water is now supplied to many stores, factories and offices. The pipes through which the water passes are thoroughly chilled by the new process, and ice-cold water will flow from any tap connected with the new water department. The proprietors of soda-water fountains find the supply of ice-cold water a valuable help to the business, and in many factories where the comfort of the operatives is considered the new system has been adopted. Cafes and public rooms participate in the advantages of the cooling system, as the ordinary hot water piping in use for the winter months is connected with the chilled service and the temperature of the rooms is lowered greatly to the comfort of the frequenters.

SAVING THE BOYS.—A work which is little known has been carried on for the past eight years by the Rev. G. W. Hinckley, of East Fairfield, Me. This gentleman had an uncommonly hard struggle to secure an education, and in the poverty attendant on his early years he was often sorely tempted. Although most successful in later years as a clergyman, he could not forget the struggles of his boyhood, and the desire to aid lads, who like himself were friendless and penniless, has led to his giving up his regular calling, and devoting himself to his "Good will Farm" at Fairfield. At the farm a number of destitute boys are received, given the rudiments of a good education and taught practical farming, carpentry, or some wage-earning trade. A number of lads who have been trained as hot-house gardeners have been most successful in their calling after leaving the home school, and the whole record of the lads, who for the most part would have lapsed into the criminal class, is most creditable.

THE INDIANS ARE NOT IN IT.—The present prospects are that the coming summer will be a lively one in the United States. The Indian war, which is more than threatening, will lend a pleasing variety to the make-up of the Columbian celebration, and sight-seers who are palled with the surfeit of goods from the looms of the Orient and with the dreams and nightmares of the manufacturing and artistic world, may pack their knapsacks and travel on to the "wild and woolly West," where they will have an opportunity to study the aboriginal inhabitant. Such a course would tend to popularize Columbus immensely, for no graphic description of the men of the royal old days of discovery can quite come up to the actual Indian and his actual surroundings. Strangely enough, although the dusky race were the first to welcome the enterprising mariners of the old world, they are yet taking no part in the Columbian celebration, except in a demonstrative action that was not included on the programme.

THE OWNERS OF AFRICA.—Although the matter is not openly discussed at present there is still much wire-pulling on behalf of the European powers to obtain further territory in Africa. France has now some 3 000 000 square miles of African land in her possession, but as large sections are known to be unhealthy and unfit for settlement, the share is not a valuable one. Great Britain can boast of 2 500 000 miles, of which the greater part is in regions most attractive to immigrants, and she has beside a lien on Egypt, which practically adds that valuable territory to her possessions. Belgium, Portugal and Germany have in the neighborhood of 850 000 miles each of fairly promising sections. The empire of Spain, once so powerful in the Dark Continent, is felt in a district of only 200 000 square miles, and Italy, once the Mistress of the World, claims some 600 000 miles. The British sections are by far the best settled, as the populations of British and French Africa, 40 000 000 and 27 000 000 respectively, will show. The prospects for the British Colony, now that the mines of iron, coal and copper are being developed, is an exceedingly bright one.

DALHOUSIE AFFAIRS.—It is greatly to be regretted that the finances of Dalhousie College are not in a more satisfactory condition. The excellent work done by that Institution in the past, the laurels which have been won by Dalhousie graduates, and the refining influence of the college on our city and province are acknowledged by all, and the announcement recently made by President Forrest that the yearly expenditure is in excess of the income by four or five thousand dollars should receive very serious consideration. Although every possible economy has been made, the cost of supporting the new buildings is large, and this fact, coupled with the depreciation in value of certain rental properties in which the funds of the college are invested, has caused the deficit, which, though not large, is yet alarming. The University, with its various faculties of arts, science, law and medicine, is doing a grand work under the direction of a signally capable President and Board of Governors. As it is an undenominational institution, it is perhaps not so much talked of as are its sister colleges of more narrow grooves, but its attendance is large and its Professors are widely popular. It will be a lasting shame to our fair city and Province if the deficit, which after all is a paltry one, is not made up.

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

CHIT CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

A LOVE STORY.

He bought her chocolates and sweets
Of every modern kind.
He made himself her constant slave,
And to her faults was blind.
She teased and flattered him by turns,
And led him to believe
That if he ever left her she
Forevermore would grieve.

Together they were always seen,
She wore his diamond ring,
And seemed most willing to receive
The homage he might bring.
He felt quite sure of her at last
And she was sure of him.
He called her Kitty always, and
Sometimes she called him Jim.

Oh, well, you say, they got engaged
And wed—a common case.
But that, my friends, is where you are
Completely off your base.
They meet occasionally now
In fashion's dizzy whirl,
She has another lover, and
He has another girl.

Some old dinner customs still prevail. The Romans used to recline at their banquets, and the habit of lying at public dinners is common still.

THE PRODUCTS OF IRELAND.—Teacher—What are the principal products of Ireland?
Smart Scholar—Potatoes and agitators.

A SUBTLE SCHEME.—"Miss Wickerstaffe seems to be particularly popular among the young fellows of twenty or thereabouts."

"Yes; she has a way of talking to them about 'you men.'"

SIGNS.

Green peas, spinach, nice young onions,
Brand new hats and pallid suits;
Mackintoshes and goloshes,
Trees a puttin' on new shoots;
Garden seeds and whitewash artists,
Women combing out the grass;
Bock beer signs along the highways,
Farmers peddling sasaparilla;
Thunder showers and lots of lightning,
All the regular sort of thing,
Shows the almanac is right when
It proclaims that this is—g.

She—I want you to send me at least once every day, a dear, kind, affectionate letter, full of love; won't you, darling?

He (a law student)—Well, yes I will, if you promise on the Bible faithfully to burn them.

He who loves and runs away
May live to love another day;
But as a rule, I am afraid
He also loves another maid.

YOU SEE.—An exchange attributes this statement to a professor of chemistry, who was explaining why an experiment had failed: "As you see, gentlemen, at present you see nothing; why you see nothing, you will see directly."

THE MEANEST MAN.—His wife went away for a birthday visit to her mother, and he gave her exactly the cost of her fare back and forth.

"But I won't have anything to spend while I'm there," objected his wife.

"Yes you will," answered the wretch, "you'll have your birthday to spend."

BABY'S IDEA.

I'd explained to him over and over
What a good little boy should be;
How temper and tumult to soften,
And naughty ways to flee.

He listened, mute and quiet,
With earnest eyes of blue.
Then:—"I don't think I'll try it,
I'd raver be like you!"

A MODEL HUSBAND.—"I defy you to find a man who loves his wife as dearly as I love mine. To render her happy I would undertake to go and live alone at the top of a mountain."

"But you would never come up to Pantolini's uncle, who, when he ascertained that his wife looked best in mourning, went and committed suicide."

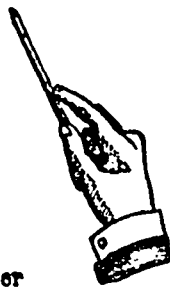
SHORTHAND

is of immense importance to you, whoever you are, wherever you are, if you choose to profit by it. We have devised a new scheme in teaching, and our scholars are writing 60 to 100 words a minute in two or three weeks study.

You can learn this simple, legible and rapid system by mail—review here free at any time.

Write for circular, free.

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

That
Pie

I had for dinner
was the best I ever ate.
Thanks to COTTOLENE, the
new and successful shortening.

ASK YOUR
GROCER
FOR
IT.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
Wellington and Ann Streets,
MONTREAL.

WE LIVE IN A PROGRESSIVE AGE

WE

Aim to Improve!

AND NOT DETERIORATE.

Our New Brand, the

Cable Extra

will be found to be exceptionally
fine, and we respectfully suggest
that smokers give this brand a
trial, when our statement will
be fully verified as to quality.

S. DAVIS & SONS.

SHIRTS.

Spring and Summer Wear.

I am showing a very LARGE STOCK of

FANCY SHIRTS! With and Without

New Percale Shirts

White Shirts, All Grades and Sizes.

The Anchor Brand Shirts.

Perfect Fitting. Short & Long Fronts.

Full Dress White Shirts

English & American Night Shirts.

FREEMAN ELLIOT.

OPPOSITE HALIFAX CLUB.

Seeds! Seeds!

The Best Selected Stock of
Garden & Flower
SEEDS

IN THE CITY, AT
Apothecaries Hall,
7 & 9 GEORGE ST.
HALIFAX, N. S.

Orders by Mail will be carefully and
promptly filled at prices which cannot
be beaten for the same quality of Seeds.
Catalogues sent free on application.

G. A. STERNS, Prop.

GOLD MINES WANTED.

Persons having working Gold Mines
for sale can learn of a purchaser by
sending full particulars to

P. O. Box 96,
HALIFAX, N. S.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID
FOR EMPTY BOTTLES.

FOYLE BREWERY,
P. & J. O'MULLIN,
Brewers, Malsters & Bottlers.
Sole Manufacturers of
The Well Known Temperance
Beverages,

Malt and Kraizer Beers.
HALIFAX, N. S.

STATIONERY

—AND—

BOOK-BINDING!

Our Stock is very complete in every
Department.

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137 GRANVILLE ST.,
HALIFAX, N. S.

We are making

A SPECIALTY
Of Extra Fine
CHOCOLATES.

Operas, Hazeline, Plum,
Nougatines, Filberts,
Burnt-Almond, Ass'd.
Nougats, Belmonts
& Co., & Co., & Co.

MOIR, SON & CO.
Argyle St., Corner of Duke.

HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

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

THE WELTON RANDALL CASE.—The forgery case against C. B. Welton was taken up in St. John this week. Much disappointment was experienced in obtaining a jury.

GUM.—Mr. Robert Manning of Parrsboro has this season shipped to the States about 1,900 pounds of spruce gum. Tutti Frutti is not in it with the genuine old-fashioned spruce.

POLICE INSPECTION.—The city police force was inspected on the parade on Monday by Mayor Keefe and Chief O'Sullivan. The men were addressed by the Mayor, who urged them to be true to the duties which devolved upon them as keepers of the peace of the city.

THE POOR HOUSE.—The Charities' Committee of the City Council paid a visit to the Poores' Asylum on Tuesday afternoon and found everything in apple-pie order. The new superintendent, Mr. Dow, is giving every satisfaction. There are about 300 inmates in the institution at present.

SPANISH CARAVELS COMING THIS WAY.—It is generally understood that the Spanish caravels, *Santa Maria*, *Pinta* and *Nina*, now in New York, will be brought to Halifax about the last of this month or the first of June, on their way to the Fair at Chicago. After leaving here they will be towed up the St. Lawrence.

N. S. LOBSTERS IN BOSTON.—Large shipments of lobsters have been made this season from Yarmouth to Boston by the steamers *Yarmouth* and *Boston*. Good prices have ruled. The steamers are now making two trips a week each way, and arrangements are being made for a large tourist business during the coming summer.

BRUIN ON MISCHIEF BENT.—A large bear has been creating great havoc in the sheep folds at Coldstream, Gay's River. Last week Mrs. George Gay, upon looking out of the window of her house, beheld the destroyer standing in the yard. Mr. Gay loaded his gun and prepared to lay him low, but unfortunately missed his aim and bruin is still at large.

ARE YOU INTERESTED?—It is intimated that Messrs. Foster & Bowell will be in our city on Monday next, prepared to hear the opinions of those who are interested in the pressing question of tariff reform. It is expected that representatives of trade and labor as well as of the manufacturers will take advantage of this opportunity to present to the Ministers their views on the subject.

THE FAIR WILL BE OPEN ON SUNDAYS.—The directors of the Columbian exposition at a special meeting held on Tuesday, decided to abrogate the contract with Congress by which they bound themselves to close the Fair on Sundays in consideration of the appropriation of \$2,500,000. The money will be returned to the government. Hereafter the Fair gates will be opened on Sunday as on other days.

A SUGGESTION.—A correspondent of the *Chronicle* makes the suggestion that our citizens tender a reception to the officers and men of the squadron when they arrive in Halifax, in recognition of the creditable display made by Her Majesty's sailors at the great international naval review recently held at New York. The *Chronicle* goes a step further, and suggests that the United States White Squadron be invited to take part in the festivities if they are undertaken.

DARTMOUTH'S NEW POST OFFICE.—The good citizens of Dartmouth are very much disappointed with their new post office. After having waited with patience for many years they feel that they have a right to a more commodious and pretentious building than that which is now being erected. The *Atlantic Weekly* says: "The construction of such a building, when every town of importance has a building costing three times as much at least, is deeply resented by a majority of the citizens."

ART GALLERY AT MOUNT ALLISON.—At a meeting of the Owen's art gallery trustees, at St. John, Saturday, it was decided to accept the offer of the Mount Allison authorities for removal of the pictures, models and other school plant to Sackville. The gallery catalogue mentions pictures by Millais, Tennant, Laneer and one or two of Holbein, and represents an expenditure of many thousands of dollars. Mount Allison agrees to furnish a brick or stone building and pay \$1,300 to meet the claims of the gallery incurred at St. John.

THE CITY BOARD OF WORKS.—The new board of works met on Monday evening. City Engineer Doano estimates that the cost of the uncompleted work ordered to be done on the streets, such as paving gutters, sidewalks, etc., will amount to about \$76,000. The engineer stated that as no books were kept by the board of works, he had no way of knowing, when a piece of work was completed, whether it came under the estimate he had made for it or not. This state of affairs would seem to indicate very unbusinesslike methods, and should certainly be remedied without delay.

A BABY SHOW.—The *Spectator* is authority for the announcement that Annapolis is to have a baby show in July. This event, which will be of no little importance to the mothers in Annapolis and surrounding districts, will be a novelty in our Province and will doubtless prove a drawing card. For a small sum of money everyone attending is to be balloted and allowed one vote, and the finest, best and prettiest baby is to get the prize. Of course the decision of the judges will make no difference whatever in the opinions of the exhibitors as to which is the finest, best and prettiest baby, since love, mothers' love especially, is blind.

Other Cough Medicines have had their day, but Puttner's Emulsion has come to stay, because its so nice and so good.

A BIG WORLD.—The New York *World* has issued a ninety-eight page edition, celebrating its 10th anniversary. The total operating expenses of the *World*, exclusive of cost of plant, for the past ten years amounts to \$17,680,442.02. Total number of copies printed, 888,111,662, equal to \$1,372,591,995 eight-page papers. As may be expected, the anniversary number is full of interesting reading and information.

TRIED AND PROVED.—Every monarch of an editorial sanctum will fully agree with the sentiment of the following item clipped from an exchange: "Newspaper editing is a very funny amusement. If you give a man a puff he never sees it, but let one blow against him appear and he sees it before the paper is off the press; and while he would not have time to stop on the street to say thank you, he has time to run all over town to denounce the editor who seeks to print all the news."

SCARE AT ST. JOHN.—The arrival at outer quarantine at St. John on Tuesday of a ship flying a yellow flag caused quite an excitement in that city, and all kinds of rumors were afloat. The health officer went out in a tug and found the vessel to be the Windsor ship *Tuskar*, Captain Pennant. The captain reports that the vessel sailed from Rio Janeiro April 4th, and on the 7th, John Spege, aged 22, of Riga, an able seaman, died of yellow fever and was buried at sea. The young man had been sick when he left Rio Janeiro. None of the others contracted the disease. The vessel was fumigated and made clean.

Constipation and all troubles with the digestive organs and the liver, are cured by Hood's Pills. Unequaled as a dinner pill.

THE LOST FOUND.—Charles G. Creelman, a gentleman only too well known in Halifax, whose whereabouts has been for some months unknown to his creditors and bondsmen, has been located in Boston, where he was seen last week by a Halifax man behind a meat stall in a market. It is alleged that the deed transferring his property made by Creelman to Mr. Edwards of J. A. Leaman & Co. was fraudulent, there being no legitimate consideration. Wallace and Stevens, J. McLarn & Son, and John F. Kelly, who were given judgments against Creelman, have begun suits to set aside this deed. R. J. Sweet has also issued an attachment against the property.


LOSS OF THE HAVANA.—Pickford & Black received cablegrams on Monday announcing the total loss of the steamer *Havana* in Burgeo harbor, Newfoundland. On Sunday night, 7th inst., the *Havana* collided with the fishing schooner *J. A. Silver*, nine miles off Whitehead. It was a moonlight night, and each blamed the other for the disaster. The schooner was cut down to the water's edge and careened over. Two of her crew were killed in their bunks as they slept. The others were taken aboard the steamer and brought to Halifax. The vessel was towed to Whitehead and the *Havana* came to Halifax. Here she took in cargo and proceeded on her regular coasting trip to ports on the south-western coast of Newfoundland. She arrived at Burgeo on Sunday night. While being made fast to the wharf the line became tangled in the propeller; the steamer became helpless and drifted on the rocks, pounding a hole in her bottom. It was high tide, and when the tide fell the ship careened over on her broadside and became a total loss. The crew were all saved, and a portion of the cargo was recovered. The ship was valued at about \$40,000, and insured for \$33,500.—\$2,000 of which was in a Halifax office, \$12,500 in the Boston Marine, and the balance in foreign offices.

HALIFAX STOCK EXCHANGE.

These quotations are furnished by J. C. Mackintosh, Banker and Broker, 166 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S. May 18.

	Par of Share.	Buyer.	Seller.
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	\$100	169	170
Bank of N. America.....	243.33	152	154
Merchants Bank ..	100	137	142 1/2
Union Bank ..	50	121	123
People's Bank ..	20	115	117
Halifax Bank.....	20	115	117
Bank of Yarmouth.....	75	102	102
Exchange Bank of Yarmouth.	75	102	102
Com. Bank of Windsor.....	40	107	107
Acadia Fire Insurance Co....	20	140	145
Halifax Fire Insurance Co....	20	137	140
Eastern Assurance (25 pd.)..	100	50	75
N. S. Marine Ins. Co. (37 1/2 pd)	100	..	75
E. C. Sav's & L'n Co., Bonds.	100	97	100
" " " " " " " " " "	100	97	100
(50 pd. up.)			
N. S. Telephone Co.....	10	104	106
Halifax Gas Light Co.....	40	94	97
Dom. Coal Co., Bonds.....	500	100	100
" " " " " " " " " "	100	100	100
" " " " " " " " " "	100	100	100
N. G. C. I. & R. Co., pref'd.	100	65	90
" " " " " " " " " "	100	75	75
N. S. S'l & F'ge Co., pref'd.	100	100	100
" " " " " " " " " "	100	95	95
Halifax & Nfld. S. S. Co.....	100	50	75
Canada & Nfld. S. S. Co.....	100	100	100
Yarmouth S. S. Co	100	100	75
Coastal Steam Packet Co ..	100	100	90
Hx. & Lunenburg Steamship Co.	100	100	90
N. S. Sugar Refinery.....	500	100	115
Dom Cotton Co., Bonds.....	500	102	102 1/2
Dom. Cotton Co., Stock ..	100	130	120
Bras d'Or Lime Co., Bonds ..	250	100	100
Starr Manufacturing Co.....	100	20	30
Rhodes, Curry & Co., Ltd....	50	100	100
St. of Canso Marine Ry. Co....	50	30	50
N. S. Furnishing Co., Ltd.....	100	100	100
McDuggall Distillery Co.....	100	100	100
" " " " " " " " " "	100	100	100
Dartmouth Electric Light Co. ...	100	100	100

IT'S A DOSE THE GREAT TAKE THE BEST COUGH CURE 25¢ 50¢ BOTTLES



SHILO'S CURE.

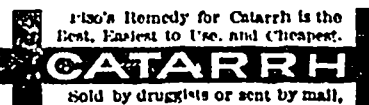
Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

AMHERST BOOT & SHOE MFG CO. WHOLESALE Boot & Shoe Manufacturers AMHERST, N. S.

Our representatives are now on the road with fall samples, which will be found complete.

The usual Standard of Excellence will be maintained, and orders promptly attended to.

Shilo's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.



CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, to C. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Professor Robertson, the Canadian dairy commissioner, reports that there will be 23 new creameries and cheese factories in operation in New Brunswick this year, and twelve in Prince Edward Island. There is a call for capable and experienced managers of these industries.

FLOODS IN THE WEST.—Northwestern Ohio and the northwestern portion of Pennsylvania have been the scene of a disastrous flood, caused by a storm of wind and rain which lasted from Monday noon until Wednesday night. Several lives have been lost and great damage done to shipping and other property.

ACADIA'S CLOSING.—The graduates of Acadia College and Seminary will flock to Wolfville on the 1st of June, it being the date fixed for the closing exercises. Cheap railway fares will no doubt tempt a large number to pay a short visit to Wolfville town, which will be in full beauty of early summer at that time.

GOOD NEWS FOR ROCKINGHAM.—It is understood that Mr. Harry Howell has about completed arrangements to lease the Hotel St. Elmo at Rockingham for the summer. A good hotel will make a great difference at this beautiful suburb, which, being only four miles from the city, should have a large number of visitors.

THE SHOPLIFTING CASE.—The preliminary examination of Mrs. Forrest, charged with shoplifting, has been going on in the police court this week. One of the witnesses for the defence, a daughter of the prisoner, stated that the goods seized were all bought by her oldest sister, many of them having been purchased in Boston. The case is attracting a good deal of attention.

HOME RULE MEETING IN MONTREAL.—A small but enthusiastic meeting was held in support of the Home Rule bill in Montreal on Wednesday evening. The following resolution moved by Hon. John Costigan was passed:—"That this meeting rejoices at the present success of the Home Rule bill in the British Parliament and especially at the present majority it has attained."

SPANISH ETIQUETTE VS. DEMOCRATIC IDEAS.—There has been quite an excitement in diplomatic circles at Washington over the statement that the Infanta Eulalia, of Spain, will not visit America this year as expected. It is no secret that the cause of her failure to fulfil her acceptance of the invitation to visit the World's Fair as a guest of the United States is due solely to the difference of opinion between Spain and the Democratic Government of the United States on the subject of hospitality. Through her Minister Spain has intimated that she would expect the Infanta to be met on her arrival in the Land of the Free by the President in person, and to be a guest at the White House during her stay in Washington. President Cleveland absolutely refuses to depart from the customs of his country, and will not agree to pay any more official deference to Spanish royalty than it is customary to show distinguished persons of the United States. It seems now as though the Infanta Eulalia would stay in her castle in Spain.

CANADA AT CHICAGO.—The exhibits made in the Canadian pavilion at the World's Fair promise to bring credit to the skill and enterprise of Canadians and to attract universal attention to the limitless resources of the great Dominion. The *Chicago Blade* says: "That Canada is a country of wonderful resources must become apparent to all who examine the splendid exhibits which have been sent from the various provinces. It is creditable to the enterprise of our neighbors that from the very inception of the exhibition they took an active interest in it, and that their efforts will be successful in competing with the producers of the world in many lines cannot be doubted. In almost every line the Dominion makes a show, and in many of them they will more than hold their own." The pavilion is a handsome building situated on one of the finest sites in the Fair grounds. The interior is beautifully finished with native Canadian woods, highly polished and showing the natural grain. Around the pavilion is a neat plot of ground covered with a beautiful green turf, dotted here and there with native Canadian shrubbery and conveniently and artistically divided with serpentine roadways and walks. This building with its furnishings and surroundings cost something over \$30,000.

Every traveller should have Johnson's Anodyne Linctament in their satchel. Safe and reliable.

BRIEFS.

- Seeding is about finished in the north-west.
- The exchequer court opened here on Monday.
- First concert in the public gardens comes off on June 21st.
- A class in psycho-physical culture is to be formed in Truro.
- Strawberries are selling in Halifax at twenty-five cents a box.
- Newfoundland will celebrate the Queen's birthday on June 3rd.
- Early sown wheat is above the ground in some parts of Manitoba.
- Cholera is still spreading in France, and French vessels are quarantined in German ports.
- The wedding of the Duke of York and Princess May is announced to take place in July.
- The citizens of Moncton are asking that a new railway station be erected in their town.
- The early strawberry may look pale and weak, but you will find there is a great deal of grit in him.
- Halifaxian's dream of railway extension seems to be in a fair road to realization in the near future.
- When you speak or even think of spring medicine, how quickly Hood's Sarsaparilla comes into your mind. Take it now.

The parlor cars of the I. C. R. have been put on between Halifax and St. John for the summer travel.

The intense heat of forest fires along the line of the Western Counties railway caused the rails to warp.

The Scott Act war is being vigorously waged in Westmoreland and Albert counties, New Brunswick.

The Dominion government has re-engaged Prof. Robertson as dairy commissioner for three years, at \$5,000 a year.

A reporter of the *Halifax Herald*, while in New York a week or so ago, visited the notorious Dr. Buchanan in his cell at the Tombs.

Mr. George R. Clark, business manager of the African Choir, was found dead in his bed at an hotel in Woodstock, Ont., on Monday morning.

The Ontario Coal Company has been forced to make an assignment, due it is said to the failure of Messrs. Yates and Warner, of Rochester, N. Y.

PARSONS



PILLS

Make New Rich Blood

"Best Liver Pill Made."

They positively cure STOMACH, LIVER and BILE DYSFUNCTION, all Liver and Bowel Complaints. In Glass Bottles. 75¢ per bottle, or a box. They expel all impurities from the blood, and give you a new and great benefit from using them. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 50¢ a box. Sample free with \$1.00. Full particulars free. L. J. PARSONS, 100 N. BOSTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

SCOTT'S

ANOTHER MAN CURED.

This is to certify that I have had RHEUMATISM in my back and shoulders. I used only one bottle of

CURE

SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM, and it has cured me. I recommend it to any one.

J. B. BENSON,
Steamer Cumberland.

September 26, 1889.

FOR RHEUMATISM.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

JAPAN and CHINA SERVICE

COMPANY'S STEAMERS

Carrying Royal Mails, will leave
**VANCOUVER for YOKOHAMA,
SHANGHAI, HONG KONG,**

&c., as follows:

- Empress of India, June 5.
- Empress of Japan, June 26.
- Empress of China, July 17.

and regularly hereafter.

For dates, rates of fare and all other particulars, enquire of C. P. R. Ticket Agents.
D. McNICOLL, C. E. McPIERSON,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt. Montreal, Asst. Gen'l Pass'r Agt. St. John, N. B.

SKODA'S DISCOVERY, the Great German-American Remedy for Heart, Nerves, Liver, Kidneys, Blood. Guaranteed contract with every bottle. Pay only for the good you receive. At all Druggists, \$1.00 per bottle, six bottles \$5.50. If you want to know about SKODA'S REMEDIES, send postal for "Morning Light."



Mrs. Capt. J. E. MELVIN.

Paralysis Defeated! BLEEDING PILES, Headache and Dyspepsia CURED BY SKODA.

MRS. MELVIN IS A LADY OF INTELLIGENCE, HONESTY AND TRUTHFULNESS, AND HIGHLY ESTEEMED BY ALL HER NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS. SHE WILL CORROBORATE ALL THE STATEMENTS IN THE FOLLOWING LETTER.

GENTLEMEN—For years I had a terrible trouble with my stomach—my food souring immediately after eating, together with a severe headache. I would have a prickly, numb sensation in my arms, and down my sides, with strong tendency towards Paralysis. For thirteen years I have been troubled with extreme Constipation, combined with that most

terrible tormentor, **BETTER** Bleeding Piles. At times they would bleed profusely, and pain me severely, so that I could neither sit, stand, sleep or eat. I became very much reduced in flesh and strength, and felt completely worn out. I have tried nearly all the Physicians in this vicinity, and have taken patent medicines in large quantities, but received no permanent benefit. Through a friend, my attention was called to the merits of SKODA'S REMEDIES. I consented to try them, having but little faith in their efficacy. I at first felt but little effect, but persisted in their use. I have now taken four bottles of SKODA'S DISCOVERY, and two boxes of SKODA'S PILE CURE and four boxes of SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS. My Dyspepsia is all gone, Bowels regular, Appetite good, and have gained much in flesh. In fact, **AM PERFECTLY WELL.**

All credit is due to your Wonderful Remedies. **GOLD** and I cannot say too much in their praise.

Truly yours,
MRS. CAPT. J. E. MELVIN,
No. 38 Warren St.,
ROCKLAND, ME.

We GUARANTEE 6 Bottles to BENEFIT or CURE. You get help or get your money back. **WILL YOU TRY IT?**

SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N.S.

SKODA'S OINTMENT, the Great German Skin Cure, and finest Cosmetic made. Removes Blackheads, Pimples, etc., as if by magic. 3 oz. tubes in elegant cartons 50 cts.

SWEET MAY.

Sweet May! that bids the orchards bloom
And warms the heart that's grown the sweet,
Thou recompense for Winter's gloom,
Of all spring months, indeed, the dearest,
We greet thee with a welcome note
As joyful as the piping plover's,
And gladly doff the overcoat,
Unless too shabby what it covers.

Sweet May; Thy raiment now is cast
Upon the odor-laden hours,
And Nature wakes again at last
To yield the sunshine, birds and flowers;
The world in beauty reigns complete,
As fair as we may hope to win it;
But, ah! there's bitter with the sweet,
For lo! the oysters lie "not in it."

Sweet May! The brooks thy ravens sing
The while they babble in their flowing,
And trout athwart the surface spring
To glitter in the sunlight's glowing;
How to their banks the anglers haste
And spend the day in vainly trying
To land their fish! Alas! they waste
Their time and make amends by lying.

Sweet May!—but why thy claims rehearse,
Since they comprise so large a number.
To try and praise them all in verse
Would lull the reader into slumber;
Enough to know that May is here
To tempt the artists with their easels—
Dear mouth of beauty and of cheer,
And season also of the meales.
—From "In Merry Mood," in *Donahoe's Magazine for May*.

THE GIRL I USED TO KNOW.

When in reverie serene
I stray with willing feet
To the time when I was young and green
And mighty in conceit,
There comes to me a memory
Of the days of long ago,
And the pretty, sun-browned face I see
Of that girl I used to know.

We "went together" moons and moons;
Together we rode and strolled;
Together we spent our afternoons
And romanced in moonlight cold.
Till all the town had set it down
On the cards as a certain "go"
Between myself and that maiden brown—
That girl I used to know.

There are surprises in the years—
That girl and I, apart,
Forgot each other without tears
Or damage of the heart.
I met her once—the other day—
With another girl in tow;
"My daughter, sir," I heard her say—
That girl I used to know.

And so I wonder, as I see
Those pleasant yesterdays,
If yet it may not come to be,
In Time's uncertain ways,
That I may learn to fall in love
As in the long ago,
But this time with the daughter
The girl I used to know.

—Eugene Field.

THE CHILDREN'S BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Upon the second floor of the building will be the Kindergarten, under the management of the International Kindergarten Association; the Kitchen Garden, in the care of Miss Emily Huntington, of New York, the inventor of the system; the Cooking School from the Drexel Institute in Philadelphia, the best of its kind in the country; the Roman Indian School, consisting of thirty Indian children, which the Secretary of the Interior has given permission to have transported from Santa Fe, N. M.; a Stage, supported by Mrs. Quincy Shaw, of Boston; a library, fitted up with books, pictures and periodicals; a department where daily demonstrations will be made of the methods of teaching deaf mutes to speak, and a room devoted to physical culture, where some wonderful exhibitions of physical training are arranged for. All these departments will be in full operation throughout the Exposition.

To crown the whole is a beautiful playground upon the roof. This is inclosed with a strong wire netting to insure safety. The playground is something in the nature of a garden, with vines and flowers, and with birds flying about in perfect freedom.

Here, under cover, will be exhibited the toys of all nations, from the rude playthings of the Esquimaux children to the almost sentient ones of France. The toys are not only to be looked at, but will be used to entertain the children. The attendants provided throughout the building will be willing, efficient and constant.—From Clara Bates' article, "The Children's Building," *May Review of Reviews*.

PATRIOTIC.

Various stories are told of Americans abroad and their boasting of the glories of their own country. Perhaps the most extravagant story of this kind is told of three American students in Paris who celebrated the Fourth of July by a little dinner.

Before they separated, the toast of "The United States" was proposed, and was responded to as follows:

"Our glorious land, bounded on the north by the British possessions, on the east by the Atlantic, on the south by Mexico, and on the west by the Pacific."

The second student, in patriotic fervor, amended the toast in the following language:

"Here's to our glorious country, bounded on the north by the north pole, on the south by the south pole, on the east by Europe, and on the west by Asia."

The third student rose and remarked: "While you're giving a toast, why not give a good one? I propose a toast to the land of the free and the home of the brave, bounded on the north by the Aurora Borealis, on the south by the precession of the equinoxes, on the east by primeval chaos, and on the west by the day of judgment."

They drank the toast in silent approval of this tribute to their native land.

HOW TO MAKE LADIES YOUNG AGAIN.

A wily Frenchman, whose rogueries gave him an unenviable notoriety throughout the town in which he lived, at one time claimed to have discovered a specific for the rejuvenescence of women, and by means of sensational advertising he succeeded in gathering a clientele of forty or fifty old dames, who were assembled, on a certain day, in a room tricked out with astrological symbols, crucibles, alembics, and all the paraphernalia of charlatanism.

The conjurer presented himself before the ladies, and addressed them in flamboyant language, ending as follows:

"And now, senoras of my soul, it is needful that the mystic ceremonies before us be opened by the oldest one among you." Then, addressing her whose appearance seemed to indicate priority, he asked her age.

"Thirty-seven years, senor," simpered the bold dame, who was, at least, in the seventh decade.

"And you, senora?"

"Thirty-six."

And so on, until he had them down to a declared age of twenty years, with a maximum of thirty-seven.

"Well, ladies all, you perceive that, without further proceedings, the miracle is accomplished," said Otavito; "for the least gallant of men could not call her ought but young whose years are but thirty-seven—and you see for yourselves that is the age of the oldest among you!"

SHE MOVED.

She was a tall woman, with a severe cast of countenance and a mole, from which a good-sized goatee depended, on her left cheek. She boarded a Seneca street car the other night and found every seat occupied. No man offered to give her his seat, and she planted herself just inside the door and squarely across the entrance.

"Madam," said the conductor politely, "I wish you would move forward a little in the car."

"I'll do no such thing," she snapped.

"But, madam," continued the conductor, "people have got to get in and out of this door."

"I don't care if they have. I'll stand here and nowhere else," she said, and her voice was very vinegary.

"I shall have to insist," said the conductor, putting one hand on her shoulder.

She glared at him with unspeakable fury. Then she said wrathfully: "Take your hands off me, sir. I'll stand here and nowhere else."

"But I insist—"

"I don't care what you do. I have paid my fare, and I won't be bossed around by no boy of a conductor. I'll stand here, and you or no one else can make me move a peg."

Just then the motor man tried to slow down his car and, by mistake, shut the current off entirely. The car stopped suddenly, and the tall woman went plunging down the aisle and landed on her knees near the front door. Everybody smiled, and the conductor laughed aloud. She picked herself up and shouted furiously: "Laugh, blame you, but I want you to understand you didn't make me move!"—*Buffalo Express*.

LETTERS OF CONDOLENCE.

You know how difficult letters of condolence are to write. Well, Grace had found herself unable to write one to Bob Goodberry when his wife died. You see Bob was such a devoted husband, and he had been married hardly a year. The whole thing was so sad that it seemed downright impossible to say anything that would be cruel. So she let it go entirely. It was some six months later, when she met Bob on the street. She had thought him in London. She felt she simply must say something, and so, though there was a lady with him, she paused for a word or so:

"I was so shocked at your misfortune, dear friend, that I could not write to say so, but let me say it now, won't you?"

"Aw—w, yes," said Bob. Then turning to the lady with him, remarked: "Aw—my dear, I want you to know an old friend of mine," and while the "old friend's" hair rose he went on, "My wife, Miss Cranfield."

Miss Cranfield never quite knew what she said. It is just as well though not to be too sorry for your friends after six months.

There are lots of dreadful wife stories like the above. I knew one about a young minister who was substituting for a friend. At the usual place in the service he took a "notice" he had observed in the pages of the Bible,

and read it, supposing that it had been placed there for the purpose. But it hadn't. About a year before it had been read by the regular minister, who had used it since for a book mark. The notice called for sympathy and prayers for Brother So and So in the terrible affliction of his wife's death. When the congregation heard the substitute read it, broke into an audible grin, because Brother So and So was that day at church for the first time with his new bride. It was a dreadful piece of luck that the thing should have happened that way, wasn't it?

A MAN WHO WILL SUCCEED.

"Now, if you will show me where the burglars got into your store," said the detective, "I will see if I can find some clow."

"In a minute," said the proprietor. "I am working at something a little more important than hunting for a clow just now. Take a seat."

And while the detective waited the merchant wrote as follows at his desk:—

The man who broke into Katzenboster's store on the night of the 15th and carried away a silk hat, a pair of French calfskin boots, a fur-trimmed overcoat, a black broadcloth suit and two suits of silk underwear was a black-hearted villain and scoundrel, but a man whose judgment cannot be called in question. He knows where to go when he wants the finest clothing the market affords.

"J. cobs," he said to the bookkeeper, "send a copy of this to all the papers in town, and tell 'em I want it printed in big black type to-morrow morning. Now, Mr. Hawkshaw, I am at your service."

BOOK GOSSIP.

The *Canadian Magazine* for May is bright, varied and well illustrated, and Canadians who wish to keep in touch with the thought and literature of their country should not neglect to secure this number. The contents are: "Education vs. Cram," by A. H. Morrison; "British Hopes and British Dangers," by A. H. F. Lefroy; "Let us Smelt our own Steel," by William Hamilton Merritt; "The Canadian Girl," (illustrated) by H. W. Charlesworth; "Is Cholera Coming?" by D. Bryce, Secretary of the Ontario Board of Health; "The Canals of Mars," accompanied by Schiaparelli's map; "A Trip after Bark in Northern Ontario," by T. C. Birnie; "Fort Nelson and Hudson's Bay," by D. B. Read, Q. C.; "Books and Points," by Helen A. Hicks; "Tales of Wayside Inns," by Henry Lye; a romance, "To History Unknown," by Stella E. Aeling; besides several excellent poems.

A New York daily paper, taking up the idea conveyed in Flammarion's exciting novel, "Omega: The Last Days of the World," has interviewed a number of the leading men in all professions as to what they would do if science were to predict to-morrow that the end of the world would arrive within the next thirty days. The answers are various and curious, and heighten the interest which is felt in the second part of Flammarion's great novel, which appears in the *May Cosmopolitan*. It is a question which everyone will find interesting to ask of himself: What would you do if within six weeks the end of the world were certain? Probably no novel which has ever appeared in an American magazine has been more elaborately illustrated by more distinguished artists. Laurons, Saulnier, Vogel, Meaulle, Rochegrosse, G-radin and Chovin all contribute to the explanation of the text.

Storiottes is the catchy title of a new popular fiction magazine, the advance sheets of which are just out. The first number contains no fewer than 14 original copyright tales, including stories by Julian Hawthorne, John Habberton, Wm. Perry Brown, "The Duchess," Miss Mschar, the new Boston novelist, Count Zubof, and other successful writers. *Storiottes* is illustrated, is nicely printed, bound in a handsome wrapper, and is altogether a marvellous dime's worth. It is issued by the Storiotte Publishing Co., 119 Potter Building, New York.

Archibald Forbes is engaged in the preparation of two articles, one on Bismarck and one on Von Moltke, which will portray the moments in their careers when they were at their greatest. Much new and interesting material will be used. The articles will be carefully illustrated and will appear in McClure's Magazine.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

GENUINE BRICKS.—The superiority of the brick made at the works of the International Brick and Tile Company are rapidly gaining in favor with all builders, and there is no better authority for this assertion than the fact that the 1,800,000 made last year have already been disposed of, and that the manufacture for the coming season will be no less than 2,000,000. Operations, somewhat retarded by the backward and cold weather, commenced this week.

TRENTON'S BIG INDUSTRY.—The Steel and Forge Company are pushing things into shape at a first-class rate, and ere long will be able to meet the requirements of the country from Vancouver to the North Cape. A large iron building is almost completed. New machinery to suit the various needs of the work is being put into position. The foundation for a powerful double engine is about finished, awaiting the arrival of the engines from England, where they are being built.

1892, "THE CREAM OF THE HAVANA CROP."

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



Mr. Geo. W. Cook
Of St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Like a Waterfall
Great Suffering
After the Grip

Tremendous Roaring in the Head
—Pain in the Stomach.

To C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Two years ago I had a severe attack of the Grip, which left me in a terribly weak and debilitated condition. Last winter I had another attack and was again very badly off, my health nearly wrecked. My appetite was all gone, I had no strength, felt tired all the time, had disagreeable roaring noises in my head, like a waterfall. I also had severe headaches and

Severe Sinking Pains
in my stomach. I took medicines without benefit, until having heard so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I concluded to try it, and the result is very gratifying. All the disagreeable effects of the Grip are gone, I am free from pains and aches, and believe

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is surely curing my catarrh. I recommend it to all." GEO. W. COOK, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Nausea, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

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CREAM OF TARTAR POWDERS.
WOODILL'S GERMAN,
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Cream of Tartar Powders Containing
Ammonia.

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"There is no such official in existence as
the GOVERNMENT ANALYST OF ONTARIO."
THOMAS MACFARLANE,
Chief Analyst,
Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa.

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BOSTON DRUG will make a man sober
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- An Imperative Duty, by W. D. Howells
- The Marriage of Honor, by Mrs. Oliphant
- A Moral Dilemma, by Annie Thomas
- Children of Destiny, by Molly E. Seawell
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HE TALKED TOO MUCH.

THE STORY OF A LITTLE CHAP WHO WANTED TO GET ABOARD.

"It ain't no sign of bravery for abuse folks over a high fence or from t'other side of the river," said the captain, tilting the keg on which he was sitting so that his back might rest against the fish house. His companion sat by mending his nets. "Now when I was quite a lad," he went on, "I had an experience that showed me what uncommon poor policy it is to be too sunny—even at a distance."

"How was that?"

"Well, I was put in alternate cap'n on one of them steamers that runs in Frenchman's bay, an' boin' young and tolerable successful I got to thinkin' I knowed pretty much the whole of it."

"One day we was layin' at the wharf loadin' the freight on, an' I see a little man walkin' up and down waitin' ter go aboard. He was a pompous lookin' individual, an' sollarin' and hangin' on his words was two or three mon that seemed ter consider what he said as golden speech."

"I kept thinkin' that I wished it would come time ter start when he was way up t'other end of the wharf, an' sure enough, just as he got much as a rod away it was time ter pull out."

"I pulled the whistle an' waited full time, but he turned round mighty moderate an' come toward the plank. The men commenced ter haul it on, an' we fell back from the wharf. Then he broke into a run an' waved his hat an' shouted."

"When we was clear of everything I hollered back, 'Hurry up, little chap, or you'll hev ter wawk!' an' a lot of sech talk, when I got a signal from the cap'n that was 'longside ter put back, an' findin' somethin' unusual was up I hed to."

"The men lowered the plank, an' the little man walked on board an' right up ter the pilothouse an' passed me his card."

"He was the owner of the whole line of steamers, an' he says very slow an' kind: 'Speaking of walkin', p'raps you'd better go ashore now 'fore they draw the plank in. We shan't need you on this trip.'"

"What did you do?"

"Do! Why, I went of course, an' my assistant run the trip. The motor was fixed up, but when I make a joke now I take keer it's one that ain't comin' home ter roost."—*Youths' Companion.*

COMMERCIAL.

Business conditions are very similar to what they were a week ago. Farming operations have been delayed by the cold spring, and very little advance has been made in seeding or in other agricultural pursuits. The roads, also, in many parts of the country are in so bad a condition as to be nearly impassable. This has prevented any improvement in trade in the interior, and affects remittances from country merchants to a marked degree.

There is not much change in the money market, and local discount rates continue very firm. The depression now being experienced in American securities in the New York stock market has made heavy calls on all funds in Canada, and causes money to be scarce and difficult to obtain here. We are now well on in the latter half of May, and trade remains a future promise. The business community is rapidly becoming more uneasy—if restive is too strong a word—and looks in every direction for something to ameliorate its condition, but, so far, in vain. A radical change must soon be made in some way if a serious crash is to be averted. The paper of some of the supposed staunchest houses is beginning to be looked at askance, and though all appear to try and work together to keep the wheels in motion it is becoming harder and harder to do so from week to week, so that serious men ask themselves "What are we drifting to?" Of course a revival of trade, which may occur at any day would immensely brighten up the present sombre aspect of affairs, and there are reasons for believing that this will not be long delayed, but in the interval the tension is getting to be very great.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS AND CO., NEW YORK, May 13, 1893.—Following the crisis in the 'industrials,' the past week has developed a series of after-effects, which have demoralized the general market and produced extensive realizing on 'long' stocks and a general instability of prices.

Among these secondary results, the following may be enumerated as the principal:—1.—A general weakening of margins among speculative holders. 2.—A more or less general demand among brokers for an increase of margins beyond the ordinary limit. 3.—The disinclination of many brokers to take new accounts until the situation becomes more settled. 4.—The closing-up of accounts where operators are unable to keep up their margins. 5.—The indisposition of money-lenders to renew expiring time loans or to contract new ones. 6.—The natural disposition of large and strong holders to dispose of some of their stock in hope of getting it back at lower prices upon a declining market. 7.—The weakening of some brokers and the desire of others to keep their customers' operations upon a conservative scale. 8.—The frightening of cautious operators out of the market. And 9.—The disposition of judicious operators to realize on the moderate rallies.

Each one of these after effects has tended to induce the extensive selling of the past week, to which has been added the sensational effect arising from failures and rumors of failures of firms and banks, and a comparative cessation of the London demand for our securities, besides the discouraging result of another great bank failure in Australia. Under these circumstances, the unsettled feeling that has followed the crash in the 'industrials' is no matter of surprise. Cool heads have anticipated it, and wise men have held themselves prepared for it; and hence the weakness of the market has produced neither alarm nor despondency. Among the conservative and well-protected

class who always constitute the back bone of the market, the present phase is accepted as one of liquidation, with all that goes with it. No further serious effects are expected from it; nor is it supposed that the existing effects will immediately disappear. The state upon which the market has now entered is one of caution, conservatism, restricted means and diminished numbers in the rank of operators; and that means, for some time to come, a contraction of speculative transactions. Although it seems safe to conclude that the worst of this second phase of the crisis has been experienced, yet it would be a mistake to conclude that it will be at once succeeded by any buoyant recovery. Time must be allowed for repair of the shock to confidence, for readjustments, for the influx of new capital, and for the appearing of new conditions as a fresh basis of confidence.

It is to the latter factor that attention will be next turned. There are new conditions looming up that may reasonably be expected to produce a better feeling. Our disturbed financial relations with other countries have manifestly passed their worst phase. The imports show a declining tendency, which is likely to be still more marked at a later stage. The exports, though still relatively light, are likely to be soon augmented through the crop damage in Europe causing a foreign demand for our large surplus of wheat. These changes may be expected to materially reduce our liability to export gold for the next few weeks. The subsidence of the gold alarms, which have caused the interior banks to withdraw large amounts of deposits from this city, will have the effect of causing those banks to return the funds, which will ease the stringency in discounts and make money more available for Stock Exchange uses. With greater steadiness in these financial conditions, we may hope that English investors will begin to show a preference for American securities over the Colonial issues from which they are now severely suffering. Meantime, in spite of the quiet of business, the earnings of the railroads show very liberal gains. In connection with the future of the industrials, it is to be considered that the break down in their stocks has been due entirely to the wild speculative inflation of their market price, and not at all to the condition of their business and earnings, which is generally good.

These are considerations which will, in due time, have their assuring effect upon the market. But for the present, the only safe policy is one of caution. It cannot yet be positively assumed that all weak spots in the market have been eliminated; and until all doubt on that point is removed, the true policy of holders is to strengthen their ability to keep what they have rather than to materially increase their load."

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

	Week Previous		Weeks corresponding to		
	May 11 week.	1893	1892	1891	1890
United States	219	248	184	187	151
Canada	27	30	36	30	16

DRY GOODS.—There has been somewhat of a brightening in the dry goods trade this week, and notwithstanding the unfavorable weather conditions a fairly satisfactory sorting trade has been accomplished and orders for autumn goods are encouraging. The dullness of the last two weeks of April and the first of May has been displaced by a normally active trade. More buyers have been in the market from the larger towns, while the city dealers have placed a number of orders for immediate delivery. The rural trade has not awakened to any great extent, but good weather will soon work a favorable change. In staples, such as cottons and wash fabrics, the movement, though quiet, is steady. Men's furnishings, such as summer underwear, collars, shirts and neck wear, have been probably the most active branch of the trade. Small wares are extremely quiet. Laces continue to be shown in large range of patterns and qualities, but the demand is hardly fairly good. Bright weather will make parasols, etc., move more freely. In dress goods the movement is quite fair, though hardly up to expectations. Prints are in fitful demand. As to dress goods we note that the plain goods are the most favored. Some very fair orders are reported in household linens, such as napkins, tablecloths, etc. So far May has been much better than April with regard to payments, but still money is not forthcoming as promptly as it should be, especially from the country merchants. Wholesalers are hoping that another week will see an improvement in this matter.

BREADSTUFFS.—A slight improvement is to be noted in the local flour market, the demand being better, though it is by no means brisk. Prices are firm, but no immediate advance is expected. In Chicago wheat has dropped 2c., as crop prospects are reported better. As a despatch puts it—"The bearish interpretation put upon the Government crop report, the Cincinnati Price Current summary, the lower English cables and several bank failures have all tended to impair the confidence of holders." On the other hand corn was strong and advanced ½c. The local market for cat-meal is slow, being confined to home wants at steady prices. Feed continues featureless with liberal offerings and moderate demands. In Great Britain virtually nothing is doing in cereals, and prices are only nominal.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market holds dull and quiet under a small jobbing enquiry in all lines. Pork holders are firm in sympathy with western markets, but that article moves slowly. Smoked meats and lard meet with an only moderately brisk demand at steady prices. Outside markets have ruled steady on both sides of the water. There has been absolutely nothing new in either the American or the European markets.

BUTTER.—The local market for butter holds fairly steady under larger receipts, but there is a very satisfactory consumptive demand. Old stocks are now pretty well cleared out and the market is in good shape to take care of all the new that is likely to come forward for some time. In Great Britain the stocks of old dairy are large and holders are decidedly sick. Further reshipments have been made to Canada—the last being to Toronto.

CHEESE.—The local cheese market remains quiet, business being limited to moderate consumptive jobbing wants at 12c. to 12½c. for old cheese as to

quality. A Montreal report says:—"The cheese market does not show any animation locally, so that the assumption is that most of the purchases are made for immediate shipment, for it does not seem natural that any one could buy fodder cheese to hold. This brisk country-buying, coupled with the fact that very little has been offered, keeps the tone firm and the ruling prices are pretty full ones, considering the cheese and the season of the year. Whether the fact that there is yet quite a quantity of old cheese in first hands in Liverpool has anything to do with the figures paid or not, is hard to say. One thing is certain, however, the factorymen may have to regret that they are selling altogether too close. Of course the bids that they have received are tempting in connection with fodder cheese, and they, no doubt, argue that buyers want the cheese or they would not offer the price."

EGGS.—Receipts continue to be more free as the season advances, but as the demand is active prices remain rather steady. Quotations are 12c. to 12½c. per dozen per case lots for guaranteed fresh country eggs for boiling.

GREEN FRUITS are arriving in considerable quantities. The Antilles, Bahamas, Bermudas and other points south of us are pouring in their productions by every steamer that comes thence, and strawberries, bananas, pineapples, Irish and sweet potatoes, etc., are offered in quantities that would, a few years ago, have surprised an observer. Yet the demand has so grown that all offered finds ready sale at prices that encourage importers to continue their operations. This trade is comparatively new, but it has already assumed proportions that make it a prominent line.

DRIED FRUIT.—The demand may be characterized as fair upon the whole, the only new development being a rather easier feeling in currants. Advertisers report that the currant crop in Greece and the Sultan's crop in Turkey have both been damaged by frost—in some districts 20 per cent. In France and Spain drought and hot weather are said to be working mischief. On the local market the movement in Valencia raisins is reported to be fair at unchanged prices.

SUGAR.—The local sugar market has developed no change during the past week. The stocks in dealers' hands in the country are known to be very small, and refiners are looking for a good, brisk movement to open up very soon. The raw sugar markets hold very firm and show every indication of a further advance. The situation is indisputably full of strength, and the refiners refuse to make any concessions. They will not sell for future delivery and, in fact, will not sell anything but what they have in stock and that at full prices, which are still about ½c. lower than in New York. Beets are 18s. 9d. in London, while about six weeks ago they were quoted at 13s. 6d. It is acknowledged on all hands that the advance in refined has not been in proportion to that of the raw article. The demand is improving and the movement is now fairly good.

MOLASSES is quiet, the supply being ample and the demand quite small. Prices, however, are firm, as it is certain that the crop is a very light one and figures at the points of production are very stiff. The advancing tendency of sugar has also the effect to strengthen molasses and to make it a good property to hold. It is far more likely to advance than to recede.

TEAS.—The only change that has developed since our last report is that low grade Japans and black teas are getting stronger. Nothing in the way of black teas can be bought in England and laid down here under 14½c. per pound, while in low grade Indian and Ceylon teas the minimum is around 18½c. Even in the way of futures the lowest at the terminal market, according to latest mail advices, is 13c. August. Clearances in England for home consumption have been very large since the budget speech was delivered, and the question as to whether there will be a change in the duty is settled. The local market is in good shape, and there has been an increased enquiry from retailers. Merchants are evidently beginning to appreciate the excellent value offering in medium grades of India, Ceylon and China congenous. Low grades of all kinds, except young hyeon, are neglected on account of the poor value compared with the higher grades. Japans are quiet and neglected.

COFFEES.—There is no change in the local market. The demand continues light, and stocks of good Rios are small. The New York market is steadier, and foreign markets are firm.

FISH.—There is nothing new to report in the local fish market. No new fish have as yet been received, and stocks are getting to be quite low. Shipments in small lots continue to be made, but there is no life in the business. The fishermen are about fitted out and will proceed to their season's work as soon as the weather settles down and the fish appear off the coast. Herring and other bait fish are reported to be in fair supply in Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island ports. In Montreal the fish business is beginning to look up and there is a very fair demand, but it is chiefly for fresh fish, such as salmon, herring, etc. Quotations are:—Fresh salmon 20c.; haddock 6c.; skinned and boned codfish 6½c.; Labrador herring \$3 per half-bbl.; Shore do. \$2.75 per bbl.; Digby do. 11c. to 12½c. At Boston the demand for dry and pickled fish is only moderate. Old mackerel are pretty well sold out, there being no small or medium 3's and only a few large 3's offering. There are some large mackerel left in stock, but they are held at full prices. Now Irish mackerel have been received there of the catch of 1893, and the first arrival, 127 bbls., sold to the trade at \$17. These will have to be re-stored or re-packed to fit them for the United States trade. The quotations on mackerel by the jobbers are nominally at—large 3's \$14; medium 2's \$18; extra 2's \$20 to \$21; No. 1 Bay \$22 to \$25; extra Shore 1's \$25 to \$30; Norway bloaters \$35 to \$38. A despatch to the Boston Fish Bureau announces the arrival of two schooners each with 2500 large fish. These sold at 15c. each with the market reported weak. Doubtless the better prospect for mackerel caused the easier feeling.

OF COURSE YOU READ

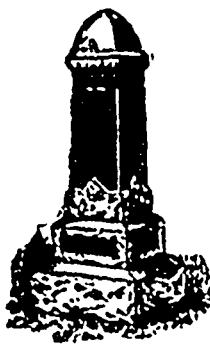
The testimonials frequently published in this paper relating to Hood's Sarsaparilla. They are from reliable people, state simple facts, and show beyond a doubt that HOOD'S CURES. Why don't you try this medicine? Be sure to get Hood's.

Codfish are quiet in Boston. The weather being unfavorable for curing fish makes the market on dry fish a shade firmer. But, after all, the market is very little changed. The market on barrel herring is easy, with split herring in full supply and easier. There are now two cargoes of round herring in Boston, but they are not wanted, and they will probably have to be split. Dealers will only make very low offers for the round—lower than the owners will accept. In Gloucester receipts have been moderate and the trade moderate. Quotations remain practically unchanged.

A COMPLICATED CASE.

DEAR SIR,—I was troubled with biliousness, headache and loss of appetite. I could not rest at night, and was very weak, but after using three bottles of U. D. B. my appetite is good and I am better than for years past. I would not now be without U. D. B. and am also giving it to my children.

Mrs. WALTER BURNS.
Maitland, N. S.



MONUMENTS!
IN MARBLE AND
Polished Granite.

VERY LATEST DESIGNS PROCURABLE.

GRIFFIN & KELTIE,

323 BARRINGTON STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Leaf.....	6½
Granulated.....	5½ to 6½
Circle A.....	6½
White Extra C.....	4½
Standard.....	4½
Extra Yellow C.....	4½ to 5½
Yellow C.....	4½
TEA.	
Congou Common.....	17 to 18
" Fair.....	20 to 22
" Good.....	25 to 27
" Choice.....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 36
Oolong Choice.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbados.....	34
Demerara.....	35 to 36
Diamond N.....	47
Porto Rico.....	35
Cienfuegos.....	none
Trinidad.....	30
Antigua.....	30
Tobacco, Black.....	45 to 47
" Bright.....	47 to 55
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	3.00
Boston and Thin Family.....	6½
Soda.....	8½
do in 1lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7½
Fancy.....	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS

Markets have gone off a bit in Europe and the United States. The farmers in Canada are reported to be holding their wheat, and therefore the prices have not gone off much if any. Of course those millers who run up their prices in anticipation of a sharp advance, have been obliged to come down to near the old figures. Flours are costing to-day about 10c. more than they were before the late advance.

Corn is a trifle higher, which makes cornmeal decidedly firm.

We make no changes in our quotations; all we can add is that our quotations are the outside market.

FLOUR.	
Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	5.00 to 6.00
High Grade Patents.....	4.10 to 4.25
Good 90 per Cent. Patents.....	3.75 to 4.00
Straight Grade.....	3.75 to 3.85
Good Seconds.....	3.30 to 3.40
Graham Flour.....	2.75
Oatmeal.....	4.60
" Rolled.....	4.80
Kiln Dried Cornmeal.....	3.95
" In Bond.....	2.80 to 2.90
Rolled Wheat.....	4.90 to 4.25
Wheat Bran, per ton including bags.....	70.50 to 71.50
Middlings.....	21.00 to 21.75
Shorts.....	"
Cracked Corn.....	23.50 to 24.00
Ground Oil Cake per ton.....	30.00 to 31.10
Molasses.....	22.00 to 24.00
Split Peas.....	4.10
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.75 to 1.90
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	3.20 to 4.00
Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	43½ to 45
P. E. Island Oats.....	42½ to 43
Hay.....	18.00 to 19.75

J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head of Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	14.00 to 14.50
" Am., Plate.....	15.20 to 15.50
" Ex. Plate.....	16.50 to 17.00
Pork, Mess, American.....	21.00
" American, clear.....	25.00
" P. E. I. Mess.....	23.00 to 24.00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	20.00 to 21.00
" Prime Mess.....	18.00 to 17.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	14 to 15
" American.....	13 to 14
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	11
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	24
" " in Small Tubs.....	22 to 23
" " Good, in large tubs, new.....	20 to 21
" " Store Packed & oversalted.....	none
Canadian Township.....	none
" Western.....	20 to 21
Cheese, Canadian.....	1½
" Antigonish.....	none

SALT.

Factory Filled.....	\$1.50
Fine Liverpool, bag, from store.....	85
Liverpool, ½ hhd., ".....	1.50
" " ".....	"
" " ".....	1.33
" " ".....	"
" " ".....	1.40
" " ".....	1.40

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, per bbl., No. 1.....	2.00 to 3.25
Oranges, Jamaica, brls., New.....	7.00 to 7.60
Valencia Oranges, per case.....	6.50
Lemons, per case.....	3.50 to 4.00
Cocoanuts new per 100.....	5.00
Onions, New Bermuda, per crate.....	2.50
" per lb., Canadian.....	2½ to 3
Dates boxes, new.....	6 to 6½
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	6½ to 8
Figs, Elima, 5 lb boxes per lb., new.....	10 to 11
" small boxes.....	9 to 10
Prunes Stewing, boxes.....	8 to 9
Bananas.....	2.00 to 2.50

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

FISH.

MACKEREL—	
EXTRAS.....	
No. 1.....	
" 2 large.....	
" 3.....	
" 2 large, Keamed.....	
" 3, Keamed.....	
" 2 large, Plain.....	
" 3 Plain.....	
HERRING.	
No. 1 C. B. July.....	4 75
" 1 Fall Split.....	3 75
" 1 Fall Round.....	3 25
" 1 Labrador.....	
" 1 Georges Bay.....	2 25
" 1 Bay of Islands.....	0 00
" 3.....	3 75
SALMON.	
No. 1, ½ brl.....	18.00
No. 2, ¾ brl.....	16.00
" 3.....	none
SMALL.	
Codfish.....	
Hard C. B.....	5.00
Western Shore.....	4.50
Bank.....	4.50
Bay.....	3.50
Newfoundland.....	4.50
HADDOCK.	
Bank & Western.....	3.75
HANK.....	2.75
POLLOCK.....	2.50
HANK SOUNDS, per lb.....	30c.
COD OIL per gal.....	

MISS LIVINGSTON.

BY MARION HARLAND.

Miss Livingston had been one of the passengers on the Batavia when she came into port after a rough voyage one week before I introduce you to her. For all that environment said to the contrary, she might have occupied her present abode for seven years.

Her only brother had taken a house in Fifty-seventh Street, and had it fitted up, at her request, with old family furniture, bequeathed to her by her mother. Miss Livingston had brought over with her divers cases filled with stuff accumulated in her five years' residence and travels in foreign lands. The room in which she sat alone on the Saturday night before Easter Sunday was small, luxurious, and glowingly cozy with the blaze of a wood fire and the shaded shine of a silver lamp.

She had not moved for an hour. Her head lay back among the yielding cushions of her easy-chair; her hands were folded together in her lap. They were beautiful hands, long, slim and perfect in form. The full gray eyes that seemed to count the tossing waves of flame, were deepened by thought or sadness, but not softened. The mouth lines were proud and severe. Attitude and visage belonged to one who knew fate too well to fight against it, yet whose fortitude failed not.

"Handsome than ever—and haughtier!" Mrs. Robert Livingston had reported to her husband after lunching with her sister-in-law that day. "She hasn't gone off one bit, although she is only two years younger than I. It is odd that the children should take to her as they do. She insisted upon my bringing Cathy and Rob with me. Of course she doesn't understand baby-talk, but she gets along wonderfully with them."

"Sara was always sensible," interjected the husband of Miss Livingston's sister-in-law, dryly.

His pipkin-checked spouse prattled on. "She brought me some heavenly old lace and the darlings spring outfits for the children. They must have cost frightfully."

"Sara was always the most generous of women," rejoined her husband, raising his glass with a gesture that, to a quick-witted or imaginative spectator, would have hinted at an inaudible toast and apostrophized pledge.

Mrs. Robert Livingston's wits were practical, and a high shouldered turkey-hen has more imagination. Had a modicum of tact compensated measurably for these deficiencies, she would have kept back her next observation:

"It wasn't in the least like a confirmed old maid to cater so cleverly for my tastes and the children's complexions. Heigho! I suppose people will call your sister that. Seems to me that belles are not so apt to marry well as others. Think of what Sara was—accomplished, literary, and so on—and here she is at twenty-seven, Sara Livingston still."

"There are worse possibilities in women's lives than to be Sara Livingstons at any age," said the sententious auditor.

He never bickered with his pipkin-checked Agnes, but neither would he have her belittle one he loved fondly in his way—which was also his sister's.

At twenty-one Miss Livingston had named as her "triumvirate of best-beloveds" her mother, her brother, and Vida Van Nest.

"You put me last!" pouted her confidante. "The third place in your heart is better worth having than the first in any other, but when the prince who will outrank us all steps into line, I shall be fourth—almost out in the cold."

She was a bewitching elf—this dearest girl friend of the belle. Brunette, petite, animated, supple, mercurial, nimble of brain, and facile of tongue, she was a nonpareil of a foil to her stately mate. She was an orphan, and dependent upon a tart, stingy great-aunt. The girls were intimate from the beginning of their school life to the evil day when Sara set out for California with her invalid mother. A winter in Santa Barbara was imperatively advised by desperate doctors, and the daughter caught at the faint hope, the recommendation held out, with the energy of almost despairing love. Her brother was abroad on his bridal tour, and she resisted the powerful impulse to recall him. He had planned to be absent for a year, and the question of life or death would be decided in a few months. She would have taken Vida Van Nest with her into exile but for the obstinate refusal of the aunt to allow her ward to accept the richer girl's invitation. She "would not let her flesh and blood play the part of humble companion even to a Livingston." The decision, reported tearfully by Vida, disappointed Sara. She was too sad of heart to be hurt or angry. She had much upon her mind just then. Her but lately betrothed Rensselaer Morris, a rising young lawyer, discouraged the Santa Barbara scheme vigorously, and finally resentfully. With the heated intolerance of the healthy young, he classed chronic invalidism with "fads." Mrs. Livingston's cough was partly nervousness, partly indigestion, according to his disdainful diagnosis. It was preposterous and unprofessional in the physicians to send her to the Western water-shed of the continent, when the best air and the best civilization were to be found upon the Eastern. It was cruel and characteristic in the prospective mother-in-law to accept their dicta. Had Sara loved him as he loved her, she would have cast the weight of her influence into the scale that held his happiness and hers.

As the time of departure drew near, variance of sentiment became a clash of wills. Each of the privately plighted pair was proud; both were conscientious in belief and action. Love fanned the flame of dissension,

and when the rupture came, it was the parting of a frayed cord rather than the snapping of a cable.

So said Miss Livingston to her mother and to Vida. Mrs. Livingston never guessed the cause of the quarrel. She had confidence in her daughter. It was fortunate that the engagement had not been announced, she remarked, when Sara told her it was broken. There would be no need to mention it in her next letter to Robert. Things happened so providentially. And about furs, how? It seemed hardly worth while to call upon Gunther for the long seal-skin cloak she had sent to him for storage last spring. A fur-lined circular ought to be all she would need in a climate where strawberries ripened out-of-doors in January.

On the eve of the journey the two girls sat together in Sara's dressing-room, four feet upon the fender stool that now supported Miss Livingston's Paris slippers, and talked until the stir and groan of the awakening city could be heard. In the anticipatory anguish of what the next day had in store, Sara Livingston let her companion see to the bleeding core of her heart.

"I love him as I love my own soul—and more!" she said, her face a gleam with strange pallid fire. "He has said harsh words of my 'willingness to sacrifice him for the vagaries of a hypochondriac.' It was suffering that made him unjust. Should he judge me more leniently—should you guess, never so remote, that he would accept a recall—tell him frankly what I have said to you to-night. Tell him that estrangement is slow death to me, that I could go to the stake as easily as to leave him. Oh, I must be very wretched, or I could not say this much, even to you, dear heart! See how I trust you, surely as no woman ever before trusted another!"

Between her sobs, clinging to Sara with gushing tears and consoling caresses, Vida promised all that was asked—and much besides. What woman's ingenuity could devise and loving arts accomplish should be brought to bear upon the prideful lover to win him back to his allegiance.

"Only give me a few weeks—maybe a month or two. 'Time and I against any other two.' What chance has one man, however haughtily obstinate, against us—especially when his own heart is a traitor to his will?"

Away off in the monotonous sunshine of the Californian town, Sara waited hopefully, then patiently, for news of the predicted change, noting reluctantly the growing infrequency of Morris's name in Vida's letters, yet never asking a question of how matters were going under the tender diplomacy of her ambassador. After six years of knowing and loving her friend, doubt found no lodgement in her thoughts of the leal little fairy.

Mrs. Livingston's decline, although unmistakable, was agonizingly slow. When spring-time came she was removed by easy stages to a mountain village in New Mexico, and there spent the long, heartlessly bright summer. In September Robert Livingston was summoned to see her die. It was mid-October when he returned to New York, bringing his dead mother and living sister.

The day after the funeral Sara had a call from her ancient aversion, Vida Van Nest's grand-aunt. The sorrowing girl's inquiries for her friend had been answered by the intelligence that she was visiting relatives in Boston. Sara had no letter from her for more than a month. Rensselaer Morris's name had not been mentioned by either of the friends in half a year. Hastening eagerly down stairs to meet one who must have later tidings of her whose companionship the orphaned heart was famishing, she was met by a blunt revelation that would have driven a weaker woman mad.

Miss Van Nest the elder had that morning received news of her niece's marriage yesterday to Mr. Rensselaer Morris. With blending grin and snarl she told what a relief it was to her to be rid of a troublesome parasite. Her black eyes twinkled and glared alternately as she surveyed the statue-like listener, whose black gown accentuated her pallor.

"I could have told you why she would not go with you to California. The Lord knows I tried hard to shake her off of my hands then, but she was like a rock. She staid for a purpose, and so I told her. He walked right into the trap, coming, first, and for ever so long, to see her because she was your confidante, until she fastened her soft clutches—like a devil-fish's—upon him. I used to listen at the inner door of the library and hear how the pretty work went on. He was all for writing to you and making up, and taking all the blame upon himself, until she told him of the talk you two had the night before you set out for California, and how you had charged her to keep him from annoying you with overtures, since your love for him had died out like the soufflé of a candle—'killed by your Livingston pride.' That is what she called it. By-and-by he believed her. I didn't. I've known the little snake too long. I wrote to her last week that you were on your way home. 'Look out, my lady!' I said. 'She'll get him back yet!' So I wasn't surprised when the letter came to-day."

She chuckled so maliciously that Sara rallied the pride at which aunt and niece had sneered. Every slow word had the chill and tinkle of an ice pellet.

"I am sorry to hear that your niece has repaid your many benefits by such flagrant ingratitude, and done discredit to the breeding learned from you." As she said it, she arose. "Sorry, also, that you have put yourself to the inconvenience of coming out on a rainy day to tell me a story that concerns me less than it would have done a year ago. The engrossing interests of the past eight or ten months have made other matters seem unimportant. If there is nothing I can do to testify to my sympathy in your affliction, will you excuse me? I am very busy with preparations for an absence from home that will last for several years. I have friends who

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call for Japan next week, and I shall accompany them. I have long desired to see the Orient, and at leisure."

Her civil smile, if wotry, was unembarrassed. In reporting the interview to her niece, the foiled gossip assured the bride that her former intimate "didn't cost a brass penny for old crony or old lover."

Miss Livingston had sailed for the East before the newly wedded couple returned from New York. Since then her feet had trodden more lands than she cared to enumerate to-night. She was weary in body, mind and spirit. Agnes always drew hard upon her cellular tissue, and with the passionate love for children which even Agnes had discerned there mingled, when with them, undefinable longings and disallowed pain. The elderly cousin who conserved the properties in the moonless household was passing the evening with friends. Miss Livingston was utterly alone in her cozy corner, and, she admitted to her candid consciousness, utterly desolate.

Between her and the red-hearted fire grew, as she mused, simulacrum of a picture she had seen in a Venetian gallery. High upon a black rock, surrounded by sullen surges that were sicklied, not illumined, by a waning moon, a shipwrecked woman, wasted by famine, raised eyes and hands to heaven in a prayer, not for succor, but for death.

It was a grewesome fantasy for one steeped in the warmth and color of this luxuriant nook, but it forced itself upon her, a ghastly interlude to the stages of reminiscence. What I have recounted succinctly, she dwelt upon at length, sparing herself no detail, tempering no blackness of shadow with factitious gleams. Of the four people who had made her world and were the light thereof, but one remained to her, the brother whose reticence she interrupted by her own, and there were Agnes and the children to be considered before his thought could reach her.

His Easter offering, received at dusk that afternoon, stood upon a marble column near the window—a great jar, exquisite in ware and design, in which was set a pot of marguerites. He had not forgotten her old fancy for daisies. He had never surmised that she loved them because they were Vida's favorite flower. Some occult force attracted her eyes at length from the blazing logs to the pillar gleaming white against the velvet curtain and the canopy of snowy flowers crowning the royal Worcester bowl.

"I wonder," Vida had said once, her head set meditatively on one side, "if my passion for daisies isn't an economic instinct? They are the poor girl's flowers, never expensive, and warranted to wear well. But I love you, my sturdy, saucy beauties," raising suddenly to her lips the big bunch of winter marguerites Sara had given her to carry to a ball. "You are always smiling, always frank, always faithful, in all sorts of weather, and lend yourselves as cheerfully to a home-made gown in its second season as to a Worth creation just imported. When I die, Saramia, I should like, not to 'blossom under your feet in purple and red' after the fashion of Maud's lover, but to spring up again in a daisy meadow, and kiss your arched in-step as you sweep along, my princess, and maybe be gathered by your dear hands, and laid to your sweet mouth as you say, "How Vida loved me and daisies!"

The lonely dreamer winced as at a stiletto prick in recalling word, tone and glance. In all these years and after all these journeyings had the old wound only skinned over that it bled at a scratch? Turning impatiently again to the fire, she gazed resolutely into it. She had come home to rest, not to suffer. At twenty-seven, a sensible woman should accept life as it is. She was strong enough to put away once and for all the memory of the falsest woman she had ever known; to trample upon the shreds of tawdry clay idols. Fate had decreed that she should be set apart from happy dwellers in happy homes on this night when the jocund murmur of the Easter dawn mingled with the roar of traffic rising to her windows. She had learned the futility of complaint, the folly of tears.

"What is this thou hast been fretting and fuming and lamenting and self-torturing on account of? Say it in a word; is it not because thou art not happy? Foolish soul! what act of Legislature was there that thou should'st be happy? There is in man a higher joy than happiness, and instead thereof find blessedness. This is the everlasting yea, wherein all contradiction is solved."

She said the oft-conned words aloud, as was safe in her guarded solitude. She added, in biting self-contempt: "I have never found blessedness, it is true. That I probably never shall, is also true. Has anybody?"

An invisible force drew her eyes gently and gradually from the now drowsy fire—soft, mysterious compulsion she did not resist. Delicious languor unwrapped her senses and swathed the lax limbs. Faint currents of perfume stole toward and past her. Where pillar and plant had been, stood Vida in bridal robes; a gauzy veil shimmering from her head to the hem of her trailing gown. She leaned slightly forward, hands clasped, eyes dilate and yearning, fastened upon the woman she had wronged. A trail of daisies dropped from her fingers to the floor; daisies bound her veil and were heaped about her feet.

"I have come back, as I said I would," said accents like the dying night wind, yet Vida's in every intonation. "Can you forgive me, Sara? I risked my soul—and yours, but I loved him better than life, better than my soul's salvation!"

* * * * *

"You ruined my life! You blighted my faith in God and man. How can I pardon that which is unpardonable?"

(To be Continued)

SCRAPED WITH A RASP.

SIRS.—I had such a severe cough that my throat felt as if scraped with a rasp. On taking Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup I found the first dose gave relief, and the second bottle completely cured me.
Miss A. A. JONES, Manotick, Ont.



A FRIEND

Speaks through the Boothbay (Me.) Register, of the beneficial results he has received from a regular use of Ayer's Pills. He says: "I was feeling sick and tired and my stomach seemed all out of order. I tried a number of remedies, but none seemed to give me relief, and I was induced to try the old reliable Ayer's Pills. I have taken only one box, but I feel like a new man. I think they are the most pleasant and easy to take of anything I ever used, being so finely sugar-coated that even a child will take them. I urge upon all who are in need of a laxative to try Ayer's Pills. They will do good." For all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, take

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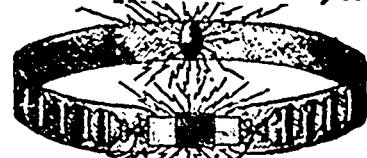
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as others, having cured several cases which were thought incurable. Mrs. Jane Vanaskie, Alberton, Ont., was cured of Liver Complaint after years of suffering by using five bottles of B. B. B. She recommends it.

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TO ARTISTS.

THE Government of Canada propose erecting in the grounds of the Parliament Buildings, at Ottawa, a bronze Statue, nine feet high (3'), of the late Sir John A. Macdonald.
Artists are invited to submit models, 2 ft 3 in. in height, which must be accompanied with proposals for the bronze statue complete.
A premium of five hundred dollars will be paid the artist whose model and proposal are accepted. \$500.00 will be paid for the model considered next in order of merit, and \$200.00 for the 3rd successful model.
The models must be delivered to the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, on or before the 1st day of November next, and the premium models will remain the property of the Department. The others will be returned to the artists, if they so express their desire when submitting them.
Copies of the conditions, &c., may be obtained on application at the office of the High Commissioner of Canada, No. 10 Victoria Chambers, London, S. W., England; Hon Hector Fabre, 10 Rue de Rome, Paris; Direction generale des Beaux Arts, Department of the Interior, Brussels, and to the Secretary of the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Canada.

E. F. E. ROY,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, April 17th, 1888.

Halifax Printing Company,
161 Hollis Street.

MINING.

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

LAKE CATCHA.—John Anderson has opened a rich lead on his acres. Mr. Kenty continues prospecting the Cogswell areas.

OLDHAM.—Mr. Whidden, manager of the Columbia Gold Mining Company, is opening up the company's property, and is now getting much larger average returns from the mill than at the start.

Manager Logan of the Rhode Island Company continues sinking on the Dunbrack lead, and the quartz steadily improves as depth is reached.

STORMONT.—The only return so far received by the Mines Department for the month of April is from the Antigonish Company, where 280 tons quartz crushed yielded 151½ ozs. gold.

NOVA SCOTIA'S MINERAL EXHIBIT AT WORLD'S FAIR.—In its issue of May 6th the *Engineering and Mining Journal* has a very interesting article on "Mining at the Columbian Exposition," illustrated by general views of the exposition grounds and the mines building. Of the Nova Scotia exhibit the article says: "the gold ores from Nova Scotia are indeed a surprise, and the samples from the coal fields afford some idea of the resources of the province in that particular."

SUMMARY OF THE AMENDMENTS TO THE MINING ACT.

The amendments to the Mines and Minerals Act passed at the last session of the Legislature are being printed and will soon be ready for circulation.

Section 1 of the Act is for the protection of holders of encumbrances. Sections 2 and 3 provide for the repeal of sub-sections (a) and (f) of section 108 and provides that in the case of gold and silver leases and leases of other minerals 30 days notice in writing shall be given by the department before forfeiting the leases for non-payment of the rental in advance. Section 4 provides that leases subject to forfeiture for non-working may be brought under the rental system as provided in section 18 or section 108 by any person on behalf of the owner.

Sections 5-6-7 8 and 9 provide for the protection of holders of encumbrances over leases subject to forfeiture for non-payment of rental in advance or for non-working.

Section 10 provides that holders of leases and also encumbrancers before becoming entitled to notice of forfeiture for non-payment of rental or for non-working shall first have given notice in writing of their post office address to the Commissioner or his Deputy.

Sections 11-12 and 13 provide for registration of encumbrances, that Section 115 of Chapter 1 of the Acts of 1892 be amended and that Section 155 of Chapter 1 of the Acts of 1892 be also amended.

Section 14 provides that no Government official shall directly or indirectly apply for any mining right or act as agent for others in making application.

Chapter 3 of the Acts of 1893 provides as follows:

1. Section 10 of chapter 1 of the Acts of 1892 is hereby amended by striking out the word "true" in the third line thereof, and substituting therefor the word "magnetic."

2. Section 11 of the said chapter is hereby amended by adding the following words thereto:—"And when any area or areas hereafter applied for under prospecting license or lease may be bounded upon any area or areas that have been applied for before the passage of this Act, or be so situated that the courses and boundaries thereof may run upon any area or areas heretofore applied for, then the Commissioner shall have power to direct that such areas so applied for after the passage of this Act shall be laid out in such manner as he may deem advisable."

3. Section 17 of the said chapter is hereby amended by inserting between the words "areas" and "shall" in the first line thereof the following words:—"and for prospecting licenses to search for gold and silver hereafter."

4. All applications for prospecting licenses to search for gold and silver that may have been received by the Deputy Commissioner at Sherbrooke, in the County of Guysborough, previously to the passage of this Act, are hereby declared to be valid, and all applications for prospecting licenses to search for gold and silver, covering areas in the said district, that have been received at the office of the Commissioner of Mines at Halifax heretofore, are hereby also declared to be valid.

5. Section 112 of said chapter is hereby repealed.

6. Section 120 of said chapter is hereby amended by striking out the figures "126" in the twenty-fifth line thereof, and substituting the figures "122" therefor.

7. Section 107 of said chapter is hereby amended by striking out the word "refuse" in the eighth line thereof, and substituting the word "issue" therefor.

8. All Acts or parts of Acts that are inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

MINERAL STATISTICS OF THE DOMINION.—We are indebted to the Geological Survey Department of Canada, Division of Mineral Statistics and Mines, for summaries of the mineral productions of Canada for the years 1886 to 1891 both inclusive, also a separate table for 1892. A new classification dividing the minerals into metallic and non-metallic has been

adopted, and will be found a great improvement on the old method. The total value of metallic and non-metallic minerals produced in each year is as follows.—

1886.....	\$ 12 000 000.
1887.....	12 250 000.
1888.....	13 500 000.
1889.....	14 500 000.
1890.....	18 000 000.
1891.....	20 500 000.
1892.....	19 500 000.

This shows a most satisfactory increase from \$12,000,000 in 1886 to \$20,500,000 in 1891. In 1892 however, there is a falling off from the total value of 1891 of \$1,000,000.

The following is the detailed summary for 1892, which is subject to revisions as some of the returns have been estimated.—

PRODUCT.	QUANTITY a	VALUE.
<i>Metallic</i>		
Copper <i>b</i>	lbs. 7,042,195	\$ 821,589
Gold <i>c</i>	ozs. 49,985	900,483
Iron Ore <i>d</i>	tons. 103,248	254,206
Lead <i>e</i>	lbs. 1,205,420	49,422
Nickel <i>f</i>	" 6,057,482	3,513,339
Platinum.....	ozs.	3,500
Silver <i>g</i>	" 305,026	264,510
Total Metallic.....		\$5,807,048

<i>Non-Metallic</i>		
Asbestos.....	tons. 6,042	\$ 388,462
Coal.....	" 3,290,897	7,181,610
Coke <i>h</i>	" 56,135	160,249
Feldspar.....	" 175	525
Fire Clay and Manufactures of.....	.....	9 967
Graphite.....	tons 167	3,763
Grindstones.....	" 5,179	50,350
Gypsum.....	" 226,568	225,260
Limestone, for flux.....	" 22,967	21,492
Manganese.....	" 115	10,250
Mica <i>i</i>.....	.....	100,923
<i>Mineral Pigments.—</i>		
Baryta.....	tons. 315	1,260
Ochre.....	" 380	5,650
Mineral Water.....	galls. 640,380	75,348
Moulding Sand (exports).....	tons. 175	700
Petroleum <i>j</i>	bbls. 779,753	982,489
Phosphate <i>k</i>	tons. 11,932	157,424
Precious Stones.....	.....	1,000
Pyrites.....	tons 59,770	179,310
Salt.....	" 45 486	162,041
Soapstone.....	" 1,374	6,240
<i>Structural Materials.—</i>		
*Bricks.....	M 199,266	1,247,715
*Building Stone.....	cub. yds. 219,097	608,381
Cement.....	bb's. 102,408	120,063
Flagstones.....	sq. ft. 13,700	1,869
Granite.....	tons. 18,202	64,951
*Lime.....	bush. 2,260,640	411,270
Marble.....	tons. 340	3,600
*Pottery.....	.....	230,044
Roofing Cement.....	tons. 800	12,000
Sands and Gravels (exports).....	" 298,364	85,635
Sewer Pipe.....	.....	367,660
Slate.....	tons. 5,180	69,070
Terra Cotta <i>l</i>.....	.....	97,239
*Tiles.....	M 15,689	190,857

Total non-metallic.....	\$13,234,267
Total metallic.....	5,807,049
Estimated value of mineral products not returned, largely structural materials.....	458,684

Total \$19,500,000

*Some returns yet to be received.

a Quantity marketed, except where otherwise specified. Tons are of 2,000 lbs.

b Copper contents of iron, matte, etc., at 12½ cents per lb.

c Nova Scotia and British Columbia gold are computed at \$19.50 and \$17.00 per oz, respectively.

d Of this quantity 96,948 tons were converted into pig-iron producing 42,443 tons, valued at the furnaces at \$637,421.

e Lead contents of ore at 4 1/8 cents per lb.

f Exports of fine nickel in matte, ore, etc., at 58 cen's per lb.

g Production of Quebec and British Columbia and exports from Ontario at \$6½ cents per oz.

h Oven Coke, all the production of Nova Scotia.

i Exports, plus quantity sold to Canadian electrical works and stove founders.

j Calculated from the inspection returns at 100 galls. crude to 38 galls. refined oil, and computed at \$1 26 per bbl. of 35 imp. galls. The barrel of refined oil is assumed to be 42 imp. galls.

Exports, plus quantity used in Canada.
 Includes fire-proof porous terra-cotta, etc., and a certain quantity of high-priced ornamental pressed bricks.

MONTAGU—The go'd return for the month of April of the Nova Scotia Gold Mines, Limited, Captain Thomas, Manager, was 125 ozs. The mine is being thoroughly developed, a large proportion of the quartz being obtained by drifting, and we understand that the manager will soon be in a position to attack the celebrated nugget streak by systematic and economical methods of stoping. A large tubular boiler is being set up which will undoubtedly supply a sufficient quantity of steam for the general working of the mine for at least a long period. This is beginning at the right end, and, from what we hear, more suitable and modern machinery will eventually be purchased and erected. It is evident that the manager's idea is in the first place to fully develop the mine, and then, as opportunity permits, to reorganize and place in good condition the machinery necessary for its working. This is sound conservative management and bodes well for the future of the company.

Manager Boyd, of the Symon-Kaye Syndicate, who has been seriously ill, is, we are happy to state, much better.

MODIFICATION OF WORKING, COAL, LATELY INTRODUCED IN NOVA SCOTIA.

(Being a series of papers contributed to the Transactions of the Mining Society of Nova Scotia.)

From the Canadian Mining Review.

[1] PICTOU COUNTY.

By MR. J. G. RUTHERFORD, B. A., M. E., STELLARTON.

The method of getting coal by Longwall is not entirely new in Pictou County. Some old crop workings on the deep seam were operated on this system previous to the year 1828, and in 1860 a small area of the oil-coal or Stellar seam was worked in a similar manner by the late Mr. Henry Poole; but the practice has almost generally obtained of working by the bord and pillar method, by which from 30 to 40 per cent. of the seam is got on first workings. In some noteworthy cases this forwinning has been rapidly and successfully followed by pillar drawings or as termed in the north of England "working the broken"; in others, this inherent principle of working by bord and pillar has been lost sight of or voluntarily ignored.

The main or highest workable seam—some 30 or 40 feet thick—of the Albion series, has been extensively worked on the latter system, and much of the coal left primarily in pillars has been subsequently extracted. To the dip, however, a large area of workings exist in which no pillars have been robbed. The deep or cage pit seam which underlies the main, separated by about 156 feet of measures principally brown shale, has also to a considerable extent been worked on the same system, and a small proportion of the rise pillars were successfully withdrawn, but evidence of a gob-fire existing having been observed, the district was speedily abandoned and built off from the rest of the mine.

When the workings on these two valuable seams were temporarily rendered unproductive by the explosion in the Foord Pit in 1880, and the subsequent firing of both seams, attention was at once directed to the immediately underlying seams—hitherto unwrought—viz; the 3rd and McGregor. Crop openings were made and the work laid out on the bord and pillar method. The main slope of the 3rd seam is now down a distance of 1880 feet from the entrance, and the vertical depth of the lowest level is 700 and odd feet. From this point a pair of stone drifts or tunnels were set away with a slight rise across the measures, which would enter the overlying deep seam at a point below the lowest of the old workings of the Cage Pit. After passing through very hard strata the seam was penetrated at a distance of 219 feet and presented the following section taken vertically to the place of stratification.

Thill or pavement—Brown shale.

	Feet.	Inches.
Coal (good).....	3	10
Coarse coal and shale.....	8	7
Shale with ironstone nodules.....		11
Coarse coal.....	3	10
Coal (good).....	13	4
Coarse coal with ironstone bands.....	3	6
Coal (good).....	4	3

For the purposes of this paper, the names applied locally to the different divisions of the seam will be adopted, and hereafter the main or 13 ft. 4 in. portion will be known as the Deep seam, and the highest or 4 ft. 3 in. part as the Little or 4 ft. seam.

The Deep seam having been worked to some extent a few years ago, its character is pretty well known; but with the exception of a small pair of dip slants for drainage purposes, the Little seam, in which the recently adopted longwall work is carried on, had not hitherto been worked. It may be well then to describe it. As shown in the section it is 4 ft. 3 in. thick, and it is a bright, clean coal from roof to pavement. There is a variable amount, generally 12 to 14 inches, of excellent cannel next the floor. Proceeding in an easterly direction the cannel is gradually replaced by coal similar to the upper part of the seam, but more lustrous and of a freer nature. The cleat is well defined and at right angles to the bedding plane. It bears about 10 degrees east of full dip; the latter being N 45° E. at an angle of 20° to 21° increasing in a westerly direction and growing lighter towards the east. The seam is traversed by a system of parallel joints,

bearing about 20 degrees east of the dip and seldom farther apart than a yard, and frequently as close together as six inches. These joints do not extend upwards beyond the coal, but are observed in the pavement and underlying Deep seam. They hade with the dip of the seam at a light angle. While lypes or backs are frequent in the Deep seam, running in every direction, they are seldom met with in the Little seam.

Method of Working—When the Deep seam was reached a main or haulage level 9 ft. by 8 ft. high was turned away right and left or in an easterly and westerly direction. Rise headings were put up at intervals and connected in order to form a return airway, and a stapple pit some 16 feet deep was sunk to the back or return stone drift. Tunnels or drifts were driven into the Little seam also from the same level, and additional levels set away in that seam right and left parallel to those in the Deep seam. These form the intake airways of the mine. Beyond driving the exploratory levels on the west side, nothing further has been done; so that this description of the mode of working refers to the east side only,—although in the course of time, it may be adopted throughout the mine. Furthermore, it must be borne in mind that so far as the work has progressed, it has been conducted on a limited and purely experimental scale.

Continued on page 16.

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Countersbalance planes, 400 ft. apart, are driven to the full rise from the main haulage level in the Deep seam, and as near to the old sealed workings of the Cogo Pit as is considered prudent, the proximity of these old workings being proved by bore holes. From those planes, bords 12 ft. wide and separated by pillars of coal 47 ft. thick are turned away to the left, and when they have been driven in a distance of 66 ft., drifts or tunnels 6 ft. square, are started from the low side of each bord and nearly at right angles and driven on a rise of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches per yard until the Little seam is reached. Connection is then made in that seam between the several tunnels or drifts, and the longwall face thus established. Timber chocks 9 ft. long by 4 ft. wide are built on each side of the tunnel where it enters the Little seam, and booms of large dimensions stretched across, in order to protect it when the weight comes on. The length of wall or face assigned to each set of men, is governed by the dip and thickness of pillar left between the bords in the Deep seam. It is now about 51 feet. As the face advances, it becomes necessary to afford support for the roof, in order to keep the roadways open for the transport of the coal, and for this purpose, principally, the roof is blasted down or as locally termed "brushed." The roof so far as it has been penetrated consists of fireclay of varying degrees of hardness, that immediately overlying the coal containing much ironstone in nodules. At from 2 feet 6 inches to 3 feet from the top of the seam, there is a parting of soft black fireclay and the first brushing generally extends up to this. The amount of stone brought down is not more than sufficient to build a pack wall—from 9 to 12 feet wide—on the low side of the roadway, consequently timber chocks 4 feet square and not farther apart than 2 feet are built along the high side and filled in with any loose debris there may be lying about. The width of the roadway or gob-road properly speaking, is about 9 feet—that is between the packwall and the chocks, and the space between the chocks and the packwall to the rise locally known as the "cundie"—(Stretch for conduit)—is therefore not greater than 29 or 30 feet. Props are set at variable distances apart along the face to secure the men, but in no instance has the roof fallen nearer to the face than 20 feet. Occasionally falls of roof up to the black fireclay parting take place back in the cundie but they are of no moment. The lower end of the face or wall is kept slightly in advance of the upper part and thus affords full advantage to be taken of the direction of the cleats and joints. The line of fracture of the roof runs slightly to the west of full dip.

As the face advances, the heaving of the pavement is soon noticeable, and the back props—many of which are left in, are readily broken. The general effect produced by the extraction of the coal, appears, so far as observed, to partake of the character of a creep, inasmuch as there is a gradual subsidence of the roof, coupled with an upheaval of the floor, equally as regular in movement. Packwalls and chocks at the outbye end of the work, which, six months ago, were over 4 feet thick are now compressed into a space of less than one foot. This coming together of the roof and pavement necessitates recourse to more brushing and at the present time the outer end of the gobroads is almost entirely up in the solid roof.

While the operation of drifting into the Little seam is in progress, the bords in the Deep seam continue to advance, and the load thus obtained is held until the limit or divisional barrier between the balances is reached. The ratio of advance as regards the bords to the longwall is as 3 to 1 and the output per man employed is very slightly in favor of the bords.

Each wall or face is let to a set of men, generally four in number, and they are paid a fixed price per ton for all coal sent to bank which is practically the whole seam, for there is no loss or waste in working. The brushing is paid for by the lineal yard and for these two considerations, the men undertake to do everything in connection with the work, excepting the firing of the shots, which is done in compliance with the law by the deputy overman. The quantity of explosive used compared with the consumption in the bord and pillar work generally, is about one third. The undercutting or holing is done in the bottom part of the seam, as there are two thin bands of hard ironstone separated by an inch or two of coal, immediately under the seam. The holing extends forward from three feet six inches to four feet, and as the jud is formed, sprags are used to support it until the undercutting is completed, when they are withdrawn and the coal brought down. Instances have occurred where the greater part of a shift has been employed in undercutting the whole length of the face, and on returning on the following day the jud has been found to have come bodily away and broken up into large masses. The opportunity of learning the proportion of round or lump coal produced by the longwall, for comparison with the quantity from the bord and pillar work has not yet occurred, because the output from the little seam being small, no care has been taken to keep it separate from the produce of the other parts of the mine.

The ventilation is simple. The intake air enters by the main stone drift and passes at once into the level in the Little seam. It splits at the inbye heading in that seam, and while sufficient is taken directly to the longwall faces, the bulk is made to traverse the workings in the Deep seam. At the highest point in the longwall working, a small pit is put down on the bord below, and the return air meets at this point the return from the Deep seam, and together they travel down the balance, along a level to the stapple pit and so into the back stone drift and thence by the return airways in the third seam to the fan shaft or upcast.

Of course the intention is, when the longwall face shall have reached the barrier proposed to be left next the inbye balance, to withdraw the underlying pillars in the Deep seam, but with what success this may be accomplished is as yet a matter of conjecture.

When the circumstances are favorable—and in the case just described this appears to be so—the advantages to be derived by working the longwall method are too well known to need comment here.

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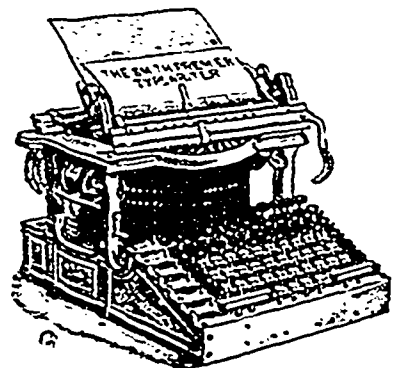
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(Woodville Independent.)

The Independent has published from time to time the particulars of some very remarkable cures following the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These cures have been so fully verified as to leave no doubt that this now universally favorite remedy is one of the greatest medical achievements of an age that has been remarkable for the wonderful discoveries of science. Possibly some of our readers may have thought that the virtues of this medicine have been exaggerated, but there are many among them who can testify to its virtues, and now the Independent is enabled to give the particulars of a cure occurring in our village quite as remarkable as any that has hitherto been verified by any of our readers that skepticism must be silent. We had heard that little Georgie Veale had been cured through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as all our people know that little boy had been ill for a long time, and his recovery was thought to be hopeless. The report of his cure therefore created so much astonishment that we resolved to ascertain the facts, and accordingly we called upon Mr. Veale to get the particulars. Mr. George Veale has been a resident of this village for years, is a wagon-maker by trade, and is well known to all our citizens, as well as to most of the people of the surrounding country. He has a family of young children who unfortunately lost their mother some six years ago. One of these children, named George, is about seven years of age, and some three years ago was taken ill and has since been practically helpless, and as a result much sympathy was felt for the family owing to the child being motherless. The case of the little fellow was considered hopeless, and no one ever expected to see him able to rise from his bed again. On asking Mr. Veale about the report we had heard of the boy's recovery, he said it was quite true, and expressed his willingness to give us the particulars, declaring that he had no hesitation in saying that it was owing to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that the lad was now better. He said that some two and a half years ago little Georgie was taken ill with inflammation of the bowels, and received good medical treatment. After being ill for some time, the trouble seemed to take a new form and settled in his bones, which became diseased. During the summer he got a little better, but when winter set in he was taken down, and the disease became worse. Swelling arose over the body, and several small pieces of bone came out. He could take but very little sustenance, and for seven months could not stand on his feet. He had to remain in bed or be carried about in his sister's arms. All the medicine he got did him no good, and his case was given up as hopeless, and it was thought that he would not long sur-

vive. Mr. Veale had read of the wonderful cures effected by the use of Pink Pills and decided that all things else having failed, he would try what they would do for his boy. Accordingly he purchased some at Fead's drug store, and began giving them to his son. After about two weeks he found that there was an improvement in his condition, which warranted the further use of the Pink Pills, and accordingly he secured another supply. "And now," said his father, "the little fellow is running about as lively and as mischievous as ever." "There is no doubt about the matter," said Mr. Veale, "Pink Pills cured my boy when all other remedies had failed, and I am glad to give this information so that it may be of benefit to others." We called upon Mr. Fead, the druggist, and asked him his opinion of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He said the demand for them was so great as to be astonishing, and that those who once use them buy again, thus proving their value. Mr. Fead said he sold more Pink Pills than any other remedy, and the demand is still increasing, and he thought no better evidence could be given of their value as a medicine than this.

The Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., a firm of unquestioned reliability. Pink Pills are not looked upon as a patent medicine, but rather as a prescription. An analysis of their properties show that these pills are an unfailing specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood, or from an impairment of the nervous system, such as loss of appetite, depression of spirits, anaemia, chlorosis or green sickness, general muscular weakness, dizziness, loss of memory, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, sciatica, rheumatism, St. Vitus' dance, the after effects of la grippe, all diseases depending upon vitiated condition of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, correcting irregularities, suppressions and all forms of female weakness, building anew the blood and restoring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature. These pills are not a purgative medicine. They contain only life giving properties and nothing that could injure the most delicate system. They act directly on the blood, supplying its life-giving qualities, by assisting it to absorb oxygen, that great supporter of all organic life. In this way the blood, becoming "built up," and being supplied with its lacking constituents, becomes rich and red, nourishes the various organs, stimulating them to activity in the performance of their functions, and thus eliminates disease from the system.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, (printed in red ink). Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. The public are also cautioned against all other so-called blood-builders and nerve tonics, put up in similar form intended to

deceive. They are all imitations, whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. LEWIS, Providence, R. I.—Many thanks for the problem kindly sent by you, which we reproduce in this issue.

EDITOR "MAIL," Toronto.—Will you kindly bring to the notice of Mr. Daggan that our checker editor disputes his claims to the, as yet, unearned title of blindfold champion of Canada, and is ready to make arrangements to decide by a match which of them is justified in wearing the honors.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 330.—The position was: black men 7, 13, 15, 21, kings 14, 26; white men 12, 22, 23, 28, 30, king 20; white to play and draw.

23	18	20	18	3	8	16	20
14—23	7—11	20—24	31—27				
28	24	12	8	8	12	20	16
26—17	11—16	24—27	27—24				
24	19	8	3	12	16	16	20
15—24	16—20	27—31	drawn.				

* This last move may be called the key-note of the position, as black

loses two for one if he plays to square 1..

GAME 216.—"CENTRE."

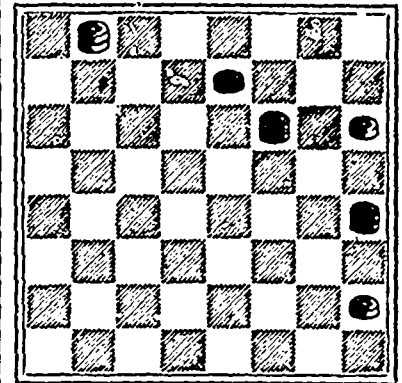
Played recently between Messrs. Muir and O'Hearn, of this city, the former having the first move.

11—15	7—11	10—17	14—21
23	19	28	24
22	17	17	14
8—11	12—16	1—10	15—22
22	17	14	25
15—18	2—7	18—25	24
19	15	24	20
10—19	3—8	10—14	drawn.
24	8	27	24
4—11	8—12	16—19	
26	22	33	28
11—15	6—10	12—19	
30	26	31	27
		21	17

Can any of our readers show where white missed a win?

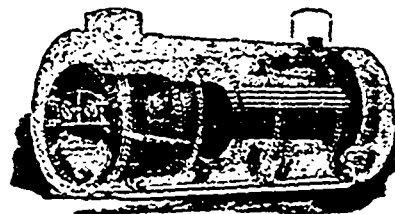
PROBLEM 332.

By John C. Minkins, Providence, R. I., a Virginia mulatto, who was the original of James Hill's character of "Hon. Pompey Slopwell." Black men 7, kings 11, 20.

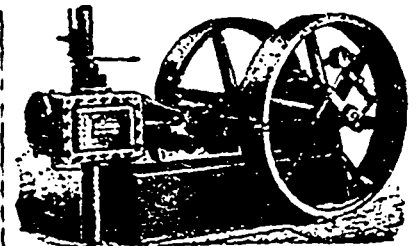


White men 12, 28, king 1.

White to play and draw. This problem has been kindly sent us by Mr. W. Lewis, ex-champion of Rhode Island, with the remark that O'Neal, the "R. I. oracle," was surprised when he saw Minkins make a draw of the position.



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CITY CHIMES.

THE LYCEUM.—The Boston Comedy Company has been playing to good houses at the Lyceum this week and have given very satisfactory performances. Mr. H. Price Webber, Manager of the Company, is an excellent comedian, and is well supported by the members of his company. Miss Edwina Gray in her various roles displays much versatility and dramatic talent and has won well merited applause. The programme is changed nightly.

OUR GOOD QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—Next week we are to have a holiday to celebrate the seventy-fourth birthday of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. As loyal subjects it is becoming that we make the occasion a gala day, but as residents of a land where the month of May is not the glorious season of flowers and sunshine that that genus homo, the spring poet, would have us believe it to be, our plans are necessarily subject to another monarch, the weather. However, we are in hopes that the sun will shine in all his splendor on the 24th, and that all plans made for the celebration of the day and the enjoyment of the public may be realized. Although a little early for picnics, I have heard of arrangements being made for several; driving parties, large and small, fishing expeditions, the races at the riding grounds, the Dolls' Carnival at the School for the Blind, and various other sources of amusement are open to the choice of the pleasure-seekers, while some weary toilers will no doubt welcome the holiday as an opportunity for a long "idle day." The Josie Mills Company at the Academy and the Boston Comedy Company at the Lyceum will probably come in for a large share of patronage.

THE ORPHEUS.—The Orpheus Concert held on Tuesday evening was largely attended, and was a great success. The selection by the orchestra with which the programme opened, was bright and well rendered. It was followed by a chorus from the "Doctor of Alcantara," a pretty thing at any time, but particularly pleasing as given by the Orpheus Club with auxiliary and orchestra. This combination also delighted their audience in the closing piece, a selection from the Bohemian girl, in which a quintette was taken with good effect by Miss Clara Slayter, Mrs. C. J. Clarkson and Messrs. G. E. Boak, D. C. Gillis and A. Wiswell. The orchestra did some fine work, and Herr Klingensfeld must have felt not a little pride in his pupils, in whose execution is given unmistakable evidence of the training of a master musician. The ladies' auxiliary had a grand opportunity to distinguish itself in the two part chorus, the "Gondolier's Song," in which accompanied by the piano only the ladies' voices made sweet melody. Herr Klingensfeld's violin solo was a gem, and his hearers' appreciation thereof was plainly demonstrated in the enthusiastic encore accorded it, to which the Professor kindly responded with a charming little symphony. Mrs. M. Wallace played Herr Klingensfeld's accompaniments. Miss Homer was in fine voice on Tuesday evening, and her songs "What the Chimney Sang" and "To Sevilla," were well adapted to her voice and were sung with much feeling. The fair songstress was heartily applauded. Lieut. W. F. Slayter, R. N., was a new claimant for public favor, and in his solo "O Promise Me" quite charmed his hearers. Lieut. Slayter is the fortunate possessor of a full sweet tenor voice which is very pleasing. In response to an encore long and loud he gave "the Kerry Dance." One number on the programme which promised to be a feature of the concert was omitted. The "Song of the Norns," by the ladies' auxiliary and the orchestra with solo by Miss Homer, was "owing to the lateness of the hour," announced Professor Porter, "passed over," but, facetiously remarked that gentleman, if the audience would call around in a couple of weeks time, the song would probably be on hand. Very good, but unfortunately that clever man, the newspaper reporter, seems to have been admitted to the secret, and with characteristic frankness made public the statement that on account of "a hitch at Monday night's rehearsal," the performance of the number was out of the question. Be this as it may, the audience, a though disappointed in this one selection, appeared to be well pleased with the fifth concert of the Orpheus season.

THE WEATHER.—Since last Saturday we have been treated to a most dismal "spell of weather." Rain, fog and a bleak east wind form a trio of woes calculated to make even the youthful and sanguine feel far from joyful. The few grass plots Halifax boasts of are turning beautifully green, the buds on the trees are swelling and in some cases are almost ready to burst into leaf, and altogether it begins to look at least springlike. Since it is now too late to talk about an early spring, the next best thing to hope for is an early summer.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Josie Mills' Company has not had very good houses at the Academy this week, a state of affairs largely attributable to the weather. The company on Monday and Tuesday evenings presented "The Black Flag" in good style. Mr. J. L. Ashton is an actor who seems to throw himself completely into the character he is impersonating. Mr. Harry English has a very pleasing manner, and both as "Harry Gynodon," the coast guard in "The Black Flag" and as "Sir Horace Welby," the English gentleman in "Forget-me-Not," won the full sympathies of his audience. Miss Josie Mills, the star of the company, is a strong actress, and while as "Ned, the cabin boy," she was most pleasing, in her presentation of the character of "Stephanie DeMohriarvt," an adventuress, she played so well the part of a thoroughly bad woman that while applauding her acting one almost revolted from the actress. The remainder of the company have given very satisfactory performances of the parts taken by them. This evening and to-morrow "Queen's Evidence" will be given, and at to-morrow's matinee "The Black Flag" will be repeated.

THE DOLLS' CARNIVAL.—On Wednesday and Thursday of next week the dolls' carnival and bazaar at the School for the Blind will take place. The Carnival of 100 dolls is exceeding pretty, the figures are all nicely set up and, by reference to the carnival programme, the name, nationality or scene can be readily ascertained. The bazaar will be on an extensive scale, and tea parties of two or more can have their wants supplied. The mechanical toy room and the local doll show will be exceedingly interesting and will be quite novel features in Halifax entertainments. I hope the invitation given to the little girls of the city to enter their dollies in the local show has been kept in mind, for I feel sure that every little woman who visits the carnival will be interested in the display of "the other girls' dolls," and will feel sorry if she has neglected to see that her own favorite baby is seated with the rest. On Friday, the 26th inst., the carnival is to be sent to Dartmouth, and exhibited in that place in connection with a bazaar and tea which the ladies of that town have in hand. The energy of the promoters and the worthy object of the scheme merit the success which seems now to be assured. CHIMES.

CHESS.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 167.

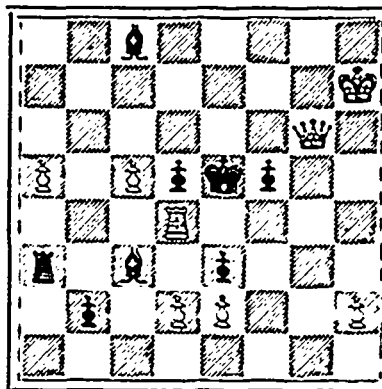
P—R5 etc.
Solved by B. M. R.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 168.

B—Kt8

PROBLEM 171.

Black 8 pieces.

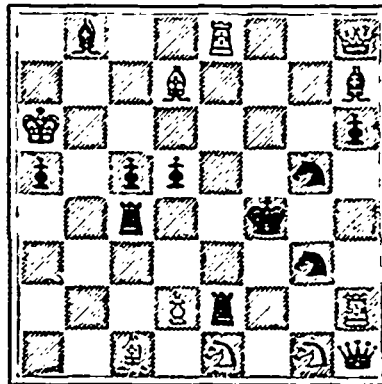


White 8 pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM 172.

Black 12 pieces.



White 9 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME 166.

Played recently in the Scottish Association Tourney held at Dundee. RUY LOPEZ.

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| WALKER. | MILLS. |
| 1 P—K4 | P—K4 |
| 2 Kk1—B3 | Qk1—B3 |
| 3 B—K5 | P—Q3 |
| 4 P—Q4 | B—Q2 |
| 5 Castles | P x P |
| 6 Kt x P | Kt—B3 |
| 7 Qk1—B3 | B—K2 |
| 8 B—K3 | Castles |
| 9 Q—Q2 | R—K sq |
| 10 B—Q5 | Kk1—Kt5 |
| 11 Kt x Kt | B x Kt |
| 12 Qk1—K sq | Kt x B |
| 13 R x Kt | B—B3 |
| 14 R—K2 | B—Q5 |
| 15 Kt—Qsq | Q—B3 |

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| 16 P—Q53 | B—Kt3 |
| 17 K—Rsq | QR—Qsq |
| 18 P—KB4 | Q—B3 |
| 19 R—B3 | B—Q2 |
| 20 Kt—K3 | B x Kt |
| 21 QR x B | P—Kk13 |
| 22 P—B5 | R—K4 |
| 23 B—B4 | P—Q4? |
| 24 B x P1 | P—B3 |
| 25 B—Kt3 | P—Kk14 |
| 26 R—Q3! | R x P |
| 27 P—KB3! | Q—B3 |
| 28 B x B | R x R |
| 29 Q x R | R—K8 ch |
| 30 K—R2 | P—Kt5 |
| 31 R—B4 | P—KR4 |
| 32 Q—Q4 | Q—Kt4 |
| 33 P—Kk13 | P x P |
| 34 P—B6 | R—K7 ch |
| 35 R—B2 | P—R5 |
| 36 Q—Q8 ch | K—B2 |
| 37 Q—Q5 ch | Resigns |

COMMENTS

The correct solution to the anti mate was Kt to K7, etc. Solved by B. M. R.

Pawn play is of the greatest importance and at the same time very difficult. This is a good example—White—K at Kk15, P's at Kk12 and KR5.

Black—K at Kk12, P at KR2.

With the move can white win?

A good problem or puzzle is the following:

White—All the pieces on their squares but no pawns on the board.

Black—K at his square.

White playing first undertakes to command every square on the board in four or five moves, mating only on the last move.

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

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