



# 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.

**A TRUE ECONOMY.**—The economy of planting good seeds is not always grasped by our farmers, many of whom labor under the delusion that the seed of fine fruit or vegetables will of necessity reproduce its own kind and quality. It is far better for the farmer to buy his seed from reputable dealers, unless he is absolutely sure of the quality of the seed he is to plant. Seed-bearing plants that are grown near closely related plants of the same variety do not produce profitable seed. The old-time custom of buying large melons, etc., and saving the seed for next year's planting, is out of date. The farmer must have a guarantee that the seed has not been contaminated, else his melons, etc., may prove utterly disappointing in their results. The best seed will give a good hundred-fold profit that the farmer cannot well afford to lose.

**CUBA VERSUS SPAIN.**—There is once more trouble in the West Indies, as Cuba is in open revolt against the arbitrary exactions of Spain. The trouble has been hastened by the unpopularity of the present Governor-General, who is the supreme ruler of the island in all matters, civil, military or ecclesiastical. His advisers are Spanish grandees, who disdain alike the native Creoles and the free Blacks. In the face of a parliament which is held each year, the islanders are allowed the scantiest representation, and heavy taxes are levied on the island in spite of all remonstrances. In her present trouble, Cuba would be willing to accept almost any terms of annexation, if she could but secure the support either of Great Britain or of the United States, but it is not probable that Spain will allow this most valuable of her foreign possessions to slip from her grasp.

**WHERE ARE THE STARS AND STRIPES.**—Affairs at Honolulu are not properly adjusted—the war-dogs of the United States are indeed silent, and Queen Liliuokalani is not rousing the Pacific with protestations, but the end is not yet. Many of the American residents have withdrawn to the Continent, where they bewail the failure of their little annexation plot. Business matters are unsettled, and an utter lack of confidence prevails in financial circles. The Provisional Government is discouraged and patiently awaits coming events. It is a notable fact that the first documentary evidence which has been given the public of the position of Great Britain during the late unpleasantness, has been an autograph letter to the dusky sovereign from Queen Victoria, in which the royal sympathy and recognition of Liliuokalani's sufferings are unmistakably evident. The mere fact that the letter is inscribed to Liliuokalani, Queen of the Hawaiian Islands, is a sufficient indication of the attitude of Great Britain towards the Island Kingdom.

**SOMETHING TO THINK OVER.**—Padorowski, the famous pianist, is posing in a new light, as a humorist, and we cannot think as an unconscious one. The World's Fair Commissioners, after having abused themselves at his feet in order to induce him to sign a contract by which he should agree to give his services gratuitously for a concert at the Fair, turned about and informed him with a high degree of bumpousness that he would not be allowed to play on his own piano, but on an instrument which had been placed on exhibition. Padorowski, who has an almost passionate attachment for his piano, made a gentlemanly remonstrance in which he asks— "If Sarasate, the famous violinist, were to play at the Chicago Fair, do you suppose that the directors would require him to leave his Stradovarius in the lobby and use an instrument made by some of the exhibitors at the Fair?" One of the chief commissioners seems to have taken the question literally, as he avowed that "no fiddler was going to run this fair;" but it is more than possible that in time he will realize that his answer was not exactly to the point.

**HARD ON TRADE UNIONS.**—The general feeling in the law courts of both the United States and Great Britain seems to be against the recognition of trade and labor unions. The decision in the case of the strike of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Drivers was a serious blow to the interested parties, and the case will be tried before a higher court. In a recent decision, Lord Justice Lopes, of London, awards damages to a builder whose contract was unfiled by reason of the simultaneous strikes of three labor unions. The builder, who was therefore compelled to break his contract, sought redress from the courts, and as the decision has been in his favor, he will now endeavor to collect the damages which have been awarded him. Outside of the legal world both decisions have been considered unfair. While it is an accepted fact that contractors, companies, directorates, etc., should be protected, yet the rights of the working man should be sedulously guarded, and in both of the recent decisions there is more than a doubt as to whether the judgment has not been a biased one.

**HE WAS PUT UP TO IT.**—The inner workings of the *coup d'etat* by which young Alexander of Servia so suddenly rose to power, are being made known. King Milan of Servia, the father of the present ruler, abdicated his throne in 1889, after a vigorous quarrel with his wife, the Russian Princess Natalie. A divorce was obtained and the royal couple separated, leaving the kingdom in the hands of a Regency until the heir should attain his eighteenth birthday. Since then King Milan has been living at the Austrian Court in his usual irresponsible fashion. Having at last come to the end of the million dollars wherewith the State endowed him on his abdication, he has thought best to be reconciled to his former wife, and their re-marriage was recently celebrated with great pomp. In plain language the ex-king has been bought over by Russian money and influence, and the action of the present sovereign is the result of the dictation of his mother, who is anxious that the little kingdom should be under Russian domination. The young Prince has been a willing tool, and the reconciled pair are rejoicing that the regents who were most strongly opposed to the extension of Russian power are safely imprisoned. Bulgaria is now the sole Danubian State which is not practically under Russian rule.

**A PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE.**—President Cleveland, if he wishes to consult the best interests of his people, should have the Geary Act revised until it will exclude the members of the titled aristocracy of Europe from the domains of the Republic. His people cannot keep calm and cool before a veritable Duke and Duchess. A young Lord or a paltry Viscount, or even a simple Sir, is enough to demoralize them, and they have already been severely tried by the notable personages, notable at least in the United States, who have crossed the water to attend the World's Fair. It is quite possible that the excitement over the titled guests may induce a nervous susceptibility to the cholera, for with real live lords and ladies floating around, it will be impossible to preserve the care-free state of mind and body which physicians enjoin. The social world of New York was shaken to its foundations by the Earl of Craven. The lady managers at Chicago have waged a deadly battle over the precedence accorded to certain ladies at the reception held in honor of the Duchess of Veragua, and it is not probable that the breaches caused by the Spanish lady's arrival will ever be healed. The Mayor of Chicago has got in trouble by being obliged to make an address in French with English interpolations for his own benefit, and a few Spanish touches out of compliment to Columbus. It may be remembered that not a year ago a lesser honor crazed the poet laureate, William Watson. By far the simplest remedy for the trouble would be the substitution of the phrase, "the aristocracy must stay away," for the time-honored and general doctrine of "the Chinese must go."

**A TRIUMPH FOR JACK.**—Our British tars seem to have been much admired at the recent naval exhibition at New York. The mere fact that the blue jackets were free and easy in their movement when on shore, and that they rolled along with a startling air of proprietorship of the American turf, made a deep impression, as did also the fact that they looked to be sailors every inch of them, and not stage-brigands or bull-fighters. Their general air of utility and common sense has endeared them to the Yankee heart.

**NOVEL INSURANCE.**—Some ingenious Frenchman thinks he has a method by which the ever-lessening population of his country may be increased. His scheme is an insurance company in which the final payment is to be made, not to the relatives at the time of the decease, but to the fair holder, on her marriage day, or at a later period when she becomes a mother. He claims that girls who are thus insured will be most popular *parties*, and that the prospective provision for offspring will relieve the young couple of one of the most pressing matrimonial obstacles. As the new scheme, if adopted, will not be in working order before the growth of a now non-existent generation, it is difficult to predict its future.

**LADIES AT MCGILL.**—The record of the lady graduates of this year at McGill College must be most gratifying to the friends of the movement for securing higher education for women. Of the class of thirty-nine which recently obtained the B. A. degrees, eleven were women. Of the eleven who graduated in honors, the names of six women appear, and three of the five class medals were won by students of the fairer sex. A better testimonial of the appreciation which our Canadian women have for the opportunities for thorough education which have been afforded them by the generosity of the rich men of Montreal could not be found, and our young men must see to it that their laurels are not entirely wrested away from them.

**NOT A TENDER FOOT.**—A pedestrian tour across the continent is a novel idea for the summer, though there are perhaps few who feel equal to the tramp. Mr. Holmes, a prominent Canadian journalist, has, however, started for the Pacific, and is jogging along at the comfortable rate of twenty miles a day. His special object is to obtain data in regard to fishing and shooting obtainable along the C. P. R., and his weekly letters along the route will be enjoyed by many less enterprising travellers. Mr. Holmes is rather a notorious walker, for he has explored Central America, using native's propellers only for the expedition, and he has spent three months in tramping through Japan. As his powers of observation are well developed some capital sporting literature will probably be the result of the excursion.

**A CANADIAN IDEA.**—Strangely enough the Columbian celebrations and the World's Fair are not American in their origin—that is, the ideas did not emanate from the United States, but from Canada. The first proposition as to the celebrations came from Montreal, where some of the wealthier class held that the 250th birthday of the city and the anniversary of the discovery of the continent might be fittingly celebrated together. The scheme was not seriously entertained, as it was feared that the city was neither rich enough nor big enough for the undertaking, but the Columbian idea was copied widely in the American press, and New York and Chicago contended for the privilege of honoring Columbus. This is by no means the first Canadian scheme which has been seized upon by our over-the-border friends.

**THE CHINESE WILL STAY.**—Three Chinamen have recently been arrested in New York for violating the conditions of the Geary Registration Act; and, as they have not complied with the demand for registration and naturalization, they are sentenced to be deported to China. The cases will, however, be carried before the supreme court, and it is rather more than probable that the decision will be reversed. A solution to the puzzle of maintaining the dignity of the law, and of disregarding the provisions of the Geary Act, has been thought out. The laws relating to the arrest and deportation of the aliens are to be interpreted as permissive and not arbitrary in their character, and the customs officers will quietly ignore the violations. The mission interests in China are too important to be trifled with, and the threat that the deportation of the Chinese laborers and the American missionary should begin simultaneously, has had a quieting effect on the anti-Chinese party.

**THE SHORT HOUR MOVEMENT.**—The proprietors of the Salford Iron Works at Manchester, England, have shown their entire willingness to consider the comfort of their employees by adopting for one year the short day system, without altering wages. The number of work-hours per week, which was formerly fifty-three, has been reduced to forty-eight, that is, there are five days of eight and three-quarters hours length, and one day, Saturday, four and one-quarter hours. The day is not shortened in the usual way at the latter end, but the reduction is made by commencing work at a later hour than formerly. This plan adds to the comfort of the men, who have thus an opportunity to begin work after a leisurely breakfast. The proprietors hold that because of this concession to the employers a better spirit and better bodily powers will soon be observed among the men, and they are confident that the actual diminution of working hours will not be disadvantageous to their receipts. The experiment is an interesting one, and we trust it may prove wholly successful.

**A DISPUTED FOX-BRUSH.**—A funny example of the way in which the making of laws necessitates the immediate making of other laws was given during the last week in the Legislature of Ontario, where a bill was introduced "to prevent prevarication and the transportation of dead foxes." A fox-bounty has recently been in vogue in several townships, and the call for bounties has been so great that investigations were held. It was then learned that foxes were shipped from all portions of the country, or even from outside districts, to the centre of bounty distribution, and that only a small number of the foxes presented had been killed within the specified township. The present bill, if it becomes law, will transfer the right to grant bounties from the township to the county, and it will also enforce some measure to prevent the imported fox from usurping the place and perquisite of the native animal.

**AFTER SUFFRAGE.**—People of many nations have watched with increasing interest the struggle which the good people of Belgium have made for the right of suffrage. Since that request has been granted the example has fired the masses of other nations. In Sweden the Popular Assembly, or *Folke Rigsdag*, an unofficial gathering of men whose opinions have a great effect on the legal *Rigsdag*, have presented the Government with an embarrassing request, asking that the intentions of the Government with regard to the extension of the franchise shall be made known. The Government refused to consider the question, and in consequence of the refusal a national movement is in train to compel the authorities to grant—not the original request—but universal suffrage. In Africa the Freestaters of the Transvaal demand voting privileges, and if the demand is disregarded it is thought that trouble will ensue.

**THEY WOULD PREFER DEATH.**—President Cleveland has disappointed many of his supporters by his recent action in connection with the Russian treaty. This document, which has been widely discussed, has now passed through the Senate and has received the assent of the President. It has been variously characterized as a "treaty of fraternity" and as a "cowardly blow at the freedom of Russian refugees." There is no doubt to our mind that during the present administration a liberal interpretation will be put upon those clauses of the act referring to the extradition of offenders against the Czar, and that special protection will be accorded those who seek an asylum in the United States; but the great danger lies ahead still further, for a new administration will not be bound in any way to interpret the law according to democratic principles, and the refugees may suffer accordingly. Stepanak, the famous Russian agitator, says that he would prefer that the American Government should hang every refugee pointed out by the Czar, than that the extradition clauses should be enforced.

**RELIC HUNTERS ON THE RAMPAGE.**—The ashes of Columbus were nearly precipitated on the world the other day, when a lively mob of relic-seekers indulged in a free fight for their possession. Fortunately, the old maxim, "When thieves fall out, etc.," was vindicated, and the precious remains were again secured by the proper authorities. The scheme of importing the ashes in question for the World's Fair was a wild one, and the fact that the request was granted reflects on the good sense and proper feeling of the Spanish authorities, who should have guarded the relics (if indeed they are genuine) with their last breath. The vandal class of relic-hunters will be let loose in Chicago. They have not hesitated to mutilate the most beautiful tombs of Westminster Abbey. They would long ago have dug up Shakespeare's bones had the tomb not been carefully watched, and they have made many attempts to violate the tomb of the founder of their own nation, George Washington. It is not probable that they will in any manner hold the Columbus relic as a sacred trust, and, though the authorities may make every effort to secure its safe keeping, the only sure course will be for a Man-of-War to steam at once back to sunny Spain and restore the ashes to their original niche.

**A DUCHESS IN GAOL.**—The fact that the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland is now residing in Holloway Gaol seems to have had an exciting effect on the American press. The desire to battle for the imprisoned Mrs. Maybrick is checked by the announcement that the Dowager Duchess is enjoying no better accommodation, and that her countrywomen are not disposed to interfere on her behalf. The latter lady has occupied for many years a somewhat dubious position among the members of the British aristocracy, as her transformation from chamber maid to the head of the ducal establishment was not appreciated by the relatives of the Duke's first wife. Her present offence, however, is not due to her unfitness for her elevated position, but to the disregard which she manifested for the order of the courts that certain papers should be placed in safe custody until an examination should be held. The Duchess, when waited upon by the officers who were sent for the documents in question, actually seized a letter and burned it under their noses, stating that it had no bearing on the case, but related to the dismissal of a servant. In the courts she made a statement as to the nature of the letter conflicting with the statement made to the officers, and as no record of the document exists its actual contents can never be known. As a consequence of her rash action the Duchess will spend six weeks in gaol, and will pay a fine of some \$1200; and in addition to these tangible annoyances she will have the consciousness that her unlucky business affairs, including her private marriage with the late Duke, will be discussed in all circles.

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

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

CHIT CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

SWEET JOYS OF CHILDHOOD.

I long and I pine with a yearning intense  
For the joy of a day that is fled;  
I steep ev'ry feeling, I merge ev'ry sense  
In a wish for old pleasures now dead.

With sorrow unfeigned I dream of a time  
When care was a stranger to me,  
When life was filled full of a quiet sublime  
My spirit was tranquil and free.

With passionate longing I think on the days,  
Untouched by the rude hand of ill,  
When youth was untroubled by blame or by praise,  
And father was fooling the bills.

Aunt Jane—"Is the water where you live now soft or hard?"  
Wee Neico—"I guess its pretty hard. The girl scattered some on the  
lamp chimney the other night an' it broke all to pieces!"

THE POOR BOY'S COLLEGE.—The printing office has been called "the  
poor boy's college," and such it has not unfrequently proved, for literature  
and science have been to no small extent indebted to members of the craft  
for their contributions. In fact, the names of the eminent men who began  
life as printers would fill a scroll whose length would astonish its readers.

Young Mr. Slummer (to his class at the mission school)—"Now, boys,  
as I was telling you, David was first a shepherd, then a courtier, then a  
king. Can you tell me what a shepherd is?"

The class (in unison)—"Him what takes care of the sheep and lambs."  
Young Mr. Slummer—"Yes, and now what is a courtier?"

A long pause, and then one very small boy pipes up, "please sir, him  
what goes after a gal!"

STRONGER THAN A GIANT.

The smallest woman in the land  
A wondrous power possesses;  
An influence she may command  
That curses or blesses.  
In love with her, the strongest man  
Beneath her smiles will linger;  
And wind the giant, then she can  
Around her little finger.

THE PROFESSOR'S PRACTICAL JOKE.—"Gentlemen you do not use your  
faculties of observation!" said an old professor, addressing his class. Here  
he pushed forward a gallipot containing a chemical of an exceedingly  
offensive smell. "When I was a student," he continued, "I used my sense  
of taste," and with that he dipped his finger in the gallipot, and then put  
his finger in his mouth. "Taste it, gentlemen, taste it," said the professor,  
"and exercise your perceptive faculties." The gallipot was pushed toward  
the reluctant class one by one. The students resolutely dipped their fingers  
into the concoction, and with many a wry face sucked the abomination  
from their fingers. "Gentlemen, gentlemen," said the professor, "I must  
repeat that you do not use your faculties of observation, for had you looked  
more closely at what I was doing you would have seen that the finger which  
I put in my mouth was not the finger I dipped in the gallipot."

THE FISHERMAN.

Soon will the gentle liar rise  
Before the morning sun  
Has taken off its nightgown red,  
It's dally course to run,  
And his him forth to where he knows  
There's soft and yielding sod;  
And having dug the bait he needs,  
Will take his fishing rod  
And other things he wants for fish,  
And go forth for to try  
If he can catch one big enough  
So he won't have to lie.

A BENEFACTOR.—It is said that the first person to utilize a clever remark  
for quotation is entitled to as much credit as the person who wrote it, and  
often a play upon a phrase is as bright as the original. Oliver Hereford, the  
talented illustrator and son of Rev. Brooke Hereford, is noted for his droll  
variations upon old-fashioned proverbs, and a few recent examples are worth  
repeating. Who that has ever been photographed, with all that it implies,  
could fail to appreciate this: "You may lead a man to the photographer's,  
but you can't make him smile." And what heartfelt assent will be given by  
many a man—and perhaps some women—to, "A little widow is a  
dangerous thing." Somewhat in the same vein was his characterization on  
the last day of the week of an egg that failed to please his taste, as "a  
Saturday night egg," explaining when asked: "Because it has tried all the  
week to be good." We may praise the stage, the concert platform, the  
founder of colleges and professorships, but the real benefactor to mankind is  
he who goes through life with a jest on his lips.

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Mr. A. O. Schneider, a Pernin graduate of last summer,  
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of the difficult systems on account of the correctness and  
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Digestion -  
Complexion

are all intimately connected—  
practically inseparable. Though  
the fact is often ignored, it is  
nevertheless true that a good  
complexion is an impossibility  
without good digestion, which in  
turn depends on good food.

There is no more common cause  
of indigestion than lard. Let the  
bright housekeeper use

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and substitute for lard, and her  
cheeks, with those of her family,  
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SPRING 1893.

**Room Paper.**

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&c., &c., &c.

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**DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS**

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

**THOUGH BLIND, A SUCCESSFUL PLAYER.**

That a man deprived of sight should take up the game of checkers as a profession is unusual, but the remarkable success achieved by John Thompson, of New York city, who is known throughout America as the blind checker player, illustrates the fact that natural aptitude, though handicapped by physical defects, will assert itself, and that where a man has the necessary perseverance he can overcome almost any obstacle. Mr. Thompson lost his sight through an accident in 1869, when he was 10 years of age. He was educated in the New York Institution for the blind. Two years ago he became interested in checkers, and began the study of the game under the tuition of Mr. Stone, a good player, at Columbus, Ohio. In a short time Mr. Thompson was able to play all comers, and to win a majority of the games. Since then he has depended upon his earnings from matches and exhibitions, and has become widely known as an able player. The ingenious combinations of the game give him enjoyment, and he is an enthusiast on the openings and analyses, and studies frequently when at leisure. Mr. Thompson uses a board and men that are different from those in ordinary use. The squares upon which the pieces are played are depressed, so that the men are nearly on a level with the adjacent squares. The men are distinguished by being round and square. In playing he extends his hands over the board so that he can touch all parts at once, and can thus always locate his own and his opponent's pieces. Mr. Thompson's wife assists him in his checker studies by reading the recorded games, while he follows the positions with his fingers over the board. During an eight-month's engagement in New York he played 12,000 games, of which he lost only 328, though many were drawn. He has, during the past few weeks, been giving exhibitions in Pennsylvania, and has engagements at Toledo, Erie, Detroit and Toronto. [The above facts are slightly condensed from an account of this remarkable case given in the *American Checker Review* for the current month.]

**SOLUTION.**

**PROBLEM 329.**—The position was: black men 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14; white men 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 29; white to play and draw.

- \*22 17 29 25 22 18 5 1
- 13—22 1-7—11 24—27 32—27
- 25 18 \*20 16 18 9 1 6
- 9—13 11—20 2-10—14 27—18
- 18 9 25 22 9 5 6 9
- 5—14 20—24 27—32 drawn.

\* Only moves to draw.

**VAR. I.**

- 14—17 22—26 27—23 18—14
- 21 14 17 14 14 10 9 6
- 10—17 26—31 7—14 14—10
- 25 21 23 18 18 9 6 2
- 17—22 31—27 23—18
- 21 17 19 16 15 11 drawn.

**VAR. II.**

- 22—31 18 14 27—23 15 10
- 23 18 10—17 19 15
- 31—27 21 14 23—18 drawn.

**GAME 215.—"DYKE."**

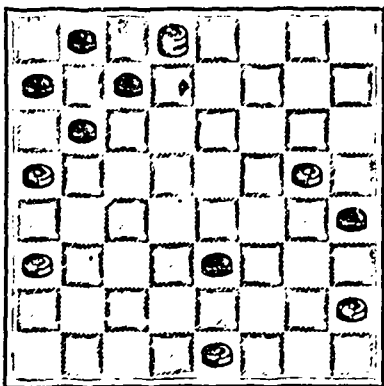
Played recently between Mr. Wick-wiro, of Shubenscadie, (black), and our checker editor, (white).

- 11—15 10—19 7—10 13—16
- 32 17 33 27 27 23 11 7
- 15—10 3—7 16—20 16—19
- 23 16 20 25 23 16 23 16
- 12—19 4—8 13—19 14—23
- 24 15 22 18 23 18 1-7 2
- 10—19 7—11 10—14
- 25 22 25 22 26 23
- 7—10 11—16 19—26
- 27 24 18 15 30 23
- 8—12 a-2—7 8—12
- 24 15 17 13 15 11

a 9—13 looks strong here.  
b This brings us to the following position, which we present as

**PROBLEM 331.**

Black men 1, 5, 6, 9, 20, 23.



White men 13, 16, 21, 28, 31, kg. 2.  
Black to play. What result?

Our editor failed to win this shaky-looking position, and, being somewhat disappointed at the result, will give a Freeman-Barker book to the solver who will first send a sound white win.

**IMPERIAL**  
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**BAKING POWDER**  
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Have you tried the  
**'Cable Extra'**  
**CIGAR?**

**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.

**TENNYSON'S SUCCESSOR.**—A London despatch says that Prime Minister Gladstone has offered the Laureateship to the author and art critic, John Ruskin. This move will surprise many, but will also meet with commendation from a large number in the literary world.

**PHOTOGRAPHS WANTED.**—M. J. Keating, advertising and press agent Canada Atlantic and Plant S. S. Co., is soliciting good photographs of Nova Scotia scenery to be placed on exhibition in the leading American cities with a view to directing the attention of prospective tourists to the advantages of our Province. Mr. Keating is on the right track in booming Nova Scotia, and it is to be hoped his request for pictures of our picturesque country will be granted by our professional and amateur photographers.

**BRUN FEASTS ON MAPLE SUGAR.**—Last week a resident of West Chester, Cumberland County, met a strange visitor in his maple woods. Upon going to the trees to collect the maple sap, Mr. J. W. Rushton found a large bear calmly helping himself from the cans. Mr. Bruin, upon realizing that he had a spectator, leisurely walked away, a fortunate move for Mr. Rushton. Although men and dogs were put on the bear's track, owing to the absence of snow his whereabouts could not be traced.

**A SUB-MARINE PASSAGE PREFERABLE TO A BRIDGE.**—At a meeting of the Institute of Science held on Monday evening, Dr. Murphy, the Provincial Engineer and President of the Institute, gave the substance of an article which he has prepared on crossing the Strait of Canso. He proposes to construct a tubular sub-marine passage between the two shores, instead of a bridge as has been proposed. The various sections could be constructed on land, floated into position and then sunk and pumped free of water. This, he maintained, would be the cheapest and most effective method and occupy least time.

**CAUGHT!**—A woman giving her name as Mrs. Forrest, residing at 133 North St., was on Saturday last suspected of stealing goods from the dry goods establishment of McPherson & Freeman on Gottingen St., and a search of her house was made by Detective Power, who found a large quantity of new goods of various kinds. These have been identified as coming from the stores of McPherson & Freeman, John Silver & Co., A. W. Redden, H. L. Hart, Le Bon Marche and others. The woman has been arraigned charged with stealing and pleads not guilty. The examination in the case is going on this week.

**THE TOWN OVER THE WATER.**—The Street Committee of Dartmouth propose macadamising a number of the streets in the suburbs of that town this summer, leaving the central streets until next year. The reason for this course is that a large number of householders are having the water put in their houses this summer it is not worth while tearing up good work which is intended to be permanent. Dartmouth is progressing, and now that its advantages, as well as many much needed reforms, are being set forth by its enterprising weekly paper its citizens are justified in entertaining great expectations for its future.

It is not what its proprietors say! at what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. Hood's Sarsaparilla CURES.

**PERSONAL.**—In another column will be found the announcement that John F. Kelly, saddler and harness maker, has moved from the Northrup Block, Buckingham Street, where he has been located for the past twelve years, to Granville Street. By this change he gets more commodious quarters and a far better opportunity to display his large and varied stock of everything in his line than he had at the old stand. Mr. Kelly has the largest stock of harness, saddlery and saddlery hardware in the Maritime Provinces. All the latest and newest devices in this connection are to be found there, and orders are always promptly filled by him.

**GULLED!**—The good people who carry on mission work in our city have been badly taken in by a man giving his name as Gibbs, professing to be a converted actor, who has been holding a series of religious meetings in the Jost Mission House. He was accompanied by a woman and child, whom he introduced as his wife and daughter. On Sunday Evangelist Gibbs was shown a despatch stating that he and his companion were wanted in New York, being charged with bigamy and alleged forgery. After pawnning some jewellery and a bible the frauds hired a team and drove to Bedford, put up at the Bedford Hotel all night, and took the outgoing train on Monday morning. The affair created quite a stir in the city.

**OUR MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE.**—It is not surprising that there are people in the world who have never heard the name of our historic city, but it is hardly credible that in so large a city as St. Louis, where a number of Nova Scotians are domiciled, the editor of a leading paper should disclaim all knowledge of this city. He waxes indignant over the fact that in the mythical city the bankers have lost confidence in American silver, and he demands that a guide book and a geography be brought him at once. We trust that some of our Provincialists now residing in the city will oblige him with these necessary articles, and that he will take their advice and "Go to Halifax" with a good supply of what he deems to be the common medium of Provincial exchange—coonskins and tanbark. There have been some funny things in circulation lately, greengoods, gall, and Chinese curios, but the man with his trunks full of tanbark and coonskins will probably corner the market.

**GUARD AGAINST CHOLERA.**

Keep the blood pure, the stomach in good working order, and the entire system free from effete matter by using Burdock Blood Bitters, which cleanses, tones and strengthens the whole system. Cholera cannot attack the healthy.



## THE WAKING OF SPRING.

Now she has risen from the narrowed rift  
That was her grave, and, standing tall and sweet,  
Fair scented breezes blow around her feet,  
And softened odors round her presence drift,  
Now buds the primrose pale; white violets lift  
Their paler faces where the hedgerows meet;  
The honey-suckle round the lovers' seat  
Opens her blue green leaves, and wakens swift!

For all the world doth wake when Spring doth wake,  
And once again love calls, and life is fair;  
The heart that seemed too sad a thing to break,  
Beating responsive, lives a truce to care;  
For Spring is here, and once more for her sake  
The saddest soul her saddest lot can bear.

—London World.

## HOUSE-CLEANING TIME.

The silver of the cherry flowers,  
White gleaming on the bough,  
The shining gold of daffodils  
Within the garden now!—  
But for the silver or the gold  
I must not stop nor stay,  
They come—the painter with his brush,  
The whitewash man to-day,  
Oh, what a mockery is life!—  
The sweet spring a dewy prime,  
The fairest days of earth and sky,  
We call "house-cleaning time!"

With more of rapture in their notes  
Than in all human words,  
Loud sing within the tasselled woods  
The choir of the birds.  
But not for me their merry songs,  
Or blooming of the trees—  
The sound of carpet-beating comes  
Borne in on every breeze;  
And I must brush the cobwebs down,  
And ply the busy broom,  
And strew, against the lurking moth,  
With benzine all the room!  
This jubilee of earth and air,  
The sweet spring's fragrant prime,  
Why is it that it brings to me,  
Alas! "house-cleaning time?"

## HIS LAST WORD.

Phillips Brooks, Jan. 23.—"I am going home."

His strong true loving words were cast  
Like bread upon the world-sea's foam;—  
Death chose the sweetest for the last,  
And closed his lips with "Home!"

—Mary A. P. Stanbury, in *New England Magazine*.

## EXPENSES AT THE FAIR.

A Florida man writes to the Palmer house to enquire whether he can engage rooms there for himself and wife and his daughter and her husband for a couple of weeks during the fair. He is willing to pay \$18 a week for two rooms and board for five persons, including a 5-year old child, who would sleep on a cot.

The Auditorium has an application from an Iowa man who wants to bring a company of eight young men and quarter them in one room for a week. He says they propose to rent a gasoline stove and do their own cooking in the room. He wants four double beds, or two beds and four cots, and is willing to pay \$10 for the week, without board.

We are inclined to believe that some of the dear people are bound to be disappointed when they reach Chicago. It costs money to live in a big town, with or without the excitement of a world's fair. Farmers who have been accustomed to pay 15 cents for a meal at the restaurant at the Corners, or 25 cents for a meal at the tavern, will believe they are being robbed when they are charged 50 cents here. Board and lodging can be obtained in Kalamazoo for \$3 per week. Those rates do not obtain here.

In short, it will cost money to see the fair, and our rural friends may as well understand that fact now. It is not probable that extortion will be attempted—in fact there is every reason to believe that the visiting public will be treated fairly. But the man who hopes to leave Podunk, travel 500 miles in a palace car, see all of Chicago and the fair, and return home for \$3.90, is pretty certain to be disappointed.—*Chicago Dispatch*.

## "OUR LITTLE FRIEND" IN THE COMIC PAPERS.

The girl's brother is always a great deal younger than herself. He has only one aim in life—to give his big sister away. He is never engaged in anything else. Sometimes he does it unconsciously. He has an eager thirst for information. This, conjoined with a resolute inability to take a figure of speech in any save its literal sense, often leads to embarrassing results. For example, Tommy comes rushing into the room where Clara is entertaining Mr. Spoon, and cries out:—

"Mr. Spoon, can you swim?"

Clara (impatiently)—"Tommy, leave the room. You are annoying Mr. Spoon."

Mr. Spoon (graciously)—"Oh! that question does not annoy me, Miss Heartsease. Yes, Tommy, I can swim. Why do you ask?"

Tommy (edging toward the door)—"Cause I heard Clara tell sister Kate she was going to throw you overboard."

Or he answers the bell for Mr. Spoon on a rainy evening, and sets up a wild shout of exultation.

"Hi sister Clara! You're wrong, and so's mother."  
Sister and Mother—"Yes, Tommy, what do you mean?"  
Tommy—"You know you both said that Mr. Spoon didn't know enough to come in out of the rain, and it's raining hard, and here he is!"  
On another occasion Mr. Spoon sends him on an errand, and when he returns pats him on the head and gives him a penny.

"Oh, ma," cries Tommy, "Mr. Spoon gave me a copper!"

Ma—"Well, my dear, you should say—"

Tommy—"Yes, I know I should say thank you, but I was so surprised I forgot. You said he hadn't a copper."

Perhaps Tommy is not quite so dumb as he appears. There may be a spice of malicious fun in his assumption of innocence. Certainly Roger, in the following dialogue, betrays a ready wit:—

Sister Gertrude—"Roger, what do you mean by coming in here like that?"

Little Roger (who appeared all too suddenly)—"I heard ma say you had been fishing for Mr. Waverly for a long time, and I just wanted to ask if that was a fishing smock I heard."

And little Jim, too, may have had full understanding of his own revelations. He was sent into the parlor to entertain his sister's best man. He made quite a success of it. His first question was:—

"Can you stand on your head?"

"After the young man admitted that he couldn't, Jim proceeded to demonstrate his proficiency in that line.

"That's good," said the young man. "Who taught you how?"

"Sister told me never to tell."

Even after the little brother has done his very best, wittingly or unwittingly, to destroy his sister's chances—to alienate the girl and her beau—he has been known to come in at the end, after everything had been settled, after the girl had landed her beau, and well nigh precipitate a disruption. Thus the accepted suitor, in the overflowing glee of his new dignity, is reported to have addressed the brother in these terms:—

"Well, Bobby, you will have a new brother soon. I am your sister's choice for a husband."

Bobby (surprised): "Well, that's strange. I heard her tell mamma only yesterday that you were Hobson's choice."—*Tit Bits*.

## OUTWITTING AN EXCISEMAN.

An old woman in Orkney was noted for selling whiskey on the sly. Her house was a few miles from the town, and excise officers had tried in vain to get her convicted. So many attempts had failed that they had given up the task as impossible. A young officer was appointed to the place, who said, on being told about her, that he would soon secure her conviction.

Early one morning he left town and arrived at the old woman's house by 7 o'clock. Walking in, he saw no one, but, noticing a bell on the table, he rang it.

The old woman appeared.

He asked for a glass of milk, which was set down before him. After a little he rang again, and the old woman appeared. He asked if she had any whiskey.

"Ay, sir," said she, "we aye have some in the bottle," setting it down before him.

He thanked her and laid down a sovereign, which she took and walked out. After helping himself he rang again and asked for his change.

"Change, sir?" said the old woman. There's nae change. We hae nae license. Fat we gie we gie in presents; fat we get we take in presents. So good day, sir." The exciseman left the house a poorer but a wiser man.

## BOOK GOSSIP.

The *New York Independent* of April 20th should find its way into many Canadian homes, containing as it does contributions from two of Canada's clever sons. The first of these is a poem entitled "Barris Yare," a legend of the briar rose, by Bliss Carman, and the second a short story, "The Cart before the Star," by Charles G. D. Roberts. The *Independent* is one of the most interesting evangelistic weeklies published, and in addition to religious subjects treats liberally of the current news of the day. Published at 130 Fulton St., New York. Price \$3.00 per annum.

Lady Gordon, in her search through English libraries for books written by women, has discovered a pamphlet on rights of women, published in 1696, by Mary Assell. Its title is "Advice to Ladies."

The *Atlantic Monthly* for May will be widely read on account of its excellent opening article on "The Columbian Exposition of American Civilization," and on account of a clever reminiscent article, "Tis Sixty Years Since" in Chicago. A dozen and more articles make up the contents—perhaps the two special gems are "The Japanese Smile," by L. J. Hearn and "A Century of French History," though "The Old Hall and the Portraits," by Sir Edward Strachey, will have many admirers. A capital article on an interesting subject will be found in "European Peasants as Immigrants." Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., New York. Single numbers 35c.

Of course the *Review of Reviews* for May deals at great length on the Columbian celebrations at Chicago, and a more satisfactory compendium of the sights, the possible comforts, and the pitfalls for travellers, could not have been put together. The Irish question is reviewed, and clever cartoons illustrate this and other burning questions. American politics secure due attention, and the portraits of many famous politicians and of many rising statesmen are given. The pages devoted to the memory of Taine and Liez are extremely interesting, while the column of book reviews make one long

for the purse of a fortunatus. Published simultaneously in U. S. and G. B. Single numbers 25 cents.

The *Dominion Illustrated Monthly* for April is quite up to the previous standards of that excellent magazine. An article that no one should miss is on the "Resuscitation of the Apparently Drowned," and the capital illustrations give a most definite idea of the proper processes. "Shooting the Rapids on a Raft" is well told by August Boers. "Mr. Soo Wah's New Year," though not especially timely, is a clever bit of work, and "The Gwyder Girl," by May Austin, is an interesting story. "Following the Big Gun" is a stirring article on Western military life. "Crickot in Canada," in the athletic series, is well illustrated, and will interest all the young folk of stirring limb. Published by the Sabiston Litho. & Pub. Co., Montreal. Subscription price \$1.50 per year.

All readers of the *Century* will turn with interest to the conclusion of Mrs. Burton Harrison's society story, "Sweet Bells Out of Tune," and will delight in the happy ending of the chequered story. From this fiction lovers will turn to the little two-part story of "Written to Rosina," where Mr. Bishop will alternately tease and satisfy the curiosity which the little sketch cannot fail to awaken. The articles on the World's Fair are timely, and the fact that they have not crowded out other articles of a more general nature will be comforting to the readers. Many excellent poems are found, and thoughtful, delicate study of the "Chovilar do Resseguior" will enchain many. Published by the Century Co., N. Y. Yearly subscription \$4.00.

The *St. Nicholas* for May is full of bright stories and poems. Girl readers will mourn that Kate Douglas Wiggin's sweet story of "Polly Oliver's Problem" is concluded, while the boys will rejoice that more instalments of that fascinating tale, "The White Cane," are to be forthcoming. Among the numerous articles, "How Bert Killed a Jaguar," and the jingle with its beautiful illustrations, "When Mistress Peggy Comes to Town," should receive especial mention. Published by the Century Co., N. Y.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

**GOOD WORK AT FERRONA.**—Between 70 and 80 tons of first-class pig iron is the product of the Ferrona Iron Works daily. They work day and night, and make four casts every twenty-four hours.

The Lloyd M'fg. & Foundry Co. are doing a rushing business, working much overtime to fill orders.

**ANOTHER MILK FACTORY IN N. S.**—Plans are being made for the building of a factory at Tatamagouche this summer, to be used for the purpose of condensing milk. If these plans materialize farmers in the vicinity will derive much benefit from the new industry.

**PROPOSED FURNITURE FACTORY.**—The movement to establish a furniture factory in Moncton, which was talked of at the time of the destruction by fire of the now Oxford factory, is again revived. This time it is suggested that it be established in connection with Mr. P. Lee's planing mill; inasmuch as the cost of operation for motive power, etc., will be materially lessened and the factory be conducted under favorable auspices.

The Fuller & Warren Company's system of heating and ventilation, which is in extensive use in the United States, is now being introduced into Canada by the Robb Engineering Co., of Amherst, Nova Scotia, having been installed during the past few months in new school buildings in three towns in Nova Scotia—Amherst, Yarmouth and Wolfville. It speaks very highly for this system that it is in use in a large number of the best schools in Massachusetts, where legal enactments have made it imperative to comply with the highest attainable sanitation.—*Canadian Architect & Builder.*

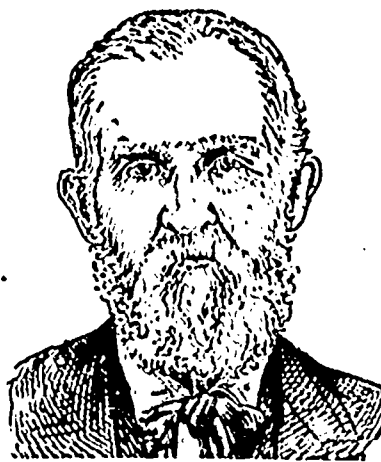
**EUREKA!**—The new *Glasgow Enterprise* gives the following description of the Enreka Woollen Manufacturing Company's mill at Eureka. "The property is certainly one of the most valuable mill properties in the Dominion. It has never failing and unlimited water power, having a fall at the mills of 17 feet. The mill itself is well-built and convenient, it is what is known as a three set mill, and has carded and spun 400 lbs. of wool per day for months, as well as weaving and finishing the cloth made therefrom. The danger from fire is reduced to a minimum, the mill being provided with a force pump with a capacity of 200 gallons per minute, and with hose in all parts of the building. The main building is 140 by 30 feet, 2½ stories high, 3 floors with corrugated iron roof. On the lower flt are situated, boiler house 22 x 15, drying room, where all goods are dried by steam, 20 x 12, finishing room 30 x 20.

Upper floor contains weave rooms in which are ten beautiful large looms, several of which have just been added with the very latest improvements; fulling rooms, carding rooms, in which are 3 sets machines, one of which, the Bramnell Feed carding machine, is one of the finest pieces of machinery to be seen anywhere. The mill is heated throughout by steam, and indeed all the arrangements and fittings are of the very latest and best, and in excellent taste.

The product turned out will compare favorably with any in the world. The blankets which they make are rated the highest in the manufacturer's market. The shirting, dress goods, serges, yarns, homespun and women's wear turned out would do credit to any mill, while the tweeds are equal to the best imported."

OLEAR HAVANA "CIGARS"

"La Cadeza" and "La Flora." Insist upon having these brands,



Mr. Harvey Heed  
Laceyville, O.

**Catarrh, Heart Failure, Paralysis of the Throat**

"I Thank God and Hood's Sarsaparilla for Perfect Health."

Gentlemen, For the benefit of suffering humanity I wish to state a few facts. For several years I have suffered from catarrh and heart failure, getting so bad I could not work and

**Could Scarcely Walk**

I had a very bad spell of paralysis of the throat some time ago. My throat seemed closed and I could not swallow. The doctors said it was caused by heart failure, and gave medicine, which I took according to directions, but it did not seem to do me any good. My wife urged me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, telling me of Mr. Joseph C. Smith, who had been

**At Death's Door**

but was entirely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. After talking with Mr. Smith, I concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. When I had taken two bottles I felt very much better. I have continued taking it, and am now feeling excellent. I thank God, and

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

and my wife for my restoration to perfect health." HARVEY HEED, Laceyville, O.

HOOD'S PILLS do not purge, pain or grip, but act promptly, easily and efficiently. 25c.

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**CREAM OF TARTAR POWDERS.**  
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**VICTORIA.**  
Cream of Tartar Powders Containing Ammonia.  
**ROYAL,**  
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**THOMAS MACFARLANE,**  
Chief Analyst.  
Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa."

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THE CURE FOR  
**Drunkennes.**

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## COMMERCIAL.

The fine weather that has prevailed during most of the past week has very much improved the condition of the country roads, thus rendering the interchange of commodities more facile. This has of course infused more activity and life into general business, which is waking up in a satisfactory way.

Financially, trade in this city and province is in a sad way. Remittances are very disappointing, and the drain on the banks by importers, manufacturers and others for money to pay freights, duties and other expenditures incidental to the transaction of business has been so great that even the best customers are often refused accommodation. The present prospect is decidedly discouraging in this province. Of course if remittances were freer merchants would be better able to meet their enforced outlays than they now are, but, under the circumstances, the strain on the credit of this business community is drawn to its furthest tension. As to the cause of the present state of monetary affairs authorities differ, as might be expected, but the result is before us, and demands the serious consideration of all.

In the United States a serious financial crisis occurred last Friday, and a disastrous panic was only averted by half-a-dozen millionaires stopping in and turning the tide just as it was apparently at its height.

The opinion is evidently growing throughout the Dominion that the present tariff *must* be revised, and the Government has the very difficult task before it of ascertaining on what lines it is most advisable to proceed in the amendments. Some of the ministers have been holding interviews with leading manufacturers and importers in the large trade centres of Canada, and have doubtless obtained considerable information that is both interesting and useful. It is to be presumed that they will also take steps to ascertain the opinions of leading and representative consumers, such as farmers, mechanics, professional men, etc. After all the information thus gathered the country will expect that the taxes will be readjusted in the interests of the country, so that business will resume its normal activity and money will again flow in its legitimate channels.

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

	Week Previous		Weeks corresponding to		
	May 6 week.	1893	1893	1891	1890
United States	248	200	166	166	162
Canada	30	35	41	31	26

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS AND CO., NEW YORK, MAY 6, 1893.—“At last, the accumulated elements of distrust have culminated in a crisis on the Stock Exchange. It could hardly have been otherwise. The steady drain of gold from the Treasury and the banks, extending persistently over the last four months, was, apart from other adverse influences, sufficient to strain severely the ability of speculative holders of stocks to carry their loads. That strain has been borne, with comparatively little yielding, through a reduction of some 45 millions in the loans of the Associated Banks, which has been an evidence of the intrinsic strength of the market; but, in the absence of any signs of immediate relief of the pressure, the banks and the holders of stocks have alike yielded to their fears, the former calling in loans and the latter unloading their holdings, until virtual panic has seized the market.

As might have been expected, the ‘industrials’ have proved to be the chief point of fracture. These issues have constituted a large proportion of the speculative transactions on the Exchange during recent years and have been inflated by manipulation immeasurably beyond any conservative estimate of their intrinsic value. Owing to the unsound basis of their organization, they have found little lodgement among investors. Under these circumstances, they have always been treated as an unsatisfactory market collateral, and consequently the recent calling in of loans has very sharply discriminated against them. The event is nothing more than has been expected in the event of such conditions as have now happened, and among conservative men the event is viewed rather as a drastic form of relief than as a real disaster. The break eliminates a long-felt element of danger from the market and gives to securities of higher intrinsic merit a fair chance for realizing their true value.

Outside the ‘industrials’ the market has stood up remarkably well. The entire list has been sympathetically affected; but there is good reason to hope these derangements will prove only temporary. The railroads are conceded to be in excellent condition and the market is by no means oversupplied with that class of stocks. They have had to contend, at the moment, with a supply coming from mercantile borrowers who, under the contraction of discounts, find it convenient to realize upon this class of assets; but those sales are a comparatively unimportant factor. In fact, the ordinary run of securities are regarded as in a sound and satisfactory condition and, at the late current range of prices, have been readily accepted as collateral. They have for some time suffered in sympathy with the distrust existing against the ‘industrials,’ which has spread a paralysis of distrust over the whole market; but now that the ‘trust’ bubbles have exploded, the market will naturally assume a healthier tone and railroad shares may be expected to find a fairer recognition of their special merits. In fact, the break puts the whole market in a sounder and safer condition.

The general financial situation has not been injuriously aggravated; on the contrary, it has rather been improved, through the elimination of an element of disturbance and distrust in the loan market. The banks show less apprehension of derangement from gold exports and from the position of the Treasury, and seem disposed to act with prudent liberality to their commercial customers. Indeed, the curtailment of discounts appears to come less from the city banks than from New England and other country banks, who have taken the situation with more alarm than the conditions really warrant. This, however, is an error which further reflection may easily correct. The demand on the Treasury for gold for export has abated,

and at the moment shows no marked tendency towards a revival, and the gold reserve is consequently better maintained than has been expected. Still, however, the exports of produce fell much below the requirements of the foreign exchanges, and, so long as that continues, there can be no assurance of escaping further shipments of gold. It would seem reasonable to expect that the destructive effects of the drouth in Great Britain, France and some other parts of Europe will cause an advance in breadstuffs and a consequent revival in our exports, which is the thing above all else needed to adjust the abnormal condition of our foreign trade balance.

What has befallen the ‘industrials,’ and the smaller declines that have occurred on other stocks in sympathy, must of course leave the market in a disabled condition, and operations will naturally centre chiefly upon the better class of stocks, which, at present prices, afford very tempting investments. At the same time, it is very important that the real significance of the crisis be not over-estimated. The break has come mainly from sudden excitements and unreflecting fears caused by the general collapse of the speculative ‘industrials.’ The crisis has comparatively little to do with the general condition of business, which is sound and, up to this time, has been unusually prosperous. There has been no undue inflation of enterprise in any direction, but rather an exceptional exemption from it. Credits have been kept in a healthy condition; there is no serious European financial derangement; and, in brief, there is a comparative freedom from most of the abnormal conditions that usually lay the basis for panic. Being thus limited as to its causes, the crisis will be correspondingly helped in the stage of recovery from its effects. Having made securities cheap, one of its results will be to draw out a stream of orders for investment, both at home and abroad; and it would not be surprising should it be found to result in an outflow of securities to Europe that will materially contribute towards rectifying the strained condition of our foreign exchanges. It will be found to open up many forms of relief to the transient monetary derangements that have arisen from other causes.

There are now many securities that may be bought for prices that will yield within a few weeks more than usual profits.”

DRY GOODS.—A continuance of a slow trade has again characterized the dry goods market during the past week. Wholesalers were disappointed in the last two weeks of April, and trade in that month does not compare favorably as regards volume with that of the same month of last year. Most of the houses report a falling off in the April trade. This was, no doubt, chiefly due to the tardiness of the opening up of spring trade in the country districts. The weather has been exceedingly unfavorable and the roads have been in a very bad state, but, as both are improving, May promises to be a good month. Black ground delaines are reported to be very scarce, as wholesalers are unable to have their orders filled by the English firms. French woollen fabrics are up. Henrietas, whip-cords and Bengalines have been in such strong demand from the French manufacturers that they have increased prices 8 to 17½ per cent. These goods promise to be in good demand next season, and dealers here are guarding their stocks of these fabrics. Soft wools have also advanced about 10 per cent. Reports from London show an increase in sales of about 10 per cent., owing to the increased demand from French manufacturers. In the local market wholesalers report a fair share of sorting orders for spring and summer goods, while the prospects of a good fall trade are encouraging.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market remains unchanged in tone or in volume of business, which is limited to filling immediate consumptive demand. The oatmeal market is quiet and business is confined to local jobbing wants at unaltered prices. The feed market is dull. The general tone is decidedly easy, but dealers find it difficult to induce trading even at concessions. Offerings are liberal. In Chicago flour is quiet but steady, and wheat advanced 2c. to 5c. during the week. Transactions have, however, been small, and the general tone of the market has been conservative. Reports and estimates of the coming crop and of the probable wants of Europe are so conflicting that dealers and speculators are alike uncertain as to the future. Besides the apparent possibility of a war over Belgium matters, if not a revolution of some sort in Germany, where the socialists are developing surprising strength and persistence, add greatly to the natural uncertainties of the future demand and price of grain of all sorts. The backwardness of the spring has seriously retarded seeding operations in our North-West, and some are beginning to think that in Manitoba, at least, the wheat area will be curtailed and that more space will be given to barley and oats, but this remains to be seen. In England wheat is firmer and hold higher while corn is strong, though hardly anything is doing.

PROVISIONS.—The local demand for provisions is slow and of a purely jobbing character. A very fair enquiry is, however, reported, and a better movement is looked for shortly. Business in hog products is limited to local jobbing wants, which are of a moderate character. Values, while not quotably changed, are tending in buyers' favor. In Chicago pork has been slightly advanced, but it is not thought that the rise will be held, because hogs have declined 15c. Provisions in Liverpool are very firm, but they have not quotably changed. Good cattle at Chicago have been firm, but other grades are weaker. The sheep market there is more steady than it has been for several weeks.

BUTTER.—The receipts of butter have been somewhat larger, but the local demand is sufficient to keep all offerings moving.

CHEESE.—The local cheese market remains rather quiet, business on spot being still confined to supplying a small consumptive demand. A few small lots of new have made their appearance on the market, but not sufficient to be of any importance.

EGGS.—There is an active local demand for eggs, but receipts are increasing and exceed present consumptive requirements. In consequence values are weaker, 10c. to 11c. being the ruling price for small lots.

APPLES.—There is a good demand for Spies and Russets, but other kinds

do not appear to be wanted. First-class fruit sell at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bbl., while \$3 is occasionally obtained for something fancy. Ordinary stock only brings \$1 to \$2 per bbl. The situation has somewhat improved in England and the United States, and further shipments are being made to those markets, though reserved stocks are getting very low in this Province.

**GREEN FRUIT.**—The weather has interfered considerably with trade in this line, but a fair business is being done nevertheless. The demand is principally for bananas, but oranges and lemons are also moving nicely. The *Alpha* from Jamaica and Bermuda, the *America* from Havana, and the *Halifax* from Boston, all arrived on Sunday, and each brought a supply of pine apples, lemons, etc., which consignees found no difficulty in placing.

**DRIED FRUIT.**—There is not much demand except for Valencia raisins and currants. The former are in good demand for the season, but chiefly for the cheaper qualities. There is quite an active demand for good, sound currants at unchanged prices.

**SUGAR.**—The market continues to gather strength, but there is no corresponding response in the demand. People are seemingly buying just as little as they possibly can, some evidently clinging to the opinion that the market will be unable to maintain its present position. There is nothing apparent, however, to warrant such a view being taken. Some of the refineries have withdrawn quotations, and the outside markets are higher for present delivery than for July delivery, while from the present price of raws refiners should be entitled to higher prices than those now obtaining. The figure is an eighth higher on granulated than noted in our last report, and the tone even at that price is firm. The trade is looking in fact for a further rise at any moment.

**MOLASSES.**—The movement in molasses is rather slow here at the moment, and only a slight jobbing business is reported, but stocks on spot are small. In Montreal molasses is firm in sympathy with sugars, and it is reported that efforts are being made to form a combine among the leading wholesale houses to prevent under-cutting in prices. The strong tone of the raw sugar market has had the effect anticipated on molasses at the Islands, cables last week citing another advance there to 20c. f. o. b.—a rise of another cent. It is now established also beyond a doubt that the reports of a short supply were correct. Accordingly the feeling on spot is stiff.

**TEAS.**—The local tea market continues quiet. Low grades of every kind are in light supply and proportionately dear. Blacks are still advancing. Medium grades of all teas are now offering best value and are really far better values than the low grades; so much so is this the case that it is held that either the latter have got to come down or the better grades to advance. Old season Japan teas have been neglected and holders are beginning to feel somewhat restless about getting rid of their balances on hand. Cables received on Tuesday announced an advance of 1d. in Ceylon and Indian Pekoes, broken Pekoes and orange Pekoes.

**COFFEES.**—There has been no material change in the local market, the demand being moderate, but some sympathy has at last been shown with the easier feeling that has prevailed for sometime in New York, and some business is reported to have transpired at a slightly lower range, but the deals have been small. The outside markets have been somewhat irregular, but latest advices report both the Rio and Santos markets firm, and latterly there has been a gradual improvement.

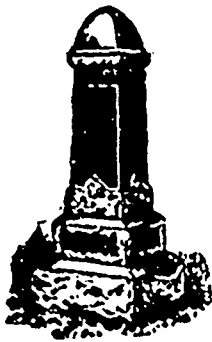
**FISH.**—Nothing new has transpired in the local fish market since our last report. Trade continues dull and nothing but the regular small movement in filling jobbing orders from abroad is noticeable. Weather is still unfavorable to the prosecution of the fisheries on the banks or in the harbors and coves along the coast, and our fishermen are forced to maintain an attitude of inactivity. Most of them are ready to start out to draw the treasures of the sea, and are now merely waiting for the opportunity to offer itself. In Boston quotations on mackerel are almost purely nominal with jobbing prices at:—Medium 3's, \$14.50; large 3's, \$15; medium 2's, \$18; extras, \$20 to \$21; No. 1 Bay, \$22 to \$23; extra shore 1's, \$25 to \$30; Norway blotters \$35 to \$38. Arrivals of codfish have been sufficient of late to make the market easy. Prices for cargo lots are generally easier while the jobbing prices are but little changed. At Gloucester it is reported that the news from the Southern mackerel fleet is encouraging, several small fares having been landed at New York, but the season is too far advanced for a large Southern catch. Trade at that port is rather quiet. Mackerel are jobbing at \$24 to \$38 for No. 1's and extras.

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A High Class Champagne Cognac. 20,000 Cases exported to India in 1892. **J. EXSHAW & CO., BORDEAUX, FRANCE.** Drank in every OFFICERS' MESS in the BRITISH ARMY. Every Bottle protected against fraud by a PATENT WIRE ENVELOPE. **J. E. ALBRO, Halifax, Solo Agent for the Maritime Provinces.**

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**Polished Granite.**

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## 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.

<b>SUGARS.</b>	
Cut Leaf.....	6
Granulated.....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
Circle A.....	4 1/2
White Extra C.....	4 1/4
Standard.....	4 1/2 to 4 3/4
Extra Yellow C.....	4 1/4
Yellow C.....	4 1/4
<b>TEA.</b>	
Congou Common.....	17 to 19
Fair.....	20 to 23
Good.....	25 to 29
Choice.....	31 to 33
Extra Choice.....	35 to 38
Oolong Choice.....	27 to 29
<b>MOLASSES.</b>	
Barbadoes.....	83
Demerara.....	85 to 88
Diamond N.....	47
Porto Rico.....	85
Cienfuegos.....	none
Trinidad.....	30
Antigua.....	30
Tobacco, Black.....	45 to 47
Bright.....	47 to 55
<b>BISCUITS.</b>	
Pilot Bread.....	8.00
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2
Soda.....	6 1/2
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2
Fancy.....	8 to 15

#### BREADSTUFFS

It is the old story no longer. In the midst of a tremendous panic in stocks on the New York market, with money at 10 to 50%, the price of wheat and flour took an upward turn, and firmer prices are reported from England and the Continent and all over this country. Some millers have advanced their prices 35c. to 40c., from the lowest point, whilst others have only advanced 15c. to 20c. We believe in advancing markets from this time forward. The weather is cold and dry on the Continent of Europe, as well as throughout this Continent. Winter wheat crop in the United States will be decidedly short, and the Spring has been extremely backward for seeding. Our quotation represent lowest market values to-day. You will notice that we have reduced the quotations on bran and middlings, and advanced them on cornmeal and oatmeal.

<b>FLOUR.</b>	
Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	5.00 to 6.00
High Grade Patents.....	4.10 to 4.15
Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	3.75 to 4.00
Straight Grade.....	3.75 to 3.85
Good Seconds.....	3.80 to 3.90
Graham Flour.....	3.75
Oatmeal.....	4.00
Rolled.....	4.80
Kila Dried Cornmeal.....	2.95
In Bond.....	2.80 to 2.90
Rolled Wheat.....	4.00 to 4.25
Wheat Bran, per ton including bags.....	20.50 to 21.50
Middlings.....	21.00 to 21.75
Shorts.....	21.00 to 21.75
Cracked Corn.....	28.50 to 29.00
Ground Oil Cake per ton.....	50.00 to 51.00
Mouise.....	22.00 to 24.00
Split Peas.....	4.10
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.75 to 1.90
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	8.90 to 4.65
Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	4 1/4 to 4 1/2
P. E. Island Oats.....	4 1/2 to 4 1/2
Hay.....	13.00 to 13.75

#### HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples per bbl., No. 1.....	2.00 to 3.25
Oranges, Jamaica, bbls., New.....	7.00 to 7.50
Valencia Oranges, per case.....	6.50
Lemons, per case.....	3.50 to 4.00
Cocoanuts new per 100.....	5.00
Oleins, New Bermuda, per crate.....	2.50
per lb., Canadian.....	2 1/2 to 3
Dates boxes, new.....	5 to 5 1/2
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	5 1/2 to 6
Figs, Kloms, 5 lb boxes per lb., new.....	10 to 11
small boxes.....	9 to 10
Prunes Stewing, boxes.....	8 to 9
Bananas.....	3.00 to 2.50

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

#### FISH.

<b>MACKEREL.</b>	
Extras.....	Market base.
No. 1.....	Market base.
2 large.....	Market base.
3 large, Reamed.....	Market base.
3 large, Plain.....	Market base.
3 Plain.....	Market base.
<b>HERRING.</b>	
No. 1 C. B. July.....	4.75
1 Fall Split.....	3.75
1 Fall Round.....	3.25
1 Labrador.....	2.25
1 Georges Bay.....	3.00
1 Bay of Islands.....	3.75
ALEWIVES, No. 1.....	18.00
SALMON.....	16.00
No. 1, W. brl.....	none
No. 2, W. brl.....	none
3.....	none
Small.....	5.00
CODFISH.....	4.50
Hard C. B.....	4.50
Western Shore.....	4.50
Bank.....	3.50
Bay.....	3.50
Newfoundland.....	3.50
HADDOCK.....	3.50
Bank & Western.....	3.75
HAKK.....	2.75
POLLOCK.....	2.50
HAKK SOUNDS, per lb.....	35c.
COD OIL per gal.....	1.40

#### PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	14.00 to 14.50
Am. Plate.....	15.50 to 16.00
Ex. Plate.....	16.50 to 17.00
Pork, Mess, American.....	21.50
American, clear.....	23.00
P. K. I. Mess.....	23.00 to 24.00
P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	20.00 to 21.00
Prime Mess.....	16.00 to 17.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	14 to 15
American.....	15 to 16
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	11

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

#### BUTTER AND CHEESE

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

#### SALT.

Factory Filled.....	31.50
Fine Liverpool, bag, from store.....	25
Liverpool, whhd.,.....	1.30
Cadiz.....	1.35
Turks Island.....	1.35
Lisbon.....	1.40
Coarse W. I.....	1.40
Trapan.....	1.40

## LYCEUM.

ZERA SEMON, - - - - LESSEE.

Engagement for a Short Season of the

## BOSTON COMEDY CO.

H. PRICE WEBBER, - MANAGER.

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MONDAY EVENING, MAY 15.

OPENING BILL,

## BRITISH - BORN.

MISS EDWINA GREY AS MARY HOPE.

Admission 25c. Reserved Seats 35c. Doors open at 7.15. Overture at 8. Change of Programme Nightly.

## THE STORY OF YOUNG GILSBY.

"What a strange thing is man!  
And what a stranger is woman!  
What a whirlwind is her head  
And what a whirlpool, full of depth and danger,  
Is all the rest about her!"

—BYRON.

"When a pretty woman laughs, it is certain that a purse complains."—ITALIAN PROVERB.

The Slashers having left Halifax for Bermuda, their place was taken by the Derby Rifles, who had recently been sent home from Capetown. A young South African, named Gilsby, had accompanied them from the Cape to England, and then to Halifax. He was the son of a rich and prosperous ostrich-breeder who had recently died and left his property to the young man, who had thus become sole heir to a considerable business. In Africa young Gilsby had made the acquaintance of a number of the officers of the Derby Rifles, and so strong was his regard for them that when the regiment was ordered home he resolved to accompany them. He sold the ostrich-farm at a sacrifice, and, with all his property converted into cash, went forth with a joyful heart to see the world. When the Rifles reached Halifax Gilsby put up at the Halifax Hotel, occupying two of its best rooms. There never was a fellow more bent on enjoying life than Gilsby. He gave suppers to the officers of the army and navy and the men about town, grew wildly intoxicated with the social gayeties of the civilians, and entered into cricket and tennis with the zest of a neophyte. In short, all was fish, in the way of pleasure, which came to Gilsby's net. He was a fair musician, a very good amateur actor, and did some excellent shooting, in which latter accomplishment he had had splendid practice in South Africa. A fortunate star seemed to have shone on Gilsby's birth, for he was twenty-three, good-looking, wealthy, and had not a care in the world. Under such conditions most people imagine they could enjoy life. So did Gilsby. But we shall see.

Just three months before the Derby Rifles came to Halifax, a lady put up at the Halifax Hotel—a Mrs. Lydia Buckingham, the grass-widow of an *attache* of the British Legation at Washington. The uncertainty of her matrimonial relations, together with one or two rumors of a somewhat compromising sort regarding her, kept the most respectable people of Halifax from calling upon Mrs. Buckingham. She was, however, a general favorite with the fashionable men of the town and the officers of the Rifles. Never since the disappearance of Mrs. Vermilye from Halifax had one woman been so constantly the theme of conversation as was she. The two women, however, were entirely unlike. While Mrs. Vermilye was dark, slender and vivacious, Mrs. Buckingham was a generous blonde, with a bust like Juno's and a carriage stately as Diana's. Her large, brown eyes wore the most innocent expression possible, and her movements were usually deliberate, often languid. She looked like a Saxon, but a certain richness of tint in the gold of her hair, the lithe grace of her step, the pungency and emphasis of her speech, and the occasional flash of her eye indicated Southern blood. It was said that her mother had been a Spaniard, married to an English wine-merchant; but this was not certainly known. Mrs. Buckingham hardly ever referred to any part of her past life, except to the time she had spent in Washington.

Though the character of this lady was regarded as a little shady, she took good care to give gossip no real cause for accusation. No one could lay a finger on a single act of hers which could be considered compromising, so skillfully did Mrs. Buckingham manage herself. She could never have been taken in as was Mrs. Vermilye in the affair of Captain Crossaway, of the Slashers. She was too able and calculating for that. She was a strange combination of opposites, and in that lay her power over men. She could talk of politics intelligently (the highest test of a woman's ability), drink champagne without losing her head, smoke cigarettes like a Cuban, and ride horseback with a grace and a dash that any woman might have envied. She wore a wide-brimmed Gainsborough hat with a large swirling ostrich feather, which set off admirably her bold, handsome features. Her stately figure was always robed in soft, plain materials, that draped to advantage. Then, too, whatever might have been the superiority of their morals, the women of Halifax could claim no intellectual superiority over Mrs. Buckingham. It was not to be wondered at, therefore, that she was a great favorite with the men and not especially adored by the women.

Gilsby was not three days at the Halifax Hotel before he was on intimate terms with Mrs. Buckingham. She fascinated him at once, though she took no pains to conceal her contempt for his mental abilities. She laughed at him before his face and behind his back, teased him unmercifully, and when he rebelled at such treatment, used him like a spoiled child, and sent him on some of her errands. It was marvellous to see the bold and confident sway she held over him. In her presence he was as submissive as a lap-dog. Nothing was too much for him to do for her. The more money he spent upon her the more infatuated he grew. He bought her a phaeton and a span of black ponies to draw it. He hired a villa for the summer at Bedford, furnished it elegantly, and spent a fortune upon the grounds, that Mrs. Buckingham might have a country resort. He even had a yacht built expressly for her. If Gilsby had had a fortune's purse, he would have taxed it to the utmost to supply Mrs. Buckingham's fancies.

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W. T. BARN & Co., Windsor, Ont.

But though the lady might in some sense have resembled Danae, Gilsby did not in the least fill the role of Jove. A more hopeless infatuation was never seen. In vain his friends attempted to open his eyes. Gilsby, like a hashish-eater, could only view his situation through the lens of a disordered imagination. He threw counsel to the winds and plunged recklessly into fresh excesses. He fuddled himself daily with drink and prostrated his slender intellect at the feet of Circe, who calmly and smiling pursued her relentless course. The knowledge that she despised him only made the wretched youth the more desperate. People began to wonder what would be the outcome of all this.

The end soon came for Gilsby. The fortune of the South African ostrich-farmer melted like snow under an April sun, and as it disappeared Mrs. Buckingham grew still more splendid and alluring. Her Gainsborough hat now carried a diamond buckle to fasten down the sweeping ostrich-plumes. Her cloak was beautifully embroidered and edged with the richest thread lace. Bracelets of heavy, antique design and glittering with jewels adorned her arms. An aigrette of pearls and diamonds sparkled nightly in her hair. "She looked a goddess and she moved a queen," while Gilsby, the source of all this effluence, would sit gaping in ecstasy at the splendid idol he had set up, who condescended to give him the crumbs of her gracious consideration. But this sort of thing could not last forever. One day Gilsby awoke to the consciousness that he was ruined. He had gone to the bank to draw out money for a large garden-party which he was about to give to his friends at the Bedford Villa in honor of Mrs. Buckingham. He found that he had barely two hundred pounds left to his credit. He went home dazed. The money had seemed such a large amount when he left Africa, he had acquired it so easily, that he fancied it well-nigh inexhaustible. He wondered how it could have slipped through his fingers. Somebody, surely, must have cheated him. He tried to reckon up his expenses, but his brain became confused. It was useless now to calculate, and he gave up the attempt. What in the name of Heaven was he to do when his two hundred pounds was gone? He knew nothing of business, and he had no friends whom he could ask for money. The garden-party must come off, however, happen what might. What was two hundred pounds to a man who had no more? Let it go with the rest. It would afford him one royal day's sport and give Mrs. Buckingham a chance to shine more splendidly than ever. She carried a little more dash for a drawing room, but at a garden-party she would be supreme. But after that—what? He looked up significantly at a pair of Turkish pistols crossed above the mantel. Then he went out and set about preparing for his party.

Gilsby laid out his two hundred pounds. All his military friends were present on the occasion. There was also a good sprinkling of civilians, but the best sort of women were conspicuous by their absence. Mrs. Buckingham was resplendent. She came dressed as Diana, with bow and quiver, a silver crescent above her brow. Her Greek costume of soft white cashmere edged with gold fell gracefully around her shapely form and left bare her molded, tapering arms and magnificent neck and throat. Her eyes sparkled with animation, and the current of her speech flowed with many a ripple of laughter, many a glittering bubble of wit. She was unusually gracious to Gilsby, complimented him on his good taste, and affectionately patted his cheek. The moth even with his wings gone was fascinated by the flame which had scorched him. When the supper-hour arrived, Gilsby, in an ecstasy of delight, escorted Mrs. Buckingham to a seat at his right hand. The tables under the trees glittered with plate and cut-glass and were loaded down with every obtainable luxury. The branches were hung with hundreds of Chinese lanterns, whose variegated lights illumined the cut-glass goblets, filled with amber or ruby-colored wine, with ten thousand points of fire. The scene was like a midsummer night's dream or a banquet in fairy-land. It rivalled in effect the lavish splendors of the "Arabian Nights." The guests were in a flutter of surprise and delight. "Suberb!" "What a bold conception!" "Our host has outdone himself," were some of the enthusiastic criticisms heard on all sides. And, like a veritable Queen of Revels, supreme amid the glitter and festivity, sat Mrs. Buckingham in her Diana robe, the silver crescent nodding above her brow, while the shuttle of her speech traversed the web of conversation with sparkling threads of wit. Never in Halifax had such an entertainment been more daringly conceived or successfully carried out. Congratulations were showered upon Gilsby. He was the Napoleon of good fellows, the Haroun-Al-Raschid of garden-parties. He was wafted by adulation into a seventh heaven of delight. He rose to his feet, flushed and excited, and pledged Mrs. Buckingham in a bumper of champagne. The supper went off with great *eclat*, and the festivities were kept up until late in the evening. Gilsby drove Mrs. Buckingham home. He was in reckless high spirits all the way, for the glamor of the evening was still upon him. But as they neared the hotel his gaiety suddenly gave way to a fierce and hard manner. He whipped the horses furiously and drew them up foaming and panting at the hotel. He followed Mrs. Buckingham to her parlor, shut the door quietly, then turned the key and put it in his pocket. Mrs. Buckingham noticed the action and looked at Gilsby. She saw with the quick eye of a woman of the world that there was something dangerous in his mind. He was nervous and excited, and his eye had a furtive, uneasy look. "Sit down," she said quietly, and herself dropped into a chair. "I am tired. What a day we have had, to be sure! Thanks to you, my friend!"

Gilsby did not answer a word, but shifted his position on the chair and cast a strange glance at Mrs. Buckingham, while his fingers twitched ner-

### 1882, "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.

vously. The lady grew uneasy and turned up the gas. "You have overdone yourself, too," she said carelessly, though she darted a covert look at the young man. "I would advise you to go to bed and get a good night's sleep." Still Gilsby did not answer. His eyes had grown bloodshot, and for one so young his face looked old and haggard. He muttered something to himself and rose slowly to his feet. His right hand was in the pocket of his overcoat, and he looked at Mrs. Buckingham across the centre-table with a fixed dogged expression. "Do you know," he said, in a hoarse, unnatural voice, "what I have come here to do? I am going to end this little game now. A precious lot of satisfaction I have got for all the money I've spent. I tell you, woman, every cent I was worth in the world is gone, and you've had it, and you've used me like a dog through it all! Now I'm no more use to you, and I suppose I may take my congo. I can go shoot or drown myself, for all you care. Is that the word? Very well; but why should I face the consequences alone? Why should I let you enjoy my money with that new chap you seemed so taken with to-night? Yes, I'm jealous if you like—jealous, ruined, desperate! The jig's up, Mrs. Buckingham;" and he drew a six-shooter from his pocket, cocked it, and pointed it at her breast. Mrs. Buckingham turned pale, though she never flinched, as Gilsby stood with his finger on the trigger staring at her with wild eyes. She looked back calmly at him and smiled.

"You foolish boy!" she exclaimed with admirably-feigned good humor and with a faint touch of scorn. "You are too young, my dear, to carry such weapons. Quit that nonsense and come here; I want to whisper something to you."

She cast an alluring glance at the youth, and clasped her hands at the back of her head. The loose, white tissue bordered with gold fell back and left bare her beautiful arms, which circled her golden hair like an ivory frame. The effect upon Gilsby was instantaneous. His face flushed, and rising he went over to her and bent down his head, holding the pistol loosely in his hand. Suddenly Mrs. Buckingham's grasp fell upon the weapon, and, wrenching it from his hold, she sprang to her feet. "Stand off!" she cried imperiously, and levelled the revolver at the astonished Gilsby.

"What!" she said with a slight laugh; "you, the little Gilsby, play at murder and suicide! Utterly absurd! What can you have been thinking of! And now you look as scared as if you had seen a ghost! Leave such high tragedy to the criminal classes. Now, not a step nearer! I am not going to give you another chance to play the despairing lover. How ungrateful you have been for all my favor! Haven't I introduced you to all my friends? Haven't I kept you from throwing your money away at the gambling table and over the bar? Haven't I counselled you, kept you respectable? Did I ever encourage you to squander money upon me? And now you say you are ruined! Well, ruin is a relative term. You are coming to your senses. Money has been your ruin and you may thank me that it hasn't landed you in a drunkard's grave. Why, man, I have a conscience! You say this last little affair was in my honor? Very good; I will pay the piper. Two hundred pounds I think you said. Rather an expensive day's pleasure! It will take just half of my year's income. But go—take it! Be off with you! Here is a draft on my banker for the amount. Now, I warn you to leave Halifax as soon as you can settle up your affairs. Go to the States and take a new start. On no account persecute me any more; for if you do I tell you plainly it will be the worse for you. You know when I say a thing I always keep my word. With two hundred pounds and industry you may succeed anywhere. Unlock that door if you please. Here is my photograph. You can keep it as a souvenir. It is high time for you to be in bed. I think we understand each other now. Did you hear? Open the door! I don't want to be harsh, little Gilsby, when parting with an old friend; but it is late and I can't have you longer in my rooms—there! Good-by!" She held out her right hand with the air of an empress, the pistol still cocked and ready in her left. Gilsby, dazed and unable to speak a word, put his lips to her hand and then slowly walked out of the room. Mrs. Buckingham stood holding the revolver until she heard him shut his door in the hall above. She gave a sigh of relief and then laid down the weapon.

"I declare," she said to herself with a little laugh, "I was really frightened. These weak creatures are so uncertain. Poor fool, I believe he really loved me. I have got far beyond that thing myself," and she gave a little sigh, and something like a tear glistened in her eye.

Two days after Gilsby was on his way to Boston, and Halifax saw him no more.—From *Tales of a Garrison Town* by Arthur Wentworth Eaton and Craven Langstrook Betts.

"I AM SO TIRED"

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

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

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

Nos 289 & 291 BARRINGTON and 132 & 134 UPPER WATER STS

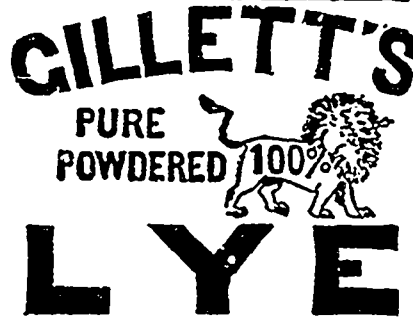


**A Bright Lad,**

Ten years of age, but who declines to give his name to the public, makes this authorized, confidential statement to us:

"When I was one year old, my mamma died of consumption. The doctor said that I, too, would soon die, and all our neighbors thought that even if I did not die I would never be able to walk, because I was so weak and puny. A gathering formed and broke under my arm. I hurt my finger and it gathered and threw out pieces of bone. If I hurt myself so as to break the skin it was sure to become a running sore. I had to take lots of medicine, but nothing has done me so much good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has made me well and strong."—T. D. M., Norcatur, Kans.

**AYER'S Sarsaparilla**  
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Cures others, will cure you



**PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.**  
Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 25 pounds Sal Soda.  
Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.  
**E. W. GILLETT, Toronto**

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Universally acknowledged to be superior in every respect to any other brands in the market. Always reliable as has been fully demonstrated by the millions that are sold annually, and the increasing demand for them, notwithstanding an increased competition of over One Hundred and Twenty-Five Factories. This fact speaks volumes. We are not cheap Cigar manufacturers.

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MONTREAL.

Largest and Highest Grade Cigar Manufacturers in Canada.

**Burdock CURES BLOOD Scrofula. BITTERS**

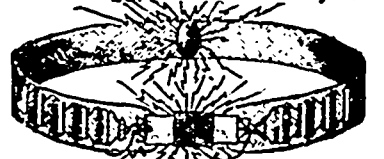
Scrofula is a tainted and impure condition of the blood, causing sores, swellings, ulcers, tumors, rashes, eruptions and skin diseases. To remove it, the blood must be thoroughly cleansed and the system regulated and strengthened. It is the strongest, PUREST AND BEST purifier and cures all scrofulous disorders rapidly and surely.

I was entirely cured of a scrofulous ulcer on my ankle by the use of B. B. B. and Burdock Healing Ointment.  
Mrs. Wm. V. Boyd, Brantford, Ont.

**Thos. P. Connors, CUSTOM TAILOR.**

55 Granville St. Cor. Sackville, HALIFAX, N. S.

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Kidney Complaints, Lame Back, &c.



**DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT**

With Electro-Magnetic SUSPENSORY. Latest Patent. Best Improvement. Will cure without medicine all Weakness resulting from over-taxation of brain nerve forces, excess or indigestion, nervous debility, sleeplessness, languor, rheumatism, kidney, liver and bladder complaints, lame back, lumbago, sciatica, all female complaints, general ill health, etc. This electric Belt contains wonderful improvements over all others. Current is instantly felt by wearer or we forfeit \$2,000.00, and will cure all of the above diseases or no pay. Thousands have been cured by this marvelous invention after all other remedies failed, and we give hundreds of testimonials in this and every other state. Our Powerful Improved ELECTRIC SUSPENSORY, the greatest boon ever offered weak men, FREE with all Belts. Health and Vigor Guaranteed. BELT is 60 to 70 days. Send for Illustrated Prospect, mailed, sealed, free. **SANDEN ELECTRIC CO.,** No. 820 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY. CUSTOMS DUTIES. Arrangements have been made with the Canadian government whereby all Customs Duties will be prepaid on our goods in New York.

**STANFORD**

THE TAILOR,  
Is showing an extra fine line of Goods suitable for the coming season.  
INSPECTION INVITED.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Point du Chene Breakwater," will be received until Friday, the 9th day of June next (inclusive), for the reconstruction of the Breakwater at Point du Chene, Westmorland County, New Brunswick, according to a plan and specification to be seen at the Inter-colonial Railway Station Agent's Office, Point du Chene, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on forms supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 5 per cent. of amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, E. F. E. ROY, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 25th April, 1893.

**\$3 a Day Sure.**

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

Address A. W. KNOWLES, Windsor, Ontario.

**CHESS.**

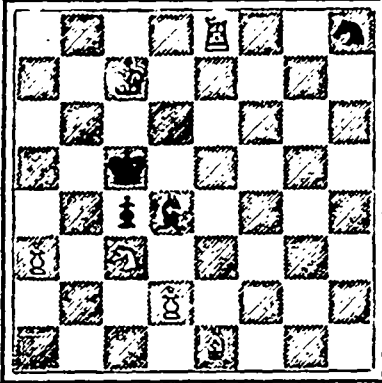
**SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 165.**

- 1 Q-Kt7 ch B x Q
  - 2 P x B B moves
  - 3 B x R mate
- Solved by R. F. P. and C. W. L.

**SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 166.**

- Q-KR8
- Solved by R. F. P., C. W. L. and B. M. R.

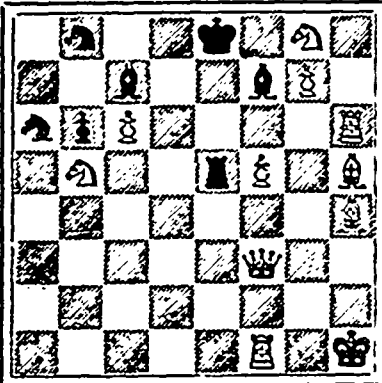
**PROBLEM 169.**  
Black 4 pieces.



White 6 pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

**PROBLEM 170.**  
Black 7 pieces.



White 11 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

**GAME 165.**  
RUY LOPEZ.

- |            |                 |
|------------|-----------------|
| White.     | Black.          |
| GUNSTON,   | EORLUND,        |
| Cambridge. | City of London. |
- 1 P-K4 P-K4
  - 2 Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3
  - 3 B-Kt5 P-Q3
  - 4 B x Kt ch P x B
  - 5 P-Q4 B-Kt5
  - 6 P x P B x Kt
  - 7 Q x B P x P
  - 8 Kt-QB3 B-Q3
  - 9 B-K3 Q-Q2
  - 10 R-Q sq Kt-K2
  - 11 Kt-R4 Kt-Kt3
  - 12 Castles Castles
  - 13 P-B4 Q-K sq
  - 14 P-B5 B-K2
  - 15 R-Q3 R-Kt sq
  - 16 P-KKt3 R-Kt5
  - 17 P-Kt3 P-B4
  - 18 Q-Q sq P-B5
  - 19 P x P P x P
  - 20 B-Q4 P-B6
  - 21 K-K sq B-R5
  - 22 P-QR3 R-Kt sq
  - 23 Kt-B3 R-Q sq
  - 24 P-Kt4 Q-K3
  - 25 B-K3 Q-QB5
  - 26 R x R R x R
  - 27 Q-K sq R-Q6
  - 28 B-Q2 R x B
  - 29 R-Kt sq R x P

- 30 Q-QB sq Q-K3
  - 31 Kt-Q sq R-K7
- and white resigns

**COMMENTS.**

R. F. P. Bedford—Your solutions to problems 163, 164, 165 and 166 are correct, the latter two being in time for this issue. As to 161, your verdict of "simple but puzzling" is quite appropriate, for it seems to have puzzled you a little. The key move is not Q-B x KtP as you state, but Q-QR8. Except in cases of rare excellence a capture is never the first move in a problem.

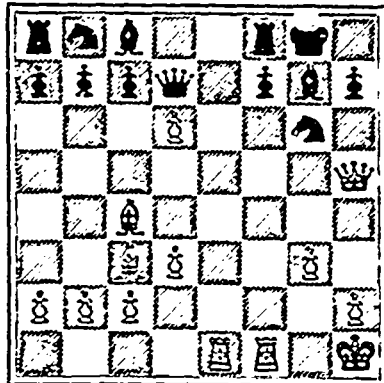
The position in the end-game was—  
White—K at K3; P at K4.  
Black—K at K2; P's at Q3 and K B3.

- Black with the move cannot win.
- |            |        |
|------------|--------|
| WHITE.     | BLACK. |
| 2 K-Q4     | 1 K-K3 |
| 3 K-Q5     | 2 K-Q2 |
| 4 K-QB4    | 3 K-K2 |
| 5 K-Q4 and | 4 K-K3 |

draws.  
Solved by B. M. R.  
The solution to the sin-mate is Q-Q6 etc.  
Solved by B. M. R.

The following game-ending will be found a neat piece of work.  
White—K at QR6; Q at KRsq; R at KR2; B's at QR3 and KKt8; P's at KR6 and 7.  
Black—K at KRsq; B at KB3; P at QR7.  
What is the quickest win for white, he having the move?  
N. B. Solutions will in all cases appear at the end of two weeks.

**END GAME.**  
BLACK (M. OTTO.)



**WHITE (CONCEDING QKt.)**  
M. TCHIGORIN (TO PLAY.)

- 19 R-K7 !! Kt x R
- 20 R x P !! Q-B3ch
- 21 R-B3 dis ch K-Rsq
- 22 B-Q5 !! Q-Ksq
- 23 Q-R6 !! Kt-B4
- 24 R x Kt Q-K8 ch
- 25 B x Q B x Q
- 26 B-B3 ch R-B3
- 27 R x R K-Kt2
- 28 R-B4 dis ch K-Kt3
- 29 B-B7 ch K-Kt4
- 30 B-B6 Mate.

**"A DOSE OF THE GREAT"**

**SHILOH'S CURE.**

**COUGH CURE**

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

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**PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION**

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.  
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

**MINING.**

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

**THE CASE OF THE TORONTO COAL COMPANY.**—The *Herald* in its Tuesday's issue quotes at length from the evidence of Mr. E. C. Fairbanks to prove that it made no mistake in its statement of the case of the Toronto Coal Company against Fairbanks and Reynolds. Our objection was not so much to what the *Herald* said, as to the very erroneous impression that might have been derived from a perusal of the article, that Inspector Gilpin had volunteered the information that had led Messrs. Fairbanks and Reynolds to apply for the vacant areas. The evidence of Mr. Fairbanks is more than likely open to explanation, and as it is it completely refutes any such impression, making it clear that we were right in our high estimate of the Inspector. This is further borne out by the letter of Mr. Reynolds to the *Chronicle*, which we republish. The evidence in the case tends to show the advisability of depriving all government employees of the right of taking up or speculating in Provincial mining claims, and justifies the act of the last legislature debarring them from the privilege. Not that there is the slightest suspicion of wrong in this case, as there is not, but for various reasons that will suggest themselves, chief amongst them being that the officials of the mines department will in the future be spared the very unjust criticism that they have been subjected to in the present instance.

Mining news comes in very slowly, and this week we have little of importance to report. We had a visit from one of the oldest and most experienced prospectors in the Province at present operating in the western gold districts, and from him learned some of the reasons for the mining depression in Queens and Lunenburg counties. It was not caused according to his account by any real giving-out in the value of the gold leads, but mainly by the best areas coming into the possession of wealthy owners, who have held them for sale at high prices. The working prospectors of small means, who in the beginning opened up the leads and brought about a period of active mining, have been largely crowded out of the best known districts, and have turned their attention to new fields, which they are now prospecting with most encouraging results. Mismanagement and over speculation have had their full share in depressing matters, but incompetent men have been largely weeded out, and some of the old companies are now doing well, the business being in a much healthier state. In fact the outlook for the coming summer is bright, and largely increased returns may be expected from the west.

**ISAAC'S HARBOR.**—The manager of the North Star mine is now doing extensive development work, but the gold bars are still being turned out, the last clean-up yielding some fifty ounces.

**WAVERLY.**—The tunnel company are doing solid development work on their property, and it gives every indication of proving a very valuable mine.

**MONTAGU.**—Both the Nova Scotia Gold Mines Ltd. and the Symon-Kaye syndicate are pushing work, and the results are most satisfactory.

**WHITEBURN.**—Two bricks of gold from Whiteburn, from leads at present operated by tributors, were sent to Bridgewater this week—one weighing 78 ozs., and the other 32 ozs. K. F. Crocker, Supt. of the Crocker Mining Co, who recently purchased the famous McGuire Mine, Whiteburn, has given an order to the Truro Foundry and Machine Co. for some necessary machinery for the mill, and by the time the tributors' contract has expired (May 10th) expects to have the mine in fine condition for extensive operations.—*Gold Hunter.*

**THE DISPUTED COAL AREA.**

To the Editor of the *Chronicle* :

SIR,—An editorial in the *Morning Herald* of the 2nd instant so unfairly presents the facts regarding the dispute between Mr. Fairbanks and myself on the one hand, and the Toronto Coal company on the other, as to call for large correction.

Let me first state a fact which cannot be disputed : that until the recent session of the legislature there was no law, written or unwritten, which interfered with the right of officials of the provincial government, other than those employed in the mines office, to apply for and secure mining rights in this province. Mr. Fairbanks and myself had the same right as any other person to apply for licenses to search or other rights over vacant property. We certainly had as much right as a company chiefly composed of Toronto speculators. Our official positions gave us no advantages over any one else and imposed upon us no disabilities. And in this connection I may say that the *Herald* does a gross injustice to Mr. Gilpin in insinuating that he improperly gave information to Mr. Fairbanks and myself in regard to the property in dispute. Those who know Mr. Gilpin will not need a contradiction of the *Herald's* charge. Let me say, however, for the benefit of those who do not know him, that this property was vacant the greater part of a day, and for that portion of time the Toronto Coal company had ceased to have any interest whatever in it, before the information regarding it which is criticized was given in answer to enquiry made by us. Did this look like "jumping the claim"? When a property becomes vacant it is, I should say, the duty of the officials in the mines office not to conceal the

fact from any inquirer. It is certainly in the interest of the province that vacant property should be taken up at once. The servant of a landlord would certainly not be deemed guilty of a breach of duty either to his master, to his master's late tenant, or to any one, if upon inquiry he informed a third party that the tenant's lease was at an end; everyone would say that he did just right. Mr. Gilpin upon inquiry informed a gentleman that the lease of a tenant of Her Majesty the Queen had expired, as in fact and without dispute it had. In doing so he was taking the proper course to improve the revenue of her gracious Majesty, and was not injuring the Toronto Coal company, who had ceased to be in any way more interested in the property than the rest of the world.

But it is said the Toronto Coal company expended a large sum on the areas which they formerly held. When the dispute began the amount was put at a modest figure. As the fight has progressed the company's estimate of expenditure has increased, and probably before the contest is ended the estimate will have reached a million. Let it not be forgotten that the company thought so little of the property that they had not worked it for a long time, and did not renew their lease of it; that when later it was offered to them by Mr. Fairbanks and myself their president replied that the company did not want it; that the greater part of whatever expenditure the company made on the property was for machinery which had long lain idle before their lease expired and which they still own unless they have sold it; and further, that the company is still in arrears to the government for royalty on the small quantity of coal they took from the property. The fact that the company expended money was known to them and if they did not want to lose any portion of it all they had to do was to renew their lease. Apparently they did not think enough of the property to hold on to it, and can scarcely now complain that their interests were not more carefully looked after by others than by themselves. I shall not discuss the question whether the license to work held by Mr. Fairbanks and myself "was so much waste paper" or not, as the decision of that question is now pending before a learned judge of the supreme court and certainly should not be discussed in the public press while it continues sub judice. I shall merely add this remark, that the act of 1892 was a declaratory act to quiet titles in the mines office; that about twenty-five other gentlemen had, like Mr. Fairbanks and myself, accepted the interpretation put upon the act of 1889 by the mines office; that the act of 1892 said in effect that that interpretation was correct; and that, as it appears to me, it is somewhat incongruous to say that as to the twenty-five gentlemen above mentioned the act of 1889 meant one thing, but as to Mr. Fairbanks and myself it possibly meant a different thing. I have refrained from discussing that portion of the affair which is now being litigated. I shall be most happy, however, to discuss the whole question at any time and in any manner the writer of the *Herald's* article may choose when the final decision of the suit now pending makes it proper for me to do so.

I am, yours truly,

WM. K. REYNOLDS.

Halifax, May 8.

**CARIBOU.**—There is nothing particularly new to report from the Caribou District, but everything is looking well. The Truro Gold Mining Company continue their development work. The Dixon Mine keeps up its usual gold yield, and Mr. B. C. Wilson is having the machinery of the Lake Lode Mine put in order preparatory to re-opening the mine. Major W. H. Cooper and John Wilson, M. E., of Toronto, visited the district last week on a tour of inspection.

#### ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT POOLE TO THE MINING SOCIETY OF NOVA SCOTIA AT ITS SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

*From The Canadian Mining Review.*

When a year ago a general call to all engaged in mining in Nova Scotia brought together a goodly number of those interested both directly and indirectly, the most sanguine amongst us I cannot think anticipated the response has been made and which it is my proud position to record to-day. The appeal touched a sympathetic chord in members of every branch of the profession, among quarrymen, among miners of gold, of coal and of iron, the moment was evidently opportune, and from adversity in the grasp of imposition sprang this society into being.

It had been felt before, but in a vague and general way, that organization for a proper consideration and due advancement of interests common to all branches of mining in this province was desirable, but the feeling found only a divided expression in the formation of local associations and temporary gatherings that met to consider, and perhaps express, actions of adverse tendency, so that when the matter in question was settled, the cause for unanimity being satisfied, the several elements, but temporarily united, again fell apart. Heretofore protests have been made by individuals, sometimes alone, sometimes with others, against immature or ill-advised mining legislation, with what effect may be gathered on turning over the pages of the Statute Book and noting the amendments that have been made, and the self-evident contradictions that have remained recorded and unrepealed for years. At times modifications have been obtained, and then the seekers, after decisive enactments, have dropped back to their ordinary avocations and unorganized condition; contact being broken the moral weight of a combination was lost, not only for a time, but weakened also when the combination was renewed, since experience anticipated it would be but temporary.

The under current of general interest that led to these local and spasmodic gatherings however failed to find unanimous expression until the experience of the mining men of Quebec, (*Canadian Mining Review*, July, 1891.) the formation of the General Mining Association of that province under somewhat similar circumstances and the success which attended their appeal to the public for a careful hearing of their grievances made patent to

all in like case in Nova Scotia that in union they might with good management and a just cause hope to stem the tide of imposition, gain the public attention and show the partiality that singled out the mining industry for restrictive legislation and the imposition of requirements not otherwise imposed on other industries.

The spark that at last lit the beacon possibly was that which fell from the Premier of the Province when he remarked to certain deputations that presented to the Government their isolated views on some proposed legislation, why do you not decide among yourselves as do other industries and present your case as a united expression, then the Government will as far as possible meet your wishes. Perhaps it was this spark that caught the inflammable material in the loose sticks that hitherto individually had crossed each other and phantomlike from their ashes had bound them together in a bundle that it is hoped will long continue. At any rate when the call was made, the response was not halfhearted, the time was evidently ripe and lessees rallied to the watchword: "Sanctity of Contract, Fixity of Tenure and Accuracy of Location."

Thus it was that the Mining Society of Nova Scotia took form and substance, and to-day we find ourselves organized with a membership numbering 75 and with representatives almost without exception of every company engaged in active operation.

Nor can it be overlooked how much this society is indebted to its local forerunners the Coal Owners Associations of Cape Breton and Pictou Counties, and above all to the Gold Miners Association, which during the four years preceding its amalgamation with this society did so much for its members, and by joint representations effected so many changes in that part of the chapter "of Mines and Minerals" relating to gold mining that of these matters they were fully justified in expressing satisfaction for the consideration received at the hands of the present administration. What the changes were that were effected I trust to see fully recorded in our transactions. Already we see a new organization profiting by the experience the old lessees so rudely acquired last winter. The Whitney Syndicate which has since become the chartered Dominion Coal Company is indebted to this society for making clear to them the desirability of having in their lease a right to appeal to the courts for settlement of disputes which may turn on the meaning of the wording in their leases. This has been acquired. What in substance the old leases said last winter was:—Place us in the position of John Doe in dispute with Richard Doe over the legal meaning of our indenture, let the courts decide and it will effectually stop all the talk about home and foreign capital having been misled into believing the sacred name of Her Majesty is used in the leases as typical of good faith, and the implications that the sanctity of contract has been violated when the power of the Legislature to convert "might" into "right" has been invoked, the Legislature being, as a landlord in the case in question an interested party. The right of going into court the old lessees have not as yet been granted.

Elsewhere I have drawn to your notice the incongruities which mark the legislation respecting the working and regulation of mines and their probable cause by other of our members it is expected the remaining portions of legislation included in both the chapters that deal with the leasing and working of mines will be reviewed. These matters of undoubted moment to our society will, it is hoped, before long cease to be active questions, and that then our individual attention can be given to reporting and discussing the many improvements and modifications which the rapid advances in the devices and arts place at the service of the miner. Our gold miners have no cause to fear competition in their business, and do not object to share with others the benefits derived from changes in mining and milling practices; our coal members feel that when they have introduced an improvement in their pits they will not long be able to keep it hidden from their fellows, and therefore they may as well openly talk of it and get any credit there may be due for its introduction; while those of us who have met with disasters need not think our blunders or misfortunes will pass uncriticized because we ourselves say nothing about them, so we may as well make a virtue of necessity and point out if we can to others the way to avoid the pitfalls into which we have tumbled.

I would especially urge on members the advantage of having their papers for the quarterly meetings prepared well beforehand, and remind them there is a wide range of subjects and material open to them. Long papers are not necessarily asked for, concise statements of facts of which the writer is thoroughly conversant are preferred. The history of early mining practices in this country is of interest, while the more rapid developments of late years open fields that will extend as time rolls on and change succeeds change in methods of working, in facilities for production and transportation, and in substituting mechanical power for the more arduous manual labor.

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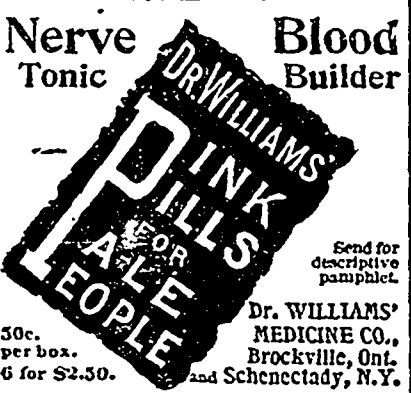
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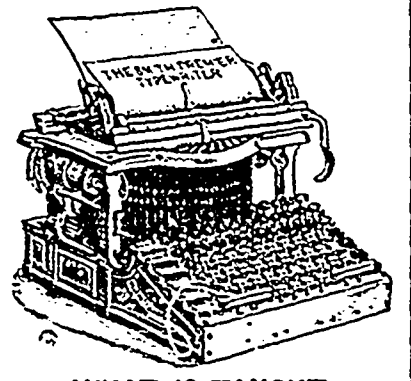


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**MINING.**

**MINERAL WATERS IN NOVA SCOTIA, &C.**

Mr. H. Peareth H. Brumell, F. G. S. A., of the Statistical Department of the Geological Survey, has recently published two articles, one on the "Mineral Waters of Canada," in the *Ottawa Naturalist*, February and March, 1893, and the other on "Natural and Artificial Coments in Canada," in the March 31st number of *Science*. Like everything undertaken by Mr. Brumell these articles contain full and authentic information on the subjects treated of presented in the most striking and popular form, and are just what are needed to draw the attention of the public to the varied mineral and other resources of the Dominion. The article on the "Mineral Waters of Canada" has been republished in pamphlet form, and the author has our thanks for a copy. From it we take the liberty of reprinting the chapter treating of the "Mineral Waters in Nova Scotia."

**Bras d'Or Lake, Victoria Co.**—On the north shore of the Little Narrows, Bras d'Or Lake, and about twelve miles south-west of Baddeck are several brine springs, a specimen of the water of which was examined by Mr. G. C. Hoffman (report Geol. Surv., 1873-4, p. 181.) Although more correctly a brine, it has been thought advisable to note its occurrence here. The following analysis is by Mr. Hoffman:

Chloride sodium.....	50.6881	Alumina.....	traces
" potassium.....	.1942	Silica.....	"
" magnesium.....	.1693		
Sulphate calcium.....	5.6810	In 1,000 parts of water.....	56.7226

Unsuccessful efforts were made to utilize this brine in the manufacture of salt; works etc having been erected and abandoned many years prior to 1873. Mr. Chas. Robb, who collected the specimen examined, states that in the neighborhood of the springs, of which there are several, there is a noticeable odor of sulphuretted hydrogen.

**East Bay, Cape Breton Co**—At the junction of the Ben Eoin and Gaspereaux River roads, and about four miles from the shores of East Bay, is a spring which at one time had a comparatively wide reputation, and was resorted to by many in search of relief from rheumatic troubles. The spring rises from arenitic rocks, and the water has an unpleasant, brackish and astringent taste. An analysis afforded Prof. Hy. How, Kings College, Windsor, the following result:

Chloride sodium.....	343.11	Phosphoric acid.....	traces
" potassium.....	4.55	Carbonate lime.....	.60
" calcium.....	308.90	" magnesia.....	
" magnesium.....	4.47		
Sulphate lime.....	.94	Grains in imp. gallon.....	662.57
Iron.....	traces	Specific gravity at 54° F.....	1.007.397

**Grande Anse, Richmond Co.**—In the "Mineralogy of Nova Scotia, 1868," page 194, Prof. Henry How, writes thus of a water found at this place:—"At Grande Anse, at the mouth of the McKenzie River, two springs issue from the metamorphic Lower Carboniferous rocks resting on the flanks of a mountain of granite and syonite. The first is highly sulphurous, and contains sulphate of magnesia, and the water has very decided aperient qualities. The little pool in which it rises is coated with a white earthy deposit; gas is evolved, particularly when the neighboring ground is trodden on. The second water is mentioned as having a strong taste of magnesia, not having any sulphurous odor, and as being much used as a gentle laxative."

**Halowell Grant, Antigonish Co**—About eight or nine miles north of Antigonish, and on the Halowell Grant, is a spring, the water of which was analysed by Mr G. C. Hoffman (report Geol. Surv., Vol. I, 1887, p. 15 M.) and gave the following result:

Chloride sodium.....	.0793	Carbonic acid half, combined.	0457
" potassium.....	.0137	" free.....	.0075
Sulphate lime.....	.3388		
Carbonate lime.....	.0666		.5922
" magnesia.....	.0296	Chlorine, in excess of that required by the potassium and sodium.....	.0001
" iron.....	.0024		
Alumina.....	.0005		
Silica.....	.0081		
Phosphoric acid.....	traces	In 1,000 parts of water.....	5923
Organic matter.....	traces	Specific gravity at 15.5° C.....	1.000.53

.5390  
 The water was inodorous and devoid of any special taste and had a faint brownish tinge.

**Queensville, Inverness Co**—The water of a spring at McMaster's Mill, Queensville, was examined, (report Geol. Surv. 1879-80, page 7, H) a qualitative analysis showing it to contain the following to the extent of 5.859 parts of dissolved solid matter in 1,000 parts of water.

Potassa.....	a trace	Sulphuric acid.....	a small quantity
Soda.....	a very large quantity	Phosphoric acid.....	" "
Lime.....	a small	Carbonate acid.....	" "
Magnesia.....	a small quantity	Chlorine.....	" "
Ferrous oxide.....	"		

Neither bromine nor iodine were detected.

**Wilmot, Annapolis Co.**—A curative water now attracting considerable attention is obtained near the town of Middleton at what are known as the Wilmot Sps Springs. These springs have been utilized since 1830, though the highly curative power of the water was known prior to that. Besides the quantity annually used at the sanitarium erected at the springs, large quantities are now used in the preparation of aerated table waters and giu-

ger also. Several analyses are available, all of which have been made by Prof. Hy. How, of Windsor. Of these the following is typical and is thought sufficient:

Chloride potassium.....	1.60	Carbonate iron.....	.14
Sulphate soda.....	3.35	Phosphate acid.....	traces
" limo.....	121.98	Silica.....	.55
" magnesia.....	5.35	Organic matter.....	traces
Carbonate limo.....	2.70		
" magnesia.....	.37	Grains in imp. gallon.....	141.04

*Windsor, Hants Co.*—The following analysis was made by Prof. Hy. How, (Minerology of Nova Scotia, 1868, page 195) of a water from a spring which rises from Lower Carboniferous rocks near Windsor. The water was collected in 1858 and was found to be perfectly colorless and to have but little taste; its temperature was 49° F., that of the air being 31° F. and the specific gravity at 49° F. 1.001858.

Chloride sodium.....	0.90	Silica.....	0.60
Sulphate soda.....	0.68	Phosphoric acid and organic matter ..	traces
" potassa.....	0.38		
" limo.....	106.21	Grains in imp. gall.....	138.00
" magnesia.....	11.02	Free carbonic acid (1.35 cubic ft. at 33° F.).....	0.64
Carbonate lime.....	17.50		
" magnesia.....	0.31		
" iron.....	0.40		

*Miscellaneous Localities.*—Throughout the reports of the Geological Survey, in How's Minerology of Nova Scotia, 1868, and many other publications, may be found mention of many springs, specific information regarding which is not given. Among these may be mentioned the so-called Thermal Spring of Chester, Lunenburg Co., which is said to afford a slightly bitter water, probably alkaline in character. At Cheticamp, Inverness Co., a water is found which is said to have medicinal properties as is also the case at Gairloch, Pictou Co., and Earltown, Hants Co. Another spring mentioned by Mr. Hugh Fletcher (report Geol. Survey, 1876-78, page 456) as occurring near Deadman's Point, Washaback, Pictou Co. affords a brine smelling strongly of sulphuretted hydrogen. In Pictou Co., near the mouth of Sutherland's River, a brine used locally for medicinal purposes issues into the bed of the river, and at St. Andrews, in the same county, is located the so-called "Rotten Spring," the waters of which have acquired a local reputation as a cure for rheumatic and other diseases. Other localities mentioned by Mr. Fletcher (report Geol. Surv. 1879-80, page 133 F.) are: Rabbit Island, Landrie Lake and River Tillard, the water from the two latter places being chalybeate in character, while that from Rabbit Island is highly charged with sulphur, which is deposited in the pond into which it flows.

**ANOTHER NEW YORK MIRACLE.**

A REMARKABLE AFFIDAVIT MADE BY A WELL-KNOWN BUSINESS MAN.

*Afflicted with Locomotor Ataxia for Fifteen Years—Did not walk a Step for Five Years—Was Given up by the Leading Physicians of New York City and Discharged from the Manhattan Hospital as Incurable—His Marvellous Recovery in Detail.*

From the New York Tribune.

For some time there has been an increasing number of stories published in the newspapers of New York City, telling of marvelous cures of various diseases. So remarkable are many of the stories in their nature, that much doubt has been aroused in the minds of the masses as to their authenticity. If they are true in detail, surely the occupation of the physician is gone, and there is no reason why anyone should die of anything but old age. If they are not true, it would be interesting to know how such testimonials and statements are obtained. The first question that arises is, Are there any such persons? If so, were they really cured as stated, or are they liberally paid for the use of their names? The latter explanation is the one that no doubt suggests itself to the average thinking newspaper reader, and not without reason.

It has long been the intention of the Tribune to investigate one of the most interesting cases that could be found and give the truth to the world as a matter of news. An especially good opportunity for investigation offered itself in the shape of the follow-

ing letter, which came into the hands of a reporter from a most reliable source:

February 22nd, 1893.

GENTLEMEN,—I feel it my duty to inform you what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have done for me. I have been cured of locomotor ataxia for fifteen years, and have been unable to walk without assistance for nearly five years. I was turned away from the Manhattan Hospital, Forty-first street and Park avenue, by Dr. Sequin, as incurable, and told I was in the last stages of the disease. I have been using the pills with water treatment since September last, and been improving since about November 1st. I can now go up and down stairs with the assistance of my wife, something which I have not been able to do for the past three years. My pains have decreased so I may now say they are bearable, and I expect by fall to be able to attend to business."

Yours,  
GEO. L'HOMMEDIU,  
Sec'y Marshal & Smith Piano Co.,  
Residence, 271 W. 134th St., New York City.

When the reporter called on Mr. Geo. L'Homedieu, at the residence of his cousin, Mr. Edward Houghtaling, 271 W. 134 street, he found him resting on his bed; he had just finished some writing for the Marshal & Smith Piano company, with whom he has been connected as secretary for ten years. He met the reporter with a hearty greeting and a grip of the hand that certainly did not show any signs of weakness or loss of power. To look at him no one would suppose that he had been afflicted for fifteen years with one of the most terrible

diseases known to medical science and pronounced incurable by some of the best known physicians of New York city. He expressed his perfect willingness to give a statement of his case for publication.

"In fact," said Mr. L'Homedieu, "I feel it my duty to give my experience to the world for the benefit of my fellow men and all those who may be suffering from the same affliction, many of whom, no doubt, have long ago abandoned all hope of ever being relieved.

"I am 51 years of age and was born in Hudson, N. Y. I served my time in the army, being corporal of Company A, 21st N. J. Volunteers, and I believe the exposure of army life was the seed from which is sprung all my sufferings. It has been about fifteen years since I noticed the first symptoms of my disease. The trouble began with pains in my stomach for which I could find no relief. I consulted Dr. Allen, of Yorkville, and also Dr. Pratt, since deceased, and with remarkable unanimity they pronounced it smokers' dyspepsia. This seemed probable for at that time I was a great smoker. The pains, however, gradually became more severe and began to extend to my limbs. The attacks came on at intervals of about a month, and while the paroxysms lasted I was in almost incredible misery.

"I did not leave a single stone unturned in my search for relief, but grasped at every straw. Finally I was advised by Dr. Gill to go the well known specialist, Dr. Hamilton. He gave me a most thorough examination, having me stripped for a full half hour, and told me he could find no trace of any disease excepting one nerve of the eye. A year later my friend told me that Dr. Hamilton privately said I had a very grave disease of the brain.

"My condition continued to grow more critical and I was barely able to walk when I entered the Manhattan Hospital, at 41st and Park avenue. I continued treatment there for six or eight months, under Dr. Seguin, who treated me chiefly with injections."

Here Mr. L'Homedieu pulled up his trouser leg and showed the reporter the scars of innumerable punctures; continuing he said:

"I must confess I felt relief for the time being and gained some hope; urgent business matters, however, compelled me to give up the hospital treatment, and it was but a short time until I was as bad as ever. From this on I grew rapidly worse. The pains were more intense, my legs were numb, and I felt I was growing weaker every day. I returned to the hospital, and this time was under treatment by Dr. Seguin. He treated me for about three months, and then, for the first time, I was told that I had locomotor ataxia and was beyond the aid of medical science. Dr. Seguin also told my wife that there was no hope for me in the world and to expect my death at any time. I was now a complete physical wreck; all power, feeling and color had left my legs, and it was impossible for me to feel the most severe pinch, or even the thrust of a needle.

"If my skin was scratched there would be no flow of blood whatever, and it would take it fully six weeks to heal up. In the night I would have to feel around to find my legs. My pains were excruciating and at times almost unbearable. I would take large doses of morphine to deaden the

pains, and be nearly dead the next day from its effects. About five years ago I learned that Dr. Cicot, of Paris, claimed to have discovered a relief for locomotor ataxia in suspending the body by the neck, the object being to stretch the spine. I wrote to Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, of 285 5th Ave., about the matter, and at his request called to see him.

"He was so interested in my case that he made a machine, or rather a harness for me, free of charge. It was fitted with pads and straps to fit under the chin and at the back of the neck, and in this position I would be suspended from the floor twice a day. Although I received no benefit from this treatment, I shall always feel grateful to Dr. Sayre for his great interest and kindness.

"So severe had my case become that I could not walk without assistance, and was almost ready to give up life. I had a great number of friends who were interested in my case, and whenever I read anything pertaining to locomotor ataxia they would forward it to me with the hope that it would open the way to relief.

"It was in this way that I first learned of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Mr. A. C. James, of the well-known piano firm of James & Halterm, 325 E. 21st St., with whom I had business connections, read in the Albany Journal of a case of locomotor ataxia that had been cured by Pink Pills. Mr. James showed me the statement and urged me to give the pills a trial. I confess I did not have the least faith in their efficacy, but finally consented to try them. I sent to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. for my first supply in September last. I took them rather irregularly at first with the cold water treatment. In a very short time I was convinced that I was getting better, and I began the use of the pills in earnest, taking about one box every five days.

"The first sign of improvement was in November, 1892, when I had a rush of blood to the head and feet, causing a stinging and pricking sensation. Feb. 22nd, 1893, was the first time in five years I had ever seen any sign of blood in my feet. From this time on I began to improve. My strength and appetite have gradually returned; I now have perfect control of my bowels, and the pains have gradually left me. I can sit and write by the hour and walk up stairs by balancing myself with my hands. Without doubt I am a new man from the ground up, and I have every reason to believe that I will be hale and hearty in less than six months."

GEO. L'HOMMEDIU,  
JENNIE E. L'HOMMEDIU.

Sworn to before me this Eleventh day of March, 1893.

H. E. MELVILLE,

Commissioner of Deeds,

[SEAL] New York City.

Any one having heard Mr. L'Homedieu's narrative could not for a moment doubt its entire truthfulness, but such a remarkable story is likely to be doubted by a sceptical public, and as a safeguard against even a shadow of doubt, a Notary Public was called in and both Mr. and Mrs. L'Homedieu made affidavits to the truth of the statement.

Still greater force is added to the story by the fact that Mr. L'Homedieu is widely known in business circles. His long connection with



the well-known piano firm of Marshall & Smith, 235 E. 21st street, has brought him in touch with some of the best known business men in New York and other large cities, and his case has created wide-spread interest.

The reporter next called on Mr. Robert W. Smith, a member of the firm of Marshall & Smith. Mr. Smith was found at his desk busily engaged, but when the reporter mentioned Mr. L'Hommedieu's name and stated the nature of his call, Mr. Smith cheerfully gave the following information with but little questioning on the part of the reporter.

"I have known Mr. George L'Hommedieu for twenty years and always found him a most estimable gentleman, a business man of great energy. He became connected with our firm as secretary in 1879, and attended strictly to his office duties until 1881, when he was stricken down with his trouble. I distinctly recall the day when he was taken with his first spasm, and we had to send him to his home in a carriage. Even when he lost control of his legs, so great was his interest in business affairs, that he would drive to the office and direct the work he had in charge. As the disease advanced he was obliged to succumb and reluctantly give up his office work. From that time on his sufferings were almost incredible, and yet, so great was his fortitude, that he bore them without a murmur. I know that he tried various physicians and their treatments without the least success, and he states that he was finally discharged from the Manhattan Hospital and told that he was in the last stage of locomotor ataxia and was beyond the hope of human aid. About six months ago, or so, he was advised by Mr. James to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, with the cold water treatment. He commenced to take Pink Pills about September last, though not regularly, for like myself, he had very little faith in proprietary medicines, and was very sceptical about their merits. So great was his improvement that he was entirely converted, and commenced to take the pills as directed. The last time I saw Mr. L'Hommedieu he had gained the use of his limbs to such an extent that he could walk up stairs with the help of his wife, and is now doing much important work for us at home."

ROBT. W. SMITH.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this Eleventh day of March, 1893.

[SEAL] W. H. WOODHULL,  
Notary Public, New York County.

When asked to make affidavit to the story he smiled, but expressed his perfect willingness to do so, if it would induce any poor sufferer to follow the same road that led Mr. L'Hommedieu

to relief. After securing the affidavit of Mr. Smith, the reporter called on Mr. A. C. James, who has offices and waterrooms in the same building. Mr. James has known Mr. L'Hommedieu for a number of years, and was able to verify all the above facts.

"The last time I saw Mr. L'Hommedieu, which was two months ago," said Mr. James, "he was able to walk with his wife's assistance. This I consider remarkable, for I remember when he had to be carried from one chair to another. I was one of those who helped suspend him with the arrangement made by Dr. Sayre and I never knew anyone to suffer more than he did at that time. I understand that Mr. L'Hommedieu has taken nothing but Dr. Williams' Pink Pills since last September, he has improved rapidly since he commenced their use, and I believe his condition is due to their good qualities."

Still on investigation bent, the reporter interviewed one of the leading wholesale drug dealers of New York City, and elicited the following facts about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They 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 they contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and the tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases depending upon vital humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature.

Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose form, by the dozen or hundred, and the public is cautioned against numerous imitations in this shape) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive, as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

#### CITY CHIMES.

**A HALIFAX FAVORITE RETURNING.**—I note that Miss McGarry has completely captured the hearts of the people of the English towns in which she has just completed a successful course of readings. The news that this accomplished lady will next month arrive in Halifax will be heard with joy by her many personal friends as well as by all who have in times past enjoyed her excellent performances.

**THE LYCEUM THEATRE.**—The Lyceum has been closed this week, but on Monday will re-open for a three weeks' engagement with H. Price Webber's Boston Comedy Company, which company needs little advertising in Halifax. Prof. or Semon, lessee of the Lyceum, will have pleased a large number of his friends in the arrangements made by him for the return of this popular company.

**NEXT.**—The Josie Mills Dramatic Company opens an engagement at the Academy on Monday Evening of next week in "The Black Flag." Miss Mills and J. L. Ashton are the stars of the company and are well supported. Halifaxians seeking entertainment have something to look forward to in the plays to be put on during this engagement.

**SPRING GOWNS.**—Now that the fine weather is here the fair ones are coming out in all their new finery. The central streets on bright afternoons present a festive appearance, for colors are many and gay this season. The "piecemakers," as a small girl in all seriousness called the dressmakers, are reigning supreme, and are insisting, so the womenfolk say, upon making skirts some five yards in circumference and sleeves with yards upon yards of good material, bunched out to make the shoulders look "nice and broad." Oh it's a wonderful thing this style, but then—who wouldn't be in it!

#### STRONGLY ENDORSED.

The advertising of Hood's Sarsaparilla appeals to the sober, common sense of thinking people, because it is true; and it is always fully substantiated by endorsements which in the financial world would be accepted without a moment's hesitation. They tell the story, HOOD'S CURES.

**THE ACADEMY.**—After several disappointments and postponements Halifax theatre-goers had the pleasure this week of seeing the Academy of Music reopened. "The Kerry Gow" was played Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings to large audiences, and last evening the companion drama "Shaun Rhue" was put on. "The Kerry Gow" abounds in bright and effective scenes and witty dialogue, and gives scope to some good acting. John S. Murphy as "Dan O'Hara," the Kerry Gow, won hearty applause. As has been remarked Mr. Murphy is not as young as he used to be, nor as youthful in appearance as one naturally expects sweet Norah's lover to be, but nevertheless the character was well interpreted, and we who have been privileged to enjoy Mr. Murphy's performance will gladly welcome him to our city at some future date. J. K. Hutchinson, as "Raymond Drew," Norah's handsome manly brother, had a pleasing part to play, and right well he played it. The part of "Valentino Hay," the *bête noire* of the Drew family, personated by J. Kilday, was well carried out. Mr. Kilday's fine physique and excellent acting could not but please his audience, while for the character of "Mr. Hay, Sr.," nothing but hatred could be felt. J. O'Day as Patrick Drew, and Paul Scott as Major Gruff, did good work, and John Hagarty as "Sergeant Bull," the stuttering sergeant, furnished much amusement. D. F. Thompson was a good military commander, and "Mr. O'Drive," W. T. Sheehan, spoke his "word in season" as Mr. Hay's S'ave acceptably. And now for the ladies; Miss Carolyn Elberts, as "Norah," the sweet young Irish lassie, will not soon be forgotten in Halifax, and wherever she may roam her success is assured. The scene where her "Dan" is unjustly carried off to prison is very affecting, and in it as in other portions of the drama Miss Elberts won the full sympathy of her audience. But "Norah" must share honors with "Alice Doyle"—Miss Josie Bacon—who with her bright face, vivacious manner and her Irish brogue was a charming young Irish woman, evidently an important member of the Drew household. Her better half "Dimmy" took but a minor part in the play. Miss Eliza Barker as "Jack the Jockey" gave a catchy little song and dance, and was repeatedly encored. The scenery was good, the forge where Dan makes a horseshoe and shoes a horse was much appreciated, as was also the work of the carrier pigeons. "Kerry Gow" was a success in every sense of the word, and I have no doubt the performance of Shaun Rhue last evening was equally enjoyable. To-morrow afternoon and evening are the closing performances of the Murphy Company, and if anyone wants an evening of genuine amusement I would advise him to take in the Academy this evening or to-morrow.

Mrs. L. E. Snow, Matron Infants' Home Halifax, writes: "Puttner's Emulsion has proved valuable in all cases of pulmonary complaints, for building up the system of our little ones. They often ask for it."

**THE ORPHEUS.**—The fifth concert of the Orpheus Club series is to come off on Tuesday evening next. The box office opens on Monday.

**THE DOLLS' FAIR.**—The daily papers have published an invitation from the management of the Doll's Carnival, which is to be held week after next at the School for the Blind, for the little folks of Halifax to place their favorite dolls on exhibition. Now here is a chance, little women, to gain fame for your little baby, for be they big or little, handsome or plain looking, richly dressed or poorly clad, I understand that every doll sent in will be given a place in the room set apart for this department of the carnival, and if I'm not mistaken there are going to be some genuine treasures to be seen. The preparations for the carnival are steadily progressing, and children and all grown-ups who are interested in children may look forward to an interesting entertainment on the 24th.

CHIPS.

#### DEAFNESS CURED.

**SIRS,**—For years I was troubled with deafness, and last winter could scarcely hear at all. On applying Haggard's Yellow Oil it restored my hearing and I now hear as well as anyone.  
Mrs. TUTTLE COOK,  
Weymouth, N. S.

#### BILLIARDS.

**BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.**—Low prices and easy terms. Billiard goods of every description; ivory and celluloid billiard and pool balls manufactured, repaired and re-colored; bowling alley balls, pins, foot chalks, marking boards, swing cushions, etc., etc. Estimates for alleys given on application. Send for new 9¢ catalogue to SAMUEL MAY & CO., Billiard Table Manufacturers, 83 King St. West, Toronto.

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