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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Venezuelan uprising has developed a new feature—and a most distressing one for Palaccio. The Church has decided to uphold the revolutionists, and the priests are participating or sympathizing with Palaccio's enemies. One of them, indeed, has already distinguished himself as a military leader. Palaccio will have his own best interests and the good of his country most at heart if he retires from the uncomfortable dictatorship.

It is impossible to imagine the grave faculty of Cambridge University discussing with any degree of comprehension a case of flirtation. But not only have they done so, but the Chancellor of the University has decreed that the guilty party, one Miss Beatrice Cooper, shall be imprisoned for one week—which is most harsh and ungallant of the Chancellor. In Canada we can claim more liberty than this case would suggest, and the young ladies of our cities and college-towns who indulge in this lively pastime need not fear a similar bad result.

Considering all the circumstances, Halifax is wonderfully free from ruffianism. Her citizens are law-abiding and peaceful, and the transient seafaring population keep fairly well within bounds; but every now and then the rowdy element in the garrison becomes unruly, and then our people are exposed to all the dangers that contemptible cowardice and rascally rum can prompt. Last week three of our most respectable citizens, when quietly returning to their homes between the hours of ten and eleven p. m., were individually attacked and shamefully beaten by four or five military brigands, who do not deserve the name of soldiers, and despite the apparent assistance of the authorities of the regiment, only one of the number has yet been identified and brought to book for his conduct. The unfortunate incident suggests one or two thoughts which are worthy of consideration. If the police protection is inadequate in such a frequented portion of the town as the intersection of Gerrish and Guttingen streets, what is it like in the rest of the city. If the above incident can take place within earshot of some of the non-commissioned officers, what is the regimental standard of discipline. If military brigands can brutally assault peaceful citizens and be shielded from detection by their comrades in the regiment, how can the men of that regiment retain the respect of the citizens of Halifax, and do they not only serve to make the red coat a badge of cowardice rather than an emblem of soldiership. The military authorities will not have done their whole duty to the people of Halifax until they shall have ferreted out the cowards and handed them over to justice. The stigma of ruffianism which this affair attaches to the regiment is slight as compared to the odium that it will entail should the guilty parties be shielded from the consequences of their cowardice.

Asiatic cholera is not the only visitor to be guarded against! The people of Newfoundland are suffering from a catching fever of a virulent type, and many, in consequence of the spread of the disease, are leaving their homes. It is quite possible that the disease may be brought to us by some of the many men and women who come to Halifax every week in search of work. A rigid inspection of all Newfoundland vessels would be a wise step.

The Assembly of the Quebec Legislature should be in high favor at present with the ladies. After a comparatively short debate the members accepted a bill which will give to widow or spinster holders of property the right to vote in town and school-trustee elections. This is a decided victory for the female suffragists, who, however, will regret that the clauses of the bill allowing women to sit on school-boards and municipal councils were struck out, and that the new bill is permissive in its character, and its provisions may be accepted or rejected by any municipality. Still, the proverbial "half-loaf" is always considered better than no bread at all.

The evidence which is being published with respect to the Intercolonial Railway, taken before the civil service commission, proves beyond a shadow of a doubt that the expenses of carrying on a government railway are abnormal, while the receipts are below the mark. Mr. Schreiber, the high cocklow, says so, and Mr. Schreiber ought to know. Under these circumstances how can the Intercolonial deficit be turned into a surplus. Not at all. We might as well expect a merchant who buys dear and sells cheap to become a millionaire. The Intercolonial Railway had better be put in the hands of commissioners, and then, it may be, its affairs will be conducted on business principles.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise continues to show the same friendly feeling for Canada that she exhibited when she so gracefully held the position of the Chief Lady in Canada. At present she is organizing a party of noble or prominent ladies, who are to visit the World's Fair in her company, and later are to travel through Canada. The Princess has many pleasing recollections of her Canadian life, and we can point with pardonable pride to some changes for the better in the development of our country since her stay with us. Lady Dufferin is to be a member of the party, and with the exception of the ladies of the Royal family, there is probably no noble guest who would be more warmly welcomed to our Dominion, which she has done so much to befriend.

It behoves the authorities to keep a close lookout for disease-stricken vessels or travellers. The outbreak of virulent cholera in India is alarming the British residents, and many are flying from the country. The older inhabitants among us remember the stay of this awful Asiatic guest in our midst, when from 1829 to 1831 the cholera made its fearful "round the world trip." In 1849 and 1865 America was again ravaged by this plague, and in all these cases the home of the fell disease was in Asia. Better hygienic knowledge has taught us how to lessen the dangers of contagion; stringent quarantine regulations have been the safe-guard of our ports, and the utmost precaution should be employed to protect our homes and our little ones from the unwelcome Asiatic visitor.

There are two very discontented little islands who are just now airing their grievances. The Governor of St. Helena is very down-hearted over the affairs of his domain. The solitary and isolated plot is seldom visited, and enjoys none of the usual advantages of British possessions. In this case geographical position seems to be the chief grievance, and it is hardly within the probabilities that this serious defect can be remedied. The other wail comes from Madeira. Mistress Portugal is dictating severe terms to the little community of settlers, and by imposing heavy import duties has cut the island off from the world's trade. This grievance, happily, may be remedied in time, and does not compare with the trials of those who have chosen Napoleon's lonely island for their home.

After a hot fight, the London School Boards have decided that the children under their charge shall be protected from the sale of intoxicating liquors. The wonder to us is that they did not come to a similar conclusion a generation ago. The Imperial Parliament is now considering the bill as presented by the Boards, but the members are by no means of one mind regarding its advisability, and several local governing bodies have been asked to express their approval or disapproval of the new principle. If the persuasive logic of a woman would weigh with these behind-the-day British legislators, and if it would not be wholly contrary to British precedent, it would be well for the temperance-workers of England to allow Lady Henry Somerset to represent them in the discussion.

The rights of Tommy Atkins are not to be trifled with. It seems that the uniform of Thomas has sometimes prevented his being served with refreshments at public houses, but now that the Commander-in-Chief of the Horse Guards has issued a circular letter requesting that any case of negligence in attendance be reported to him, it is not probable that Thomas will again have occasion to make complaints.

An effort will be made at the Chicago Exposition to introduce the cocoa leaf as a rival to tobacco. It has long been used in South America, where the natives are as much attached to it as our northern men are to the better known leaf. The cocoa, properly prepared, has no bad effect on its smoker, but instead will slightly stimulate and sustain him. There will have to be a hard fight, however, before the fragrant tobacco is discarded from the meerschau pipe.

The Tobacco Corporation of Persia have made a wise move in declining the proffered loan of Russia, and obtaining the much-needed money from English sources. The present arrangement, for which credit must be given to the diplomacy of Lord Salisbury and Sir Francis Lascelle, is pleasing to His Majesty the Shah, who has learned that it is not best to be under obligations to the Czar, and as the Imperial Bank of Persia undertakes the payment of the debt, the British capitalists are satisfied.

The Golden Wedding of the King and Queen of Denmark is attracting many illustrious visitors to Copenhagen. Not many a wedded pair can point to such an illustrious half-dozen of children as this worthy couple. The eldest son, Frederick, is heir to the Danish throne, Prince George is King of Greece, and Prince Waldemar has had the opportunity of declining to reign as the Prince of strong-minded little Bulgaria. Their daughters are even more prominent, and are admired and extolled by all. Thyra is the beautiful Duchess of Cumberland, Dagmar is the Empress of Russia, while dear alike to British and Canadian hearts is Alexandra, the gracious Princess of Wales.

The Kanaka Labor question is still stirring up the Opposition members of the British House of Commons. An Act, recently passed, allows the inhabitants of Queensland to import labor, and in the name of this permission there is no doubt that some vile things have been done. It is true that the Legislature and Governor of Queensland desired the Act, but they can scarcely be considered dispassionate by-standers, as most of them are interested in procuring the cheapest labor for their sugar plantations. Of course the land-owners have their side to the story, but at best it is but a sorry one, and the sympathy of all "lovers of liberty" is with the men who are trying to erase the blot of legalized slavery from this troublesome British possession.

American cities are watching with great interest the new underground transit system shortly to be established in London. The line is to run from the centre of the city fifty feet under ground. The stations along the route will be numerous. The road beds will be laid in two tunnels. Two tracks will be laid in each. One tunnel will be used exclusively for Eastern, the other for Western bound trains. Noiseless electro-motor force will be used. Nearly four miles of the new line are already laid down, and it is expected that the work will be completed by the end of the year. The service will be cheap, and the ventilation, lighting and heating of the cars will embrace several new inventions. New York, with her useful but hideous overhead rails, awaits the trial trip anxiously.

Many European writers are considering methods by which dynamiters may be thwarted in their plans. Several publishers have called for competitive articles on the subject, and many ideas, both original and impracticable, have been evolved. M. Jules Lemon, of Breslau, has, however, both common-sense and ingenuity on his side, in his suggestion that there should be a gigantic inter-national federation against Anarchists—that each nation shall provide supervisors of factories where fire-arms or explosives are made, until such time as the nation shall be able to assume the monopoly of these dangerous instruments of war. The proposal is broadly practicable, and the scheme for uniting the civilized nations of the world in a federation, where they could ably combat the enemies of humanity, is worthy of its projector.

Queen Victoria may well be proud of the work of her daughter, the ex-Empress of Germany, whose heart and hand have been so prompt in working for others since she went so many years ago as the English bride to the German court. An interesting letter from Berlin tells of the many institutions which she has founded or endowed, and in whose affairs she takes a live interest. For instance, the Frederickshain Hospital of Berlin was remodelled by her on the most modern sanitary principles. The Lette Verein, an Industrial School for training domestic servants, is chiefly the outcome of her loving thought for girls of the poorer ranks. There are also classes in dress-making, book-keeping, and an art school where the ex-Empress herself presides. The Victoria Lyceum for promoting the higher education of women is a favorite with her, as is also the *Creche* or day home for the children of working-women. The Children's Hospital, the Soldiers' Homes, and the Nursing School all receive due attention from their projectors. Her English pluck seems to have broken down German prejudice, and on all sides she is praised as a self-sacrificing, clear-handed friend of her adopted people.

The private affairs of the brilliant and erratic Mrs. Annie Besant are exciting theosophical society throughout Great Britain. It is now affirmed that the little lady (wife of an English clergyman) who has publicly embraced Malthusianism, Atheism and Theosophy, is now by way of returning to the Established Church and her husband. As the lady's fascinating personality has had much to do with the popularity of the theosophical fad, her pseudo-disciples are a bit anxious for their future.

The American hen has met with discouragement and the Canadian fowl cackles dolefully across the line to her sister in trouble. Somebody has made artificial eggs, and is selling them at Washington, D. C. The counterfeit eggs are a perfect imitation of old Goody Kerdacut's work and cannot be distinguished from the genuine article. They are made of corn-meal and albumen—the film-like lining of the shell, even the chicken gum is perfectly imitated, the shells show no join, and are colored *au naturel*. These eggs retail for ten cents a dozen, or the unshelled contents, yolks and whites separated—may be obtained in hermetically sealed jars.

Our "wheel-friends" of Nova Scotia will be interested in the recent achievement of some Chicago bicyclists, who rode from Chicago to New York in five days. At that rate, some of our expert riders may easily arrive at the World's Fair—a little worn and tired, perhaps, but certainly with a unique experience behind them—for it is not improbable that they would prefer to take advantage of the many rail excursions and convey the faithful steeds home by train. General Miles, of the U. S. A. wishes to see the useful wheel utilized for Military purposes. He claims that private despatches might be sent safely and swiftly in that way. But the wheel, we consider, can hardly be expected to adapt itself to the exigencies of warfare, and for travelling "cross-country" or over obstructed roads it can scarcely be deemed a success.

The Greek elections are now over, and M. Tricoupes is installed as Premier. The contest between Tricoupis and Delyannis has been a most exciting one, and the re-election of the old Minister is delighting the people. Eighteen months ago he was forced to yield his place to Delyannis, and now, so fickle is Greek nature, he returns to it with as large a majority as that which before cost him his position. The chief aim of Tricoupis' Government is to secure solvency for the nation, even if that result could be secured only by taxing every import of the country. The rivals, perhaps, are well typified by their emblems—the laurel for Delyannis, who is a brilliant and unscrupulous man, and the olive of peace for Tricoupis. A well-administered Government will do much towards speedily making Greece felt as one of the most powerful of the minor European nations.

Sometime ago the sum of 100,000 francs was bequeathed to the Paris Academy of Science by a Frenchwoman, to be paid to any person who should be able to contrive some method of communication between the Earth and Mars or any other planet. Mr. Wm. Hodge, of London, now appears as a competitor. He proposes to display such immense, luminous, geometrical designs on the Earth's surface that they may be discerned from the sister planet. He chooses figures of the geometrical type, because they represent mathematical truths which are common property in almost all earthly countries, and may not be unknown to the Marsites. Still, having the possibility of ignorance in view, he will begin with the simplest geometrical forms and proceed gradually according to Euclid. Mr. Hodge's project is a grand one, but we are sorely tempted to dub him the Mathematical Missionary to Mars.

The thrifty Government of Holland has long had a useless patch of water known as the Zuyder Zee on its hands. A commission, recently appointed to consider the matter, have proposed a novel method of extending the Dutch territory without making any aggressive demands on the neighboring nations. It is proposed that a dam be placed across the mouth of the Zee, and that the water be then pumped out into the German Ocean. The now submerged land would be valuable for agricultural purposes, and would add an area of 700 square miles to the present area of Holland. The Zuyder Zee has already undergone one transformation. Until the 12th century, when it was united with the North Sea, it was known as a lake. The cost of the proposed draining and pumping would be some £17,000,000, and it is estimated that the work would supply occupation for a full generation of Hollanders.

Mr. Richard J. Wicksteed's scheme for compulsory voting, which has already been noted in our columns, is being criticised favorably and unfavorably from many sources. Mr. Sydney Fiske, ex-M. P. for Brome, Quebec, points out the weak point of the proposed plan. If the elector must vote for a regularly nominated candidate, it may easily be that of the three or four men selected by the great political parties, there will not be one that his conscience will allow him to support. Why, under such circumstances, should his vote be required. A simple way of evading the proposed law would be for the voter to appear at the polling booth and to deposit an improperly marked or empty ballot. Mr. Fiske believes in the fullest extension of manhood suffrage, but would exact of the elector that he personally register his name on the electoral lists before voting. He claims that by this measure the ignorant and indifferent would exclude themselves from the polls. We trust that the consideration of the problem will involve a more matured plan.

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CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

DOUBLED UP.

She strove to be an old man's darling,
When one with dollars came to woo,
With such success she'd lots left over,
And was another's darling, too.

Man wants but little here below, and the majority of them got it.

The man who thinks of putting off his flannels had better put it off.

The man who points out our faults to us is a true friend; but we feel like kicking him just the same.

When a friend is in trouble don't annoy him by asking him if there is anything you can do: think up something appropriate and do it.

TOUGH LUCK.—However winter may linger in the lap of spring the winter bonnet has tough luck in lingering on the head of woman.

The following quaint question was asked by a little girl, aged 6 years: "When shall I have holes made in my head for the hairpins to go in?"

IN TOO MUCH OF A HURRY.

He ran ten blocks to be in time
To take her to the play,
And there, within the parlor dim,
He whiled an hour away.

FRIENDLY CONUNDRUM.—Why is a French steam vessel on her passage from Calais to Dover a sign of the amicable relations between the two great Powers? Because it shows the existence of a French ship between France and England.

Lady Henry Somerset once invited a number of very poor women from London out to her country home for a few days' pleasure. As they were about returning, one of them thanked her hostess with kindly spirit, but added: "I pity you, living out here where everything is so uninteresting."

EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCE.—Elderly relative (to school girl)—Amanda, you are looking pale. You must not be too ambitious. Tell me the truth now—haven't you been burning the midnight oil?

Miss Amanda (her paleness all gone)—Why, yes, auntie, but—but not much. We turned the lamp down very low.

WHAT THEY SAY.

What are the wild waves saying,
As they beat and eddy and whirl?
They are saying, "We are warning up
For our sport with the summer girl."

Shakespeare, the *Boston Courier* points out, seems to have been very well up in most of the slang phrases of the pre-out day. In "Henry VIII." we have "too thin;" "come off!" and "you are too green and fresh;" in "A Winter's Tale," "What! never?" and, although he does not exactly use the exclamation "Rats!" we have in "Hamlet" "A rat! a rat!", which is pretty near it.

Theory versus Practice.—"Half of this bottle of wine is gone. It seems to me that you should be able to stand the temptation," said Pennybunker to his colored servant.

"Dat ar am easier said den done, boss."

"At any rate, you should come out like a man and say that you stole the wine."

"Dat ar am easier done den said, boss."

HOW DID SHE TELL?

A True Story.

In little Daisy's dimpled hand two bright, new pennies shone; One was for Rob (at school just then), the other Daisy's own. While waiting Rob's return she rolled both treasures round the floor. When suddenly they disappeared and one was seen no more. "Poor Daisy. Is your penny lost?" was asked in accents kind. "Why, no, mine's here!" she quickly said. "It's Rob's I cannot find."

A negro boy, while walking along the street, took off his hat and struck at a wasp that had alighted on a tall shrub, hanging over the fence. The boy put on his hat, turned to a man and said:

'I thought I got dat dar old wasp.'

'Didn't you get him?'

'No, sah, but I—he snatched off his hat, wiped his hands on the top of his head, squatted, howled and said:

'Blame if I didn't get 'im.'

American wife (in palace car): "I supposed that nice-looking couple at the other end of the car were Americans, but I see now they are English." American husband: "What have you noticed?" American wife: "The man drinks liquors at his meals." At the other end. English wife: "I wish we could make the acquaintance of those two people at the further end of the carriage. I am sure they are English." English husband: "No, they are Americans." "How did you ascertain?" "The man drinks between meals."

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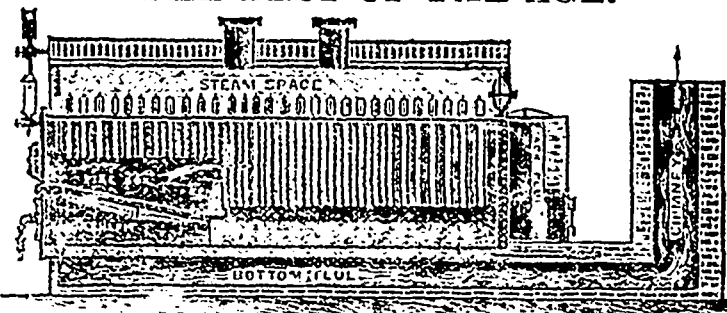
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The session of the Newfoundland Legislature has closed.

Admiral Hopkins, now on this station, has been gazetted a K. C. B.

Tuesday last, June 6th, was the anniversary of the death of Sir John A. Macdonald.

The Wellington Dyke, Canard, is to be repaired, the work beginning this week.

The summer time table of the Intercolonial Railway goes into effect on the 27th inst.

The returns of the Annapolis election show Mr. Henry Munro elected with over 500 majority.

C. N. Skinner, of St. John, will succeed his brother, the late R. C. Skinner, as Judge of Probate.

Arrangements are being made in Toronto for a fitting celebration of the 25th anniversary of Confederation on July 1st.

It has been decided to build an iron bridge across the Salmon River at Truro, and some of the material is now on the spot.

The Garden Commissioners have decided to hold the first promenade concert in the Public Gardens on the evening of June 21st.

The coffer-dam has been placed in position under the stern of the disabled steamer *Caspian* and work will be begun immediately.

Correspondence from New Glasgow states that work at the various industries keeps brisk, and times are quite lively in the town.

The Steel Works Company at New Glasgow are at work on the foundation of a large building, to be used as a machine shop and foundry.

The Sons of Temperance of Nova Scotia claim to have one-twentieth of the entire population of the Province in their adult and juvenile societies.

The recent rains have done wonders in the fruit districts of the Province. The orchards are in full bloom, and, it is said, give promise of an abundant harvest.

These are now four British and two French warships in our harbor. The *Blake*, *Magicienne*, *Canada* and *Pylades*, and the *Huzard* and *Arethuse*.

The Glace Bay Mining Company are having three barges built at Mahone Bay. These barges will be principally engaged in the Newfoundland trade.

The eighteenth general assembly of the Presbyterian church in Canada opened its proceedings in Montreal on Wednesday. About 300 delegates are in attendance.

It is reported that Forepaugh's circus will visit the Province during the summer. It is some time since a show of this kind was here and the small boys will be in their glory.

An organization based on the same lines as the Catholic Union of England and several similar institutions in leading cities of the United States, has been established in Halifax.

Fire broke out in a building adjoining the electric light station at Annapolis last week and spread to the station. The damage to machinery and building amounted to about \$1000.

Read Bros., proprietors of the Port Elgin Woollen mills, have been getting in several carloads of new machinery, which they are setting up in their new building. The woollen mill has reopened.

Private G. Smith, the soldier arrested on the charge of assaulting Postmaster Blackadar, Robert Lepine and others on Wednesday evening of last week, has been committed for trial to the Supreme Court.

Hon. Mr. Tupper, minister of marine and fisheries, has been nominated by the Imperial authorities as their agent to prepare the British case before the Berlog sea arbitration. Mr. Tupper has left for England.

The case of the mayor of Truro against the members of the legislature and others for illegal arrest and detention is to be begun in Truro to-day. Hugh Henry, Q. C., will go up to act with S. E. Gourley for the plaintiff.

Continuous rains in Western Ontario have caused much damage by floods. The down-pour is the heaviest since 1883. Thousands of logs have been carried into Lake St. Clair, and navigation is at present blocked.

Annapolis county, says the *New Star*, Kentville, is doing a big business in shipping pulp wood to Havre de Gras, U. S. A. Mr. T. S. Whitman of Annapolis Royal has already shipped 1000 cords and has 800 more ready for export.

Stellarton is to have a water system, and the Council has received authority from the ratepayers to proceed with the work. When this system is completed the town of Stellarton will be admirably situated for manufacturing industries.

A telegram from Montreal announces the assignment of ex-premier Mercier for the benefit of his creditors. This will leave the once mighty count with nothing to his credit, and will necessitate his resignation as member for Bonaventure.

The construction of the manual training school at Wolfville is being pushed forward. The building, which is 35 feet by 70 feet and two storeys high, will contain an engine and boiler. The course of instruction is to cover three years, the first wood work, the second iron work and the third machine work.

Camp Hill Cemetery is to be fixed up generally, walks gravelled, new seats provided, flower beds set out, an entrance from Robie St. made, neglected lots attended to, etc. There are only about 20 unsold lots at present in the cemetery.

40,000 young salmon trout have been placed in Gaspereau Lake, King's County, by the Superintendent of fish culture, who will also place 40,000 in the rivers and lakes of Annapolis County. These "little fishes" are from the hatchery at Bedford.

The finance report of the Amherst Boot and Manufacturing Company read at the annual meeting, shows the amount of sales for the year to have been \$340,000, of which \$55,090 was paid out in wages and salaries to 200 employees of the Company.

Amherst boasts of having the best amateur band in the Maritime Provinces. It now numbers 35 pieces and ten more are expected to be added inside of a month. Charlottetown thinks its band compares more than favorably with that of Amherst.

Deputy Dairy Commissioner J. E. Hopkins has arrived in Nova Scotia and will remain during the dairy season, during which time he will visit different parts of the province and impart information aiming at the improvement of our cheese and butter.

Sydney, C. B., is to have a new hotel, not before it is needed, by the way. A Sydney paper says:—A number of well-known capitalists of Sydney and the surrounding mining centres are interested in the enterprise, and propose erecting a \$20,000 building.

Judge Weatherby has given judgment in favor of the city in the case of Moir, Son & Co. against the city of Halifax. Messrs. Moir, Son & Co. sued the city for \$6000 damages on account of blowing down the walls of the old Moir building. The case is to be appealed.

The Chignecto Marine Railway bill passed the railway committee Friday. Mr. Dickey says it is expected the company's new bonds will sell at or above par, and will furnish all the capital necessary to complete and equip the ship railway within the time limited for that purpose.

It is claimed that the typewriter is a valuable means of imparting a practical knowledge of correct business English to the young of our country, and it is understood that the school board will be asked to discuss the matter of the appointment of a typewriter teacher at the County Academy.

The design by Mr. Herbert for the Sir John Macdonald memorial on Parliament Hill, Ottawa, is complete. The plans were submitted to Bartholdi, the eminent sculptor, who designed the statue of Liberty in New York harbor. Bartholdi considered the proposed monument very artistic.

The factories, stores and other places of employment in Yarmouth began work on June 1st at 7 o'clock Eastern Standard time. In future it will not be necessary to explain in giving the hour whether one keeps standard, local, railroad or cotton mill time, as the Yarmouthians have hitherto had to do.

The corner-stone of the new Academy building at Amherst was laid on Wednesday last. This building, which promises to be one of the finest buildings in Amherst, will cost, when completed, about \$27,000, and will undoubtedly be one of the most convenient school buildings in the Province.

The City Council of St. John and the Government of New Brunswick have each given \$100 to the funds of the Summer School of Science, in addition to a sum of like amount annually given by the Nova Scotia Government. The meeting this year will be held at St. John the first two weeks in August.

A leading business man of P. E. Island, who has lately returned from a tour through Manitoba, the North-West Territories and British Columbia, expresses himself as much pleased with the Canadian North-West, and while not advising anyone to leave his Island home, would strongly recommend anyone dissatisfied and determined to move, to go to the North-West, as it is much ahead, in his estimation, of anything he saw in the States, he having returned by the American route.

Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co. have shipped a number of quartered oak doors for the archbishop's palace at Halifax. They are also getting out window frames and other finishings for the new Catholic church and Episcopal church at Springhill. About \$2,000 worth of stuff is being sent by the firm for the new tabernacle at Halifax. The firm have now in their yard one car of white wood from Tennessee, one car of walnut, oak and cherry from Boston, and one car of pine from Ottawa.

The series of excursions from all points in the Maritime Provinces to the Canadian Northwest by the C. P. R. is attracting much attention from many of our people who are anxious to see something of the Dominion, as well as from those who intend settling in the great Northwest. As we announced last week, these excursions will take place on June 13th, 20th, 27th, and July 18th next, when return tickets will be issued at the following rates:—To Deloraine, Oxbow, Moosomin, Nesbitt and Binscarth, \$28; to Moosejaw, Regina and Yorkton, \$30; to Calgary and Prince Albert, \$35; and to Edmonton, \$40. The tickets are good to return within six weeks of the date of issue. Those taking the excursion of the 27th prox. can reach Edmonton in time for the C. P. R. land sale, which will be held on July 5th, and those wanting to see the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, held from July 25th to 30th inclusive, will be in time by going on the 18th July.

THAT TIRED FEELING

Is often the forerunner of serious illness, which may be broken up if a good tonic like Hood's Sarsaparilla is taken in season. This medicine invigorates the kidneys and liver to remove the waste from the system, purifies the blood and builds up the strength. Constipation is caused by loss of the peristaltic action of the bowels. Hood's Pills restore this action and invigorate the liver.

The steamer *Halifax* will make an excursion trip to Lunenburg on Tuesday, 21st June.

The annual competition of the Provincial Rifle Association will open at Bedford range Tuesday, August 16th.

The Dominion government propose to erect a special building at the World's Fair for the use of Canadians visiting the exhibition.

The Board of Trade of this city has appointed Arthur P. Silver, W. J. Stewart and Geoffrey Morrow as delegates to attend the London Congress of Commerce of the Empire, which will be held in London at the end of this month.

James G. Blaine has resigned his office as Secretary of State and has become a candidate in the Presidency campaign.

Despatches from Minnesota and Wyoming state that a heavy snowstorm of midwinter severity raged in those districts on June 5th. Grass, grain and all vegetation are destroyed.

The New York *Herald* claims that as long ago as last October it predicted that the present spring would be late. It now ventures to predict that the crops of 1892 will not be as good as those of last year.

Great Britain's building at the Exposition will be a typical specimen of a picturesque, half-timbered English home of the time of Henry VIII, or about the period which the World's Fair will commemorate. It will be ninety feet square, two stories high, and built of red brick, heavy timber and yellowish terra cotta, with red tiling for the roof.

The oil region of Pennsylvania was visited on Saturday last by an awful disaster. The Oil Creek overflowed its banks and Titusville and Oil City were inundated. Several oil refineries were struck by lightning, causing a widespread fire. Many people were burned to death, and some 200 were drowned. The loss is estimated at about \$1,000,000.

Fifteen years ago it is doubtful if there 500 bicycle riders in Chicago, while to-day an estimate of 15,000 is not considered extravagant. Nor is the sport confined to the male sex, for of the number given above probably one-seventh may be credited to the ladies, among whom there are in Chicago over two-score who have ridden their hundred miles a day.

Visitors to the Exposition at Chicago will be able to go comfortably and expeditiously from one part of the grounds to another and obtain advantageous views of the buildings. They may do this either in electric boats through the lagoons, or by the intramural elevated electric railway. The contract for the latter has been awarded. There will be five miles of double track and stations at convenient points. The route, as mapped out, runs from one end to the other of the grounds in a sinuous course. The fare will be five cents, and the capacity of the road about 20,000 an hour.

The new British coinage will bear the Queen's head without her crown.

A letter from Dr. Stuhlmann confirms the report of the death of Emin Pasha, the brave African ruler and explorer. All who have followed the adventures, successes and misfortunes of Emin, will regret the sad event.

The friends of Deacon, recently sentenced to a year's imprisonment for shooting M. Abeille, the suspected paramour of his wife, expect that President Carnot will grant a commutation of his sentence on July 14, the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille, when it is customary for the Executive to extend clemency to certain prisoners.

Hon. Patrick Groville Nugent, a member of the British House of Commons, has pleaded guilty to common assault on Miss Marion Price in a railway carriage. This plea was accepted by the court, the charge of felonious assault not being pressed, and Nugent was sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labor. He pleaded in extenuation of his defence that he was drunk at the time.

Mrs. Florence Ethel Osborne, who gained unpleasant notoriety through her theft of Mrs. Hargrave's jewelry, has given birth to a daughter. When Mrs. Osborne was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for the theft of the jewelry and her subsequent perjury, her condition was used as a means to induce the Home Secretary to pardon her. The efforts of her friends were successful and her child was thus saved the odium of prison-birth.

It was confidently expected that the list of Queen's birthday honors which gave the Dukedom to the heir presumptive, would contain also the announcement that the title of Royal Highness had been conferred upon Princess Victoria Mary of Teck. It was given out some months ago, unofficially, that the Queen had signified her intention of raising Princess Mary to Royal rank, this being only one of the many signs of sympathy and affection which Her Majesty began to shower upon the unfortunate young Princess after the death of the Duke of Clarence. The omission of Princess May's name from the list of birthday honors, is, therefore, regarded by the holders of court secrets as a sign of the Queen's displeasure at the energetically circulated rumor of the forthcoming betrothal of the Duke of York and Princess May, and it is in this manner that the Queen has put the Royal negative upon this much desired and important question.

WHAT IT WILL DO.

- 1 to 2 bottles of B. B. B. will cure Headache.
 - 1 to 2 bottles of B. B. B. will cure Biliousness.
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- In any case relief will be had from the first few doses.

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FROM THE ISLES OF THE SEA.
Liver & Kidney Trouble
COMBINED WITH
PALPITATION OF THE HEART
CURED!

STEPHEN H. WARREN OF ISLESBORO, ME., IS WELL KNOWN IN HIS NATIVE TOWN, AND THE GREAT ESTABLISHMENT HAS BEEN GIVEN TO HIS STATEMENT. TO A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SKODA DISCOVERY CO. HE RECENTLY SAID:
"For more than two years I have suffered from what Physicians call Liver and Kidney Trouble. Nearly all the time I would have severe pains in my back and side, with a constant dull pain in the region of my liver. My bowels were constipated. Food distressed me badly. I was a nervous man. My heart would palpitate greatly at times. In fact I was well broken up."
For two months I have been taking SKODA'S DISCOVERY and SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS, and I AM A NEW MAN. Appetite good. Bowels in good condition. Heart palpitation all gone. **GOLD** No trouble with Liver or Kidneys now. I AM WELL. You certainly have a wonderful remedy in SKODA'S DISCOVERY as I have taken many of the Sarsaparillas, and have been treated by different Physicians without getting permanent benefit."
THE ONLY MEDICINE SOLD WITH A GUARANTEE CONTRACT WITH EACH BOTTLE. TRY A COURSE (6 BOTTLES) AT OUR RISK. IF NOT BENEFITED RETURN BOTTLES AND GET YOUR MONEY. PAY ONLY FOR THE CURE YOU RECEIVE.
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SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS,
Mild, Safe, Efficient. Far superior to any pill. For Headache and Liver Complaint nothing can equal these Tablets. With the DISCOVERY they cure Rheumatism. 50 in a box only 25 cts.

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POWELL'S RIMPLES CURE PIMPLES, BOILS, ECZEMA, BARBERS' ITCH, STYS ON THE EYES, RINGWORMS, SHINGLES, SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, and ALL SKIN DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.
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FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Chronic Liver Troubles, Bizziness, Bad Complexion, Dysentery, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.
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[FOR THE CRITIC.]

THE KNIGHT'S LAST COMBAT.

"For how can man die better than facing fearful odds,
For the ashes of his fathers, and the temples of his Gods."

A knight in gleaming armour, waits
At the head of a winding stair;
Alone he stands; his iron hands
Are clasped as if in prayer,
And up from below comes the rushing foe,
Then a sudden halt; and a murmur low
Breaks on the evening air.

The knight stands leaning on his axe,
And his giant form looms tall;
A lantern swings from a hook, and flings
Grim shapes upon the wall;
The axe gleams bright in the feeble light,
As the foe leaps up to attack the knight,
And the shadows deeper fall.

As bearded eye 'neath the reaper's steel,
Falls fast in the autumn fair;
So, for every blow, a cloven foot
Goes rattling down the stair;
The huge axe gleams in the flickering beams,
As fell and swift as the lightning streams
Through the tortured midnight air.

And still those fiery foemen strive
To hew a passage then;
While grim and tall, above them all,
The warrior holds the stair
Still rages the fight, while the lantern's light
Streams brighter as darker grows the night
And hotter the murky air.

Till all bear back from the fatal sweep
Of the giant warrior's arm;
Of that hero band none dare to stand
When the red blood flows 'h warm;
As Horatius faced the Tuscan frown,
And kept the gate till the bridge went down
In the Tiber's yellow foam.

So for an hour that dauntless knight
Made good the narrow ground;
Tho' the flags are dyed with the crimson tide,
That flows from many a wound;
Tho' his brow is wet with blood and sweat,
And his eye grows dim and dimmer yet,
As the death shades gather round.

Then up from the court on his falling ear,
Comes a bugle's martial blast;
And he sees, by the torches blazing clear,
His comrades gathering fast;
But his deafened ear no more can hear
The clash of arms and the ringing cheer,
That peals from the ranks of his comrades dear,
As he feebly totters past.

He raises his mighty form erect,
As the soldiers close around;
His senses reel; from his dripping steel
Red blood gouts stain the ground;
Around his head;—too great a task,
He whirls his bloody battle-axe;
Then slowly sinks upon his knee,
And dies, while murmuring—"victory."

Halifax.

NERO.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

THE LIMESTONE CITY.

Since last writing to THE CRITIC my wayward steps have taken me to a good many places, and among them the sturdy city of Kingston was my abiding place for a short time. This city reminded me more strongly of Halifax than any other I have ever seen. The soldiers from the battery and the cadets from the Royal Military College lent a martial air to the place, which was not unpleasing to eyes accustomed to look on red-coats as a constituent part of the community. These familiar-looking features of the town, as well as the fortifications, the Martello towers, etc., and above all, the noon gun, kept home sickness at a distance. The strictness of the regulars at Halifax is not, however, a feature of the militia of Fort Henry. I visited that war-like structure one day accompanied by a friend, and the solitary warder was only too glad to show us all there was to see and tell us all there was to tell about the place. In fact, he was very communicative, and his frequent references to history, and doubt of our knowledge of it, was amusing. We assisted at firing the noon gun, saw the three-pound bag of powder rammed in, (which he told us was the charge "all over the universe,") and this duty over, were conducted all around the walls of the fort by our obliging friend. The view of Kingston and the harbor, the peninsula on which the Royal Military College buildings stand, and Navy Bay, as well as the numerous islands in the vicinity, is splendid from that vantage ground. It is always satisfactory to get a view of a place as a whole from the highest point available, and so fix in the mind "the lay of the land." It helps wonderfully in finding your way about afterwards in a comparatively strange city.

While I was in Kingston the interesting closing exercises of Queen's University took place. These extend over four days, a sermon in connection with the convocation being preached on Sunday, a science lecture being delivered on Monday evening, the valedictories occupying Tuesday afternoon, and the convocation and presentation of degrees coming off on Wednesday. Queen's appears to be in a flourishing condition, and the students, male and female, are bright, wide-awake and thoughtful. With a broad-minded Christian man, such as Principal Grant, at the head of affairs, it is only natural that this should be the case.

One of the interesting features of the convocation was the presentation,

from the students, past and present, to the venerable Professor Williamson of a bust of that beloved instructor, who for fifty years has been identified with Queen's. Mr. Justice MacLennan read the address to Dr. Williamson, while the students, usually so uproarious, were quiet for the nonce, after which Mr. Hamilton MacCarthy, the distinguished sculptor who executed it, unveiled the bust, amid applause of the large audience.

The reply of the aged Professor was simple and touching, and the students listened with hushed attention to his words of thanks. It is incidents like this which show that patient devotion to a life task does not go unrewarded, and that even the hearts of noisy, boisterous students have soft spots in them. It does one good to witness these evidences that the milk of human kindness is still a living essence, and that in these money-grubbing, degenerate days true worth is still recognized.

The convocation once over, Kingston became quiet again, but for a stranger there was much of interest to be seen. The R. M. C., as the Military College is called "for short," (as people say when they spoil their babies' names by clipping the fine cognomen down and adding "ie" to the one poor syllable remaining,) is worth a visit, and makes a very enjoyable jaunt from Kingston. If one goes in a carriage, toll must be paid on crossing the old wooden bridge which spans the harbor at that point, but foot-passengers or travellers go free. Quite a number of Halifax youths may be found at the College, and we may hope if they enter the Imperial service that they will worthily follow those who have gone before them. The training given has a reputation for being thorough, and many former cadets have distinguished themselves in the British army.

The buildings are splendidly situated on a peninsula opposite the city of Kingston, and command a fine view of their surroundings. From the roof of the College the prospect is especially engaging, but at the time I was there a very strong wind was blowing, which made it expedient to retire soon.

The cadets have a pot bear which walks in a circle at the extreme length of its tether around the post to which it is chained near by.

In the gymnasium a ladies' rifle club is permitted to practice, but no gentlemen are allowed to be present. The ladies do some good shooting, I hear, but their efforts are the subject of innumerable jokes on the part of the young men, who would no doubt give their ears to be participators in the sport.

The game of Golf has many votaries at Kingston, and any day one may see groups of players on the common with their sticks, having a good time generally. The mysteries of this game I have not yet fathomed, but I fancy it is remarkably healthy and has much variety. Ladies as well as gentlemen are devoted to it.

The cadets of the R. M. C. gave a minstrel entertainment one evening, to which they invited their Kingston friends. It was of the familiar kind, with plenty of burnt cork, jokes, old and new, good, bad and indifferent, songs and other musical features and local hits, all of which seemed to take very well. A drill of the Household Troops followed, and the long entertainment concluded with "Box and Cox," very creditably done by three young gentlemen. Criticism of the performances would be out of place, for no one expects professional excellence from those who organized and successfully carried through the undertaking, which the major part of their guests fully appreciated.

Social life in Kingston is very pleasant, for although not to be called gay (while I was there) the people were universally so kind and hospitable that there was always someone wanting to do you a kindness. In this respect I never was in a place where the people were more cordial, and pleasant recollections of Kingston folks will be no small part of the impression this town shall make in my mind.

The market is always interesting and I bled me thither one morning to see it. There is some small likeness to our Halifax market, since a large part of it is in the street, but the vendors keep their stuff in nicely covered waggons, and one has not to pick one's way through baskets of eggs, bunches of radishes and buckets of clams and mussels, not to mention other things of a like description. I was surprised to see what beautiful flowers are sold in the market. Hot house plants and cut flowers of all kinds, and made bouquets, are plentiful and not very expensive. A table bouquet, containing roses and other flowers raised under glass, sells for twenty-five cents, and I think if some of our market people would take a little more pains to have good flowers, tastefully arranged, they would find it pay them. *

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

REFRESHING DRINKS.—The improvements made in the machinery for the manufacture of soda and mineral waters of late years have been numerous, as we found on strolling into the factory of James Roue, manufacturer of ginger ale, lemonade, soda water, &c., &c., which is situated on Wood's Wharf, Lower Water Street. A four-story building is well stocked with the latest improved machinery, and cleanliness and purity of materials used are the rules of the establishment, resulting in the high reputation its products enjoy. The first essential in the manufacture of these popular beverages is pure water, and to provide this no expense has been spared. The city water is first forced through a National filter, in an upper chamber of which is placed a coagulant, which congeals any impurities it may contain. It then passes through sand, and finally is discharged from the filter as pure as crystal. By reversing the flow of water the filter is cleansed of all impurities that may have been deposited in the sand, and this operation, which only requires ten minutes, is performed every day, keeping it always clear. The capacity of this very perfect filter is 60 gallons per hour.

For the manufacture of mineral waters, the water is distilled in an improved "Cold Blast Water Still." The product of these stills is not a condensed but an absolutely pure vaporized water. They are so constructed that the ammoniac and poisonous gases are driven off and the water produced is pure, deliciously

soft, and when cooled has no equal as a drinking water. A license had to be obtained from the Government to operate this still, as it might be used to distill alcoholic beverages. Slate tanks are provided for the water. The bottling machinery is of the newest and best pattern, and for washing the bottles the system is perfect. They are first soaked in hot water and soda, then brushed out by an ingenious machine for which a patent has been asked and then placed over jets of cold water.

There is also a superior set of carbonating machinery run by steam with a capacity of 200 gallons per day.

The establishment is complete in all its details and does the rushing business it deserves. Four horses are employed to distribute to city customers and the trade extends all over the Provinces.

A new specialty of the works is distilled Lithia water, and its other products are ginger ale, lemonade, soda water, orange phosphate, champagne cider and potash water.

Messrs. J. T. King & Sons' new single rotary put in their mill at Kingsville, N. B., this spring, is now doing good work. Some trouble was at first experienced with it, but an expert millman who came from New Hampshire, has been given the handling of the rotary, and he has succeeded in sawing as much as 30,100 feet of lumber with it in a single day. Messrs. King & Sons have placed several shingle machines in their mill this spring, and will start them as soon as cedar can be procured.

Some twenty-five or thirty of the younger business men of Calais, N. B., are about organizing a young men's board of trade, with the object of encouraging local industries. It is in great measure due to efforts of the promoters of this movement that the clothing company mentioned in last week's notes and the Burpee red granite works, of St. John, N. B., have been induced to take up business here.



Miss Lettie Huntley,

is the sister of Mr. W. S. Huntley, of Cortland, N. Y., a well known carpenter and builder. Her frank statement below gives only the absolute truth concerning her illness and marvelous recovery by the aid of Hood's Sarsaparilla. She says:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:
"Dear Sir: Twelve years ago I began to have hemorrhages and four years ago became so low that the physicians told me

There Was No Hope

and I should soon die. I could not be moved from my bed. Under my face were napkins continually reddened with blood from my mouth. I could eat nothing and had no action of the bowels for a week. The doctors said the cause was ulcers in the stomach. At this time my mother said she wanted to make one more trial, and asked if I would take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I told her it would be

A Waste of Money

but finding it would comfort her, I began taking it. In a few days the blotting began to subside. I seemed to feel a little stronger, but thought it only fancy. I was so weak I could only take ten drops of Sarsaparilla at first. In two weeks I was able to sit up a few minutes every day. In a month I could walk across the room. One day I asked what they were to have for dinner, and said I wanted something hearty. My mother was so happy she cried. It was the

First Time I had Felt Hungry for Two Years

I kept on with Hood's Sarsaparilla and in six months was as well as ever in my life. It is now four years since I recovered, and I have not had a day's sickness since, nor any hemorrhage. If ever a human being thanked the good Lord on bended knees it was I. I know that Hood's Sarsaparilla, and that alone, unquestionably saved my life."

Messrs. Sawyer & Jennings, the well known druggists of Cortland, say that Miss Huntley "is a highly respected lady; her statement of what

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has done for her is worthy the highest commendation. Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills.

JOHN PATTERSON,
Manufacturer of Steam Boilers,
For Marine and Land Purposes
Iron Ships Repaired.
SHIP TANKS GIRDERS, SMOKE PIPES and a
kind of SHEET IRON WORK.
ESTIMATES given on application.
488 UPPER WATER STREET, Halifax, N. B.



PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

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

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

GOLD AND SILVER.

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

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

Royalty on Gold and Silver, 2½ per cent.

MINES, OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.

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

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

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

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

ROYALTIES.

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

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

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

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

L. J. TWEEDIE,
Surveyor General.

COMMERCIAL.

Since our review of a week ago general trade has developed no striking change, nor has its dimensions increased materially. Still the warmer weather has considerably enlivened business and a fair movement is in progress, and although several lines show a want of life, the aggregate will, perhaps, not be so much behind last year's, even if buyers show a marked disposition to operate abroad.

A line of goods that is causing some concern to holders just now is canned fruit. There is a very considerable surplus yet unsold, a great part of which is likely to be carried into next year's stock. The great advantage of factory production over domestic make, which previous to 1891 had caused a big shrinkage in the volume of the latter that was yearly put up, was offset last year by the unprecedented cheapness of sugar and the abundance of fruit. These two important factors operating together stimulated home manufacture, and thus diminished the demand for factory goods. The readiness of holders to make concessions on prices for the sake of making sales is moderated somewhat by the belief that this summer's peak will be a light one, the last year's experience being likely to make the farmers chary of going in to put up fruits on a large scale. This likelihood furnishes ground for hoping that the surplus carried over from this year will find a good market in the next. The general feeling, however, appears to be that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," and any chance of getting a customer now is not allowed to slip if a few cents from the price will hold him.

Remittances are improving all round.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & Co., New York, May 28, 1892.—Following the foreshadowings in our advices of the 21st inst., the Stock Market has during the past week showed symptoms of a reaction from its late "bearish" drift. The pessimists appear to have come to the conclusion that they have fairly discounted the adverse conditions, and the manifestly oversold state of the market has admonished them into covering their "short" contracts; and, therefore, although they have continued to attack prices, they appear to have done so mainly to enable them to buy for the purpose of returning their borrowed stock. It has thus happened that the "bears" have been the foremost buyers. This change in the current has naturally developed a better tone and has caused some advance upon a wide range of stocks. The "bulls," however, still feel somewhat timid and bruised after the late severe pounding by their opponents, and have not been so quick as they might have been in turning to account the necessities of the "bears" to cover their large outstanding "short" contracts. This is perhaps in part due to the fact that the "bears" have been prudent enough to cover before the foreseen improvements in general conditions had become distinctly developed. Be that as it may, the "bulls," owing to the current lack of strong and able generalship, have lost a good opportunity for turning the tables upon their opponents and inaugurating an upward movement.

As the prospect stands to-day, it is distinctly improved. The 'bear' campaign has nearly exhausted its ammunition. The weaker stocks have been hammered down to a point at which they may be considered fairly cheap. The earnings of the coal stocks begin to show some of the benefits claimed for the Reading combination and are strongly supported, and that is quite an important element of strength. Richmond Terminal, though still an uncertain factor, is less than it has been a cause of disturbance, and should it be taken under the wing of Drexel, Morgan & Co., its troubles will be indefinitely postponed. Atchison & Topeka is attracting more confidence, and its new loan is received with some favor. As to the large group of Grangers, which have been so long kept in suspense by the rains and floods, they now benefit from the improving weather and the increasing chances of average crops, while the instances of real and permanent injury from the late weather have materially lessened. The mercantile 'industrials' are, for the time being, exempt from any special causes of disturbance.

The net earnings of railroads for the first quarter of the year prove to have increased nearly 10 per cent. over those of the same time of last year; and although the current business of many of the Western roads is showing some decline, yet the reduction is merely the temporary effect of the storms and the impassable condition of country roads. The reserves of the city banks are again on the increase, the surplus shown in last week's statement being \$19,500,000 against \$5,200,000 a year previous. The exports of gold have ceased for now two weeks, although at this season we are usually shipping that metal. The current demand for bond investments is unusually active, and the scarcity in the supply was strikingly apparent in the fact that the bids for the \$10,000,000 of Pitts., Cin., Chicago & St. Louis 4½s. marketed this week amounted to several times the sum offered.

In these facts, we have a strong combination of conditions favoring the market, and their bearing on prices is the more important because there are now apparently left so few factors in the situation of an unfavorable character. There is likely, however, to be some waiting until the cardinal question of crop prospects is more settled. The news from the West and Southwest becomes each day more assuring; and, so far as respects wheat, all that can be claimed is that a good crop is possible, dependent on the prevalence of fine weather from this time forth. As to Indian corn, the season of planting is doubtless late, and in that case there is always a liability to the crop being caught by frost. With another two weeks of fine weather, the wheat crop will probably become an important 'bull' element in stocks.

The European situation continues to gradually improve. London shows more confidence in American stocks. A considerable portion of the new loan on the Pitts., Cin., Chicago & St. Louis R. R. was taken on that market, which brings out a considerable supply of sterling bills of exchange."

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

Week	Previous Weeks	corresponding to				Failures for year to date.			
1892	1891	1891	1890	1889	1892	1891	1890	1889	
1892	1891	1891	1890	1889	1892	1891	1890	1889	

DRY GOODS.—The warm weather has made a wonderfully rapid change for the better in the dry goods business. While the city retail trade has naturally felt the change most quickly, a good many buyers from the surrounding districts have come in to purchase goods for the summer season. This has become particularly necessary, as medium or heavy clothing has been generally kept in use, and retailers have held back from purchasing lighter goods until the demand for them actually set in. The advance spoken of some time ago as the outcome of the colored mills combine is now fully assured. Flannellettes, for example, being ½c. higher per yard than they were last year, which is equal to about 20 per cent of an advance; and as the combine is complete and importation impossible, the merchants have simply got to pay the higher price and charge the public accordingly. Cashmores, which have sold at unremuneratively low figures for several years, have at last taken an upward turn, and prices have advanced from 12½ to 15 per cent. Other lines are very firmly held. Remittances show an improvement.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The iron market does not show any increased activity, the movement continuing of moderate proportions. In pig iron sales have not been extensive and no change of value is to be noted. Bar iron remains precisely as it was. Scrap iron is quiet and easy. Tin plates have developed on the business noted last week into a positive decline on coals, but charcoals do not show any change.

BREADSTUFFS.—In this market flour has been light with nothing particular to note in the way of business, except the ordinary jobbing trade. Oatmeal remains dull and more or less nominal. Feed has been quiet but steady. Beerbohm's cable reports wheat slow with very little demand; corn steady, but nothing doing. French country markets firm. Weather in England showery. In Liverpool both wheat and corn are steady under a fair demand. Across the line there has been a slight improvement; wheat, corn and oats all recording a fractional advance. At Chicago wheat has been stronger and advanced ¼c. to ½c. At the seaboard the markets were in sympathy. While cables did not indicate much change they were of a better tone. Irwin Green & Co., of Chicago, write:—"The country remains in a saturated condition, and there is an increasing apprehension regarding winter wheat, although conservative authorities like the Cincinnati Price Current state that no more serious harm will be done than that the crop will be ten or fifteen days later than usual. Our own correspondents make it clearer every day, however, that the crop is in a critical condition, and that very little more unseasonable weather can be withstood without grave results." This was written several days ago, and since then large accessions have been made to the flooded sections west of the Mississippi, and even some sections of Ontario have suffered from inundation. From the present condition of affairs it would appear to be hopeless to anticipate anything like even an average grain yield on this continent this year. This will cause wheat and corn, and in consequence those prime necessities of life, flour, meal and potatoes, as well as cattle and meats to advance strongly and rapidly.

PROVISIONS.—There is no change in this market in provisions, the demand for pork being still of a jobbing character at unchanged prices. In other markets, as Liverpool, Chicago, etc., provisions have been slow but steady with very little doing.

BUTTER.—In point of activity butter here does not pick up. Receipts of new from the Upper Provinces continue to increase in volume, but the market is not overstocked as yet. It may become so a few weeks hence when our own new make begins to arrive in any quantity, but by that the importations from Ontario will doubtless cease or greatly fall off. Quotations in Montreal are: Creamery, 18c; Townships dairy, 17 to 18c; Western dairy, 14 to 15c. A London, G. B., letter says: "The weather has been exceptionally favorable for the growth of grass, and with the prospect thus held out of larger supplies of butter in the near future the inevitable drop has come, hastened by the arrival of quantities in excess of consumptive requirements. Normandy has fallen 6s, and is expected to show lower next week, and Danish has climbed down to 112s to 118s. Quotations of Irish have simply toppled, the drop being 10s on finest quality, with somewhere about the same falling off in inferior brands, the range being from 63s up to 93s. Cork quotations, however, jump about in an extraordinary way; and though prices all round will be low now for some time to come, there may be a light recovery in Irish next week. Where is American butter? There is little of it here. Is Canadian going to show up well this season? It has a good name in the north and at Manchester, but the market here is treacherous and fickle."

CHEESE.—There is nothing new to say about cheese in this market except that the supply of old is about exhausted and no new is as yet making in this province. A few small lots of Canadian new have come to hand and were well received. A report from Montreal is: "It was a quiet day in cheese with the feeling easy and the market irregular and hard to quote. Little business was doing so a price is hard to fix, but it is evident that no buyer would go over 9½c for white and 9½c for colored." In London "Cheese is about as quiet as it could possibly be. Holders are obstinate in endeavoring to clear old stocks at prices around 60s, and are helped by the fact that new make has arrived in small quantity as yet. Consumption, however, is very slow, and the weather must settle warm before there is any activity imparted to the market."

EGGS.—There is little to say about eggs in this market except that they are in abundant supply, and ready takers are found for all that arrive. The best and freshest eggs are worth at wholesale here about 8c. per dozen. In

Montreal "The tone of the egg market is decidedly weak. The consumptive demand is very fair, but the supplies are still excessive, and 10c to 10½c. was about the range to-day. Packers have about finished pickling, and a further decline is expected in a few days." In London "Eggs have undergone no alteration, the demand for 3d. advances on French not being appreciated by purchasers, though the diminution in the supply from France has helped to steady prices and prevent the fall which the heavy arrivals from elsewhere would otherwise occasion. Irish hold the field in Liverpool at from 6s. 10d. to 6s. 4d. per 120. In the North there have been few eggs to sell, and those on offer have gone at enhanced prices, up to 7s. 6d. at Newcastle, while in Glasgow a firm trade has kept prices up, as high as 8s. 6d. having been paid for Danish, which are no better than the Irish which have commanded but 6s. 8d. at best. The first arrival of Canadians has not been large, and as I said last week would be the case, those in the market went at from 5s. 8d. to 6s. per long hundred. The number of Russian eggs now entering the country not being sufficient presumably for the requirements of the forthcoming general election, the Messrs. Wilson, of Hull, are about to run a direct line of steamers between that port and Riga, to develop the Russian egg trade."

FRUITS.—Green fruits of the various seasonable sorts continue to be imported in very considerable quantities and to meet ready purchasers. We notice that our importers are building up an increasing trade with country merchants, showing that our rural friends are acquiring a healthy appetite for fresh fruit, such as oranges, lemons, pineapples, bananas, etc. In dried fruits the market has taken an upward tendency and is very firm. Orders are coming in more freely, but are not individually very large, as buying all round is being very cautiously done. Reports from New York state that the feeling is firmer for both raisins and currants, and the lowest prices are \$2 for raisins, which is equal to \$3 65 here; and \$2 75 for currants in bbls., which is equal to \$4.25 at 4 months here; all the stocks of old crop are worked off.

SUGAR.—At last there is a decided spurt in the sugar market, and all the centres are reported as firmer. Although the refineries have not yet advanced their prices they are much firmer and more independent, for besides the advance in raws distribution has shown a very marked improvement. Our own market is in sympathy with the greater ones and the distribution has increased considerably. As stocks are reported to be very low the demand is likely to keep up. Refiners are pretty confident of a good season's business, and the present prospects for abundant fruit crop confirm this. An advance in values is expected to be made without any great delay. Private cables from London state that cane is steady, and best advancing quietly but steadily; best firsts are quoted at 13s. 4½d. for June, and 13s. 6d. for July; two weeks ago June stood at 13s. The advance is attributed almost entirely to bad weather reports, especially from France, which point to a deterioration in the best crops, which, of course, is practically the ruling factor on the market. In London, Java is quoted at 15s. 4½d., and fair refining at 13s. 9d., these being unchanged for the past two weeks. In New York there is a better feeling, as the demand has increased considerably; granulated is still selling at 4 5-16c., but fine granulated is quoted at 4½c.

MOLASSES.—Nothing is doing in molasses here just at present. In Montreal, however, the *Trade Bulletin* says:—"In molasses there is a good deal of excitement, as prices are being cut by two rival houses until the sales show a considerable loss. For, while the price at the Islands is still very firm at 12c., which is equal to about 29 1-10c. or 29 1-8c. here, sales are being made at 28½c. for importation, and it is claimed that a round lot has been offered as low as 23c. This shows a loss, and there are many complaints about the way the market is being upset through personal rivalry. It is stated that a cargo of about 1000 puncheons due here about the middle of the month, will be sold by auction instead of the usual way. Meantime some few small sales are being made from goods on spot at 33½c., and advices from the Islands confirm what we stated last week, that molasses is very scarce. We hear of an offer equal to 29c. laid down here, which has not been accepted."

TEA is quiet and firm as outside markets are stronger. In London, Ceylons are advancing and the market has been almost swept clear of low grades—teas at about 5½d to 5½d being hardly obtainable. An advance of 1d has been made on low grade Ceylons and a smaller rise on higher grades. The New York market is firm for Japans. No sales of any moment are reported. The Foochow market has opened with Parkings rather below last year. Pingsueys have advanced 4c to 5c per lb in London.

COFFEE presents no new features in this or any other market. Stocks are generally held very firmly, but the business is very slow everywhere and it is hard at present to galvanise even the appearance of life into it.

FISH.—So far as actual transactions in this market go, business remains as dull as it can possibly be. We note that of late, however, considerable quantities of cod, haddock and other fish are being taken in a fresh or partially salted state from different points in New Brunswick to Digby. These are pickled or dried and then sent here to be shipped in Pickford & Black's lines of steamers to different West Indian ports. We trust these ventures may prove profitable, and there seems to be no reason why they should not. Our along-shore-men are reported to be doing well in catching cod, hake, haddock and cusk on Sambre bank, bank Quorro and the other banks near the shore. Mackerel have fallen off, and now only a few stragglers are occasionally taken. Still these fish usually strike on our western shore between the 15th and 20th of June in each year in large numbers, so that our fishermen may find themselves very agreeably busy by next week. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, June 8—"Gaspe salmon have come to hand in larger quantities, but prices vary from day to day according to volume of receipts. Last sales are reported at 14c. to 16c. The arrivals of British Columbia salmon tend to keep down the price of Gaspe, sales of the former having transpired at 12½c. to 13c. per per lb.

The arrivals of lake trout and white fish have been larger, with sales at 6c. to 7c. per lb. The demand, however, has been good and supplies have been worked off pretty well. Cod and haddock have been sold at 3c. to 3½c. per lb. wholesale." Gloucester, Mass., June 8,—"The receipts show a falling off from last week, but are fairly liberal for the season; with the opening of June new mackerel receipts are hopefully looked forward to, although as yet there is nothing remarkably favorable in the outlook. With a moderate trade prices are well sustained. We quote: Mixed fish for curing, cod, \$1 90 for large, \$1 15 for small; cusk \$1 30; lake 55c.; haddock 80c. Fresh shore cod \$2 58 per cwt.; haddock \$1 25. Faro sales of Georges cod \$3.62 and \$4 for large and \$2.25 to \$2.50 for small; Bank \$3 and \$2; Rips cod \$3 50 and \$2 00 for large and small. Last fare sale of halibut 1c. and 4c. per lb. for white and gray. Herring bait \$5 per bbl. Squid bait \$3 per bbl. Fresh alewife bait \$3 per bbl. Fresh clam bait \$9 per bbl. Pollock \$1.50 per cwt. No. 1 mackerel \$26 to \$30 per bbl; extra blotters \$32 to \$35; medium 2's \$12; medium plain 3's \$8.50 to \$9; rimmed do. \$10.50; small 3's \$7.50 and \$8. New Georges codfish at \$6 per qtl. for large, and small at \$5; Bank \$5.50 for large and \$3.25 for small; Shore \$6 and \$4 for large and small; dry Bank \$6; medium \$3.50. Cured cusk at \$3 75 per qtl.; hake \$2; haddock \$2 50; heavy-salted pollock \$3, and English-cured do. \$4.25 per qtl. Labrador herring, split \$4 per bbl.; round \$3; pickled codfish \$6; haddock \$5; halibut heads \$3.50; sounds \$13; tongues and sounds \$12; tongues \$11; alewives \$3.50; trout \$14; Halifax salmon \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16."

Yellow oil has done good work for 30 years in curing muscular rheumatism, lumbago, cramp, quinsy, colds, sprains, bruises, burns and all pains and aches. It is equally good for man or beast.

A leading physician of Sydney, C. B., says: "I unhesitatingly offer my testimony in favor of Putter's Emulsion. I have used it extensively for a number of years with the most satisfactory results. In wasting diseases of children it has no equal."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.		BREADSTUFFS	
SUGARS.		Corn is steady in Chicago at 52cts. and wheat at 85 to 86 cts. This is quite a little up from the lowest point of some weeks ago. Without there being any material change in the prices we think there is a better feeling.	
Cut Leaf	5½	FLOUR	
Granulated.....	4½ to 4¾	Manitoba Highest Grade Patents	
Circle A.....	4½	High Grade Patents	
White Extra C.....	4¾	Good 90 per cent. Patents	
Standard	3¾ to 3¾	Straight Grade.....	
Extra Yellow C.....	3¾	Good Seconds.....	
Yellow C.....	3¾ to 3¾	Graham Flour.....	
TEA.		Oatmeal.....	
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19	" Rolled.....	
" Fair.....	20 to 23	Kiln Dried Cornmeal.....	
" Good.....	25 to 29	" In Bond.....	
" Choice.....	£1 to 33	Rolled Wheat.....	
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 38	Wheat Bran, per ton.....	
Oolong Choice.....	37 to 39	Middlings	
MOLASSES.		Shorts	
Barbadoes	32	Cracked Corn	
Demerara	35 to 38	Ground Oil (Cake, per ton,	
Diamond N.....	48	Moulee	
Porto Rico.....	33	Split Peas.....	
Cienfuegos.....	none	White Beans, per bushel.....	
Trinidad.....	29	Pot Barley, per barrel	
Antigua.....	29	Canadian Oats, choice quality new..	
Tobacco, Black.....	45 to 47	P. E. Island Oats.....	
" Bright	47 to 55	Hay	
BISCUITS		J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head of Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.	
Pilot Bread	3.00	PROVISIONS.	
Boston and Thin Family.....	6½	Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	
Soda.....	6½	" Am. Plate	
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7½	" Ex. Plate,	
Fancy	8 to 15	Pork, Mess, American	
ROME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.		" Am. can, clear	
Apples, per bbl., N. S.....	5.00	" P. E. I. Mess	
Oranges, Jamaica, brls	none	" P. E. I. Thin Mess	
Florida, per box	4 25	" " Prime Mess	
Lemons, per case	4.00 to 4.50	Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island. ..	
Cocoanuts, new per 100.....	5.00	" American	
Various New Egypt per lb.....	2½	Hams, P. E. I., green	
" Canadian, per lb.....	2½ to 2¾	Prices as for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	
Dates boxes, new.....	5 to 5½	BUTTER AND CHEESE	
Raisins, Valencia.....new.	5 to 5½	Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb., new.	10 to 11	" " in Small Tubs	
" small boxes.....	9 to 10	" Good, in large tubs, new	
Prunes Stewing, boxes.....	6 to 7	" Store Packed & oversalted	
Banana	2.25 to 3.00	Canadian Township, new	
C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.		" Western	
		" old	
		Cheese, Canadian.....	
		" Antigonish	
		SALT.	
		Factory Filled.....	
		Fine Liverpool, bag, from store.....	
		Liverpool, ½ hhd.	
		" " A float	
		Capiz	
		Turks Island	
		Lisbon	
		Coarse W. I.	
		Trapan	
		" A float	

FISH.

	Ex Vesce.	Ex Store
MACKEREL—		
Extras.....	00.00	22.00
No. 1.....	00.00	19.00
" 2 large.....	00.00	15.00
" 2.....	00.00	12.00
" 3 large, Reamed	0.00	9.00
" 3, Reamed.....	0.00	8.00
" 3 large, Plain.....	0.00	7.00
" 3 Plain.....	0.00	6.00
Small.....	0.00	6.00
HERRING.		
No. 1 C. B. July.....	0.00	5.50
" 1 Fall Split	0.00	4.25
" 1 Fall Round	0.00	3.7
" 1 Labrador.....	0.00	6.25
" 1 Georges Bay.....	0.00	2.25
" 1 Bay of Islands.....	0.00	3.50
ALRWIVES, No. 1.....	0.00	5.50
SALMON.		
No. 1, ¾ brl.....	00.00	16.00
No. 2, ¾ brl.....	00.00	11.00
" 3, ¾	00.00	13.00
Small		
CODFISH.		
Hard C B.....	0.00	6.00
Western Shore.....	0.00	5.75
Bank	0.00	4.75
Bay	0.00	4.25
Newfoundland.....	0.00	none
HADDOCK.		
Banks & Western.....	0.00	3.75
HAKE	0.00	3.75
POLLOCK	0.00	3.00 to 3.25
HACK SOUNDS, per lb.....	12½	3.00
COD OIL per gal.....	29	32c.

MY FRIEND'S STORY.

(Continued.)

"The Prince orders that you be not searched or incommoded in any way, but you and your companion be sent back instantly to Paris. You will be turned over to the nearest videttes of the French under a flag of truce."

Such was the ending of my attempt to leave Paris, and when I walked into the office of the American Minister next morning, and was greeted with a laugh from my kind and genial chief, I felt more than ever sick of the horrible, starving and nearly destroyed city. "No matter," said Mr. Washburne, "the end is coming soon, and then we will have some adventures to tell and some scenes to recount, which we would not have had had we not lingered in Paris during the siege. Have a cigar and forget your disappointment."

CHAPTER XII.

"You are neglecting your patient at the hospital," said Dr. Mortlake, when I met him next morning on the street. "If you are curious in psychological matters he is a good subject of study. His whole past is absolutely blotted out, and he has found a friend in a little French woman who visits him every day and ministers to him. Why not go down with me and see him? I shall keep him in my ward as long as I am in the hospital, and shall care for him and watch his case."

"Who is the little French woman?" I asked.

"I do not know. She will give no name. Attends to her own business, and does well as a nurse, so I say nothing. It is the most touching scene you ever cast eyes on, to see her nursing Smith like a great baby. She talks English or French, and is trying to teach Smith how to talk. She must be some old flame Smith knew in some previous experience. Say, that is woman all over; give her something to pity and coddle and she will love it to death. A man wants to be proud of his wife or sweetheart, but just touch his pride and make him ashamed of the loved object, and presto! love flies out of the window." And the Doctor snapped his fingers in derision.

"I never heard him say anything of any lady acquaintances, and do not think he had many. In fact, Smith was no lady's man, though he was handsome and might have been," said I.

"Well, come down and see the little touching drama, and I have something I wish to propose to you about this case. You are Smith's nearest friend, and I want your consent to an experiment. But I will speak of this later." And we said no more until we reached the hospital.

When we reached the ward where Smith was now installed, the doctor made a motion with his hand for me to be silent as we passed in.

Napoleon Smith appeared as hearty and strong as ever, and sat in a large easy-chair, and held in his hands some highly ornamental blocks of wood containing the alphabet. A childish smile was on his face, and he was playing with the blocks as an infant might. In another chair in front of him sat a plainly dressed woman, and I never saw such a look of love and idolatry on a woman's face as I saw on hers. She was bending forward and calling the names of the letters, and trying to induce Smith to repeat them. It was the strangest sight I ever saw, and there was something horrible in it. I knew Smith to be a man of powerful intellect, so that now the pitiful sight of this imbecility was a hundredfold worse to look upon than death. Have you ever noticed the dawning of love on a baby's face? The crooning prattle and the stretching out of the hands towards the loved object? In a baby it is beautiful, but in a grown man like Smith, it was something too sad to look upon. As we came forward the woman drew back with a deep blush on her cheek.

"Ah, doctor," she said in French, "my baby is learning to talk. He knows his name, and laughs when he hears my step, and when I sing he claps his hands."

"Did Madame know the Captain before he came here?" I asked.

"I had seen him," she modestly answered.

"The Captain," said I, "was my friend, and I did not know he had any other near friends who would be so kind to him in his trouble. I thank you for your kindness."

"It is nothing. I know once he was brave and strong, and could do brave deeds, and when I found him like this I was willing for sweet charity to nurse him back to health and reason. Do you know," said she eagerly, "the Doctor says he will never know of the past. He will never recall his youth or his history, but will grow up like a child again. In a few years he will grow up to a second manhood. He will learn a new life and begin a new career. Is it not strange?"

"It is very strange, and very pitiful too," I said.

"Do you think so?" said she, with a sparkling eye. "He will make new friends. He will learn to love others whom he never knew in his old life!" And it struck me that this strange woman was founding a hope on this.

"See! already," and she clapped her hands and called, "Napoleon, my brave!" and a smile lit up his face, and he clapped his hands in response.

"Why is it sad?" she said again; "there may be scenes in his life he might better never recall. In his new life he will find new friends who would die for him," and a tear stood in her eye.

"Ah, Madame," said I, "but think of the wasted years of his past life!"

"Yes," said she fiercely, as she stood and stroked the dark hair of

Smith, "and may there not be wasted years in other lives? May God not give new opportunities to others to begin lives as well as my baby?" And she stooped down and kissed his forehead, and he seized and held her hand.

"Madame," said I, "I know not why you should thus sacrifice your time to my poor friend, and—excuse me—I know not by what right you exercise this care over him."

"Ah," said she scornfully, "Monsieur, it may be, will take him home and nurse him back to reason, or maybe he will find a mother or a sister to care for the great handsome baby. Is it so?"

I could not answer. Who would be so kind to him as this passionate girl? Where would he go when he left the hospital? Certainly no one could do more for him than she was doing. It was a strange case, and I turned away, saying:

"Pardon me, Madame, or Mademoiselle—I know not how to call you—"

"It makes no difference," said she with a blush.

"I was about to ask your forgiveness for my apparent over-carefulness, but I tell you again, I know his history and am his nearest friend."

"His history is gone!" said she in a tone of triumph.

"Alas!" said I, "too true!"

"Why do you sigh when you speak of this change, this loss of memory?" said this strange nurse. "Because you say he has lost his education, his reason? But how many with rich endowment of reason make a wreck of life and end at the suicide's grave? Education, you say. Well, go down among the *demi-monde*, and do you find on y the ignorant and the base? Has education kept the soul pure, or can it bleach away a stain? What has love or reason or education done to stay the tide of sin? Ah, messieurs, many and many a man has prayed to God for an opportunity to do what my baby here will do by force of a bullet—forget the past and begin a new life, free from memory and free from prejudice. Perhaps I would rather win his love and go hand-in-hand with him, and both of us learn the new life in a new world."

I believe I began then to see the drift of her argument. I did not know this woman, and I only remarked her beauty and intelligence; but I could see that in some way their past had run together, and this volcanic woman was basing a hope of Smith's love on his forgetfulness of the past. "Well," thought I, "if Aimee is alive and could see this wreck of a man, this driving infant, would she still love him?"

"Doubtful," Dr. Mortlake broke in on my musing with his resonant, practical tone.

"It was to speak of something else I brought you here. I have a theory I wish to speak about. First, though, I would ask—did Smith ever have trouble with his head before this last wound?"

"Yes," said I, "often. He fainted in my office once. He was subject to vertigo, resembling apoplexy. Even in health he always carried his head on one side, ever since the wound was received at Gettysburg."

"Good! I am glad to hear it," said the Doctor. "But you never remarked a loss of memory after these attacks?"

"Never; he had a wonderful memory," I answered.

"Then the conclusion is simple and apparent. The operation of the trephine destroyed a faculty of the brain," and the Doctor rubbed his hands with satisfaction.

"Well, I had never thought of that, but, now I think of it, you are right," said I.

"Here is my theory," said the doctor, and he took from his pocket a little box, and in it, packed in cotton, a circular piece of bone. Here is the bone removed from Smith's head. On this underside you remark this spicular bone about one-sixteenth of an inch long. Well, if we could have removed this spicule without trephining we could have effected a cure without injury to a faculty of the brain. We could not do this, so the bone was removed, and a result followed which might not occur again in a hundred cases. I see it now, but it could not be avoided."

"And that was—" said I.

"And that result was the inflamed brain matter, when it had room made by the trephine, forced itself up to fill the circular space, and the pressure paralyzed a convolution of the most sensitive portion of the brain," said the Doctor.

"I see," said I, "and the cure is impossible?"

"And the cure is possible. I have got to be quite a Frenchman in surgery, and I begin to love difficult cases. Now," said the Doctor, "I will make a startling proposition. I propose to reopen that wound, remove the spicule from that bone, and then replace it in Smith's head. No power can so nicely adjust any material as to thickness as this same bone will do. I will replace the material lost by the cutting of the saw, and sew the scalp over that bone, and when the pressure is equalized, I really believe Napoleon Smith will take up his life where he laid it down a few weeks ago, and be not only a well man, but also be in full possession of his faculties. Ah, 'we are fearfully and wonderfully made!' and no writer in physiology or science has got beyond the expression of the psalmist."

While the Doctor explained his project, I watched the beautiful nurse, who sat and held the hand of our hero. As he went on she grew pale, and panted as if she had been running. Then she bent down and kissed the smiling patient. Then a look of fierce anger swept over her face, and she said:

"Why not let him alone? Must you cut and torment him again? I will care for him, and take him away where you need never see him again. He will love me and be my child."

I think the Doctor understood what was passing in her mind, for he smiled and said:

"That is like woman's love. You would keep him a weakling and a

child, if only he would love you. Yes, you would rather nurse and care for him, however weak, than to see him on his way to glory—spiking the guns again in front of Mont Rouge; again pouring death into the ranks of the Uhlans, and standing before Trochu to receive the epaulets of a captain. Is that woman's love? Then I want none."

She arose, and approached the Doctor, cat-like, with gleaming eyes and her hand fumbling in the folds of her dress for a knife. The Doctor only stood and smiled. She stopped and looked at him a moment, and then laughed and cried together. Then she said:

"You will think he will hate again what he hated, and love again what he loved. Is it so?"

The Doctor nodded his head in acquiescence.

"And you say for this I would see him a baby. He, my brave captain. No; if he spurned me away with his foot, if he cast me out with curses, and bruised the hand that has bound up his wounds, still the love of a French woman would say: 'Doctor, make him a man again, set his feet again in the paths of glory,' and again I will sit and worship the star which does not see its worshipper;" and she went up to Smith and laid her blushing cheek on his shoulder.

"Go and leave us now," said she, "and when the terrible ordeal comes I will sit and hold his hand. When memory comes back my face will be the first he shall see. A kind God will give the wicked a chance for happiness and a new life;" and we heard her weep as we passed out.

"A French woman," said the Doctor in a meditative tone, "is in her love like lightning—it never strikes but once in a place. I don't have to—once does the business;" and he whistled as we walked down the street.

"Yes, Doctor," said I; "and yet I found much to admire in her argument. It is the old question in a new form: 'Is life worth living?' That little woman without a history would die for the privilege of caring for the object of her love, but the failure of her plan restores a good man to society. Good-night, Doctor," and we parted.

CHAPTER XIII.

"It is a strange phenomenon that you describe, and one that involves issues almost eternal in their results," said my chief, Mr. Washburne, as I finished the recital of the strange case of Napoleon Smith.

"I do not think I get your meaning," said I.

"You are merely looking at the apparent results of the mishap. You have only regarded these phenomena as they affect your friend Smith, but his is only one case in a hundred, and you know the cause. The same phenomena occur with no apparent cause, and we call it aberration of mind, insanity, softening of the brain, or some other fanciful name, without seeking the cause. D—, the great restaurateur of New York City, in full health, disappears from society. He is gone for weeks and months. At last, in the rural districts of New Jersey, he is found in a forest, frozen to death. Detectives follow his wanderings, and find that he has been acting in a perfectly sane manner during his wanderings, but absolutely living in another world. He did not know his own name in that last state of existence, yet he drew checks and handled money in his new identity as if perfectly sane. All his actions were logically sane in connection with his dual existence. He bought railroad tickets, he stopped at hotels, and he was courteous to servants and all who conversed with him. No one suspected insanity, and there was no insanity. His past was blotted out, and he was slowly forming a new experience around his new identity. When found his hands were carefully covered with faultless gloves, and his attire was that of a gentleman. His death in the forest was no evidence of insanity, for his wanderings there may have been in consonance with his new experience. As he struggled to adjust himself to his new identity, he was frozen and died. Then, this experience calls up to memory that of my friend, Rev. —, of New York. He preached eloquently on Sunday, and on Monday he packed his valise carefully and boarded a New York Central train and went West. He smiled kindly when spoken to when last seen in the streets and at the Central depot. Then he was not seen or heard from in a year. No scandal followed his disappearance, for he had no monetary transactions left unsettled. His family relations were pleasant, and his wife worshipped him, and never suspected his fidelity. At the end of a year he was found in New Orleans. Spoken to, and his name uttered, he did not respond. His family was informed of his whereabouts, and the detectives were placed on his track. His life, followed back for a year, revealed no evidences of insanity. He had preached and travelled under a new name. He had sold securities and changed money at banks. He was well dressed, eloquent and a perfect gentleman during the whole time, and yet his past was blotted out, and he was struggling to build up by experience a new identity. When, as by a shock, he took up the old life in New York city, the life he had lived in the South was entirely forgotten. This shows us the power man has to live a dual life, to adapt himself to his new surroundings, as if possessed of two souls, two spirits, two memories. A yet stranger evidence of the faculties of the brain being held in abeyance for a time, is that of my friend S—, of Utica, N. Y. He went to New York city to transact business. He disappeared. The police traced his history while in New York. He had left his business entirely arranged at the bank. His name appeared on a hotel register. His name was also on the register of an ocean steamer company. The police of Liverpool were cabled. No such person was on such a steamer. The steamer stopped at the Bermudas. No such person by name stopped there."

(To be continued.)

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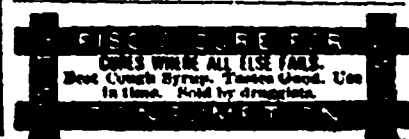
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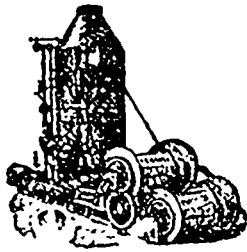
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MINING.

The Boston correspondent of the *Chronicle* has the following reference to the amalgamation of the Cape Breton coal mines, which is now reported to be an accomplished fact. "I have it on good authority that negotiations have been about completed for the amalgamation of all the coal mines in Cape Breton, including those which are being worked and the undeveloped properties. As nearly as I can ascertain the intention is to form an immense syndicate (similar to that which obtains in Pennsylvania), and to make a fight with the anthracite coal barons for the possession of the eastern markets. Better facilities for shipment are to be adopted at the various mines, short branch roads to nearest shipping points will be built where none at present exist, and whaleback steamers of a capacity of 3,000 tons or more will be employed in carrying the bituminous hither. A well known Cape Bretonian judge, who is much interested in the development of the coal property of the island, was here for several weeks lately arranging the deal with the American owners of several undeveloped mines, and the latter I learn are just about to acquiesce in the deal. Among those whom I have heard mentioned in connection with the scheme are a number of prominent local politicians, and one of the papers here considers the matter of sufficient importance to make arrangements to print a whole page story of the deal when all the papers have finally passed."

The June quarterly meeting of *The Mining Society of Nova Scotia* will be held at its rooms, 129 Hollis street, Halifax, on Friday, 17th June next.

At the morning session, commencing at 10 a. m., routine and special business will be transacted.

At the afternoon session, commencing at 2.30 p. m., papers by the following gentlemen will be read:

H. S. Poole, F. G. S., M. E., President, on "New Explosives in use in Nova Scotia."

J. E. Hardman, M. E., Vice-President, on "Economics in Gold Milling."

E. Gilpin, jr., LL D., F. G. S., etc., Inspector of Mines, on "Notes on Nova Scotia Iron Ores."

J. S. McLernan, subject not given.

J. G. Rutherford, M. E., subject not given.

T. A. Bell, Hon. Secretary, on "The Quebec Mining Association."

It is expected other papers in addition will be offered.

A subscription dinner will be held at 8 o'clock in the evening.

If the weather be favorable and the members present wish it, the order of business will be changed, and an excursion either to some neighboring mining district or a trip on the harbor will be substituted for the afternoon session. In which event the papers will be read as far as possible at the morning session and the remainder after dinner in the evening.

The association, as organized, should prove a power in the land, and will have a most decided tendency to elevate the mining tone of the Province.

The following are the official gold returns so far received at the Mines Office for the month of May:

Dist. 'ct.	Mill.	Tons Qtz. crushed.	Ozs. Gold.
Sherbrooke.....	Goldenville.....	31	6
*Caribou.....	D. Tuquoy.....	558	20½
15 Mile Stream.....	New Egerton.....	200	83
Stormont.....	J. D. Coneland.....	340	164½
Molega.....	Molega.....	125	116
do.....	Boston Co.....	180	169

*131 and 172 surface and dump.

MONTAGUE—Mayor Oland, of Dartmouth, has been paid a second instalment of the purchase price of the Kaye-Symonds mine, leaving only a small balance unpaid.

In a supplement to the *Antigonish Cash* of June 2nd, J. L. McDougall, barrister, has an exhaustive letter on "The Drawbacks and Possibilities of Inverness County." In it he thus refers to the mineral resources. It is doubtful that any man ever formed even an approximate idea of the richness of this county in mines. Situated as we have hitherto been, cut away from industrial and commercial communion with all the leading centres of progress, people who took an active interest in the hidden treasures of the earth would hardly think it worth while to investigate what this county comprises. Actual demonstration has, however, satisfied us that we have within our county minerals of inestimable worth. So far as is yet known, coal is the most important of these. When we consider the manifold uses to which coal is applied, the various progressive powers it kindles into life, the space it occupies in physics, the indispensable fuel-force it furnishes in our cold climate, we will begin to realize correctly the invaluable blessing it is to have it near us. At Chimney Corner, Broad Cove, Mabou and Port Hood, coal mines of first-class quality have been discovered and amply tested. It is computed that there are 200,000,000 tons of coal in the Broad Cove Mine alone. Besides coal we have a world of Gypsum which I am glad to note is beginning to attract favorable notice at home and abroad. We have also clear indications of iron in several parts of the county, particularly at Whycomagh. We have some excellent free-stone quarries, we have strong flavor of oil-wells at Lake Ainslie, and I am quite sure that many other species of minerals still remain under our feet, unoperated and unknown. We should make better efforts to bring these treasures to the eye of scientists and capitalists. So long as we are indifferent ourselves to their great value, so long as we make no move

to stir them into life, so long will these rich veins of nature continue to enjoy their dull and silent oblivion. In a place like this, where there is such distressing dearth of men, of money, and of markets, we should leave nothing undone to wake up every available agency which could bring us work and wealth.

By a strange oversight Mr. McDougall fails to mention the extensive works now in operation by the Bras d'Or Lime Company, limited, at Marble Mountain, West Bay, or the immense deposit of marble at the same place about being opened up by the Bras d'Or Marble Company, limited.

STORMONT.—The *Chronicle* reports the sale of the Prince mine in this district by Jairus Hart to Robert Blair, of St. John, for some thousands of dollars.

The Lord Mayor of London at the recent Mansion House banquet stated that "there are deposited in all the banks of the United Kingdom an estimated sum of £50,000,000, with a further total of £114,000,000 in the savings banks. An aggregate in fact of £1,000,000,000." With the return of confidence a large part of this vast sum will seek investment, and there is now every reason to believe that the mines of this Province will attract a fair share.

A NOVA SCOTIAN ABROAD.—Mr. Jas. W. Ferguson, of Bridgewater, N. S., has returned to Boston, from which city he departed last October to open up a tin mine in High Creek, Rockbridge Co., Va., for the Sturtevant Milling and Mining Co., of Boston. Mr. Ferguson's work is highly spoken of by mining men who have been there. As a general rule Nova Scotia miners are at a premium in the West. We may expect to see Mr. Ferguson very soon in Nova Scotia developing some of our gold mines, and we wish him success in advance.

The *London Weekly Bulletin* reports a little more life in the mining business. It says: "A very good sign of the way the wind blows is to be found in the fact that the promoters are now sufficiently courageous to bring out new gold or silver companies. We have had one out this week and several more are believed to be about to be launched, perhaps even one or two to-morrow."

COAL BARGES.—The Glace Bay Mining Company are having three whaleback barges constructed at Mahone Bay, N. S., for the Newfoundland coal trade. The first of the three was launched on Wednesday last. Her coal capacity is fully 500 tons. The second and third will be finished within a month. They are to class in French Lloyds for twelve years. These barges will be towed across the gulf to Newfoundland ports by the tug *C. M. Finch*, of Little Glace Bay.

EXPLOSIONS IN COAL MINES.—The question as to whether coal dust itself is explosive has been investigated by Professor Clowes, of England. Many cases have been recorded where inflammable dusts suspended in air have been accidentally fired in confined spaces, and have led to more or less destructive explosions, frequently followed by disastrous fires. Finely powdered coal dust, however, refuses to kindle when floating in pure air. When however, this dust is disseminated through air which contains a small proportion of coal gas, the mixture is readily fired by means of a flame. This is found to be the case even when the same mixture of gas and air, without the coal dust, cannot be fired by a flame. Such an explosion of air containing a small percentage of gas, and charged with fine coal dust, is capable of raising coal dust into the air and kindling it over a very considerable area. A gas explosion in a mine may thus be vastly extended in area by the presence of coal dust in the atmosphere, or even on the floor or timbers. It is certain, however, that the power possessed by coal dust of different kinds to thus propagate an explosion varies widely. Very fine, dry, non-adhesive dusts seem to possess the power to the greatest extent. It is probably now generally conceded that the principal dangers arising from coal dust in the mine are the following: (1) The danger arising from a very small proportion of fire damp, which in itself would be harmless, becoming explosive when kindled in the presence of coal dust. (2) The danger of a small local explosion, which of itself would be of little moment, becoming vastly extended by raising fine coal dust into the air, and kindling it. (3) The serious results of such an explosion, in which coal dust has taken part, are the burning of surfaces by the glowing dust, and the very fatal nature of the after-damp; the after-damp probably owes its fatal character to the more complete removal of oxygen owing to the increased combustion, and to the production of extremely poisonous carbonic oxide.—*Engineering and Mining Journal*.

A PHILOSOPHICAL FAMILY.

Amelia has pimples, and sores in the heel.
From humors internal her nose has grown red;
She's a boil on her neck that is big as a bell,
But in other respects she is doing quite well.
And pa has dyspepsia, malaria and gout,
His hands with salt-rheum are all broken out;
He is prone to rheumatism that make his legs swell,
But in other respects he is doing quite well.
And ma has night-sweats and a troublesome cough,
That all of our doctors can't seem to drive off;
She wakes every night and coughs quite a spell,
But in other respects she is doing quite well.

The only thing like philosophy to help one bear the ill of life, but in the case of this family what is most needed is a good supply of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It would clear so Amelia's bad blood, cure pa's ailments, and check ma's cough. The "Golden Medical Discovery," by its action on the liver, cleanses the system of impurities. It cures humors, ulcers, boils, scrofula, salt-rheum, erysipelas, and all kinds of sores and swellings. The only guaranteed blood-purifier.

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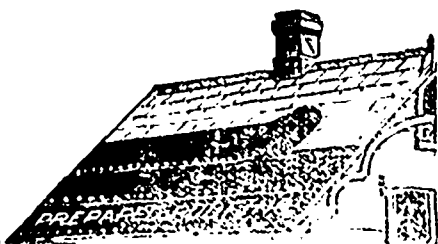
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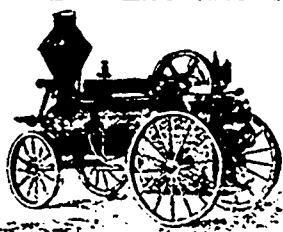
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MINING.

COAL TRADE.

From Report of P. Neville to the Department of Mines, Year 1891.

RESERVE MINES.—This mine has been worked pretty busy during the last season. The French or east slope has been driven down 350 feet further, and levels turned off south and north, the south levels were driven 600 feet, and the north levels about 450 feet. A new landing has been made there and a fine section of rooms opened out, the coal is hauled from this section by means of a new steel wire rope leading from one of the engines on surface to the low landing, the trip is taken from this landing to the upper landing, when it is caught there by another rope and engine drawing it to the surface, this works remarkable well. Very little time is lost in unhooking on the full trip, and *vice versa*. The pillars have been nearly all drawn from the west side of the main slope. Work ceased there in October. A new cupola has been built on the east side instead of the old one that was blown down in October by a heavy gale.

EMERY MINES.—The dip slants have been driven about 650 feet and rooms broken off, and worked during the latter part of the season. The north levels on the high lift have been extended about 650 feet, and the south side levels 320 feet. As the dips are extended the coal seems to improve in quality and thickness of seam.

ONTARIO MINES.—Mr. Alexander McPherson commenced in the latter part of last March to secure and timber the slope and horse roads, and also to pump the water out of the dip. He succeeded while the weather remained dry, but as soon as the fall rain came he found that he was unable to keep the water down, so he finally abandoned the work. However, during the season he mined coal from a few rooms on the south side of the slope, below the high level.

GOWRIE MINES.—This mine has worked in its usual systematic way during the most part of the year. From the bottom of the west deep slant a horse road has been driven northerly over the Fault, and a pair of levels turned off and driven westerly, a distance of 300 yards, and a section won out between the Fault and the anticlinal. Also south and parallel to the Fault the levels have been extended westerly 200 yards.

A good travelling road for the workmen has been made from this district to the high level near the pit bottom. On the east side main deep where the roof was considered dangerous 150 yards of it has been taken down an average thickness of 3 feet, and the place well secured with timber one foot or more in diameter.

The levels going east have been driven 300 yards, and those going west extended about 400 yards, those levels have struck the Fault that is loading from the west dip slant.

LITTLE GLACE BAY.—During the past year the north levels have been driven about 900 feet, the south levels have been stopped, leaving a large barrier between them and the seashore at the harbour. The management has commenced driving a new deep on the south side of the pit bottom, with the intention of a lift of 600 feet.

A new shaft 40 feet deep and 8½ feet square has been sunk as an air shaft, and an S foot fan placed in position, this is called the Murphy ventilating fan, and is reversible, the same is the one at the International, it works admirably well, and will be used as a blow down this winter if required.

A new double acting 12 inch fire pump, with 9 inch columns, is being put in for the purpose of relieving the pumps now in use. A new block of four tenants are added to the workmen's houses. A new block of crib work, 160 feet long, has been built and placed on the southern side of the harbour for its protection.

INTERNATIONAL MINES.—The south side slant deep road has been extended down 600 feet deep and another landing opened out there. This is the second landing on that road below the main level.

The main overcast north side of pit bottom has been reconstructed in the shape of an arch with old railroad rails bent for that purpose, they make a good strong arch and suit well where the roof is bad. They are lasting and can be moved to any other part of the pit for the same purpose if required.

An air shaft has been sunk 90 feet deep, 10 feet diameter, and an 8 feet fan, known as the Murphy ventilator, erected there. It is so constructed that it can be made to either exhaust or blow down, and is at present working as a blow down, but the intention of the management is to have it exhaust in summer seasons, it is capable of giving 80,000 cubic feet of air per minute if required. There has also been two new locomotives purchased and running during the past season in place of two of the old ones.

McADAM'S LAKE, EAST BAY.—Prospecting has been going on at this place during part of the season by American capitalists. I visited the place on the 11th of December, and found that Mr. Young, the man in charge, had left and gone to the United States. A shaft 65 feet deep by 8 feet long, and 4 feet 6 in width, has been sunk on a seam of very black coal; there are several seams of this shale showing on both sides of a brook that runs down towards the lake crossing the strata.

CARIBOO COVE.—I visited this mine on the 18th of December and found 22 men employed there. A shaft has been sunk 130 feet, 14 feet by 6 feet, divided in three compartments. The seam of coal that it is sunk on it is called the 7 feet seam, but has not been proved as yet to be over 3 feet 9 inches thick. The coal is hard and burns well.

An new engine house has been built and a double cylinder friction hoisting engine, 35 horse power, put in position; also a pumping engine 7 inch cylinder 15 inch stroke, and a portable boiler 10 by 5 feet diameter. This engine besides pumping the water from the shaft, drives a fan which ventilates the pit.

A level has been driven from the seashore in on the 11 foot seam, a

distance of 125 feet, and well timbered. A new dwelling house has been built, an office, barn and forge. The company operating this mine reside in Rhode Island, U. S. President of the company, W. B. Gincks; Secretary, T. A. Buel; Underground Manager, James W. Wilson. The management says it is the intention to ship coal early next spring.

I would wish to make one remark respecting the accidents at Sydney Mines, where John Cann and Stephen Gillis came to their death, and was supposed to be killed in the shaft, and a verdict returned accordingly. A few days after the inquest poor Cann's cap was found on one of the buntings about half way up the shaft. This shows clearly that he must have fainted or fell by heart disease at that point, and afterwards rolled out by the motion of the cage near the pit bottom. A few hours after the inquest on the body of poor Stephen Gillis, I learned from several of the men around the works that he was subject to epileptic fits, and a few days previous to his death fell in the cage while coming to the surface, and was taken care of by a workman who was in the cage with him at the time, and was removed to the bank senseless. In conclusion, I may say that a great improvement in the ventilation has taken place in all the coal mines here during the past season, not only in the quantity of air but in the manner in which it is kept to the faces of the workings where the miners work.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,
P. NEVILLE.

FROM FRIEND TO FRIEND

Goes the story of the excellence of Hood's Sarsaparilla and what it has accomplished, and this is the strongest advertising which is done on behalf of this medicine. We endeavor to tell honestly what Hood's Sarsaparilla is and what it will do, but what it has done is far more important and far more potent. Its unequalled record of cures is sure to convince those who have never tried Hood's Sarsaparilla that it is an excellent medicine.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have just received from James P. Reed, ex-champion of the United States, a very neat work in a small pamphlet form on the "Cross" opening, which everyone who is studying this opening should obtain. Its price is only 15 cents, and it may be secured by addressing the author at No. 15 Clark street, Pittsburg, Pa., and enclosing that amount in United States stamps.

We clip the following from Reed's *Weekly Checker Journal* of Pittsburg, Pa., (which by-the-way he frequently neglects to send us): "Several well-known players have written us saying: 'keep on criticising games of well-known players and the *Journal* will be worth more than all other magazines and columns combined.' This is in strong contrast to our dear friend Ferguson, of the *Dispatch*, who, while he admires criticism, cannot bear it should it not be in harmony with his views. In our last we remarked: 'If McKelvie could play as well as we can analyze, he would have won the match.' This set Ferguson, who is a most passionate lover of everything Scottish, wild, and in answer to a suppositious correspondent, misapplies some very fine poetry, which we would advise him to use that gift upon himself. For some time Ferrie has been Ferguson's fond affection as the coming World's Champion, until a short time ago when we informed him that Mr. Ferrie left Ireland for Greenock to follow his trade of ship carpenter. Since then Ferrie has fallen 50 per cent in his estimation as a world-beater."

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 279.—The position was; Black men 1, 6, 13, kings 19, 23; White men 5, 21, 22, kings 8, 11; White to play; can Black win? It will be remembered that this was the end of a game between Champion Freeman and Samuel Ross, of Worcester, Mass., in which the latter made a slip enabling Freeman to win. Still even such an expert could not have

won if Ross had managed the game properly from this point.

8	12	11	7	15	11	21	14
6	9	23	26	19	15	9	18
* 11	16	22	18	7	2	3	7
a-19	24	26	23	15	8	drawn.	
* 16	11	18	15	12	3		
24	20	23	19	13	17		

* And moves to draw.
a If 19--15 white draws by 16 11,

Game No. 170.—"Dyke."

Recently played between Messrs. Granville and Hamilton, in which the latter showed some of his characteristic brilliancy.

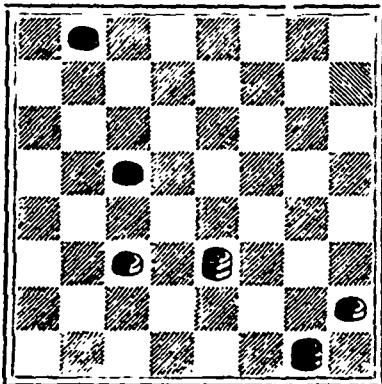
11	15	4	8	13	22	18	23
22	17	17	13	25	4	15	18
15	19	8	11	26	30	23	27
24	15	27	24	4	8	18	23
10	19	11	15	30	26	27	32
23	16	32	27	27	23	29	25
12	19	3	8	26	19	5	9
25	22	30	25	24	6	25	22
7	10	9	14	2	9	* 9	14
27	23	13	9	8	11		
8	12	6	13	14	17		
23	16	26	23	21	14		
12	19	19	26	9	18		
31	27	22	17	11	15		

Will any of our readers take the trouble to show the latest point at which black could draw.

* This brings us to the following position, which we present as

PROBLEM No. 281.

Black men 1, 14, king 32;



White men 22, 28, king 23.
White to play and win.

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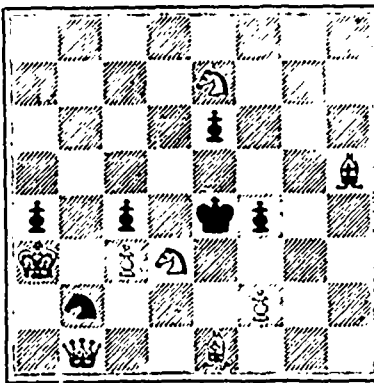
CHESS.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 116.—No. 1, R to Q6.

PROBLEM No. 117.

By R. G. Thompson.
Black 6 pieces.



White 8 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME No. 118.

A bright little game played last week in the Chicago tournament.

White.	Black.
Blanchard.	Pollock.
1 P to K4	P to K4
2 Kt to KB3	Kt to QB3
3 B to B4	Kt to B3
4 Kt to B3 a	Kt takes P
5 B takes P ch a	K takes B
6 Kt takes Kt	P to Q4
7 QKt to Kt5 ch	K to Kt1
8 P to Q4	P to KR3
9 Kt to R3	B to KKt5 b
10 P takes P	Kt takes P
11 QKt to Kt1 c	B to QB4
12 B to B4	Kt to Kt3
13 B to Kt3	K to R2
14 Q to Q3	R to K1 ch
15 K to B1	R to K5 d
16 R to K1	Q to K2
17 Q takes P e	R takes R ch
18 Kt takes R	R to Q1
19 Q to B4	Q takes Kt ch
20 K takes Q	R mates.

NOTES.

a These moves give black the chance of freeing his game through a slight counter attack.

b B takes Kt; 8 P takes B, P takes P; 9 Kt takes P, Q to B3 is rather preferable.

c For here white can improve matters by 11 Kt to B4.

d Insidious, as threatening B to KB4 in some cases, and also preventing Kt to K5.

e Black's coveted opportunity.

A HASTY MOVE.

A good many years ago Jake Wright lived in Hartford. He might be living there now if he hadn't moved away, at the head of a funeral procession, and never came back again.

Jake was a wag, and the pranks he played when in the flesh were many, and not always of a Christian character, though the following practical joke was as harmless as possible. There lived in this city at the same time with Jake a certain judge who was a good chess-player and an ardent admirer of the game. It was said of the judge that he never lost his temper; and Jake, presuming too much on the accuracy of this report, was prompted to exhibit a little of his characteristic impudence for the judge's benefit.

The wag happened to be passing his house late one night, and noticing

a bright light, walked up the steps and rang the bell. When the servant appeared, Jake said: "I want to see the judge." "Can't you call some other time?" asked the servant. "He is engaged in a game of Chess, and does not like to be disturbed." "Don't talk to me in that way" said Jake, with a frown as black as night "but go and tell the judge that I must see him immediately on important business." As the servant hastily retreated to do his bidding the wag chuckled with delight. When he rang the bell, he intended to call the judge to the door to ask him the time of night, but when he learned that a game of chess was in progress he changed his mind, as the following brief dialogue, which ensued after the judge came to the door, will show:—"Well, what can be your business with me at this time of night which is so very urgent?" "Are you Mr. Blank?" "Yes, sir." "You have company here to-night, I presume?" "Yes, sir, I have company." "Playing chess, I understand?" "Yes, sir, playing chess." "A slow game, is it not?" "Yes, sir, somewhat slow." "Oh, well, as I was going by I merely stopped to enquire whose move it was?" The judge, who never lost his temper, was suddenly seized with a spasm in his right leg, causing his booted foot to vigorously shoot out in the direction of the wag, who had turned to retreat without waiting for the answer to his interrogation. As Jake went flying down the steps, his speed accelerated by the aforesaid foot, the judge quietly remarked: "My friend, it is your move, and I advise you to castle for safety."—*Hartford Times.*

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT
UNLIKE ANY OTHER.
As much
FOR INTERNAL AS EXTERNAL USE.
In 1810

Originated by an Old Family Physician. In use for more than Eighty Years, and still leads. Generation after Generation have used and blessed it. Every Traveler should have a bottle in his satchel. From Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera, Morbus, Diarrhoea, Lameness, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne relief and speedy cure. Should have Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in the house for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Cramps and Pains liable to occur in any family without fail. It saves many a life. Believes all Summer. "It's a miracle." Price, 3 cts. post-paid; 6 bot. 1.45. Sent by L. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

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PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

Sir Wilfred Laurier's amendment to the Redistribution Bill has been defeated by a vote of 110 to 58, and now that the smoke of the conflict has blown away, we may analytically examine the causes of difference and judge whether or not the bill has been framed in a spirit of British fair play. In the first place the Government has clearly followed the principle of representation according to population, and while the following of this principle may have involved certain changes in the boundary lines of constituencies, these have been inevitable. It is asserted that in the following out of this principle the Government has overlooked other interests that deserve to be represented, but the main charge is that the Government has systematically hived the constituencies in such a way as to secure almost beyond peradventure the return of a majority of its supporters. Now this statement is either capable of being verified or it is false. So far as Nova Scotia goes the redistribution bill leaves little to complain of; but it is claimed that in Ontario, Quebec and Prince Edward Island the constituencies have been so cut and carved that Liberal representatives, excepting in hived constituencies, stand no chance of being returned. The Montreal *Herald* has published a complete map of the new constituencies, which is greatly in demand in Ottawa, and the Liberals are determined to give the passage of the measure a strong and determined opposition.

The Sunday Observance Act has again been before Parliament, and this time with a view of prohibiting the running of railway trains on Sunday. This measure will not apply to the Intercolonial Railway. The Province of Quebec seeks to be exempt from the provisions of the Bill, and by the time all the exemptions have been granted the interpretation of the law will be best read in its exceptions.

Mr. Devlin, of Ottawa, has asked the Canadian House of Commons not only to express its opinion in favor of home rule for Ireland, but also to voice its sympathy with the Gladstone party in the coming elections in Great Britain. This is giving a wider range to Parliamentary affairs than could have ever been contemplated in the B. N. A. Act, and as the success or failure of the Gladstonians will not cheapen the necessities of life or increase to the extent of one dollar our opportunities for remunerative employment in Canada, we think the resolution well deserves the cold reception that it has received.

PRACTICAL POINTERS.

As a simple, natural laxative, stomachic, blood, brain and nerve tonic, when taken as directed, the value of Burdock Blood Bitters cannot be overestimated, while as a cure for constipation, indigestion, liver disease, impure blood, sleeplessness, nervous and sick headache, it is the best that money can buy.

CITY CHIMES.

Now that the "boys in blue" are in our midst once more the Seamen's Friend Society has commenced in earnest the work of providing entertainment for the visitors. On Wednesday evening of last week a welcoming entertainment was given at the Sailors' Home. A musical and literary programme followed a sumptuous repast, and the sailors appeared to be delighted with the kind efforts of the friends who had provided the entertainment. The hall was filled, and one could not but be impressed with the evidences of the good work that is being carried on by the ladies and gentlemen who have the sailors' welfare at heart. The following day the younger members of the ships' crews were entertained at the Home from five till eight o'clock, special arrangements having been made by which the boys were permitted to remain on shore two hours beyond their regular time. The citizens of Halifax who are anxious to help in a good work will find in attending to the needs of the sailors a broad field for the exercise of philanthropic principles. Generous hands and loving hearts go far in extending a good influence over the brave mariners who sojourn with us during the summer months, and who, sad to say, meet only too many temptations in our city. The Home has a comfortable reading room, a well equipped lunch room, and is conveniently furnished throughout.

Since the summer has come and the ships are in, boating parties are becoming numerous. A more pleasant way of spending a calm summer evening than in pleasant company on our superb harbor can hardly be imagined. Our opportunities for indulging in the pleasant pastime of rowing or sailing are unlimited, and no visitor to our city should be allowed to leave us without having enjoyed the magnificent views to be obtained from a rail around Point Pleasant and up the Arm. Our harbor, the Basin and the Arm form one of the chief attractions of Nova Scotia as a summer resort.

With all the host of poets who unite in singing the praises of June, "the Queen month of the twelve," Halifaxians may raise their voices in extolling June 1892; so far as it has gone. Thursday of last week was our first warm day, and for the time to "keep cool" appeared to be everyone's chief end in life. After a cold, backward spring this forerunner of mid-summer weather took us slightly by surprise, reminded us forcibly of Oliver Wendell Holmes' graphic description of the hot season, when he says:

"The leaves on heat were all torn out
From every book in school."

and "Three new hotels warped inside out," etc. etc. However, we have been favored with typical June days and clear moonlight evenings this week, and are justified in anticipating the delightful weather which is characteristic of our Nova Scotia summer. The recent rains and subsequent warm sunny weather has had a magical effect on the flowers, trees and leaves, which cannot fail to be appreciated by all lovers of the beautiful.

The Torbett Concert Company, which has been performing in our Provincial towns for some weeks, gave very good entertainments in St. Mary's Hall Monday and Tuesday evenings. The Company is composed of several accomplished musicians and the programme performed was well worth hearing.

The concert given in Orpheus Hall on Tuesday evening by the Orpheus orchestra under the conductorship of Herr Heinrich Klugensfeld, assisted by Miss Madeleine Homer (soprano), Miss Gladys Tremaine (violin), and Herr Ernst Doering (violin) was a grand success. The musicians, who have acquitted themselves so creditably during the past winter on this occasion were fully up to the standard they have attained, and their work reflected credit on both master and pupils. The first two numbers by the orchestra have been given before, but this fact added to rather than detracted from the pleasure afforded by the excellent rendering of the selections. The selection from Carmen, given by the orchestra as number five of the well arranged programme, delighted the audience, as did also the waltz, "Southern Roses," a beautiful melody exceedingly well rendered. Miss Gladys Tremaine, who on this occasion made her debut on the Orpheus stage as a violin soloist, showed herself possessed of much talent. Her pleasing execution and evident ability spoke well for a successful future. Miss Tremaine received a hearty encore. Miss Madeleine Homer had two numbers, both of which were most artistically given, and the fair singer received enthusiastic encores, and in the first instance kindly responded with a bright Scotch ballad, but the continued applause accorded her second number was acknowledged with a bow only. Herr Doering's performances on the 'cello are too well known in Halifax musical circles to need much comment. They are always the same in one respect, perfectly delightful. "Cello solo by Herr Doering, accompanied by Frau Marianna Doering-Brauer," is a feature on the programme of each concert at which these clever musicians perform that is looked forward to by all who have once had the pleasure of listening to the wonderful strains of the 'cello. The marvellous sweetness and strength which characterizes the tones of this instrument are beautifully brought out under the skilful fingers of Herr Doering and completely charm all listeners. In response to a rapturous encore Herr Doering, after vainly endeavoring to satisfy the audience with bowing acknowledgments, kindly consented to again favor his hearers and played, "Bonnie Sweet Bessie." Frau Doering's accompaniments are admirable. The Norwegian melodies by the string orchestra were very enjoyable, the pathetic and joyous blending well and the "fiddlers" showing careful training in the use of their bows. The closing piece was a march, Mendelssohn's "Athalia," which called forth the full strength of the orchestra. The success of Herr Klugensfeld's efforts in training those under his charge has never been better evidenced than on Tuesday evening, and the degree of perfection attained by the Orpheus orchestra, which is largely due to the patient and persevering tuition given, is highly satisfactory.

The performances at the Lyceum Theatre have this week, as usual, had good houses, and the performances have given satisfaction to all who have attended. The Kine Brothers have continued in popular favor, and their original specialties, banjo duets, tricks, etc., take well with their audiences, and call forth loud applause. By special request Professor Semon re-engaged Messrs. Hasford & Rossiter for this week, and their singing act, which introduces several new songs, has formed one of the most pleasing features of an excellent programme. Miss Tutin, the bright little comedian who has recently closed a long and successful engagement in Boston, has quite charmed her Halifax admirers and her songs are well rendered. Messrs. McDonald & Franklin in their musical act play well their part, introducing solos on the Musette, Xylophone, Cornet, Banjo and several other musical instruments. Mr. Kelly in his burlesque songs and dances must not pass without comment. He contributes a large share to the success of the Lyceum entertainments, and Zera finds in him an efficient business manager as well as a favorite comedian. The laughable act which concludes the performance each evening, entitled Mr. and Mrs. Brown, has been a great success. Professor Semon's show is always up to the mark, and it is safe to say no one leaves the Lyceum Theatre with anticipations unrealized. The Saturday afternoon matinees afford an opportunity for the little folks to enjoy the fun, and are well attended.

The pupils of the Doering-Brauer Conservatory of Music are to give their second public concert on July 5th. Cello solos, cello quartette, piano solos and a cantata entitled, "The Ravens," make up a very attractive programme.

If you feel weak, tired and all run down, Hood's Sarsapilla is just what you need to build up strength and purify your blood.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE, SCHOOL & ARMY COACHING ESTABLISHMENT.

30 SALTER ST., HALIFAX, N. S.

HEAD MASTER—Mr. H. M. Bradford, M. A. (late scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, 21st Wrangler: Honors, Lond. Univ.)
RESIDENT ASSISTANTS—Mr. G. M. Acklorn, B.A. (Queen's College, Cambridge)
Mr. P. B. Mellish, B.A. (Exhibitioner of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.)

Private Tuition will be continued throughout the summer, both in the City and at the Cottages on the North-West Arm.

Holiday Classes are being formed, for the purpose of advancing boys in their weak subjects, and improving their general work during the long vacation.

A small number of resident pupils can be taken through the summer at the cottages on the Arm. Good boating, bathing and fishing. All boys in residence are taught to swim. For terms, etc., apply to the Head Master.