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HALIFAX, N. S., APRIL 22, 1892.

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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 death of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, ex-Premier of the Dominion of Canada, will be regretted alike by political friend and opponent. Mackenzie was a man of strong Scotch characteristics. He was at once an upright, honest and obstinate man, but throughout his long public life he proved himself a true patriot, a shrewd administrator and a kind friend. The ex-Premier leaves behind him an unsullied name and a creditable public record.

Not a few of the impolitic and remarkable speeches and acts of young Kaiser William may be condoned, now that it is known that for months an aching ear has kept him in such agony that no sleep has been obtained without the use of drugs. The many eminent surgeons who have attended him regret that, in this case, their skill avails nothing, as the chances are that the necessary operation will either prove fatal or permanently injure his brain. "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

The action of Mayor McPherson in refusing to take official cognizance of the accusations made against Charles G. Creelman, Assistant City Assessor, deserves universal commendation. British justice counts a man innocent until he is proved guilty, and, as the matter is now before the court, it would seem like kicking a man when he is down to hastily dismiss or suspend Mr. Creelman from office. If innocent, such action would be regretted; if guilty, official decapitation will follow as a matter of course.

Private O'Grady, of the 2nd Welsh Regiment, has "put his foot in it." On St. Patrick's Day this valiant son of Erin appeared on parade with a shamrock jauntily stuck in his Glengarry. His colonel, who naively states that he was not aware of the significance of the emblem, ordered him to remove so irregular a decoration. O'Grady refused, and was punished for his insubordination with forty-eight hours hard labor. The case, rather similar to the classical tempest in a tea-pot, is now before the British House of Commons.

The question, so often agitated, again arises as to which of the great commercial nations of the world shall possess the Sandwich Islands. When the great Nicaragua canal is completed these barren rocks, thrust up in mid-ocean, situated as they will be in the track of all shipping, will be a regular port-of-call, and an invaluable possession in case of war. Great Britain already has her mind made up for them, and they certainly would

greatly strengthen her maritime power. Germany and France also have a claim, but the contestant who seems to have "nine points" in its favor and the geographical right is the United States.

The proposed Nicaraguan canal has frightened away the last supporter of M. de Lesseps' canal through Panama. The New York Chamber of Commerce and such public-spirited men as Mr. Warner Miller and Andrew Carnegie avow themselves willing to aid the enterprise. The movement will be popular with both Congress and Senate. The chief fear is that a magnificent vista of government brooding will arise before the corporation who take the work in hand. The canal would be a boon to commerce—a protection to our seafaring brothers, who would be spared the long and often stormy voyage around the Horn—and revolutionize the railroad traffic of the Continent.

The American House of Representatives has broken the treaty of 1880 with China. That treaty provided for the freedom of all Chinese travellers, merchants and students, to come and go as they pleased to all parts of the United States. The bill now before the Senate excludes Chinese from the West for all time. The political considerations which, unfortunately, may have influenced the House of Representatives should not weigh with the Senate, and amendments to allow Celestials of the classes mentioned free entry, even though Chinese labor be excluded, should be made. Let us look well to our Canadian honor and hospitality when a similar question arises on our side of the line.

Look at it as we may, from the standpoints of necessity or expediency, the proposed increase of coal royalties in Nova Scotia is a direct blow aimed at one of our largest and most important industries. Supposing the increase to be legitimate, it means that the coal companies have to continue operations upon a very small margin of profit or that the wages of the colliers will have to be reduced. The government that leased these mines upon certain royalties for a term of years has no right during the life of such lease to increase these royalties, unless they are desirous of killing enterprise and hindering the development of the country. What guarantees have investors that new necessities will not cause a still further increase in the royalties.

From Moscow comes the wail of woe! In all the country districts of the south and east of Russia the severest sufferings are being endured. The virulent grippe and the famine-fever are finding ready victims in the hunger-stricken people. The Government is making a desperate, though delayed, effort for the benefit of the masses. Of the thirty million distressed inhabitants one-half are living on Government aid. In order to convey grain to the interior the railways for the past ten weeks have been closed to trade, and exist only to obey the will of the Czar. As a consequence the mills and factories needing coal are closed, and the trade of the cities is severely strjared—actually, instead of alleviating the destitute, new misery has been created.

There has been so much condescending palaver over "little Chili" of late that the public seem quite to have overlooked the important and characteristic business of the combative little republic. The nitrate fields of Chili (which, by the way, were coolly appropriated from Peru) are almost unequalled in the world. The barren regions near Iquique are especially rich in their stored treasures. The export of nitrate of soda, more commonly known as Chili salt-petre, for last year was no less than a million of tons. The salt-petre is used extensively in the manufacture of gun-powder, giant powder and kindred explosives, and in some localities it is found to act as an excellent fertilizer. The money value of last year's export is estimated at thirty-five millions of dollars. Let us speak patriotizingly of "little Chili" no longer.

A bill to abolish capital punishment is now before the N. Y. Legislature. This bill, so nearly passed two years ago, was amended so as to exclude death by hanging and to substitute the electric chair. Statistics are brought forward from various European nations to prove that the abolition, or practical disuse, of capital punishment has lessened the tendency to crime. It is to be hoped sincerely that the bill will pass in its entirety, and that a similar law may before long be enforced in Canada. Although the supporters of capital punishment claim that the lynchings of frontier life are a demonstration of the belief of the people in the death penalty, it is well to remember that the communities in which lynch-law is practiced are not the intelligent communities of the more settled regions. The conviction of the unexcited people should (gravely considered) be the potent weight with legislators.

In another note we refer to Inaudi, the mathematical phenomenon. It is but fair to state that his system of multiplying is not unique, as it has been practised for the past ten years in the Halifax School for the Blind, where the keenness of the pupils in arithmetic has often been commented upon by the press.

Unhappy Argentine can at least claim to be worth her salt. The 20,000 acres of *salinas* or salt beds on the Rio Negro, 22 miles from the sea coast, are now found to contain sheets of solid salt of from two to four inches in thickness. The salt district extends far inland to the foot of the Andes Mountains. Hitherto English salt has been imported into the Republic.

The wheel of fortune has turned. Long ago in 1832 Mr. A. Tennyson ventured to publish a song, beginning with the words—"There is no land like England," and of all his verse the critics declared this to be the most twaddling. Since its reappearance in the drama of "The Fouesters" it is spoken of as his best work, as the representative poem of its age, as the mature conception of manhood. Lord Tennyson can afford to smile.

It is very trying for Halifaxians to read in Montreal and other papers that "another case of yellow fever has developed in Halifax." The *Atlas* unfortunately did introduce this disease among the military, and a few cases were sent to the military hospital, but we seriously object to having it noised abroad that we are fever-stricken. It is far from being the case, and press correspondents should beware of conveying a false impression.

Among some recent English inventions is an oyster-cage, which it might not be unprofitable to introduce in our own Provinces. The cage, which lies on the bottom below the water, or is attached to floats above, is filled with trays in which are placed the luscious bivalves. Perfect security from water enemies is given by the gratings, and the difficulties of oyster fishing are much simplified by the ease with which the cage may be brought to the surface and the trays removed.

The question of Home Rule for India is agitating the British House of Commons. It is proposed to give more power to the native councils and to authorize the councils to hold a regular debate on the budget speech. Many difficulties stand in the light of these propositions, which are intended to pave the way for the whole system of colonial government. Of the 221 million native inhabitants but a million are fitted to use their franchise intelligently. The people of the five Provinces have little in common with one another, and without the abolishment of caste, a consummation hardly to be hoped for within the next half-dozen generations, the ballot would inevitably be a failure.

Lord Salisbury at Home, and Sir Evelyn Baung in Egypt, have together scored a diplomatic victory over the Khedive and that crafty potentate, the Sultan of Turkey. The Khedive persisted in officially defining the boundaries of Egypt so as to exclude Sinai Peninsula and part of the Red Sea territory. The *Arman* or official statement, after a week of strained diplomatic controversy, in which both France and Italy took part, has been suppressed. By his submission the Khedive has practically acknowledged his subjectiveness to the British authorities. It is not improbable that the skillful manoeuvring of the iron-clad men-of-war may have caused the Khedive's change of mind.

Judging from the Halifax Easter markets the proverbial Canadian hen has been doing a lively business during the past month. "Two dozen fresh eggs for a quarter" has been a very common window advertisement, creating a warm sensation about the cockles of our housekeepers' hearts. Two dozen fresh eggs for a quarter! and what does this mean? Simply that our farmers' good wives no longer hold parleys with the egg-buyers for the American market, and find it more profitable to barter their fresh eggs with the local shopkeepers for the one hundred and one necessities of the household. But while the farmers' wives suffer from a restricted market and the American breakfaster has to pay a duty upon his eggs, the public, especially in cities like Halifax, luxuriate in fresh eggs at moderate prices. Verily it is an ill wind that blows no one good.

Just at this season of twittering birds the *Irish Times* carefully records the folk-lore connected with the appearance of the feathered warblers. The robin, or "God-bird," as the peasants lovingly name it, is believed to have plucked a thorn from the Saviour's crown, which wounded its breast and caused the scarlet stain to appear. The noisy wren is ever in ill-repute for betraying the Lord by chattering in a clump of frieze near which he was concealed. The blackbird and thrush are wandering souls expiating the sins committed in the mortal body. The mag-pie, wag-tail and stone-chat are held in bad repute as being subjects of His Satanic Majesty. According to their number, crows are symbolic of good or ill-luck. The tender, low notes of the linnet and yellow-hammer are reminders of the sad souls still in Purgatory, while the bitter sounds the note of departure when the purged soul mounts to the perfect state. As the noisy English sparrows which frequent our streets are on excellent terms with the fairies, it will be as well not to disturb them. Our Acadian and Indian folk-lore is full of bird and animal tradition. Will not some student act the part of the patriot in collecting and preserving our many beautiful legends.

We Canadians are a loyal people and are not lacking in honor and respect to our gracious Queen. Still, it is not a little amusing to turn over the pages of the English illustrated papers and study the methods of catering to the general curiosity regarding the movements of the Royal Family. We find pictures of the Queen's arrival at Hyeres, of the personages to welcome her, of the rooms to be placed at her disposal, and of the very bed on which the limbs of royalty are to repose; but surely the climax of the ridiculous is reached when a full page picture is devoted to the donkey to be driven by Her Majesty. The sounding name of this honored quadruped is *Mdlle. Mignon Hee-haw*, and she, though but of slight proportions, is to drag about the averderpoisy representative of the House of Guelf.

The case of John Bull versus the progressive spirit which introduced the telephone in Great Britain, is remarkably illustrative of the conservatism of the Old World. According to British law, the telephone is synonymous with the telegraph, and, until a few years since, both services were under the control of the Post Office Department. As little use was being made of the telephone, several private companies obtained license to put up wires, etc. The result of this was that the financial returns of the telegraph offices were seriously interfered with by the upstart American invention. The House of Commons, before whom the complaint has been laid, has therefore decreed that no more telephone licenses shall be issued, and that the P. O. Department shall purchase a controlling interest in each telephone company now extant—a bit of brilliant legislation which fairly scintillates with coming quarrels over this high-handed interference with the freedom of the business community.

"La Nature" enthuses over the performances of Inaudi, the lightning calculator. His mental work has been tested by the French Academy of Science and pronounced genuine. Inaudi is an illiterate young fellow, twenty-five years of age, yet his mathematical prowess is astonishing the wise men of the century. His achievements consist of adding together in an instant several numbers of from eight to ten figures each—of subtracting numbers well up in the billions—of at once giving the sixth or seventh unit of any number—of solving mathematical problems of all varieties with a perfect ease—and of answering correctly such random questions as to what day the 11th of Jan., 1787, fell on. His skill in multiplying large numbers arises from the ingenious method of multiplying from left to right, a method which will be found both exact and speedy. After an hour's mental effort Inaudi will, if desired, repeat every number in the order which it has been given him during the examination.

The return of spring has brought with it a revival in business and a more hopeful, confident feeling throughout the Province. The winter of 1891 and 1892 will long be remembered in business circles throughout Nova Scotia. A stringent money market was followed closely by many failures, and these in turn alarmed the banks and caused even first-class paper to be eyed askance if not refused, while ordinary business paper went a-begging. Then followed more failures, more screwing of customers on the part of the banks, until a temporary financial stringency threatened to result in a financial panic. This disaster has fortunately been averted, and now with the bright spring weather reports come to us of a revival of business and a general awakening from the lethargic state of the winter. The banks too realize that a change has taken place, and now, having more money than they can well dispose of, they are prepared to accept business paper upon its merits, and the financial current no longer runs through the slough of despair. Had the stringency of the money market which has marked the past winter occurred in the month of October, with the whole winter before the business community, many a business wreck would have been thrown upon the shore; but now with the opening spring upon us, when all classes of the community can obtain remunerative work, business men take heart, enterprise seeks an outlet, banks become reasonable, and an era of prosperity opens up before the people. God bless the spring!

A very amusing incident ament that News Octopus, the Associated Press, has recently come to light in an American journal. It seems that the *New York Herald* published in full the Presidential Message of 1887 on the morning of the day it was sent to the Senate, and at last the mystery of the *Herald's* possession of that Message is solved. A rumor, quite without foundation, reached the agent of the Associated Press that the Message was already set up in type at the *Herald* office. As the Message was to be marketed only through the Associated Press its agent at once rushed to the *Herald* office to expostulate with the managing editor. This wideawake newspaper man, seeing his advantage, affirmed that nothing would change the *Herald's* course of action, and by his high and mighty demeanor aroused the agent to a state of exasperation. He departed to consult with the other members of the Associated Press as to the best way out of this unfortunate difficulty. Was it best to publish the Message at once, and by so doing break faith with the President, or was it more advisable to allow the *Herald* to achieve "a beat" with its supposedly stolen matter. Meanwhile the managing editor with a quiet chuckle, reserved space and workers for the Presidential Message, which, he judged, would arrive before long. Sure enough, at 1 o'clock that night the Message was wired to all subscribing papers, when the *Herald* only, being prepared to make use of the valuable matter, coming as it did without a word of announcement, at so late an hour, had space to set it up. This, perhaps, is the most long-headed newspaper deal on record.

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CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

A SOUL FOR HUMOR.

I passed her study door one day
As it stood just ajar;
And heard her laughing in a way
That sounded near and far;
Then, as she laughed still more and more,
I gently pushed the yielding door.

Before her lay a heavy book,
A book both thick and wide,
That had too dignified a look
A single joke to hide;
So I decided then to see
What book it was to cause such glee.

I'd often heard her criticize
And oftentimes debate
Authors of great and little size,
Of high and low estate,
And often she with scorn had cried,
"Printed humor I can't abide!"

So wily 'cross the room I passed,
Each creaking step I feared,
Till at her side I stood at last,
And o'er her shoulder peered—
A "Bradstreet's," with delight to see,
Opened to where I'm rated "Z."

It has been said that Queen Victoria is the only person now living who knew Sir Walter Scott personally.

A DEBT OF GRATITUDE.—"My boy," said the aged poet to the son of a lately deceased publisher, "I owe your father a debt I can never repay. He threw my first book into the waste basket!"

Somebody says, very truly, that many things are wrong if you feel ashamed of them the next day. But then it never is the next day while you are doing them. So that's rather a good guide.

OF GLASS TO SEE THROUGH.—Mike—Why do them false eyes be made of glass, now?

Pat—Shure, an' how else could they say throo 'em, ye thick head?

TWO VIEWS.

The optimist already sees the spring in vale and hill;
The pessimist looks round and finds the signs of winter still.

A GREAT MISTAKE.—Wife—What a fool I am!

Husband—What is the matter now?

Wife—I told Mrs. Gadder a secret this morning, and she is going to the sewing circle this afternoon.

ONLY FOR LENT.—"That odious Marie Harley has landed Jack Smithers at last." "Yes. Jack told me of his engagement last night." "When are they to be married?" "Oh, never. It's only a Lenten engagement. Jack thought he ought to do penance in some way."

A distinguished foreign diplomatist, a very genial and social being, soon after his arrival in London made the round of the sights, Madame Tussaud's among the number. "And what do you think of our waxworks?" said a friend. "Well," replied the General, "It strikes me as being very like an ordinary English party."

THE UNATTAINABLE.

Although we have much in our lives that is sweet,
There's something still wanting our joy to complete.
But the thing which we're certain would comfort and bless,
Alas! is the thing that we cannot possess.

HE TOOK LESS INTEREST IN DOGS.—"Ten thousand dollars for a dog!" he exclaimed as he looked up from his newspaper.

"Do you believe anyone ever paid any such price, Maria?"

"I'm sure I don't know, James," she returned, without stopping her needlework even for a moment. "Does the paper say that much was paid?"

"Yes, there's an article on valuable dogs, and it speaks of one that was sold for \$10,000. I don't believe it."

"It may be true, James," she said quietly. "Some of these blooded animals bring fancy prices, and there's no particular reason why the paper should lie about it."

"I know that, Maria; but just think of it—just try to grasp the magnitude of that sum in your weak, feminine mind. You don't seem to realize it. Ten thousand dollars for a dog! Why, Maria! That's more than I am worth!"

"I know it, James, but some are worth more than others."

She went calmly on with her sewing, while he fumed and sputtered for a moment and then dropped the subject, especially the weak feminine part of it.

There's a good deal of guarantee business in the store keeping of to-day. It's too excessive. Or too reluctant. Half the time it means nothing. Words—only words.

This offer to refund the money, or to pay a reward, is made under the hope that you won't want your money back, and that you won't claim the reward. Of course.

So, whoever is honest in making it, and works—not on his own reputation alone, but through the local dealer, whom you know, must have something he has faith in back of the guarantee. The business wouldn't stand a year without it.

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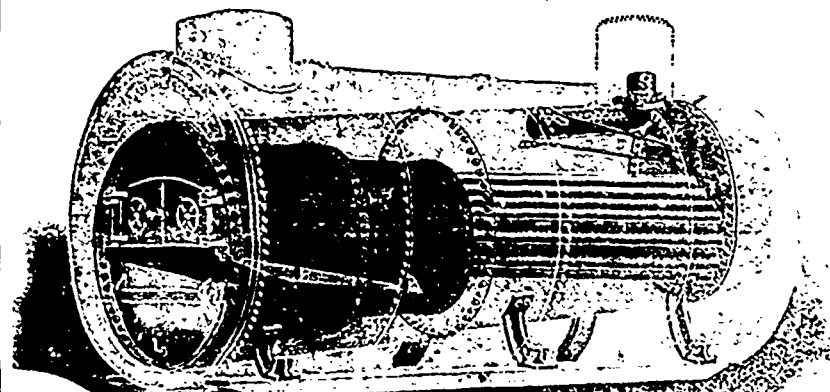
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MATTHEW R. KNIGHT, Benton, New Brunswick.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

DOMINION.—The adjournment of Parliament for the Easter holidays was extended for two additional days as a mark of respect to late Hon. Alexander McKenzie. A state funeral would have willingly been accorded the deceased ex-Premier, but this not having been the wish of Mr. McKenzie's family the Government sent its representatives in the persons of Hons. Thompson, Bowell and Patterson to attend the funeral. Parliament met again yesterday, and many are the surmises as to the probable length of the session. If the charges against Sir Adolph Caron are to be considered by a special committee of the House an adjournment before the end of May is scarcely possible.

LOCAL.—Among the parliamentary literature of the session, much interesting reading can be found. The report of Dr. Page, who as Provincial inspector has visited the poor houses and the places in which harmless lunatics are sheltered, is a very interesting document. Dr. Page has kept his eyes wide open, has recommended improvements and seen to it that the same were carried out. The report of Dr. Jacques, Superintendent of the Victoria General Hospital, is likewise an interesting publication. During the past year nearly one thousand patients have been under treatment, and the proportion between the patients from the Province generally and those from the city of Halifax is year by year changing as the hospital becomes better known throughout the country.

Mr. Laurence, M. P. for Colchester, has caused Mr. Thomas to be called to the Bar of the House to answer for certain assertions contained in a petition sent to a member of the Legislature. In this petition it is asserted that Mr. Laurence inspired the passage of certain Acts by which one or more of the officials of Truro were paid a larger sum than the Council had intended to be paid. Mayor Thomas appeared at the Bar of the House on Monday, but asked for time to consult with Counsel upon the matter.

The Government introduced a permissive Act styled "The Public Road Act of 1892." This Act proposes to leave the question of continuing the present system of statute labor upon the roads or substituting a money tax in lieu of the same, to be settled by the electors of each municipality. Upon this question more anon.

Mayor Thomas, of Truro, appeared at the Bar of the House on Wednesday. Having been refused the privilege of speaking by Counsel, the Mayor spoke in his own defence, denied the power of the House to deal with the matter, and confirmed the statements made in the petition before referred to. Mayor Thomas was then asked to withdraw, and a resolution in the form of a reprimand having been passed, the sergeant-at-arms was ordered to bring Mayor Thomas again to the Bar of the House, and the Speaker was instructed to read to him the resolution just passed. The sergeant-at-arms returned without the Mayor, the chief magistrate having been impelled to take the train for Truro. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mayor Thomas, and our readers may look for some amusing episodes yet to occur in this matter.

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 invigorates the liver.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The County Council met on Tuesday evening.

The Board of Works met on Monday afternoon.

Six lobster factories on the Gulf shore are preparing for immediate work.

The cable steamer *Mackay-Bennett* sailed on Saturday morning for St. Pierre and sea.

Reports from Cape Breton state that the ice is rapidly clearing from the harbors and coast.

The fast train of the W. & A. Railway will be put on as soon as the summer travel sets in.

The New Brunswick Legislature has passed an Act providing free education for the blind of that Province.

The P. E. I. House of Assembly has passed a bill for the abolition of the Legislative Council of that Province.

A tea-meeting, sale of fancy work and entertainment formed an agreeable combination last evening at St. Mark's Hall.

The palace ice rink at St. Catherines, Ont., fell a victim to the fire and last Friday night. Loss \$12,000 and insurance \$6,000.

Mr. L. D. Mitchell, of Maitland, is building a new hotel at that place, and hopes to have the work completed in the early part of the sportsmen's season.

Attractive dodgers setting forth the advantages of travelling via the Canada Atlantic Steamship Line have been circulated and will advertise this popular line of travel.

The announcement that the management of the Canada Pacific Railway is endeavoring to arrange with connecting lines for running a fast express train between Halifax and Boston is good news. It is to be hoped that the scheme will work.

We are having April minus the proverbial showers. Ex-Premier Mercier and Papsud have been arrested.

The store and dwelling of Messrs. Hardy Bros. at Molega. Queens Co., were burned to the ground on Friday night. The property and stock were insured.

The City Council met on Monday evening when much business was transacted. It was decided to place telephones in the offices of the City Collector, City Clerk and City Engineer.

A fire at Lanark, Ont., last week destroyed the premises and stock of the Clyde Milling Co. and a saw mill belonging to Messrs. A. Caldwell & Son. Total loss \$30,000; insurance \$6,000.

The following named were admitted to the bar at the Supreme Court on Monday:—Vincent J. Patch, James M. Davison, E. P. Allison, J. A. Whitford, Joseph McDonald and E. H. Fraser.

We note with pleasure that work is to be resumed on the ship railway at Amherst. The intention of the company is to have the line completed and a vessel transported over the route next fall.

The I. C. R. economising move still continues. Of the 440 employes whose services are to be dispensed with, about 180 have been discharged. Within the next week or two other trains will be cancelled.

The death of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, ex-Premier of the Dominion of Canada, which occurred in Toronto early last Sunday morning, is universally regretted. The funeral took place on Wednesday.

Assessor Creelman's counsel has decided to take the first case against the assessor to the Supreme Court under a writ of habeas corpus. The second case will be dealt with by the Supreme Criminal Court.

Rev. Dr. Saunders of this city is prepared to receive contributions towards the Russian famine relief fund. A benevolent body has handed Mr. Saunders \$20 to be forwarded to the American Consul at Windsor.

The Government of Quebec has received from Count Mercier a bill for \$2,000 for services rendered on the beet root commission while he was in Europe last year. This is surely what is commonly called "big cheek."

The St. John Gazette reports that the saw mills above and below the falls are all started on the season's work except Messrs. Purvis & Warner's mill on Strait shore. Messrs. Stetson, Cutler & Co's large mill at Indian-town commenced work again on Saturday.

Special services at St. Paul's Church will be held next Sunday afternoon in honor of the festival of St. George. Rev. Mr. Lamoine, rector of St. Mark's, will preach. Officers and members of St. George's Society will assemble at the Grand Parade at 3 15 o'clock.

The new Academy building at Amherst will be a valuable addition to the buildings of the town. It will be of brick, with basement up to four feet above the ground of Amherst red sand-stone, ashlar laid, rock face, and the trimmings will be of brown stone. The roofing will be of Canadian slate.

Building operations in Truro are brisk and many important improvements are being made. Among those who are putting up new buildings or having old ones remodelled are Messrs. Blanchard, Bentley & Co., Clark & Gunn, Bell & Co., M. T. McKay and others. We rejoice in Truro's prosperity.

Our Yarmouth friends are ahead. The Street Railway Company of that enterprising town have entered into a contract with the Edison Company to supply all the necessary equipment for an electric railway, and expect to have the line in operation by July 31st. The overhead or trolley system will be used.

The temperance education bill has been passed by the Legislature. In future our boys and girls will be intelligently taught the evils resulting from the use of alcoholic beverages and narcotics, and we sincerely hope the results may reach the high anticipations of those interested in the growth of temperance principles.

Auctioneer Shand held a sale of lots on Robie St. last Saturday afternoon which aroused a good deal of interest. Seven lots were sold, the prices obtained being nearly double the assessed value. There is quite a building boom in this section of the city and several fine houses are being erected on lots recently purchased.

It has been decided that it will be necessary in building a new lazaretto at Tracadie to change the site, as the present buildings are often reached by high tides. It is said that there is dry, elevated ground a few hundred yards from the present site, so that there should be no difficulty in providing more suitable grounds for the new hospital. There are at present 22 lepers in the lazaretto, 6 having been admitted during the past year.

The St. John Sun merits commendation for its handsome four page supplement issued on the 6th inst. This supplement is devoted to St. Stephens and Mill Town, N. B., and gives good illustrations with interesting descriptions of the scenery, fine residences, business houses, manufactories, etc. of these places. It is neatly printed on good paper and is well worthy of notice.

We wish to call attention to an article in another column of this issue setting forth the injustice of the "Substitution evil." It is a common occurrence for dealers in patent medicine, to induce their patrons to believe that some other preparation is equally as good as the article asked for. The proprietors of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been the victims to a large extent of this most unfair and unprincipled mode of business. Persons asking for a warranted medicine should scorn an offer of any substitute, and insist on obtaining the genuine article.

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



Mrs. Capt. P. H. LANE.

"They thought I must die."
"THE STRONGEST STATEMENTS COULD NOT TELL HALF IT HAS DONE FOR ME."
Hereditary Liver Trouble, ENLARGEMENT OF THE LIVER,

Diagnosed by the best Physicians, CURED.

WOMEN.—My father died of Consumption of the Liver, many in my family have died with the same disease, and a large part of the time for the past two years I have been very sick, no appetite, bowels alternating between Constipation and Diarrhea. Pains all over my body, and severe pains all through my Liver, so nervous I could not sleep nights, and in fact was much emaciated and run down. My Physician said I had Enlargement of the Liver.

The day before I commenced the use of SKODA'S REMEDIES, I had two different Physicians call upon me. People thought I must die. I had doctored so much and taken so many different kinds of patent medicines, without any benefit, that when SKODA'S DISCOVERY was brought to me, I threw away doctor's medicine, and began its use.

Soon I commenced to gain; my appetite increased; from being weak and feeble I began to grow stronger; bowels assumed a natural condition; sweet and refreshing sleep came to me nights; I began to increase rapidly in flesh.

I have now taken less than a full course (six bottles) of SKODA'S DISCOVERY, with SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS, and to-day I am strong, am able to do my own work. In fact, am well and happy. The strongest statement I could make would not tell half your wonderful Remedies have done for me.

Respectfully yours,
ROCKLAND, ME. Mrs. P. H. LANE.
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 GOOD YOU RECEIVE.
SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N.S.

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

The Truro condensed Milk Company are going into the manufacture of butter.

A small fire occurred on Tuesday evening in a shop on Buckingham St. occupied by Patrick Conuors. Little damage was done.

An investigation into the charges against Miss Bruce of Maynard St. school was held by the teachers' committee on Tuesday evening.

Quebec despatches state that navigation is open with light open ice inshore at Magdalens' and heavy open off St. Paul's, moving out.

The Board of Health met on Tuesday evening. The C. M. O. reported several cases of scarlet fever in the city and but one case of diphtheria. It is a matter for rejoicing that this dread scourge has apparently been exterminated from our city.

The Civic Elections take place on Wednesday next. The candidates are as follows:—For Mayor, Ald. M. E. Keefe and Ald. J. N. Lyons. Aldermen for Ward 1, Mr. Geoffry Morrow and ex-Ald. J. W. Ruhland; for Ward 2, Mr. W. B. Wallace, by acclamation; for Ward 3, Messrs. P. M. Duggan, E. W. O'Donnell and W. J. Stewart. For ward 4, Messrs. William O'Toole, William Grant and Andrew Hubley. For ward 5, Mr. Frank Elen, by acclamation. For ward 6, Mr. Saul Mosher, by acclamation.

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Hide Buyers, Butchers, Dairyemen.

Can always obtain highest prices and promptest returns by shipping direct to us. We are the largest dealers in Hides and Calfskins in Boston. Prompt replies to correspondence. Deal with Headquarters. Always address

J. T. MEADER & CO.,
281 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

THE LONDON DRUG STORE,
147 HOLLIS ST.

J. GODFREY SMITH, Dispensing Chemist, PROPRIETOR.

Agent for Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, etc.

"Nisbet's Cough Cure" cures a Cold.

"Nisbet's Milk of Cucumber" renders the skin smooth and beautiful.

"Nisbet's Cashmerine" an excellent Hair Dressing.

"Smith's Rose Tooth Powder" strengthens the gums and whitens the teeth.

Rheumatic Gout cured by using Church's Gout and Rheumatic Remedy.

The R. A. Tonic Phosphate, an invigorating "Pick-me-up"

TELEPHONE 153. Night Clerk on the premises

TRURO FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO.
TRURO, N. S.
MANUFACTURERS.

GOLD MINING MACHINERY A SPECIALTY.
Boilers and Engines, Stoves, Ship Castings and Ship Steering Wheels.

IMPROVED ROTARY SAW MILLS.
SHINGLE and LATH MACHINES.



BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.
 Within Two Minutes Walk of Post Office.
DUNCAN BROUSSARD, - Proprietor
 HALIFAX, N. S.
ICI ON PARLE FRANCOISE.

JOHN PATTERSON,
 Manufacturer of Steam Boilers,
 For Marine and Land Purp
Iron Ships Repaired.
 SHIP TANKS GIRDERS, SMOKE PIPES and all
 kinds SHEET IRON WORK.
 ESTIMATES given on application.
 488 UPPER WATER TREET, Halifax, N S

Ungar's Steam Laundry,
 62 & 64 GRANVILLE ST.

We have been in the Laundry Business
 over twenty years in New York and St.
 John, and have always given satisfaction.
 All parties entrusting their work to our
 care will be sure to be satisfied.

Goods called for and delivered free of
 extra charge. TELEPHONE 653.

MAX UNGAR,
 PROPRIETOR

JAS. A. GRAY,

Undertaker & Embalmer,

239-241 GRAFTON ST.

(Corner Jacob.)

HALIFAX.

TELEPHONE 619.

Fresh and Salted Beef, Vegetables,
 Mutton, Pork, Bread, &c.

J. A. LEAMAN & CO.

Wholesale & Retail Victuallers,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

CANNED GOODS, BOLOGNAS, & C.

6 to 10 Bedford Row,

ESTABLISHED 1864

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ONTARIO GLOVE WORKS,
 Brockville, Ont., Canada.

JAMES HALL & CO.

Manufacturers of Gloves, Mitts & Moccasins
 In all the latest Styles, and from the
VERY BEST MATERIALS.

Our Celebrated INDIAN TAN, OIL TAN and
 COLORED BUCK GOODS, as well as
 OIL-FINISHED SARANAS CALF.

Are made from Stock of our own Dressing

Our Travellers are out with 1892 Samples,
 which represents the favorite lines required
 by THE TRADE.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

CANADA ATLANTIC LINE

Fastest Route to BOSTON.

ONLY ONE NIGHT AT SEA.

THE FAVORITE

S. S. Halifax,

S. ROWLAND HILL, Commander,

Sails from HALIFAX TO BOSTON,

WEDNESDAY, April 27,

At 8 o'clock, a. m., and every WEDNESDAY
 following. Returning FROM BOSTON every
 SATURDAY at Noon.

Passengers arriving by train Tuesday evening
 can go directly on board steamer.
 Through tickets for sale at all Stations on Inter-
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For further particulars, apply to

H. L. CHIPMAN, Agent,

NOBLE'S WHARF.

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Or **RICHARDSON & BARNARD,**

Savannah Pier, 20 Atlantic Avenue,
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ARE YOU A CRITIC?

THEN VISIT THE

LONDON DRUG STORE, 147 Hollis Street

and your superior judgment will lead you to
 purchase

- A Bottle of Choice Perfumery,
- A Manicure Set,
- A Glove and Handkerchief Set,
- A Brush and Comb Set,
- A Shaving Set, &c.,
- A Pair of Spectacles, in Gold Frames for your
 mother-in-law and
- A Bottle of Nisbet's Cocoa Cough Cure, to stop
 that Hacking Cough; prepared by

J. GODFREY SMITH, Dispensing Chemist,

Agent for Pebble Spectacles, Opera Glasses,
 Botanical and Miner's Glasses.
 Night Clerk on the Premises. Telephone 813.

**THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
 LOTTERY.**

BI-MONTHLY DRAWINGS IN 1892

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 7 and 20 January | 6 and 20 July |
| 3 and 17 February | 3 and 17 August |
| 2 and 16 March | 7 and 21 September |
| 6 and 20 April | 5 and 19 October |
| 4 and 18 May | 2 and 16 November |
| 1 and 15 June | 7 and 21 December |

3134 Prizes Worth \$52,740.
Capital Prize worth \$15,000.

TICKET, - - - - \$1.00

QUARTER TICKET - - - 25c.

ASK FOR CIRCULARS

List of Prizes.

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------|-------------|
| 1 Prize worth 15,000 | ..... | \$15,000 00 |
| 1 " " 5,000 | ..... | 5,000 00 |
| 1 " " 2,500 | ..... | 2,500 00 |
| 1 " " 1,250 | ..... | 1,250 00 |
| 2 Prizes | ..... | 1,000 00 |
| 5 " " 250 | ..... | 1,250 00 |
| 25 " " 50 | ..... | 1,250 00 |
| 100 " " 25 | ..... | 2,500 00 |
| 200 " " 15 | ..... | 3,000 00 |
| 500 " " 10 | ..... | 5,000 00 |
| APPROXIMATION PRIZES. | | |
| 100 " " 25 | ..... | 2,500 00 |
| 100 " " 15 | ..... | 1,500 00 |
| 100 " " 10 | ..... | 1,000 00 |
| 999 " " 5 | ..... | 4,995 00 |
| 999 " " 5 | ..... | 4,995 00 |

3134 Prizes worth \$52,74 000
S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager,
 81 St. James St., Montreal, Canada.

" BECAUSE."

It is not because your heart is mine only,
 Mine, alone;
 It is not because you choose me weak and lonely,
 For your own;
 Not because the earth is fairer, and the skies
 Spread above you,
 And more radiant for the shining of your eyes—
 That I love you.
 It is not because the world's perplexed meaning
 Grows more clear,
 And the parapets of heaven with angels leaning
 Seems more near,
 And nature sings of praise with all her voices
 Since you spoke,
 Since within my silent heart, that now rejoices,
 Love awoke.
 Nay, not even because your hand holds heart and life,
 At your will
 Soothing, hushing all its discord, making strife
 Calm and still.
 Teaching Trust to fold her wings, nor ever roam
 From her nest.
 Teaching Love that her surest, safest home
 Must be Rest.
 But because this human Love, tho' true and sweet—
 Yours and mine—
 Has been sent by Love more tender and complete,
 More divine;
 That it leads our hearts to rest at last in Heaven,
 Far above you,
 Do I take as a gift that God has given—
 And I love you.

—Adelaide Anne Proctor

BOOK GOSSIP.

OF INTEREST TO MUSIC LOVERS.—*Brainard's Musical World* for April
 is an "Easter Holiday Number," full of beautiful new music and interesting
 reading matter. It contains three new piano pieces: "The First Kiss,"
 an elegant Gavotte by Wm. Schlueter; the celebrated "Serenata," by
 Moszkowski, and "Remembrance of Happy Days," a charming piece by
 Richard Ferber. Also an exquisite new cradle song by Ferber, "Oh,
 Lullaby my Baby." The music in this number is alone worth \$2.00.
 Mailed post-paid for 15 cents in stamps. Published monthly at \$1 50 per
 year.

The Musicians' Guide (Spring edition 1892) contains, besides 213 pages
 of musical information, biographies of 150 musicians, with 25 portraits, a
 "Teachers' Guide" and other valuable features, three new songs: "My
 Kathleen's Coming Back," "Last Night" and "That is Love," and two piano
 pieces: "Sounds from the Ballroom" and "Stolen Kisses"—Gavotte.
 Mailed free for eight two-cent stamps, or the *World and Guide*, containing
 the above nine songs and pieces, mailed for twelve two-cent stamps.
 Address, The S. Brainard's Sons Co., Chicago, Ill.

Worthington Co., 747 Broadway, New York, announce for immediate
 publication as No. 13 in the Rose Library: "Felix Lazberg's Expiation,"
 by Ossip Schubin, author of "Asbein," the great musical novel; translated
 by Elise L. Lathrop. The new novel from the pen of Ossip Schubin, the
 leading novelist of his country, is unquestionably the most interesting of
 recent publications. The scene of this powerful story is laid in Vienna,
 and describes a gifted, handsome young man of good family, splendid
 attainments and high purposes. All his good intentions, however, are
 brought to naught by a sudden wave of passion—his overpowering love for
 the beautiful Spanish dancer, *Juanita*, the reigning queen of the ballet,
 the adored of the *jeunesse doree*. Great sorrow comes upon him later on in life,
 after his marriage to a charming but rather frivolous young lady, as a con-
 sequence to his former great passion and to one act of guilt done in a
 moment of weakness. It is a story wonderfully well told, profoundly
 interesting, full of clever observations and presenting dazzling pictures of
 society life in the city on the beautiful blue Danube. 1 vol., 12 mo., cloth,
 \$1.00; paper, 50 cents.

In an article on "Evolution in Folk-Lore," to be published in the
Popular Science Monthly for May, Mr. David Dwight Wells gives two
 versions of a negro legend nearly a century apart in time which show the
 alterations produced in the tale by the change from free life in Africa to
 slave life in America. Both admirers and critics of Spencer will be
 interested in the paper on "Herbert Spencer and the Synthetic Philosophy"
 in this May number. The writer, Mr. William H. Hudson, was formerly
 private secretary to Mr. Spencer, and gives an insight into the process by
 which his philosophic thought unfolded. The paper contains also a true
 statement of the relation between the work of Darwin and that of Spencer.

The Season for May, just out, contains now designs for ladies' and
 children's garments of every kind, all in seasonable and practical designs,
 suitable for every occasion. This is one of the greatest specialties of *The
 Season*. Every lady who secures one of these journals can always find
 among its illustrations something beautiful and new in design, and fitted for
 making up garments, either for home or street wear, from the plainest
 morning gown to one for the most ceremonious occasion. On plate 925 two
 exquisite dinner toilettes are shown, both alike beautiful, yet entirely unlike
 in design; they have only to be seen to be appreciated. On plate 927 two
 promenade suits that are very beautiful and new, both in make and com-
 bination of materials. This *May Season* contains three colored plates; one
 hundred and seventy-five illustrations of new designs in dress and needle-
 work; seven embroidery designs; initial letters, and alphabet with plain
 illustrations of separate stitches and joinings, with descriptions of every
 detail, thus making it easy to reproduce any illustration published. The
 wraps, gowns and different head coverings are light, and with a view to the
 greatest comfort for the warm season. Children's garments in the pretty soft

woollens and muslins will commend themselves to all mothers who desire to combine beauty and ease for their little ones. *The Season* is sold at such reasonable figures as to bring it within the means of every one, and is always one of the best fashion books to be found in the market. Yearly subscription, \$3.50; single number, 30 cents. The International News Company, 83 and 85 Duane Street, New York.

MRS. SLICK SCOLDS AND SINGS.

Well, said Mrs. Slick, I've heard tell on persons as think adeal of themselves, but this beats me. Why, here's a gal by the name of Boom-de-ay who's seingin' and ashoutin' about herself without a speck of modesty. It's shockin' to think on it; why, Miss Ta-ra-ra must be a nobody or she'd be somethin'. I reckon she never had the fever or ague or she wouldn't be atellin' how she warn't too hot nor too cold.

They say she hussy goes asingin' about round London, and that crowds of folks go to hear her shoutin' her own praises. Says I, "Sal, my girl, she's a French woman, that one is, but I reckon the Boom-de-ays haint blue-blooded or we'd have met 'em in Paris."

Yes, I uset to sing, but my voice is a little cracked. Let me see, I have it now: Sol-fa-sol-do-sol-mè, mè-ro-mò sol-mè-do. Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-ay.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

James P. Mitchell, one of the large lumber operators of Nova Scotia, will put in 2,000,000 feet on the Port Medway waters this season, and the Round Hill Co., operating on the Paradise waters, will receive an almost equal quantity.—*Canadian Lumberman*.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—C. E. Murray had a crew at work during the week, preparing foundations for the Kingsclear creamery. The contract has been taken by William Kilburn and the work of construction will go on at once. The building is to be thirty by thirty-six feet and two storeys high. It will be well made in every particular and it is believed that the right man has the job.

A late meeting of the directors of the Stanley dairying association, held in Dr. Moore's office, shows that as in other localities there are farmers who are not assured of making the manufacture of cheese in this province a success. A committee was appointed to determine the number of cows that would be guaranteed and till this committee report there will be no further progress in the erection of a building.—*Fredericton Herald*.

THE TWO NEW BRIDGES.—The Dominion Bridge company, being the lowest tenderers, have obtained the contract for placing a new iron bridge across the Petitcodiac River at Salisbury. The work is to be completed by Dominion Day. A ferry is now re-established at Salisbury under the Messrs. Beck and is quite a public convenience.

Work will now rapidly be pushed on the Moncton bridge. The framework of the spans is well advanced towards readiness for erection. The work of strengthening and improving the bridge will be much more extensive than is generally supposed. The bridge may be classed as a new one when finished.—*Transcript*.

Vansickle & Bro., of Barrie, Ont., are getting out this winter 2,000,000 feet of timber, consisting of pine, basswood, soft elm, black and white ash and red oak, and expect to start their mill early this month.—*Canada Lumberman*.

It is reported that a butter factory is to be started early in the spring somewhere in the vicinity of the I. C. R. station at Amherst. A young man by the name of Greleigh, well-known as an excellent cheese maker, is now at the government experimental farm near Ingersoll, Ontario, studying the art of butter making, and will be sufficiently acquainted with his work to have charge.

A new industry in the way of a hat factory was started a short time since at Brookville, Digby county, by Joseph Saulnier. All the hats as yet manufactured have been disposed in Digby, Yarmouth and Shelburne counties and Mr. Saulnier finds business steadily increasing.

Workmen are busily engaged for the past week fitting up Cummings' furniture factory building for the new flour milling company. We understand they intend rushing matters, and will be ready for orders in a few weeks.—*Eastern Chronicle*.

The *St. Croix Courier* says:—"Five carloads of the product of the St. Croix soap manufacturing company left the station here yesterday—two for Montreal, one for Toronto, one for St. John and one for Halifax. Notwithstanding the many increases made from time to time in their producing power, the company find their capacity none too great for the steadily improving demand for the excellent goods they turn out."

Mr. Fred Morrow intends to do a big lobster business this season. He is having his factory on Stone's wharf repaired and put in readiness for the summer's work.—*Charlottetown Patriot*.

FRASERVILLE.—A new shipyard has been started here. Oliver Allen & Co., of this place, have got out the timbers for a vessel of about 95 tons register, and have commenced work in their yard this week.

Joshua Welch has his rotary mill set up at the place where Munro had his mill, and will saw about 200,000 feet of lumber there. Mr. Welch is now shipping the deals that he sawed last winter, and which are piled on the Grant front. He is running them down the bank in a chute and loading them in vessels to go to West Bay. He has about 400,000 feet to ship before he starts his mill again.—*Cumberland Leader*.

Here's a man's idea of what the perfect woman should be for some sweet girl to cut out and paste in her scrap book:—First of all, because he is a man, he insists that the perfect woman should always be well dressed, in as much taste as the silly fashion of the day will allow, and in such a way as to set off her beauty when she is young and to make her seem still beautiful when she is past her youth, and to hide the ravages of time when she is old. Next, she must know something about art of all kinds—art in painting, sculpture, poetry, literature, music, and must have trained her eye so that she knows good work, and is not carried away with shams and humbugs. Above all, she must be sympathetic, and not talk so as to show how clever she is, but to bring out the best points of the man she is talking to. She must be intelligent and gracious, as well as sympathetic, and always a woman's woman of whom other women think and speak well. She must love everything that is coarse and ugly.

And the man, who has set forth this comprehensive little gospel of womanhood, is none other than Walter Besant. Ruskin gives dressing, also, as one of the three cardinal virtues which every womanly woman must possess, and says that women should always dress beautifully, not finely, unless on occasion, and then very finely and beautifully too.

It would appear that, in the consideration of refined men, true women are queens of the realm by right divine, and lose something of their high prerogative when their robes of state are shabby and crumbled.—*Selected*.



Rev. James P. Stone
of Lower Cabot, Vt., formerly of
Dalton, N. H.

A Faithful Pastor

Is held in high esteem by his people, and his opinion upon temporal as well as spiritual matters is valued greatly. The following is from a clergyman long influential in New England, now spending well earned rest in Cabot, Vt.: "C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla in our family for many years past, with great benefit. We have, with confidence, recommended it to others for their various ailments, almost all of whom have certified to great benefit by its use. We can

Honestly and Cheerfully

recommend it as the best blood purifier we have ever tried. We have used others, but none with the beneficial effects of Hood's. Also, we deem Hood's Pills and Olive Ointment invaluable. Mrs. Stone says she cannot do without them." REV. J. P. STONE.

Better than Gold

Mr. Geo. T. Clapp, of Eastondale, Mass., says: "I am 82 years of age, and for 30 years have suffered with running sores on one of my legs. A few years ago I had two toes amputated, physicians saying I was suffering from gangrene and had but

A Short Time to Live

Eight months ago as a neighbor urged me, I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. The whole lower part of my leg and foot was a running sore, but it has almost completely healed and I can truthfully say that I am in better health than I have been for many years. I have taken no other medicine and consider that I owe all my improvement to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It is better than gold." "I cheerfully verify the above statement of Mr. Clapp, whom I have known 30 years." J. M. HOWARD, Druggist, Eastondale, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable.

THE BEST FENCE

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



PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Synopsis of "The General Mining Act,"
Chapter 18, 54th Victoria.

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

GOLD AND SILVER.

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

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

Royalty on Gold and Silver, 2½ per cent.

MINES, OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.

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

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

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

LEASES are given for 20 years, and renewable to 80 years, at annual rental of \$50 for square mile. The Surveyor General, 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 2,352 lbs.

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

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

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

L. J. TWEEDIE,

Surveyor General.

COMMERCIAL.

No important change has occurred in the general aspect of business affairs during the past week, but the general volume of trade has on the whole been smaller than was expected. Still, confidence in the future appears to be unshaken.

Toronto has taken the lead in the matter of urging a new Insolvency Act for this Dominion, and the Financial Committee of its Board of Trade is bestowing a great deal of time in framing the draft of one. If it should be too late to have it passed by the Dominion Parliament at the current session, an endeavor will be made, we are assured, to have it at least introduced and to have discussion upon it postponed until the session of 1893. This delay may be serviceable, as it will enable the country to criticize the proposed bill and to propose any alterations that careful study may suggest to be desirable.

The *Merchant*, of Toronto, outlines the bill that is in process of preparation as follows:—

"The proposed new measure deprives the insolvent of the right to assign his estate, except on demand of creditors for \$500, but no such demand being made—based on the failure of the trader to meet his liabilities as they become due—he can assign to the sheriff, who acts as temporary guardian of the estate, and convenes a meeting of creditors, when an assignee is appointed, the guardian being incapable of filling that office. If after five days from service of such demand the debtor has not assigned as mentioned, he is declared (subject to the judge's approval) to have committed an act of bankruptcy, and a creditor for \$200 or more may take out a writ of attachment, under which the guardian attaches his estate. Other acts of bankruptcy—following those laid down in the Act of 1875—are prescribed, the tendency of the Act in this respect being to secure to creditors a direct and quiet means of securing control of a defaulting trader's estate and transferring it to the nominees of creditors for liquidation. To ensure compliance with the law, assignees are required to deposit \$10,000 security with the Government at Ottawa. The assignee's fees are fixed by the creditors, subject to revision by the judge of the county court on application of any creditor.

The position of landlords where a lease has become forfeited under its terms in case of insolvency is altered in an important particular. If the landlord claims the forfeiture he must pay for substantial improvements made by the tenant. The lien of the landlord is restricted to six months' rent.

In dealing with securities held by creditors the old rule of allowing creditors ten per cent. advance on their valuation if the securities are taken over by the estate is done away with. These may now be taken over at the exact valuation put upon them, but that value must be paid to the creditors before any dividends are declared, and not, as under the old Act, when the estate had realized on such securities.

The old rule in regard to wages is abandoned, and the rule contained in the Ontario Act adopted. The clause regulating the sale of book debts under the Act of 1875 is altered, creditors having power to deal in this matter as they wish, without the old restriction, that (save in *en bloc* sales of estates) an effort should be made to collect them before they are sold.

The suggestion that stocks of merchandise be sold by auction in lots not less in value than \$100, or more than \$300, was discussed at length. This question has called for a great deal of discussion in the press for many years. It was urged that sales of bankrupt stocks by speculators destroyed the trade of men who strove to pay their debts in full, and demoralized the retail business; that dividing up stocks in the way indicated would be the least harmful way of disposing of them, the lots being too large for consumers to buy, and within the means of most storekeepers; and that this plan would prevent insolvents who failed to get a settlement with their creditors buying in their stocks in their wife's name.

The proposal mentioned was not on the whole considered proper for adoption, and this vexed question is left unsolved. Very many further alterations of the old law have been made."

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & Co., New York. April 16, 1892.—"The approach of the Easter holidays has tended to restrict operations during the week both here and in London. So also has the uncertainty respecting Richmond Terminal affairs. As soon as these hindrances are out of the way, we look for an active and improving market; for both natural and speculative forces are arranging themselves towards just such a course.

The market has been subjected to a fair test of its strength during the past few weeks of reaction, the 'bears' having had a free fling at it and the outside public having almost forsaken it; and yet it has throughout showed a force of resistance which demonstrates that it has a solid bottom. This strength is the more remarkable considering the very large amount of securities that has been steadily flowing in upon us from Europe, amounting to probably considerably over one hundred millions in value within the last twelve months; and also considering the disappointment of the common expectation that our large crops would bring us correspondingly large imports of gold. The forces that have been employed to break the market have manifestly exhausted their vitality, and affairs have reached a position in which a recovery in prices seems to be naturally in order.

The defeat of free coinage of silver and the probability that in the future silver will either be protected under an international compact, or will be rendered innocuous by reducing or stopping its coinage in the absence of such an agreement, is becoming more and more regarded as of the first importance as a factor in the future value of investments. It saves the country from the worst form of bad faith that could afflict the credit of a nation, and demonstrates to the world that though our political institutions may admit of temporary crazes of popular opinion, yet we can always

depend safely upon the sober second thought of our people. There can be no doubt that, of the large amount of our securities returned from Europe, a very considerable part was sent as the result of apprehension that they might become payable in depreciated silver and from a fear that the prosperity of the United States might be seriously retarded by the threatened insane policy of unconditional free coinage. Now, that Europe sees a reasonable assurance that this danger has been averted, it is reasonable to expect a return of the demand for our investments which has been withheld for twelve or eighteen months. Since the Baring commotion, the creation of home enterprises in Great Britain and Germany has almost ceased, and it is therefore to be expected that in both countries there will be a disposition to put the current earnings of the people into the issues of other countries. Already such a tendency is very apparent, in the case of England, in her recent steady purchases of stocks and bonds at this centre.

We are now through with the usual transfers of cash for effecting the April settlements, and the money market has settled into a condition of ease that is not likely to be disturbed until next August. Also, there are reasons for supposing that the ease may continue well into or through the fall months; for at all the financial centres of the country, the accumulation of money in the banks is unusually large, while the coinage of silver keeps up a constantly increasing inflation of the currency, and the lowness of prices reduces the requirements for money. At the same time, the railroad interest is getting into a more consolidated and harmonious condition, its weak spots are being repaired—though in some cases with "untempered mortar"—and its revenues are steadily increasing. It is circumstances such as these that encourage the speculative spirit and stimulate the buying of securities for the temporary employment of idle funds; and we look for the effects of these factors from this time forward through the summer months in a rise of prices in good securities generally. It would seem likely that the condition of the European money markets may also foster a renewal of speculation. The amount of specie in the six great national banks averages 8 per cent above the amount held a year ago, and the rate for money in the open market at London is 1 to 1½ per cent, at Berlin and Paris 1½ per cent, and at Frankfurt 1½ per cent. These facts forecast some sort of effort to find employment for money, even though it be nothing more than 'swapping pennies.'

In view of the forementioned considerations, we regard the present situation as favorable to the buying of good active stocks."

DRY GOODS.—Business continues pretty much the same as it was at our last writing—the city trade being moderately active and orders from travellers coming in freely. Reports from the country seem to assure a very good spring trade. Prices are unchanged, but are firm all round. The project of the cotton goods combine to force up figures has so far failed to materialise, probably because the low price of the raw product has put outside competitors in a position to neutralise the proposed extortionate advance. Remittances, we are happy to note, show a decided improvement.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The conditions in iron are unchanged, and our remarks last week apply fully to-day. Pig and bar iron are dull and quiet. Tin, terno and Canada plates are essentially the same. A London despatch quotes:—"Tin, spot, at £90 17s. 6d.; three months futures at £91 2s. 6d.; market steady. Copper, spot, at £15 17s. 6d.; futures at £16 10s.; market quiet. Scotch warrants at 40s. 10d. Soft Spanish lead at £10 12s. 6d.; do. English do. £10 17s. 6d. Selected copper £50 10s. Silesian spelter at £22 10s. Hallet's antimony £46; other brands at £45."

BREADSTUFFS.—With no outlet except the small demand on spot, and that solely for immediate consumptive requirements, flour in this market continues dull and heavy. Prices are nominal, but concessions would certainly be made if an order was to the fore. Oatmeal moves in a limited way and is decidedly weak. Feed is brisk compared with other lines, owing to there being some demand for bran and shorts, but prices are the same. Beerbohm's cable reports wheat firmer, held higher; corn steady. In Chicago, owing to favorable reports of continental crops, wheat has ruled weak. Corn followed wheat and was very dull. Oats were dull and easier. In New York wheat re-acted and declined 1½c. to 2½c. At St. Louis wheat was steady but dull. In other American centres the grain trade has ruled quiet.

PROVISIONS.—There has been a better enquiry for provisions, and dealers are somewhat firmer in their ideas, but the movement still continues to be small. In Liverpool the market made a slight advance in pork and lard, but bacon and tallow showed no change. In Chicago pork was weak on account of a sluggish demand, but prices remained nominally without alteration. The hog market was stronger, owing to reduced receipts. The cattle and sheep markets were steady.

BUTTER.—The demand for butter does not move out of its small jobbing dimensions, and the feeling continues heavy. Prices in this market are barely sustained. New butter has not begun to come forward in respectable quantities, and old stock has no attractions for consumers. Some lots from Montreal are being offered, but buyers are indifferent. The railway and coasting schooners bring a little in from eastern points, but it is mostly of mixed qualities and is hard to sell. As a rule butter is 3c. to 4c. lower in this market than it was a week ago. A Montreal report quotes:—"Creamery 20c. to 22c.; townships dairy 18c. to 20c.; Morrisburg and Brockville 18c. to 19c.; western dairy 16c. to 17c." A London correspondent writes:—"Butter has been quiet this week, and a further reduction has been made in some cases, French dropping 4s. on Monday. But it is thought prices will remain about as they are for the present before Easter: and although the hot weather which has set in at time of writing militates against strong demand, the necessities of the time will probably balance things, and give agents a chance with the opening of the month. Colonials have been absent from the arrival list this week, and stock has been sold down to 84s.,

the highest price for choice descriptions being 112s. Only a few more consignments from New Zealand remain to arrive. The amount we have received thence this season is over four thousand tons, and it is said we are to get double that next winter. American and Canadian are scarce, and have sold up to 100s. for finest, 75s. to 84s. for medium lots, the bulk of the business being in the vicinity of 78s. for factories. Finest American creamery at Bristol has reached 110s. to 112s., secondary 103s. to 106s."

CHEESE.—Locally there is nothing new to report in cheese. The supply is small, but there is little or no consumptive demand, so that the market here is dull and uninteresting. The public cheese cable has declined another 6d., to 56s. This is 4s. below its highest level of April, 1891, and if it is a reliable criterion, does not point to such a brisk opening for the new season as was expected. In fact this steady decline of the public is not reassuring, and if any of our exporters have not got rid of their interest in stock on the other side by this time the record of their season's profits will probably have to be readjusted. A London letter says:—"Heavy arrivals of Dutch cheese (10,238 pkgs. into London) have contributed to the dullness of the market, consumption having fallen off in consequence of the weather, and buyers holding back in view of the firmness of sellers who demand firm prices. Canadian is quoted 61s. to 62s. for finest white Septembers, 60s. for colored; but holders, in view of the new make, fear a depreciation, and are willing in some instances to concede 1s. or even 2s. Dutch is quoted from 62s. for Edams right down to 30s. for factories, most of the product being poor stuff indeed. New Zealand 46s. to 56s. per cwt."

Eggs continue to be in very large supply and prices are weak, though producers and receivers try to keep figures up as well as they can. This is, however, hard work, and buyers practically command the situation. Business is barely fair, the grocers being pretty well stocked up. In London the supply of some selections having fallen off, eggs have advanced 3d. to 6d. per long hundred, and a clearance has been made. In Liverpool there have been rather free arrivals of Irish, but demand has been good and prices have held up.

APPLES.—In this market no change has occurred in respect to apples. The reserve stocks are about exhausted, but the demand is, to say the least, decidedly "languid." A writer in London reports:—"Apples have been a slightly easier market this week. No Canadians have arrived, but some shattered Americans, mostly Russetts, sold for all they were worth—from 7s. 3d. to 15s. 6d., a few, the pick of the lot, fetching 19s. The Tasmanians will be here about the end of this month, but their advent will scarcely affect the price of Canadians if they continue to arrive in good condition to the close of the season. The fad for fancy prices on South African fruit still continues, and some apples thence sold at Covent Garden this week at an equivalent of 3½d. per apple. This looks extravagant, but what is it in comparison with 30s. a dozen for peaches from the Cape Colony, and 18s. a pound for strawberries? There are some purchasers in London for out-of-the-way delicacies at absolutely any figure."

DRIED FRUITS have continued to be fairly active as is usual at this season which forms the interim between the green fruit of 1891 and that of 1892. Some demand from both city and country retailers is reported and stocks in first hands have been well reduced.

SUGAR.—There is very little to report in any of the sugar markets, there being no activity in either raw or refined. The London market is cabled as quiet but steady; beet firsts are back again at 23s. 1½d. for April and 13s. 3d. for May. New York is steady but inactive with refined at 4½c. Our local market shows but little if any change in any way, prices remaining steady.

TEA.—The market has again been quiet this week, and the little activity observed last week has quite disappeared, while the few sales that have been effected were of a merely jobbing character.

COFFEE.—There is nothing special to report in coffee this week, local trade being of a decidedly hand-to-mouth character with prices ruling about the same as last week. The political news from Brazil has caused a rather stronger feeling at Havre for Rio and Santos coffee, but it does not seem to have had any effect on the New York market as regards spot coffee, although it has sent futures up 15 to 30 points. In mild grades there is nothing to report, prices remaining the same as last week, and as roasters in New York laid in large stocks before the duty was imposed, there is not much doing. The London market does not show any feature of special interest.

FISH.—It is merely rehashing the stale, old story to speak of the local fish trade. The business is practically nil. Though the weather has been good the lack of available bait prevents most of our fishermen from "trying their luck" upon the "briny." Consequently the receipts are small, but in the absence of any demand that fact has no appreciable effect on prices, which remain about the same that they have for some months. Halifax seems to have ceased in a great measure to be a fishing centre. Where the fault, if any exists, lies it is hard to define, but it is nevertheless true that our fishing interests are not a tithe of what they once were. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, April 20—"There has been a general rush to get quit of green cod, and sales have been made at very low prices, and we quote \$3 to \$3.50 for No. 1, although it is said the inside figure has been shaded. Dry cod is quoted at \$1.50, but there is not much here. Labrador herring are still quoted at \$4.75 to \$5 for choice, although common shore herring are offered at less. Cod and haddock (fresh) 3½c. to 4c. per lb. Fresh British Columbia salmon 18c. to 25c. per lb." Gloucester, Mass., April 20—"Prices continue to be reduced for fare lots of Bank and Shack fish, but with a moderate movement prices for cured fish are fairly well sustained. We quote: Mixed fish for curing, cod, \$2 for large, \$1.25 for small; cusk \$1.30; hake 60c.; haddock 85c. Fresh shore cod \$3 per cwt.; haddock \$1.50. Fare sales of Georges cod \$4 and \$3; Bank \$3.50 and \$2.75. Last fare sale of Bank halibut 13c. and 10c. per lb. for white and gray. Salt herring, fare sales nominally \$2 per bbl. in bulk. Fresh

Alewife bait \$1 per hundred; fresh herring do. \$6 per bbl.; refrigerator do. \$1.30 per cwt. Mackerel in round lots from first hands as follows: Large rimmed 3's \$13 to \$13.50 per bbl., medium 3's \$10.50 to \$11 per bbl.; large plain 3's \$12 per bbl., plain medium 3's \$9.50 to \$10 per bbl., small 3's \$7 per bbl.; codfish, large pickled bank \$5.50 to \$5.75 per qtl., medium \$3.50 to \$3.75 per qtl. as to quality. Jobbing prices for mackerel as follows: Small plain 3's \$10 per bbl.; small rimmed do. \$11; medium rimmed 3's \$14; medium shore 2's, scarce, \$19 to \$19.50; large shore 1's \$26; bloaters \$30. New Georges codfish at \$6.50 per qtl. for large, and small at \$5; Georges cured do. \$6.25; Bank \$6 for large and \$4 for small; Shore \$6.25 and \$5 for large and small; dry Bank \$7; medium \$5. Cured cusk at \$5 per qtl.; hake \$2.50; haddock \$3.50; 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." Port of Spain, Trinidad, April 6.—"Arrivals during the fortnight consist of the Rover from Lockport via Barbados, and May from Lunenburg via Demerara. Consumption has been fairly active, and we have disposed of the greater part of the foregoing receipts at \$24 to \$26 tierces medium, \$8 boxes large, and \$18 to \$19 tierces haddock, hake and pollock. The May brought some small Newfoundland cure, which we are offering down to \$20 per cask, without effecting any sales of consequence. Dealers are at present well supplied, and as considerable supplies have just arrived by the S. S. Taymouth Castle, we fear late rates are not likely to be maintained. Recent sales of small mackerel have been at \$7, salmon \$15.25, and large split herring at \$4. As the Lenten season is drawing to an end, the demand for pickled fish is about over."

Blood poisoned by diphtheria, the Grip, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, etc., is made pure and healthy by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| SUGARS. | |
| Cut Loaf..... | 5 3/4 |
| Granulated..... | 4 1/4 to 4 3/4 |
| Circle A..... | 4 3/4 |
| White Extra C..... | 4 3/4 |
| Standard..... | 3 3/4 to 3 1/2 |
| Extra Yellow C..... | 3 3/4 |
| Yellow C..... | 3 1/4 to 3 3/4 |
| TEA. | |
| Congou Common..... | 17 to 19 |
| Fair..... | 20 to 23 |
| Good..... | 25 to 29 |
| Choice..... | 31 to 33 |
| Extra Choice..... | 35 to 36 |
| Oolong Choice..... | 37 to 39 |
| MOLASSES. | |
| Barbados..... | 35 |
| Demerara..... | 35 to 38 |
| Diamond N..... | 48 |
| Porto Rico..... | 21 to 24 |
| Cienfuegos..... | none |
| Trinidad..... | 32 |
| Antigua..... | 32 |
| Tobacco, Black..... | 45 to 47 |
| Bright..... | 47 to 55 |
| BISCUITS. | |
| Pilot Bread..... | 3.00 |
| Boston and Thin Family..... | 6 1/2 |
| Soda..... | 6 1/2 |
| do in lb. boxes, 50 to case..... | 7 1/2 |
| Fancy..... | 8 to 15 |

BREADSTUFFS

The excitement and boom in the wheat market, West, has subsided after a few days attempt on the part of a combination of bulls to squeeze Partridge, the great bear operator. The markets are steady at late quotations, the advance not having been realized to any extent.

| | |
|----------------------------------------|----------------|
| FLOUR | |
| Manitoba Highest Grade Patent..... | 5.75 to 6.10 |
| High Grade Patents..... | 5.10 to 5.20 |
| Good 90 per cent. Patents..... | 4.90 to 5.00 |
| Straight Grade..... | 4.80 |
| Good Seconds..... | 4.60 |
| Graham Flour..... | 4.60 to 4.75 |
| Oatmeal..... | 4.35 to 4.50 |
| Relled..... | 4.40 |
| Kiln Dried Cornmeal..... | 2.90 to 3.00 |
| In Bond..... | 2.90 |
| Rolled..... | 5.55 |
| Wheat Bran, per ton..... | 21.00 to 21.50 |
| Middlings..... | 23.50 |
| Shorts..... | 22.50 |
| Cracked Corn..... | 25.00 |
| including bags..... | 26.00 to 28.00 |
| Ground Oil Cake, per ton..... | 36.00 to 38.00 |
| Moules..... | 24.00 to 25.00 |
| Split Peas..... | 4.10 |
| White Beans, per bushel..... | 1.45 to 1.50 |
| Pot Barley, per barrel..... | 3.90 to 4.50 |
| Canadian Oats, choice quality new..... | 41 to 42 |
| P. E. Island Oats..... | 41 to 45 |
| Hay..... | 14.00 to 15.00 |

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

| | |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Apples, per bbl., N. S..... | 2.50 to 3.75 |
| Oranges, Jamaica, brls..... | 6.50 to 7.00 |
| Lemons, per case..... | 4.50 |
| Cocoanuts, new per 100..... | 5.00 |
| Onions Am. per lb..... | 2 1/4 to 2 3/4 |
| Canadian, per lb..... | 5 1/2 to 6 |
| Dates boxes, new..... | 8 1/2 to 8 |
| Raisins, Valencia..... | 8 1/2 to 8 |
| Figs, Klamo, 5 lb boxes per lb., new..... | 10 to 11 |
| small boxes..... | 9 to 10 |
| Prunes, Stewing, boxes..... | 8 to 7 |
| Bananas..... | 2.25 to 3.00 |

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

FISH.

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| MACKEREL— | |
| Extras..... | 00.00 |
| No. 1..... | 00.00 |
| 2 large..... | 60.00 |
| 2 medium..... | 00.00 |
| 3 large, Ramed..... | 0.00 |
| 3, Ramed..... | 0.00 |
| 3 large, Plain..... | 0.00 |
| 3 Plain..... | 0.00 |
| Small..... | 0.00 |
| HERRING. | |
| No. 1 C. B. July..... | 0.00 |
| 1 Fall Split..... | 0.00 |
| 1 Fall Round..... | 0.00 |
| 1 Labrador..... | 0.00 |
| 1 Georges Bay..... | 8.00 |
| 1 Bay of Islands..... | 0.00 |
| Alewives, No. 1..... | 0.00 |
| SALMON. | |
| No. 1, brl..... | 00.00 |
| No. 2, brl..... | 00.00 |
| 3..... | 00.00 |
| Small..... | 00.00 |
| CODFISH. | |
| Hard C. B..... | 0.00 |
| Western Shore..... | 0.00 |
| Bank..... | 0.00 |
| Bay..... | 0.00 |
| Newfoundland..... | 0.00 |
| Haddock..... | 0.00 |
| Banks & Western..... | 0.00 |
| Hake..... | 0.00 |
| Pollock..... | 0.00 |
| Hake Sounds, per lb..... | 1 1/2 |
| Cod Oil, per gal..... | 28 |

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

PROVISIONS.

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid..... | 12.00 to 13.00 |
| Am. Plate..... | 13.00 to 13.50 |
| Ex. Plate..... | 13.50 to 14.00 |
| Pork, Mess, American..... | 14.50 to 15.00 |
| American, clear..... | 17.50 to 18.00 |
| P. E. I. Mess..... | 14.50 to 15.00 |
| P. E. I. Thin Mess..... | 14.00 to 14.50 |
| Prime Mess..... | 11.50 to 12.50 |
| Lard, Tub and Pails, P. E. Island..... | 12 |
| American..... | 10 to 11 |
| Hams, P. E. I., green..... | 9 |
| Prices are for whole lots only, and are liable to change daily. | |

BUTTER AND CHEESE

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints..... | 25 |
| in Small Tubs..... | 25 |
| Good, in large tubs, new..... | 22 to 24 |
| Store Packed & oversalted..... | 15 |
| Canadian Township, new..... | 22 to 24 |
| Western..... | 20 |
| old..... | 18 |
| Cheese, Canadian..... | 12 |
| Antigonish..... | 12 1/2 |

SALT.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| Factory Filled..... | \$1.50 |
| Fine Liverpool, bag, from store..... | 60 |
| Liverpool, whhd..... | 1.50 |
| Afloat..... | 1.40 |
| Capiz..... | 1.50 to none |
| Turks Island..... | none |
| Lisbon..... | none |
| Coarse W. I..... | none |
| Trapan..... | 1.50 |
| Afloat..... | none |

MY FRIEND'S STORY.

(Continued)

"I have stood on the ground where the great Bonaparte fought his first boyish battles at Brienne. I have lain under the grapevines of Corsica where he was born. I have stood on fields where his name was made immortal, and of what do you think I have dreamed—I, the Yankee soldier, the uneducated waif, the poor toiler in the poor soil of a New England village? I have dreamed, Cap, that though fate may have tinged the circumstances with shame, and the truth must bear its sting, I have dreamed, Cap, that in my veins it is the genuine Bonaparte blood in the world," and a tear stood in the beautiful brown eyes.

"Are you insane, Smith?" I shouted.

"No; do I ask any recognition? Do I come here for your endorsement? Not at all, but I want one soul on God's green earth to sympathize with me," and he turned away to hide his emotion.

"But if you had evidence of this," I hinted.

"For what purpose? To create another worse than a Tichborne case. To become the laughing-stock of penny-a-liners. Not any for me," and he smiled again.

"But for my private satisfaction," I hinted again.

He put his hand into an inside pocket and drew out a worn red morocco case adorned on the side with a jewelled N. From this he drew a folded paper and threw it on the desk, saying:

"Tell me what that paper is about."

I glanced at it a moment and said: "It seems to be a memorandum of several large sums of money. As it is computed in Francs it would be nearly or quite two billion francs," and I turned it over curiously.

"Now look this over," and he handed me another paper.

"This paper," said I, "appears to record sums secured at different dates and different localities. Cities in Italy are mentioned as well as Spain and Germany. This was undoubtedly a private paper Napoleon kept for his own use," and I handed it reverently back.

"Now here," said Smith, "is an object which England, in 1822, would have given a baronetcy for, or Italy would have given a castle and all the orders and stars a gibbering count ever wore on his breast. I think the Pope sent two commissioners to St. Helena for this little parchment, and even they failed. It is a simple diagram, isn't it?" and spreading out on my desk a small piece of parchment he laughed sardonically.

Evidently I was looking upon what the first Consul intended should be a revelation to the one who should become possessed of it, but to me, and at a casual glance, it revealed nothing.

"Evidently," said I, "this represents a large building fronting on a park. The oblong square represents one several stories. The figures would seem to represent length, and location of certain deposits may be taught by the large N, which, by the way, is colored on the parchment to represent gold or copper. A copper N would seem to be the idea. On the whole, Smith, I would give up the military idea and hunt for a large building answering to these dimensions and located as this, and become a rich man. My friend, I begin to believe in your Utopian dreams, and if I associate with you long will come to the conclusion that the Arabian Nights is a chronicle of true Asiatic history. By George! this begins to look tangible, and, as we say in New York, I begin to take stock in it."

"No," said Smith, "I will enlist. *Vive la France!* I will see more of the country if I become a soldier. I will be more trusted and have more freedom in my search, and to tell you the truth my five years' service have spoiled me for a quiet life; I will see just enough of service to make my blood circulate. And now, whatever happens to me, I will leave orders for my comrades to communicate with you, and if I die you will fall heir to my papers and my secret. God bless you, Cap! and forgive me for my rough army style in calling you Cap, and now farewell."

He grasped my hand a moment, a tear stood in his eye, but he brushed it away with his sleeve and ran down the hall to the street, and I heard him whistle again that absurd, "Johnny Comes Marching Home," as he went down the street.

CHAPTER IV.

I rather like the quiet aristocratic air of the Quartier St. Germaine, and as I formed acquaintances among its denizens easily, I found relaxation and positive rest from my arduous duties at the legation by wandering off to some heavy-portalled dark hotel, and there mixing with the educated and artistic relics of the old *regime*. If there is a charm to an old ivy-covered ruin where we may wander amid silence and decay and yet see in the magnificent fragments evidences of a past beauty, or tracing amid the overgrown turf the worn flagstones, worn smooth by thousands of feet, now turned to dust, why may we not see more of beauty in the ruins of a past glorious state of society, ruins of a gentility of manners, and a sort of ivy-covered and dusty courtesy to be seen in the remains of a higher ruling class now gone to decay? We may be as democratic as we will in America, and as practical in weighing everything in the scales of utility, but when we step into the wide velvet-carpeted rooms, and meet one of those white-haired calm old ladies or gentlemen who are the blossom in perfection of thirty or forty generations of well-fed, well-educated ease and restfulness, there will be an involuntary homage to a perfected manhood or womanhood which never comes from the activities of trade or the muscular development of toil. Yes, I know what you will say. You will say that the manhood evolved from freedom and equality in the race of life gives us more of the real and true manhood; but while I admit it, I at the same time shrug my

shoulders and remark inwardly that the new type is more of the flesh fleshy, and cast in a rougher mould, and I wonder if the original Adam was not too much like the animals he named, and whether I would not like better the smaller, but more courteous, gentlemen of the old school of 1792. Did not Shakespeare touch a very deep truth when he said,

"There's such divinity doth hedge a king,"

and is not that hedge an involuntary respect which ignorance and coarseness pays to calmness and refinement?

I have been told that our Union soldiers, when marching through the conquered South sacking and plundering plantations, were often made to desist from their depredations by an involuntary homage which brute strength paid to superior cultivation and calm assertion of a higher civilization coming from ages of rule of an inferior race. Vituperation the rude soldier would meet with, curses or abuse he could answer with strength, but the calm assertion of power by a lady often protected the household goods from plunder and the house itself from destruction. Logically, equality is right and is the means of elevating the race; but sentimentally I early fell a victim to the charms of a higher ruling class.

In the Quartier St. Germain I often visited a lieutenant of the Guards, Hippolyte Boh. Hippolyte was not of the old *regime*, though living amidst its faded splendors. On the contrary, he was absurdly and most realistically of the volatile, bombastic class which creates at will a Monarchy, an Empire, or a Republic. He could sing the *Marseillaise* or shout himself hoarse for an Emperor, or toss his cap and climb up on a table and shout for a King, but love of France was a predominant color in all the kaleidoscopic hues which flashed through his brain. As the servant ushered me into the wide, cool parlor the Lieutenant had tossed up against the ceiling a paper-covered volume and was standing on one leg singing, "*Le Sabre de Mon Pere*." I stood a moment laughing, and then he rushed up to me and embraced me.

"Ah, my friend!" said he, "have you read the marvelous book, *L'Art de Battre les Prussiens*," by M. Louis Noir? See the wonderful book!"

"How to batter the Prussians?" said I. "Well, Lieutenant, that is what you want to know now, and if M. Noir can show France how to do that he will be the great benefactor of his country, for believe me, Lieutenant, as we Yankees say, you have a big job on hand."

"It is nothing," said Hippolyte, brushing up his front hair with his right hand and extending his left in an oratorical manner, it is a mere bagatelle. McMahon will charge over the sleepy Germans in a cataract. Bazaine and Trochu will astonish the dull pig Von Moltke. France will have another Austerlitz, Marengo, Aboukir."

"And," said I, "no fear of a Waterloo, eh?"

"Ah, never!" said he, "no more Waterloos—see our armies. Behold the armaments! France was never so strong."

"Well, Lieutenant," said I, "I trust you are a good prophet, but there is something about the quiet stolid determination of Bismarck and his generals which I do not like. There are too many discordant elements in France to-day to presage victory. As the Marquis Larue said yesterday"—

"Yes," said Hippolyte, suddenly quieting down and approaching me, "what did the Marquis say yesterday?"

"He said France needed bleeding sadly," and I smiled.

"He, the Marquis, said it, did he?" and he shook his fist and grinned in anger until his white teeth gleamed. "Do you know what this Marquis is, my friend?"

"One of the old aristocracy, is he not?" I asked.

"The Marquis is a villain, a deep-dyed black hearted villian!" said the Lieutenant wrathfully. "He is one of those who fled to England when the Reds set up the guillotine in the *Place de Greve*, and when he came back under the Presidency he kept silent, like a watchful cat, but when the Empire was set up he came out into the sunshine of favor, and by flattery won back his title, and then by lies and fraud turned out his niece from her birthright and made her a wanderer and a beggar. Let me whisper, my American friend—what is the Marquis doing now? It is hinted that he is in communication with Bismarck, and when the German is victorious, which he never will be, the Marquis will again be in the sunshine of favor. Do I know the Marquis? I would to Heaven I never had known him!"

The volatile soldier was weeping.

He touched a bell, and when the servant entered the room he said in a tender voice:

"Tell Mademoiselle Aimee I would see her."

He sat with his eyes expectantly fixed on the door, while a look of pride and tender love made them luminous. I heard no step, but saw the heavy door turn on its hinges, and there entered the room the loveliest woman or child, or whatever she might be called, I ever saw.

She was not small; better use the French word *petite*. Small enough to be beautiful, with a pure, childish, gentle beauty, which instantly appealed to the heart for sympathy, for manly protection. Large enough to be exquisitely formed, from the tip of the little twinkling feet to the low white brow which rose above two large luminous hazel eyes, which were shaded by long lashes, which as she looked down in modesty rested in a dark fringe on her cheek. There is a beauty to the conservatory flower which is not found in a blossom which opens under the dew and sun and has been pelted by raindrops. The wild flower is rich in coloring, but the flower of the conservatory has on its petals a velvety finish which a rough breeze or a heavy raindrop might disarrange. This little beauty who stood before me might be the flower of the conservatory. I imagined a dewy beauty to the lips, and a soft roundness to the cheek, or perhaps a velvety whiteness to the neck and exposed arms, which too ardent kisses of the sun or breeze might have displaced. Was she a child? Her robes were womanly and decoleté to that extent that the swell of a womanly figure

beneath the white column of the neck argued maturity, and yet the waist was girded by a wide sash of ribbon which trailed on the floor, while the nut-brown ringlets of her hair hung unconfined down her back. Beautiful, childish, ravishingly simple and sweet, as a French woman may sometimes be between the ages of twelve and twenty—never later.

The Lieutenant did not look to see the effect of this white vision on me. He knew what it would be. He was a worshipper, and had never found a person who did not willingly share his homage when they saw his idol.

"This is my daughter Aimee. Aimee, this is my friend Monsieur—"

"I would know my father's American friend. I have often heard him speak of you," and the little rose-tinted palm was laid in my hand.

Imagine my astonishment. This jumping-jack of a lieutenant, who has just been giving me exquisite merriment by his antics and singing and boasting—this little wasp-waisted dandy of the infantry, with his waxed mustache and white gloves, reminding me of an American militia-man on dress parade—this man the father of this floating, ethereal little sylph in sky-blue satin! It was too much, and I sank back exhausted.

"Was Monsieur in the great American War of the rebellion?" said Aimee.

"I was in the public service," I answered. "I was not a soldier."

"I am sorry for you then," said this warlike angel. "You have seen, though, the great Grant, and the brave Sherman, and that great man with the black horse which comes so far to the great battle."

"Sheridan," I suggested.

"Yes, yes—the Little Phil," and her big eyes twinkled with admiration.

"Ah! it was great—superb!"

"And now you have war in France," I said. "And you will have glorious names to remember, glorious fields to consecrate, and new history to be written. I hope, Mademoiselle, it may not be as long a war as ours, nor cost so many lives, but may be just as successful. Americans remember that France gave us our first recognition in our early struggles, and sent us one of our bravest generals in Lafayette, and, better than all, there was a French army stood in line at Yorktown when Cornwallis laid down his arms. We can cry with good-will, 'Vive la France!'"

Tears stood in the beautiful eyes, and her voice trembled as she answered:

"France, I am afraid, will need much sympathy and long forbearance for her many mistakes. I love her still, though she has been a cruel mother to me."

"Behold," said the Lieutenant, stalking forward and pointing to Aimee in a dramatic manner, "who is this Aimee, my daughter—the daughter of Lieutenant Hippolyte Boh of the infantry? Yes, she is my daughter, but she is more! This Aimee is also the grandchild of the Duke de Brinvilliers. Where the sun kisses the grapes on a thousand acres is her rightful home. Not in the Quartier St Germain, in the shadows, should she be, but in the wide saloons of the tall chateau. Her divine mother, the gentle Marie, was a poor toiler in the streets of Paris. Then she smiled on the poor lieutenant of the line, Hippolyte Boh, and he—he drank water, and saved every sou, that his gentle wife might rest in ease and comfort; and her child Aimee has lain in the soft nest while the parent bird has fought for food. Is it so, Aimee?"

"My father!" was all she said, and laid her cheek against his face.

"And who crept into the courts of kings or presidents or emperors and poisoned their ears with false tales, and took away the castles and the vineyards, and blotted out the name of Brinvilliers? *The Marquis Larue!*" he shouted. "Who to-day seeks our quiet home and puts watchers on our track, and would take the life of my angel, the last heir to the vast estates? *The Marquis Larue!*" he shrieked.

"My father," said Aimee, "perhaps Monsieur does not care to hear of these matters, which do not concern him."

"He does care. He is my American friend," said the excited Lieutenant. "Who else shall know? Every man you meet may be of the secret police. Who shall tell what will come next? Will a Bourbon go back to Versailles, or a Bonaparte make his court in the Tuileries, or will another President sit above Delegates in the Louvre? What matter! Whatever it be, and wherever France may fall, the dark-minded Marquis will still be a courtier, a spy, or a delegate, and will still seek the blood of my angel, that the great estates may remain under his heel. Ah, Aimee, you are descended from soldiers, and your poor father is a soldier. See! I must soon go against the German. If I come back, it will be with the Cross of the Legion of Honor on my breast. If I come not back, then you will be alone in the nest and the falcon soaring above."

"My father!" Aimee said, and kissed the rough cheek.

"The American is my friend. He is a lover of liberty and justice. If I come not back, Aimee, go to my friend for guidance and for help," and he took Aimee's hand and laid it in mine.

What a situation was this for an old bachelor Secretary of Legation! I had not been a woman-hater, but I had been too busy in my ambitious plans, which had borne fruit in my foreign appointment, to ever seek for woman's love. Was I smitten now? No, for I would as soon have fallen in love with the auroral tinge of morning or a distant star as with this ethereal little sylph. A fatherly instinct in me made me for a moment womanish, and it was in a thick, tremulous tone I said:

"Lieutenant, you are a man! That is the highest Yankee compliment, and if I have laughed at your bombast, and ridiculed at times your lively expectations of conquest and glory you will forgive me. I honor you, I respect you, and I hope God will bring you safe out of this war. If not, then you can die in peace, knowing that as long as life shall last and reason sit on her throne, I will try to be all you have been to Aimee. I would die for her now if danger threatened. I can say no more."

(To be continued.)



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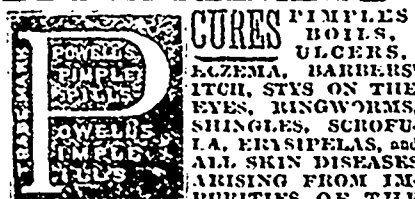
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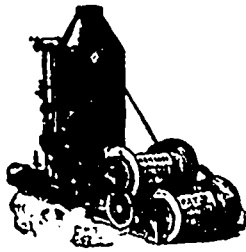
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SHERBROOKE DISTRICT.—There is a decided improvement in the state of affairs in the Sherbrooke district. The Coburg property, which has been working since January, is reported as sold. The exact figures are not known, but rumor places the price at about ten thousand dollars. The Blaikie Gold Mining Company have pumped out one of their pits which has been shut down for two months. Mr. Jenner has about a dozen men at work on the "Chicago" areas, on the Stryker lead. It is also reported that the Cochran's Hill mine in this district has changed hands, and will shortly be opened. The Crow's nest mine is closed, and there is no word of its re-opening at present.

The districts between Sherbrooke and Salmon River are doing nothing. It is possible that during the summer a little prospecting may be done at Ecum Secum and Harrigan Cove, but the gold fever seems to have pretty well spent itself.

At Wire Harbor some prospecting is going on, and a party of prospectors have cut a nice looking lead on Mr. McNaughton's areas. The lead looks very well but so far none has been crushed.

Mr. Alfred Woodhouse, M. E., of London, who started on his return to England via New York on Wednesday last, this being his third professional visit to this Province, was interviewed by us before his departure and kindly gave expression to his views on many mining subjects of great interest to our readers. Mr. Woodhouse has risen to a high position in his profession by his ability, integrity and energy, and is a most agreeable and entertaining conversationalist. He is a keen observer, and his remarks on men and things in general are pithy and to the point. After the exchange of the usual courtesies we asked:

"You have been in South Africa, Mr. Woodhouse?"

"Yes, it was through my instrumentality that the first London capital, twenty thousand pounds, was invested in gold mining in South Africa, and the success we met with started the great boom leading to the investment of millions in the gold mines of that country."

"You reported upon some of the most noted mines there?"

"Yes, the *Sheba* amongst others, and here I would like to say that the great mistakes made in that country arose through the employment of cheap men to inspect and report. When I was asked to examine the *Sheba* I demanded my usual fee, and I noticed at once the jump of astonishment with which it was received. I told them plainly that I would not move for less, and they instructed me to proceed. After a careful inspection of the mine I made my report and instructed them where to drive their tunnels in order to tap the gold's streak, laid out levels, and furnished a complete working plan of the mine. They followed my instructions and in all cases struck the pay streak just where I had indicated. It gave an average of several ounces to the ton, and the mine is financially a great success. Comparing my report with the work since done proves that in all cases I was correct. Speaking of cheap men reminds me that in Nova Scotia there is a great disinclination to adequately pay professional men, and that a great many of the failures here have been the result of ill-advised outlay of capital."

"From your inspection of several districts in Nova Scotia you are favorably impressed with the prospects of good returns from our gold mines?"

"Decidedly! Nova Scotia is a rich mineral province, and the gold mines properly managed with a wise expenditure of money will yield as largely as any in the world."

One good mine started here with English capital and paying fair dividends will soon cause a revolution in the business. The same effect will be produced as in South Africa, and all the capital to open up and develop mines will be at your disposal. The money should be expended underground, as when the value of the mine is once determined, then will be the time to put up extensive surface works. The popular fallacy seems to be a widespread opinion among your mining men that the gold comes in zones only a few feet thick followed by a depth of barren quartz and then another gold zone. This is a mistake and has caused the expenditure and loss of large sums. The gold here comes in streaks, and mining engineers of experience will be able to locate and follow these streaks with almost absolute certainty."

"The mining work you have seen here has not impressed you favorably?"

"Really there is little that I have seen in the gold districts that is worthy

of the name of mining. The term that I applied to the workings here on a former occasion when addressing the Gold Miners' Association is in every way appropriate. It is *fossicking* not mining in the proper acceptance of the term. Want of capital is evidently the root of the evil. Trenches pits and unscientific work mark and mar the eager search to get at the gold. When a strike is made the sum realized is at once divided and no reserve capital laid by for dead work. When the pay streak is lost the miners soon lose heart and abandon the work to search in some new locality. There may be exceptions to this rule, but some very rich mines I have inspected have been mined in the crudest possible way."

"Is there a prospect of your returning here and engaging in active mining?"

"Yes, within a few months I hope to have several matters well advanced, and firmly believing in the mineral wealth of the country I shall devote my time to impressing my views upon English capitalists."

I am much pleased with the country and the hospitality of Nova Scotians and hope to spend some portion of my time at least in Nova Scotia"

Mr. J. Boyd, M. E., was present with Mr. Woodhouse, and the commendations which the latter gentleman heaped on his head as a mining engineer, metallurgist and musician, caused our genial friend to blush like a girl in her teens.

The following letter from the *Gold Hunter* is worthy of reproduction, as it clearly points out the error made in reducing the scale of the geological maps of Nova Scotia.

DEAR SIR,—As your paper is largely devoted to the mining interests, I wish to call attention to a matter that is of vital moment to all Nova Scotians, and to those engaged in mining more particularly.

Most of your readers are aware that there has been on foot for many years a Geological Survey of the Dominion of Canada. For the benefit of these readers not conversant with such matters let me say that this work is carried on by the Government, and for a very distinct and practical purpose.

The intention is to send competent men into all portions of the Dominion to survey, determine and mark out all the rock features of the districts. We will take Queens Co. as one instance, as members of the survey have spent several weeks here during the last two summers. When the work is completed we should have a map of the County in which every part and locality was accurately determined and laid down, and the kind of rocks in place; that is, solid information should be given, together with their dips, inclinations, strikes, (direction), with careful descriptions of veins and included minerals, and full information of rocks, folds, anticlinals, surface drift, etc.

Now, it will be clear enough to anyone that a map, in which so much of particulars or details should appear must be on a *large scale*. If, for instance, the scale is four miles to the inch, we should be obliged to get all the required information of sixteen square miles upon one square inch. At a glance we can see that such a map would be entirely too small for the work proposed.

Now let us consider the object for which the map is to be made. It is intended for the guidance of mining prospectors, and capitalists investing in mines and quarries, etc. The idea is that it shall be an *authority* on the rock structure and mineral prospects of any district. Other work is done in conjunction with this; for instance, all fossils are carefully described and collected, and classified; and however much of interest they are, the *real reason* of the survey lies in its practical service as a means of developing the resources of the County.

Now, I have come to the grievance that urges me to write. The Government up to 1889 made these maps on the scale of one mile to an inch, which was exactly the right thing to do. The Island of Cape Breton has been surveyed and mapped on this scale. The surveys of the other portions of the Province have gone on faster than the map-making. The Director of the Survey now proposes to make our maps on the scale of *five miles* to an inch, or at least, in certain localities, on a trifle larger scale. All this on the score of economy, we are told, and with the result that the maps will be next to useless, and the main object of the survey will entirely fail. In view of the fact that Nova Scotia yields more than one quarter of the mineral wealth of the Dominion, this is certainly very shabby treatment of our Province.

The extra cost involved in the larger scale is hardly worthy of mention compared to the complete disaster that would follow the smaller scaled maps. Already a vigorous protest is being made by the Nova Scotia mining interests, and the matter is likely to be brought up in Parliament by Mr. Stairs, of Halifax, and the whole Nova Scotia delegation at Ottawa should be unanimous in their protest against this penny-wise and pound-foolish policy that threatens our interest. If these maps are made on the larger scale they will appear in small sheets, will be readily obtainable, and reliable guides to any section of the Province, and with the hope of helping a little, I join in the protest, and the *Gold Hunter* will, I know, be only too glad to add to the general dissent from the small scale business. If they must make small maps, then try it on somewhere on the boundless stretches of the Northwest territory, within sound of "the wolf's long howl from Onalaska's shore."

R. R. McLEOD.

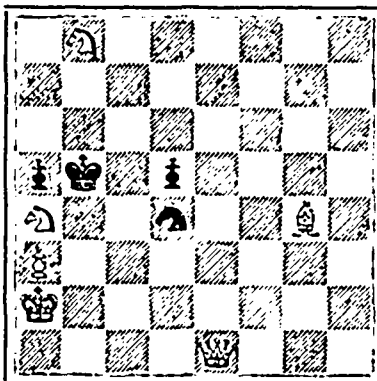
S. D. C. Co.—Dear Sirs, I suffered from dyspepsia for five years, and during that time was hardly ever free from pain, depression of spirits, despondency, fretfulness, aversion for exertion of any kind, gradual loss of flesh, good appetite, but unable to satisfy it owing to the pain caused by so doing; these were some of the symptoms. About two months ago I was induced to try your remedy K. D. C. and was surprised at the results. After the second dose I felt greatly relieved and am now cured. I had tried several remedies previous to this without effect and felt when taking K. D. C. that it was only an experiment and would prove useless like the rest, but am more than pleased with the results.

Yours sincerely,

A. KOUTLET, Tobacconist, Kingston, Ont.

CHIESS.

PROBLEM No. 112.
By K. Mackovsky of Prague.
Black 4 pieces.



White 6 pieces.
White to play and mate in two moves.

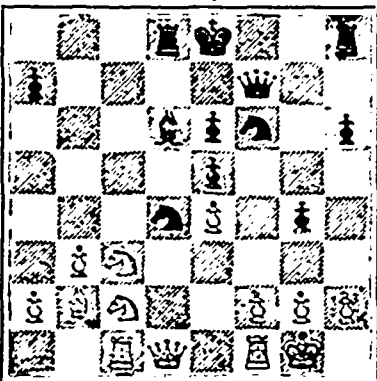
GAME No. 112.

The following game was recently played in London between Herr Lasker and Mr. Bird. It is the first of a series of encounters in which the five eminent players, Lasker, Gunsberg, Blackburne, Mason and Bird, are now engaged:—

Sicilian Defence.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| White. | Black. |
| E. Lasker. | H. E. Bird. |
| 1 P to K4 | P to QB4 |
| 2 Kt to KB3 | Kt to QB8 |
| 3 P to QK3 | P to K4 |
| 4 Kt to B3 | P to Q3 |
| 5 B to B4 | P to KR3 |
| 6 P to Q3 | B to K3 |
| 7 B takes B | P takes B |
| 8 Castles | B to K2 |
| 9 Kt to K2 | P to KKt4 |
| 10 P to B3 | P to Kt5 |
| 11 Kt to Q2 | Q to Kt3 |
| 12 Kt to B4 | Q to B2 |
| 13 P to Q4 | P to Kt4 |
| 14 Kt to R3 | P to K5 |
| 15 Kt to B2 | Kt P takes P |
| 16 P takes BP | Kt to B3 |
| 17 P takes P | B takes P |
| 18 Kt takes P | Kt to Q5 |
| 19 B to K2 | R to Qsq |
| 20 R to Bq | Q to B2 |

Black 12 pieces.



- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| White 13 pieces. | Black 12 pieces. |
| 21 Q to Q3 | Q to R4 |
| 22 Kt takes Kt | P takes Kt |
| 23 Q to Kt ch | K to B2 |
| 24 Q takes Q ch | Kt takes Q |
| 25 Kt to K5 | Kt to B5 |
| 26 B takes P | Kt to K7 ch |
| 27 K to R:q | B to B5 |
| 28 R to B4 | KR to Kt sq |
| 29 B takes P | R to Kt4 |
| 30 Kt to Q4 | B takes P |
| 31 Kt takes Kt | R to KR4 |
| 32 P to K3 | B takes P dis ch |
| 33 K to Kt2 | B to K4 |
| 34 R to Q4 | B to Kt eq |
| 35 R to KR sq | R takes R |
| 36 K takes R | P to K4 |
| 37 B to K3 | P to R4 |
| 38 Kt to B3 | R to Q6 |
| 39 Kt to Q5 | P to R5 |

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 40 R to B8 | B to Q3 |
| 41 R to KR8 | R to Q8 ch |
| 42 K to R2 | R to Q5 |
| 43 B to R7 ch | K to K3 |
| 44 R to R6 ch | K to Q2 |
| 45 R takes P | Resigns. |

PARSONS



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Make New Rich Blood

"Best Liver Pill Made."

They positively cure SICK HEADACHE and BILIOUSNESS, all Liver and Bowel Complaints. In Glass Vials. Thirty in a bottle, one a dose. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find great benefit from them. Price 25c. per bottle, or sent by mail for 30c. per bottle. Five bottles \$1.00. Full particulars free. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 North House St., Boston, Mass.



Some Children Growing Too Fast

become listless, fretful, without energy, thin and weak. Fortify and build them up, by the use of

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OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES Of Lime and Soda.

Palatable as Milk. AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE OF COUGHS OR COLDS, IN BOTH THE OLD AND YOUNG, IT IS UNEQUALLED. Genuine made by Scott & Bowne, Belleville. Salmon Wrapper: at all Druggists, 60c. and \$1.00.

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Will make you the best very best Journal Bearing of any Metal in the world. No lack of successful Tests, Trials and awards — "cleaned them all out." If you get stuck, use Finest Copperine.

It's the Box-Metal to swear by. Patented & Man'fd by ALONZO W. SPOONER, Port Hope, Ont.

Hardwares all Sell It.

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"Dyspepticure"

"ACTS LIKE MAGIC"

IN ALL STOMACH TROUBLES."

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Charles K. Short, Pharmacist,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

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41 to 45 UPPER WATER STREET.

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Monuments and Tablets, in Marble,
New Brunswick, Scotch
and Quincy Granites.

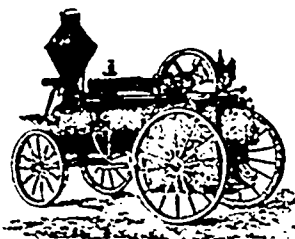
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BOILERS, OVENS, & all kinds of URNACE
WORK a Specialty.

Jobbing promptly executed in best Mechanical
Style, in Country as well as City at Lowest possible
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ROTARY SAW MILLS,
OR STEAM PUMPS,

Write **GEO. H. EVANS,**
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For Catalogue C and D.

AMMONIA

In Baking Powder

IS A DISEASE-PRODUCING AGENT.

Its volatility is attributed by reaction with the
gluten in the Flour.
The preparation of an UNOBJECTIONABLE
Baking Powder containing AMMONIA is im-
practicable. Avoid all risk and use

WOODILL'S

German Baking Powder.

GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN

NO AMMONIA.

MINING.

WHY DIP IS MORE LIKELY TO BE REGULAR THAN STRIKE
WITH FISSURE VEINS.

From the *Engineering and Mining Journal.*

By ALBERT WILLIAMS, JR., M. E.

Faults may throw a vein out of plane as to either dip or strike, or both; perhaps more frequently the former. But, barring the effects of faulting, experience has shown that most fissure veins are tolerably uniform in their downward trend, while more or less wavy in their horizontal course, and that the dip often remains constant even where the average strike may be distorted by large scallopings. Reference here is not to the outcrop, which may be apparently twisted from the real course by the manner in which the topographical contours cut the plane of the vein, but to the flexures shown underground, where no such cause misleads observation. The splitting of veins into offshoots, and the irregularities where two parts of a vein widen apart to inclose a horse, also occur in such ways as to affect both dip and strike, or either; but again the effect is more commonly to deflect the strike than the dip. While there are few positive laws thus far established regarding ore deposits, (about the safest deduction of all being that what we do not know about them far exceeds what we do,) the characteristics just referred to seem to be sufficiently frequent to have some significance; and though this frequency may not be enough to lead to anything that could be fairly called a law, yet even if it is established in a preponderance of cases only—and this at least may be conceded—it has a direct bearing upon the choice of plan to be adopted in mining where not much is known in advance as to the character of the ground to be opened. Probabilities are certainly better than nothing to work upon.

If then it is really true that the dip of fissure veins is likely to be more reliable in point of uniformity than their strike, the question naturally comes up, Why should this be so?

The most satisfactory answer seems to be that a large proportion of the veins are on the lines of fault fissures. This is pointed to by the occurrence of smooth walls, slickensides and clay selvages, which perhaps might also be accounted for by assuming small movements of the ground up and down during a long time, where the throw is not large enough to be dignified by the name of fault, but when these marks are very pronounced and there is found besides in the vein crushed rock indicating violent disturbance, the testimony becomes stronger, and when, as sometimes (though rarely) happens, the amount of throw can be measured and disjointed rock formations actually matched, then the evidence becomes conclusive. As to such veins as most probably were filled by hot ascending solutions, on the solfataric theory, there are parallel examples in the case of existing thermal springs, (whether metalliferous or not,) for these are often found in lines along the tops of evident fault fissures. Now, faulting means a movement more in an up-and-down direction than in any other. This being so, it is easy to understand why, when a rupture of rock masses has taken place, one being heaved up or the other slid down, or both walls moving in opposite ways or in the same direction, but with different degrees of motion, the fracture along the line in which the force was applied should have been more or less straight, while in other directions the result might have been a warped surface, since there the line of least resistance would be determined rather by the character of the ground than by the direction of effort, that is, where the impulse was most intense the break would be a clean one, whereas sidewise it might be irregular. Indeed, if it is conceivable that in faulting, the up-and-down surfaces might have split off in waves, the continuance or renewal of the movement would cause the walls to act upon each other like huge planing machines, or rather like two slabs which the stone-dresser is surfacing, thus grinding off the inequalities with irresistible power and leaving the wall faces smooth and slickensided, with broken rock in the vein and oily gouges along the edges, just as in fact they are seen in the distinctly typical fissure veins.

Country Harbor, Guysboro County, bids fair at no distant day to become one of the busiest scenes in Nova Scotia. During last summer a rich and extensive belt of gold-bearing quartz was discovered there by local prospectors. They subsequently transferred their claims to parties in Antigonish, who by diligent exploration have apparently struck a very profitable mine. During the past month over 312 oz. of gold were raised by about 30 men. The Company works at a great disadvantage so far, as it owns but a small ten stamp crusher. The owners have, however, made arrangements whereby they have secured sufficient water power to operate a forty stamp mill, which they propose to immediately erect. When the proposed changes are made it is understood the Company intends to employ a number of men sufficient to quadruple their present output. This would represent a monthly production of about \$24,000.

The mine consists of a belt of auriferous quartz 14½ feet wide, which has already been traced and located for a considerable distance. A somewhat peculiar circumstance about this deposit is that the lodes run north and south contrary to the general rule. Already the mine has yielded about \$25,000 to its owners, who anticipate much better results when they shall have reached a lower level.

The whole vicinity of this mine is apparently traversed by belts of quartz all gold-bearing and of varying richness. A company is being at present organized with a view to mining on the areas situated some short distance north of the property above mentioned.

About one mile from this deposit another has been discovered and is now owned by Halifax and Antigonish parties, who intend to proceed during the coming season with its development. Experienced miners pronounce the quartz excellent and consider the indications most favorable.

The ore yields from one to three ounces of gold per ton, and the mine is so situated that the ore can be raised very cheaply.

Barring the absence of a suitable road, there is every facility for profitable mining operations. Several parties have already secured areas, and it is confidently hoped that this summer's work will disclose many more paying streaks in the vicinity of these already operated.

The mines are controlled by energetic, enterprising men, who mean business. It is to be hoped that the Government will see its way clear to grant the request for a special grant for opening up a road to these mines. The miners now experience great difficulty in getting machinery and supplies to their works—a drawback which in the interests of the country ought to be removed.—*Halifax Morning Chronicle.*

AN IMPORTANT WARNING.

To the Editor of

DEAR SIR,—The following paragraph, which recently appeared in the legal reports of the Toronto newspapers, is of vital importance to the people of Canada:

Q. B. AND C. P. DIVISIONS.

Before Street, J.

FULFORD vs. HOWE.—Hoyle, Q. C., for the plaintiff, George Taylor Fulford, of the town of Brockville, druggist, moved for an injunction restraining the defendants, S. L. Howe and W. A. Howe, from selling pills in imitation of those sold by the plaintiff under the name of "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," and thereby infringing the plaintiff's trade mark for such pills registered under that name which, the plaintiff alleges, by reason of his extensive advertising, is well known throughout Canada. Judgment granted for a perpetual injunction.

An old adage has it that "imitation is the sincerest flattery," but when imitation takes the form of palming off upon the public worthless, perhaps positively harmful, drugs, in imitation of a popular remedy, it is quite time the public is aroused to a sense of the injustice done them. There is no other proprietary remedy in Canada to-day that approaches Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the esteem and confidence with which it is regarded by the people. And justly so, as this remedy has to its credit cures in cases where even the most eminent men in the ranks of medical science had pronounced the patients incurable. These cases have been thoroughly investigated by such leading newspapers as the Toronto Globe, Hamilton Times, Spectator and Herald, Halifax Herald, Detroit News, Albany Journal, LeMonde, Montreal and others, and their accuracy vouched for. Thus Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have achieved a continental reputation, with the result that we find dealers here and there imposing upon the public by selling,

in their stead, for the sake of extra profit, worthless imitations. These imitations are sometimes given names somewhat approaching the original, while in other cases the dealer, while not openly offering an imitation, imposes upon the customer by declaring that he can give him something "just as good." In still other cases Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are openly imitated in size, color and shape, and are sold in loose form by the dozen or hundred as the genuine Pink Pills. Against all these imitations the public should be constantly on their guard. There is absolutely no other pill, or no other remedy, that can take the place of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a nerve tonic and blood builder. To purchase any imitation, any substitute or any remedy said to be "just as good" is a worse than useless expenditure of money. The public can protect themselves against all imitations of this great remedy if they will remember that *Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk or by the dozen or hundred.* They are always put up in neat round boxes about two and a half inches in length, the wrapper around which is printed in red ink, and bears the trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." If offered to you in any other form depend upon it they are worthless imitations and should be rejected as such. If your dealer does not keep Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do not let him persuade you to take any substitute he may say is "just as good." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had by mail, post paid, on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Morristown, N. Y.

London Rubber Stamp Mfg Co. Rubber and Metal Stamps, Notarial Seals, Photograph Copying Pads, Stencil Cutters, &c.

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J. K. MACDONALD, MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Income 1891.....\$ 835,000 Assets, Dec. 31, 1891...\$ 3,700,000
New Ins. " 3,000,000 Ins. in Force... 21,000,000

Profits have reduced existing premiums 50 to 60 per cent.—All legitimate forms of Life Insurance offered.

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GENERAL AGENTS.—G. W. Parker, J. A. McQueen, H. J. Massey, E. A. Brown, J. H. Montgomery.—S. A. McLeod, Agent at St. John.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

NEWS.

THE GLASGOW CHAMPIONSHIP.—This match between Seabright and McKelvie, to which we alluded last week, came to a close on March 26, when Seabright, having made a score of 11 wins out of 21 games, was declared the victor. The score was a remarkable one, standing at the close—Seabright 11, McKelvie 1, drawn 9.

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 271.—The position was: black men 2, 4, 10, 13, 15; white men 16, 20, 21, 22, 25; white to move; what result? We have been somewhat amused by the experience of our esteemed correspondent, Mr. Oliver McGill, of Yarmouth, who, by the way, is the only one, so far as we know, of our solvers who appears to have carefully studied this interesting problem. He sent us a solution that seemed to him correct, but after despatching this to us, he revised his work, and discovering that it was not sound, he on the following day sent us a corrected solution, which we publish as below:—

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|----|---|-------|----|
| 16 | 11 | 12 | 8 | 11 | 2 | 9 | 18 |
| 10-14 | 24-27 | 4-11 | 17-22 | | | | |
| 20 | 16 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 6 | | |
| 15-19 | 27-31 | 31-26 | black | | | | |
| 16 | 12 | a-3 | 8 | 6 | 9 | wins. | |
| 19-24 | 2-7 | 26-17 | | | | | |

a If 3 7 here black can win by 4-8, but can only draw by playing 31-26.

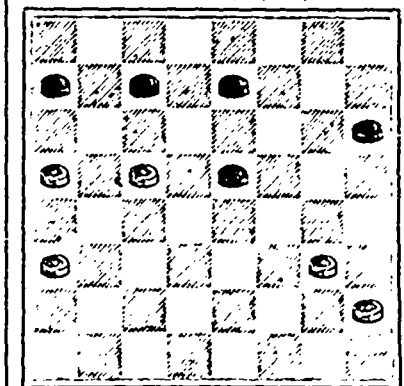
PROBLEM 272.—The position was: black men 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 16, 17, 20, white men 15, 18, 19, 23, 24, 27, 30, 32; white to play and win. Solution by Mr. Oliver McGill, Yarmouth:—

| | | | | |
|-------|----|------|-------|-------|
| 18 | 14 | 6-15 | 16-23 | 20-27 |
| 11-18 | 23 | 14 | 27 | 4 |
| 17 | 10 | | | 32 |

w. wins.

* This leaves the position which we present as

PROBLEM 274.
Back men 5, 6, 7, 12, 15.



White men 13, 14, 21, 24, 28. Black to play. What result? A student will find this an interesting end game—black's strength being more apparent than real.

Ayer's Pills

Are compounded with the view to general usefulness and adaptability. They are composed of the purest vegetable aperients. Their delicate sugar-coating, which readily dissolves in the stomach, preserves their full medicinal value and makes them easy to take, either by old or young. For constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, and the common derangements of the *Stomach, Liver, and Bowels*; also to check colds and fevers, Ayer's Pills

Are the Best

Unlike other cathartics, the effect of Ayer's Pills is to *strengthen* the excretory organs and restore to them their regular and natural action. Doctors everywhere prescribe them. In spite of immense competition, they have always maintained their popularity as a *family medicine*, being in greater demand now than ever before. They are put up both in vials and boxes, and whether for home use or travel, Ayer's Pills are preferable to any other. Have you ever tried them?

Ayer's Pills

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

Every Dose Effective

NASAL BALM

SOOTHING, CLEANSING, NEVER FAILS HEALING. Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible. Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, loss of sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose no time procuring a bottle of NASAL BALM. Do beware in time, a neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. Sold by all druggists, or sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and \$1) by addressing FULFORD & CO. Brockville, Ont.

CATARRH

GILLET'S

PURE POWDERED 100%

LYE

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

MAN WANTED

To take charge of Local Agency. Good opening for right man, on salary or commission. Whole or part time. We are the only growers of both Canadian and American stock Nurseries at Ridgville, Ont.; and Rochester, N. Y. Visitors welcome at grounds (Sundays excepted). Be quick and write for full information. We want you now. BROWN BROS & CO., TORONTO, ONT. (This House is a reliable Inc. Co., Paid Capital \$100,000.)

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest. **CATARRH** Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Soc. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

CITY CHIMES

Those who planned for a good time on the holiday, Good Friday, last week, were doomed to disappointment as far as the enjoyment of outdoor sports was concerned. The weather was exceedingly unpleasant, a cold, raw wind, with snow squalls, rendering "home, sweet home," most desirable. Services of a solemn and appropriate character were held in the Roman Catholic and Episcopal Churches of the city and were largely attended. Sunday, the glad Easter day, was bright and clear and all nature seemed to rejoice. Special services were held in honor of the day, and in many of the churches the music was well worth hearing. The remainder of the week, we have been favored with a particularly balmy atmosphere, and the season is rapidly advancing.

The public gatherings on Sunday last were given a gay appearance by the grand array of spring hats, etc., worn by the ladies. Flowers and feathers, light hats and dark hats, chip hats and felt hats, mingled in strange confusion, but from a general survey we feel safe in saying that almost every fair one had her heart made glad by the possession of an Easter bonnet. The gentlemen contented themselves with new neckties or new gloves as a rule, but a few suits were noticed that bore a suspiciously unruffled appearance. Speaking of hats calls to mind a short article clipped from one of our dailies, which we beg leave to reprint.—"Get a black chip-hat suitable to the face, run a wreath of green roses round the crown, fashion a lace bow with wire to stand up straight in front, attach a pair of green ribbon velvet strings of one half inch width at the back, get a pair of little silver fleur de lis pins, and you will have all there is of a very stylish Paris 'creation.'" Of this we would only say to our girls—*don't!*

The Easter entertainments given on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings in St. Mary's Hall were attended by great numbers, and in the language of the advertisements "fun and laughter reigned supreme." The great and only Zera Semon gave as part of the programme an exhibition of his unrivalled feats of magic, and as of yore delighted his wondering audience. The second part of the programme consisted of songs, etc., by Messrs. Wilson and Bowler, a dance by Miss May Phelan, and performances by Mr. Phelan and two other dancers. Part three consisted of the royal Mariolette Minstrel performance, and was evidently enjoyed by all who were present. The proceeds of these successful entertainments go toward decreasing the debt on the building of St. Mary's Y. M. T. A. & B. Society.

On Monday evening next Professor Semon has a grand opening at the Lyceum Theatre, and promises his patrons, new and old, one of the best variety shows ever given in our city. Among other features of his long list of attractions is a contortionist who can perform all and more of the marvellous feats usually performed by these curiosities of humanity; Miss Pauline Alonzo, a popular singer; the Fulton brothers, acrobats; and Mr. Nash, champion trick bicycle-rider of America. There is no doubt that Zera will fulfil his promises, he always does, and there is also no doubt that he will be accorded a hearty welcome on his re-appearance at the Lyceum.

Bishop Courtney will preach next Sunday evening in the Garrison Church, and will, without a doubt, be greeted by a large congregation. There will be a full choral service, when the choir will be supplemented by the band of the Leicestershire Regiment. Many of those who were disappointed last Sunday evening on account of the organ breaking down will gladly avail themselves of this opportunity to enjoy the first-class music which will be furnished at this evening service.

The Academy of Music has been occupied this week by the Josie Mills Company. Monday and Tuesday evenings "Dad's Girl" was put on, and Wednesday and Thursday evenings the drama "The Galley Slave" was presented. The audiences have been fairly large.

The ladies of the Church of England Institute held a sale of useful and fancy articles in the Institute on Wednesday and yesterday afternoons and evenings. The display was elaborate, prices—well they were genuine bazaar prices, dibles tempting and waitresses charming. With all these and many other attractions it goes without saying that the fair was a success. Last evening Professor Semon gave a concert in one of the parlors, which was well attended. The building was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The ladies have worked faithfully and merit the success which has rewarded their efforts.

Little Annie Rooney has had her day, and will now probably retire from public life. The young lady who sings her own praises in not the most modest manner imaginable and winds up each verse of the eulogy with the seemingly senseless phrase, "Ta-ra-ra Boom De-ay" is now engaging the attention so long accorded to Joe's Sweetheart. Imported from America and popularized in England by Miss Lottie Collins, Miss Marie Loftus and other favorites of London music halls, the melody of Ta-ra-ra Boom De-ay, it is said, is simply an old German dance tune familiar to many natives of the Deutschman's land. This composition has been occupying the attention of the Chancery Division in the mother land, the question in dispute being one of copyright. Judge Stirling refused to recognize that the plaintiffs had made their title good to the song. Old or new this bright catching air has got a firm hold in our city, and is bound to be sung, whistled and "hummed" for days to come.

Cod Liver Oil has long been justly celebrated as a lung healer. Alone it is difficult to take, but combined with the Hypophosphites in Puttner's Emulsion, it is agreeable to the taste, and unequalled by any other medicine for weak lungs.

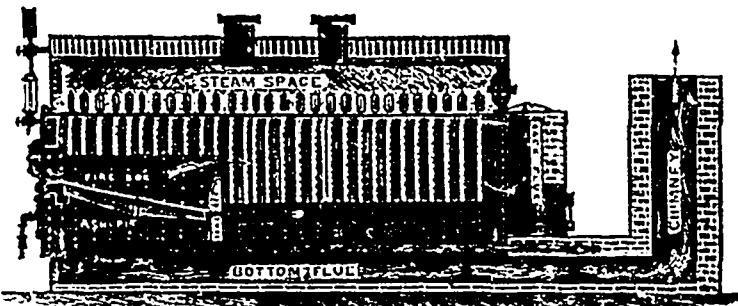
The meeting of the local union of Christian Endeavor held last Friday evening in Grafton St. Methodist Church was largely attended. Rev. E. B. Moore presided. After devotional exercises the speaker of the evening, Professor Andrews, of Sackville, N. B., was introduced to the audience, and in an earnest, practical and interesting address set forth the claims and objects of the Christian Endeavor movement. Two of these objects the speaker specified as fellowship and fidelity, fellowship with other denominations, other nations and with each other, fidelity to Christ and the church. Rev. D. M. Gordon, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, next addressed the assembly, fully endorsing Professor Andrews' remarks. The meeting was a good one, excellent singing being a marked feature.

A very successful entertainment was held in the lecture room of St. James' Church, Dartmouth, on Tuesday evening. A good literary and musical programme was furnished by the young people of the church. The silver collection which was taken during intermission materially added to the funds of the Young Men's Society, under whose auspices the concert was given.

A short time ago we noticed in one of our morning contemporaries a suggestion from a correspondent to "King's Daughters." It read as follows:—"It has occurred to me that a very sweet and womanly mission for our King's Daughters would be the preparing a little parcel of toys, books and cakes to take to the train and give the children of the immigrants when they land at Halifax. Agents do their work, but I am sure a kind word to the tired mothers and the little parcel for the children would be work that would bring its own reward. Young people, think over this hint." A few days later the sentiment of this article was forcibly brought to mind by the arrival of the *Mongolian*. Happening to be at North St. Station Saturday evening when the immigrants were boarding their train for the West, we could not but note the weary and jaded appearance of many of the travellers, and on entering into conversation with one young woman, who with her husband and three little ones were bound for Ladianette, a five days' journey, we were more than ever deeply impressed with the thought suggested in the foregoing "hint," and realized more fully than before the good that may be done by a friendly word. We urge upon those who have leisure to consider this matter, and if by a cheering word to a fellow creature even one sad and lonely heart may be gladdened, let the opportunity not slip by unheeded.

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