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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.

It now transpires on no less an authority than that of Douglas Sladen, that Mr. Gilbert, Sr., the well-known composer, is responsible for the music of "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay." After the many romantic birth-places which have been assigned this famous song—which, however, does not seem to have "come off" on this side of the Atlantic—it is satisfactory to note that Mr. Gilbert's claim has been so fully established that the publishers have agreed to pay him upwards of £1,000.

The *Gleaner* of Jamaica is showing a practical sympathy for the persecuted Jews of Russia. Many of these outcasts have not yet found homes—why should they not go to Jamaica where tens of thousands of industrious workingmen can be accommodated with land. The West India Improvement Company will settle a large number of emigrants on vacant railroad tracts, and the people of the Island are quite willing to devote a fund, which has been raised for the purpose of relieving the Jews, towards helping forward the colonization of the Island. The suggestion is both generous and practical and merits consideration.

Now that the summer weather is almost here, many heads of families are betaking themselves to Bedford, Rockingham and other country haunts, intent on getting a change for themselves and little ones. There is nothing the children so much enjoy as the country—let them run out-of-doors in the blessed sunshine—let them lie in the grass, and let them come running home breathless with some wonderful story of insect life to relate—let them gather field-flowers and fern to their heart's content, and rest very sure that the grass-stained frocks are but a slight and temporary disadvantage compared with the vitality they are storing for the winter months, and the love of Nature they are acquiring, which does so much towards awakening and refining the higher sensibilities of childhood. Many of our readers, through stress of circumstances, may not be able to afford a country outing. They must not forget that with our Park the country may be easily attained—that a few minutes preparation and a street car will take them to the green, tree-covered, sea-girt peninsula. Perhaps we do not appreciate fully this luxury of country within city—at least we do not utilize it so much as we ought. And why should our Public Gardens be monopolized wholly by nurse-maids with their dimpled charges? Would it not rest many a tired mother to leave her household cares occasionally for a stroll among the pleasant, fragrant walks. In our perfect summer weather with our bracing sea-breezes it is the duty of every citizen to keep out-of-doors as much as possible.

Iceland is not wholly an unprogressive country. For years Icelandic men and women have met on terms of political equality. The nation is governed by representatives elected by 73,000, male and female electors. Educational work is almost entirely carried on by the women, and there is no illiteracy in the Island. The little nation boasts that she keeps no army and needs neither police nor prisons. Were a like result assured, there are few civilized nations who would refuse to admit women to the polls.

Apropos of the Sunday Bill, which our Canadian House of Commons is discussing, the House of Representatives at Washington has spoken definitely on Sabbath-keeping, and of course in the rapid characteristic way of the nation. Unless the managers of the World's Fair bind themselves to close the Exposition doors on Sundays no Government appropriation will be made. The American public has been a bit stirred up of late over some Congressional doings, but this resolution pleases the majority "down to the ground."

We cannot speak too severely of the member of the House of Commons who disgraced the represented manhood of Canada by singing the well-known and beautiful hymn "Nearer My God to Thee" at an all-night session of the House. It is not often that a representative man so far forgets his duty to his Creator and himself as to indulge publicly in any scoffing at religious affairs, and the man who dared to travestise a hymn which to almost every one of us has some sacred association, is an iconoclast and should be treated as such.

A world-valuable work which has been undertaken by a British Telegraph Co. will shortly be consummated. By July it is hoped that the new Atlantic cable will be in running order. This great sub-marine connector of continents will extend from Port St Louis (near the mouth of the African river Senegal) to Pernambuco, on the coast of Brazil. At the African terminus communication may be bad with any European country, while in South America there will be direct connection with many land and water lines. It is thought that the new cable will be used almost wholly for commercial purposes, and that it will be a powerful factor in building up a trade for European goods in southern regions.

The folly of continuing to leave immigration in the hands of selfishly-interested agents is becoming more evident every day. Some steamship men in England recently obtained a premium from the Government for every person they could induce to emigrate to Brazil. Such gloomy accounts of the emigrants, however, reached England that an official was sent to investigate their condition. He found that one third of their number had died of famine or fever, and that the survivors were in a pitiful condition, depending for sustenance chiefly on the kindness of the British Consuls. Since then also have been assisted to their English homes, and an attempt is being made to make the Brazilian Government responsible for the condition of the emigrants, but the truth of the matter lies nearer home in the persons of the misrepresenting agents.

To most of us "shop-lifting" has been a name connected only with light-fingered Americans, or kleptomaniacal members of the British aristocracy, yet many of our city business men will certify that to them the name has long ceased to have so pleasing an impersonal meaning. We have read often of diamond pilferers, and some of us have "sampled" exhibits of candies or fruits regardless of the fact that the small boy bystanders might feel encouraged by our action to fill an empty pocket or so from the same unauthorized source, but the charge of appropriating any valuable article would materially disconcert us. We should perhaps remember the Scriptural injunction and "refrain from the appearance of evil." As to the cases of shop-lifting in our midst we must reserve judgment until the courts are satisfied as to the fault or innocence of the parties interested.

It will not be very wonderful if by this time some of us have forgotten that this was the year in which the Imperial Institute was to have been opened. We Canadians contributed \$100,000 towards its erection and equipment, and should take a personal interest in its affairs. Owing to the death of the Duke of Clarence, the building will not be opened until next year, when the stately halls and museums will be dedicated to the public. The chief object of the Institute is to further intelligent colonization by giving lectures on colonial resources, which the museums will amply illustrate. Special attention will be given to the advancement of trade and commerce, and an exhibit of the work of "artisans and apprentices" will be kept. Sir Charles Tupper will see that Canada is not slighted, and every Canadian visiting London will turn to the handsome building with a feeling of pardonable pride.

Our Public Gardens are beginning to bloom once more, and Superintendent Power and his assistants are busily at work improving this favorite resort for Halifaxians. Several beds of pansies and other hardy plants, despite cold and rain, hold up their fragrant blossoms to greet the passers-by, and other flowers will be set out as soon as the weather permits.

King Leopold of Belgium is making an effort to extend manhood suffrage in his kingdom. This movement, coming as it does from so high a quarter, is doubly acceptable to the people. More than this, he wishes to have the right to call *plebiscites* or special elections for the purpose of solving "Great Constitutional Questions" before they are dealt with by the Parliament. This surprisingly democratic tendency in the ruler is being much commented upon.

The clouds are not rolling by Dictator Palacio of Venezuela. On the contrary, the prospect of peace is darker than ever. His Minister of Finance, Señor Maitos, has been so disturbed by the dynamiters' attempt to blow up his residence that he has resigned his position. The most serious withdrawal, however, is that of Dr. Sebastián Casasas, the Commander-in-chief of the Government forces. The rebellion goes steadily on, and the poor Director, deserted on all sides, is a most pathetic figure.

A move in the right direction is that being made by the Bishop of Rochester, who on behalf of the Sunday-School Association of Great Britain, now requests that the museums and the National Gallery in London be thrown open to the public on Sundays. The puritanic Sabbath, with its sanctimonious rules and observances, is now relegated to the past. We consider that any effort made to refine or educate the higher sensibilities of the workingman, for whose benefit this measure has been prepared, should meet with approval and support.

Italy is now paying the penalty for presuming to play at being one of the great Powers. The ambition which has caused her to keep up her army and navy, as required by the condition of the Triple Alliance, has caused a heavy drain on her treasury. A higher rate of taxes is levied on the Italian people than is borne by any European nation. If the newly-chosen Government is courageous enough to retrench, even at the risk of breaking faith with the Allied Powers, the once glorious nation may, in time, be restored to some shadow of her former greatness.

A novel bit of legislation has been enacted in Bombay, which will probably put the Oriental authorities "in a hole." The Government has now decided, presumably for the purpose of putting down gambling, that taxes shall be paid on all sums gained from gambling transactions, lotteries, or betting on the race-course. Another rather startling item to be plainly put in the same list is "any form of stolen property" which, while in the hands of the wrongful owner, is subject to taxation. We fancy that it will be almost impossible to enforce this remarkable law.

A curious and chequered history is that of a little church-bell, which will be examined by thousands of visitors at the Chicago Exposition. The bell was formerly the property of Christopher Columbus, presented to him by Ferdinand and Isabella, who had received it as a trophy from the Alhambra. Columbus piously gave it to a company of monks in New Granada, from whom it was stolen by pirates. The pirates' vessel was wrecked, and the bell saved and taken to the South American coast, where it was given to a New Jersey sea-captain. This historic bell is now the property of a colored church at Haleyville, and we fancy the trustees must be rather fearful at allowing it to wander out into the world again.

The Spanish Island of Cuba has long been coveted by the United States, and now Senator Call, a typical American, is for broaching an essentially American proposition to the Spanish Government. As it is useless to ask to buy the island outright, he suggests that the United States buy out the foreign interests in the island and allow the inhabitants to set up a small republic of their own—which, at first sight, appears very philanthropic and obliging of Mr. Call. By this ingenious plan the island would soon practically become neutral ground, and then solidly American. It is not probable, however, that Congress will press the matter until the Spanish authorities show themselves less attached to this precious bit of territory.

The *Shen-pao*, the leading Chinese newspaper, expresses itself with well-thought-out expostulations on the Chinese Exclusion Act. The Chinese were not anxious to go to America until they were repeatedly and urgently invited to do so by the American Government, at a time when laborers were needed in California, and now that the rough pioneer work, in which the Chinese took part faithfully, is over, the question arises, shall they reap no benefit from their labors, shall they, since there is no immediate need of their service, be driven from the country without a word of remonstrance. Again, when the Chinese first came to America they did not work for less wages, nor have "cut wages" ever been a favorite doctrine among them. With them, working for low wages has been a necessity, for no employer would pay full wages to a yellow workman. The writer sharply adds that the "poor and filthy" habitations of his countrymen, which the American Press loves to dwell upon, might be remedied by a more just wage-tariff. The Chinese editor seems wide-awake and quite competent to defend his position.

An excellent society formed some time ago in Great Britain is the "Soldiers and Sailors Families' Association." The object is to provide local friends for the helpless families in the event of the sudden deaths of their members or heads. The thorough management of the society is well illustrated by the fact that within twenty-four hours of the wreck of the *Serpent* the relations of almost every man lost were communicated with and, where necessary, sent relief.

The Prussian School Bill is still a troublesome nightmare to the German authorities. The Emperor claims that the effect of the proposed law would be to discourage atheism. The opposing party hold that in case of religious instruction being given, the Church of Rome will intrude in Protestant quarters, and the instructions to the clergy to watch over the school discipline and to supervise the studies so that "false doctrines" find no place in its curriculum, arouse the indignant protests of the teachers, whose work would be materially affected by the crochets which a clergyman of any denomination might indulge in. Many Germans of all sects hope that the new Bill may remain in its present embryonic condition.

When a man is content with what has been accomplished by himself, or basks in the sunshine of the present, he has lived his best days, and the future has little in store for him beyond dull mediocrity. Is this the state of Halifax to-day? Are her citizens satiated with her past Naval and Military pre-eminence and content with her present apathy, or do they still hope for a great future for the city? Halifax has untold natural advantages, which should make her the greatest Atlantic port of the continent, but unless her people take some broader view of life than those of money-grubbing and social preferment, no concerted action looking to the building up of a great mart of commerce is likely to take place. Geographical positions and fine harbors are nature's endowments, but it takes energy and enterprise to build up great cities.

There is still slavery under the British flag. Dr. Paton, missionary to the New Hebrides, is making an urgent appeal to the sympathies of all liberty-loving people on behalf of the laborers in Queensland. His published correspondence with various officials proves that the present state of affairs is not unknown to the British Government. Islanders are induced to come to Queensland for work—a roseate prospect of light labor and good pay being held out to them. On their arrival they are herded together like cattle, driven to their work and paid at the rate of four-pence a day—this is what is known as the "Ranaka Labor Traffic." The mortality among these ignorant dupes is stupendous—the morality, low. Once before the British Government put a stop to this disgraceful traffic, and Dr. Paton calls for the authorities to again take decided measures.

The great Chignecto ship-railway will soon be nearing completion, but before the first vessel is borne across the isthmus the enterprise is pronounced a magnificent failure, and pity is expressed for those who have put their money into this novel undertaking. We advise our readers not to join in the condemnation of this enterprise before they know something more about it. The work is in the hands of one of our own boys, who is said to have risked his money as well as his reputation in its success, and its success will reflect credit on the country as well as upon the engineer in charge. Depend upon it, the hard-headed Scotchmen who have backed this enterprise with their money do not ask for pity, and should it succeed the world will applaud the pluck and enterprise which conceived and carried out such a great undertaking. For the present then our advice is, suspend judgment.

There is no more truly valuable form of charity to the unemployed laborer than in finding for him suitable work. Many philanthropic people have recognized this, and many employment offices drive a thriving trade by exacting premiums from those who can ill afford them. The State Government of Ohio has taken official cognizance of this standing army of the unemployed, and in 1890 free public employment offices were opened in five cities of that State. Much misery has been alleviated by the prompt work of the Association's officials. In 1891 over five thousand situations were secured for men, and over three thousand for women. The cost to the State of these employment agencies has been \$5,000 annually. The amount estimated as spent in the private intelligence offices of the State is \$100,000. It is plain that the out-of-works can be benefitted only by a paternal Act of the State. A broader-spirited enterprise has not yet been projected.

Prince Ferdinand, the ruler of Bulgaria, though hitherto unrecognized as such by the great powers, is causing not a little annoyance to the Prussian Government. Last February Dr. Vultkovitch, a man prominent in Bulgarian politics, was murdered by Turks hired for the dastardly deed by three Bulgarian refugees. When an investigation was held the Turks withdrew to their own country, while the refugees were quietly spirited away to Odessa by Turkish officials acting under Russian orders, and as the Czar would not allow Turkey to recognize Prince Ferdinand, justice has never been meted out to the offenders. A recent communication from the Prince to the Porte was, however, couched in such strong language that the Turks who were the instruments of the crime have been arrested and sentenced. The Porte also affirms—though it must be valued as an Eastern promise—that he will shortly recognize the title of the young ruler. This act of incipient rebellion from the authority of the Czar, and the fearless and persistent demands of plucky Prince Ferdinand, have made quite a ripple of excitement in Russian affairs.

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CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

MY TENDER CONSCIENCE.

I have a tender conscience
That measures five feet three,
Whose slight reproof is worth whole tomes
Of cold divinity.

Who leads me by "a still small voice,"
And, with a loving glance,
Reminds me while the lamp holds out.
This sinner has a chance.

Whose form is ever by my side,
And at the door of sin
Thrusts out a white and rounded arm,
And bars the way within.

No man can ever go astray,
Who pauses to reflect
That he must meet these modest eyes,
And keep his self-respect.

So with a firm, unshaken front,
I bid old Satan flee:—
For I've a tender conscience
That measures five feet three.

Many handkerchiefs are moistened by sorrows that never occur.

Remember last year's mistakes just enough to avoid repetition, but do not brood or worry over their results.

It is curious how a woman who screams at a mouse is not startled at a millinery bill that makes a man tremble.

A crusty old bachelor when told that women made the best cashiers, replied—"Yes; and they make capital tellers, also."

At this time of year men have a wild yearning to work in their garden that they don't have when the weeds begin to grow.

Don't let your heart grow cold, and you may carry cheerfulness and love with you into the teens of your second century, if you can last so long.

There are only four authors who earn \$20,000 a year with their pens, and these lucky ones are William Dean Howells, Robert Louis Stevenson, Mark Twain and Miss Burnett.

A little girl, whose attention was called to the fact that she had forgotten to say grace before beginning her meal, shut her eyes, meekly, and said: "Excuse me, Amen."

TWO WOMEN TALKING.

Their conversation was very low,
So very low that I could not catch it.
But I heard this much as I turned to go:
What kind of trimming d'ye think will match it?

A Comforting Circumstance.—"I'll fine you ten dollars for being drunk and disorderly," said the judge. "Arrah," remarked the prisoner to the bailiff, "O'm ahead any how. If he had known me contempt av court, he'd av foined me fur that, too."

A SENSIBLE RELUCTANCE.—DeGarry—I'm afraid you are only trying to be cynical when you say that all girls are mercenary.

Merritt—I don't think so. The only present I ever made a girl that she didn't want to keep was a diary.

No ROMANCE IN HER SOUL.—"I lifted a mass of iron weighing 300 pounds at the store to-day," boasted Sumway.

"Did you?" replied his wife, admiringly. "Now see if you can lift a couple of hods of coal from the cellar."

A sailor, about being married, could not find change enough for the parson's fee. The reverend gentleman, unwilling to tie the couple without the accustomed fee, demurred. Jack, placing his hand in his pocket, drew out a few shillings, saying, "Never mind, sir, marry us as far as it will go."

GOD BLESS THE QUEEN!

(On Her Majesty's seventy-third birthday—by Paul Humphrey Macneil, a 9 years old poet.)

If the Queen will ever have to die,
I hope in a beautiful valley her body may lie,
While a beautiful monument in glory above
Will tell forever sweet words of love:

And that daisies and lilies may ever bloom
In that green valley around her dear tomb,
And that little birds will always sing
O'er the grave of our dear Queen.

AN INTERRUPTED SENTIMENT.—Mr. Blowhard—I tell you what, I believe in a man being supreme in his own family. No woman could ever—
Telephone—Ting-ling-a-ling br-r-r-r!

Mr. Blowhard—Excuse me a moment. Hello! Is that you, my dear? Very well, I'll be home at 6. Where's that? Woman's suffrage meeting? All right. I'll mind the baby.

Telephone—Ting-ling.

There is a plant in New Granada known as the "ink plant," the juice of which serves, without the least preparation, as ink.

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PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

And so it seems that for the present at least we are to have no extension of the treaty with Spain, and hence no treaty with the Spanish West Indies. This is serious news to many Nova Scotians, as our trade with Cuba is of the utmost importance, and its contraction will sadly handicap some of our shippers. Spain may also yet see the folly of her course, but not before we suffer by the loss of trade as well as Cuba.

According to the latest returns submitted to Parliament, Newfoundland is in a better frame of mind than she was a few weeks since, and her fit of anger being spent, she is not unwilling to be reasonable in dealing with Canada. Good fellowship between these two countries is vital to the trade of each, and quarreling is as unseemly as are all family quarrels.

Judges Routhier and Tait have been commissioned to take evidence on the charges preferred against Sir Adolph Caron, and next session we may look for a bundle of unsavory data on which Parliament will be called upon to pronounce judgment. The political atmosphere is so polluted with noxious scandals that it is enough to sicken pure-minded men and make the calling of politics a by-word in the land.

The Sunday Bill is fast being shorn of its Puritanic features, and when it becomes law will merely be a codification of existing laws. We fancy that few travellers respect the law forbidding gambling upon steamships and railways. There are at least a few who have no scruples against "a little game, you know."

It is time the Northwest Territories were out of their swaddling clothes. All of this talk about dual languages, etc., might well be left for the Territorians to settle.

The second reading of the Redistribution Bill is now being discussed by Parliament, and the Opposition are actively opposing the measure. At present the Government shows no signs of changing the provisions of the Bill, claiming that the measure is just to all concerned. The Opposition denounce it as a gigantic gerrymandering scheme, and we are evidently in for one of the liveliest debates of the session:

The success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is because it possesses true merit, and no claim is made for it which is not fully supported.

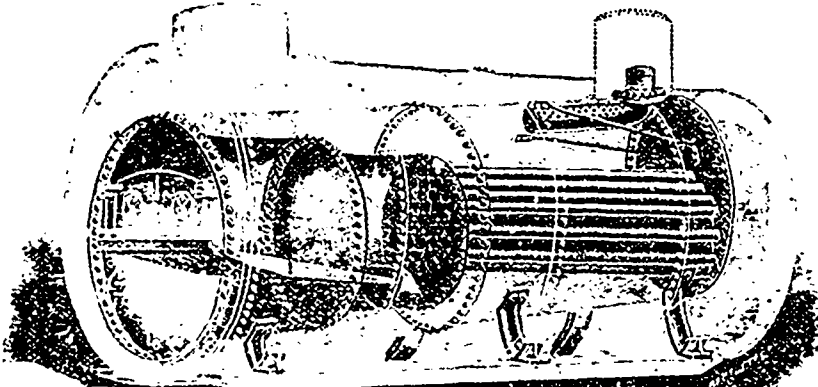
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Loss Heavy, but Health and Pluck left yet.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The gasperaux fishery in St. John harbor has been a failure this year.

Six car-loads of machinery for the new iron furnaces at Eureka arrived last week.

Lobsters are reported to be numerous and large at various points on the P. E. Island coast.

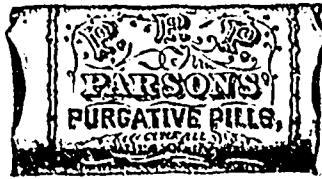
Hon. A. G. Kirkpatrick, M.P. for Frontenac, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

The Dartmouth Electric Light Company's engine, dynamos, etc., have arrived from London, Ont.

Director Saunders, executive commissioner to the World's Fair, says the Maritime Provinces promise splendid exhibits.

A letter received from Rev. Dr. Burns, now in Scotland, says he has greatly improved in health since leaving Nova Scotia.

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"Best Liver Pill Made."

They positively cure SICK HEADACHE and BILIOUSNESS, all Liver and Bowel complaints. In Glass Vials. They are a gentle and safe. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find great benefit from using them. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents a box, or 10 for \$2.00. Full particulars from J. S. JOHNSON & CO., 221 North House St., Boston, Mass.

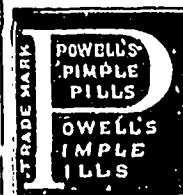
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CANADA.

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"As a literary journal alone it is almost a necessity to intellectual Canada," Daily Witness, Montreal.

"This literary monthly gives increased evidence of vigor and success. It is a credit to the Maritime Provinces."—Canada Presbyterian, Toronto.

"The literature is of a high order, and tale, essay, criticism, history, poetry, all are racy of our native land."—Presbyterian Witness, Halifax.

We offer no fake prizes, but, to introduce CANADA where it is not known, we will send the magazine to new subscribers eight months (May to Dec.) for 60 cents in stamps.

Address—

MATTHEW R. KNIGHT, BENTON, - - NEW BRUNSWICK

Hon. W. S. Fielding and Mrs. Fielding left on Saturday for England, via New York. They expect to be absent about two months.

The Street Railway and electric station at Yarmouth is being rapidly constructed. The building is of brick and will be a substantial structure.

The new sidewalks on Hollis Street are going to be a great improvement to the street, and we trust are only samples of what in a few years all our principal sidewalks will be.

Hon. L. E. Baker, president of the Boston and Yarmouth Steamship line, entertained a number of Boston members of the press at his home in Yarmouth on Thursday last.

Thirty new street cars have been added to the street car service of Toronto and sixty more are now under construction. Winch brakes, a new contrivance, are being put on all these cars.

The Oddfellows' bazaar last week was a great success. Mr. A. Thompson, of the Barrington St. shoe store, won the ticket to the World's Fair at Chicago as the prize for the lucky competitor in the guessing contest.

It has been decided to form a branch of the Y. M. C. A. for the north end of Halifax. A committee consisting of one member from each of the Protestant denominations has been appointed to proceed with the work.

The work of paving Water Street has actually been commenced. A large number of men and teams are at work under the supervision of the city engineer and foreman of works. New sidewalk are to be laid on both sides of Upper Water Street.

Two married women, one residing on Church St. and the other on Gerish St., have been arrested for shop-lifting. Both women indignantly resent the accusations and protest their innocence, but the authorities feel sure they have found the guilty persons.

The Mayor has given instructions that the law forbidding all street obstructions shall be strictly enforced, and as a consequence scores of our citizens have been reported to head quarters. This is a commendable movement on the part of our new Mayor, and will greatly improve the appearance of our streets.

The town of Fairville, N. B., which was recently destroyed by fire, is being rapidly rebuilt. Several new houses are nearly completed and many others are in course of construction. Mr. Masson is rebuilding his carriage factory, and probably ere long all traces of the late disaster in this flourishing town will be entirely wiped out.

A. BIG DEAL.—\$250,000 paid for a Half Interest in the Trade Mark of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for the United States.—The brilliant reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Canada has not only extended to the United States, but has led to an important business transaction. One of the best known American proprietary medicine houses, the head of which is the president of a leading National Bank in New York State, has recently purchased a half interest in the trade mark of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. for the United States only, for which, we understand, the consideration was \$250,000. This sale is probably the first instance in which an American institution has purchased an interest in a Canadian remedy, and offers the very best proof of the sterling merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as we may be sure that the American capitalists, before venturing so large a sum in the half interest of the trade mark, fully investigated and verified the claims made for the remedy. It is a tribute, too, to Canadian medical science, which has brought to perfection this remarkable remedy.

The Canada Atlantic S. S. Co. has issued a circular to the citizens of Halifax setting forth the general advantage to the city in having a tri-weekly service between this port and Boston which is at once reliable and accommodating to shippers, importers and travellers. The fact that this is a home enterprise should appeal to Halifaxians and ensure their support.

Mt. Allison University and Ladies' College closed a very successful year on Tuesday last. The exercises were largely attended and were very interesting. Acadia College and Seminary also closed this week and the little town of Wolfville was filled with former pupils and friends of the College. Both of these Colleges are prospering and stand high among our educational institutions.

A sad case of accidental drowning occurred on Saturday last on the Miramichi River. A fishing party comprised of several prominent gentlemen of St. John and Fredericton, left St. John on Thursday for a week's outing. One of the party, Judge R. Chipman Skinner, while out in a boat with a companion, fell overboard and was drowned. Judge Skinner leaves a wife and two daughters.

With the opening of the summer season the Windsor and Annapolis Railway will commence running a new Pullman car over the road. This route has of late become very popular, passing as it does through the romantic land of Evangeline. The lack of proper hotel accommodation throughout the picturesque country districts of Nova Scotia is a subject requiring prompt attention if we expect to attract tourists to our province.

A great sensation has been caused in Montreal society circles by the elopement of a society man and a banker's wife. Mr. John S. Allan, eldest son and heir of Andrew A. Allan, one of the millionaire partners in the Allan royal mail steamship line, has gone in company with the wife of Mr. R. Y. Hebden, who is one of the New York managers of the Bank of Montreal. Mr. Allan leaves behind him a beautiful wife about 30 years old and five young children. Mrs. Hebden leaves a husband, a baby two years old and two boys ten and twelve years. No one has any knowledge as to the whereabouts of the erring couple. Some think they have gone to the United States, others that they have sailed for England.

A series of four round-trip excursions from all points in the Maritime Provinces to the Canadian Northwest has been arranged by the C. P. R. to take place on June 13th, 20th, 27th and July 18th next, when return tickets will be issued at the following rates: To Deloraine, Oxbow, Moosomin, Nesbitt and Binscarth, \$28; to Moosejaw, Regina and Yorkton, \$30; to Calgary and Prince Albert, \$35; and to Edmonton, \$40. The tickets are good to return within six weeks of the date of issue. Those taking the excursion of the 27th prox. can reach Edmonton in time for the C. P. R. land sale, which will be held on July 5th, and those wanting to see the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, held from July 25th to 30th inclusive, will be in time by going on the 18th July.

A piece of a sewing needle worked out of the hand of a Lunenburg lady the other day, after being imbedded in the flesh for 34 years.

Despatches from Winnipeg state that a new Jewish settlement on the Souris branch has been named Hirsch. The colony have a whole township, and are making extensive improvements.

The officers of the Halifax Garrison Artillery gave the last of a series of mess dinners at the Halifax Hotel on Monday evening. The H. G. A. band was present and rendered a good programme.

John Canuing, aged nineteen, arrested at Parrsboro charged with stealing a gold watch and chain from Samuel McCormack at Joggins' mines, was to-day sentenced to two years imprisonment in the penitentiary at Dorchester. He stole the watch while drunk, and as soon as he realized his crime was taking it back to the owner when arrested.

A number of the ladies of the Church of England Institute have established a "Women's Work Exchange." A suitable room will be engaged, to which the members and contributors may send work, cakes, jellies, etc., to be disposed of. A consignor's ticket, costing one dollar, will entitle one person to enter work for one year. This movement merits the thoughtful consideration of the ladies of Halifax, and it is to be hoped will be liberally supported.

President Harper, of the new Chicago University, has announced that the college will start with a \$200,000 gymnasium. One of the assistants is to be a woman and the courses in physical instruction are to be arranged for the lady students as well as those of the sterner sex. This is a provision which it is thought has never before been made to a full extent by other co-educational colleges.

Count Tolstoi, Russian writer and philanthropist, is seriously ill.

The Paris police last week raided the lodgings of several anarchists.

Fresh anti-Christians disturbances have taken place in Manchue and in the district bordering on Tonkin. One Chinese official is reported to have been killed.

The approaching marriage of Mr. Timothy Harrington, the Parnellite member of parliament, is announced. The bride elect is Miss O'Neill, daughter of the late Dr. O'Neill of Dublin.

The King and Queen of Denmark celebrated the 50th anniversary of their wedding on May 26th with much ceremony. The presents to the royal couple were numerous and elegant.

Paris despatches state that M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is awaiting the opinion of M. Rouvier, Minister of Finance, before replying to the invitation to take part in the proposed monetary conference.

It is reported that Captain Osborne will leave the British army on account of the embarrassment occasioned by his wife's conduct. Captain Osborne has won the respect of the public generally for his brave and manly bearing throughout this unhappy affair.

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."



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"I Itched Intensely!"

A TERRIBLE SKIN DISEASE

Of Eight Years' Standing.

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BY

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LEWISTON, ME.
GENTS:—I wish to inform the suffering through you that SKODA'S GERMAN OINTMENT and SKODA'S DISCOVERY will cure the worst skin disease to be found. This statement may seem strong, but I think a true statement of my own case, will convince the most skeptical.

BETTER For some eight years I have had a terrible skin disease from which I have suffered untold misery. I have tried Physicians of repute and about all the so-called "skin cures," but the result was failure.

My body was covered with white scales. I itched intensely, and when I would rub or scratch the scales off, burning **THAN** sensation such as only the afflicted as I was may know, tormented me.

My skin was so dry that my elbows, knees, hands, etc., would crack open so badly that I would bleed freely. My scalp was so that I could not comb my hair, and had to keep it clipped close to my head.

I have now used a half dozen bottles of SKODA'S DISCOVERY and about eight ounces of SKODA'S OINTMENT. The result **GOLD CURED**. My skin is soft as an infant's. Instead of torment I have sweet sleep at night, and a good head of hair.

FRANK C. MORAN.

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PURE POWDERED 100%

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

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Tickets good to return until

JULY 24th, 31st. & AUGUST 7th, 28th, 1892.

For rates of fare and other information enquire of your nearest Railway Ticket Agent.

Passengers are recommended by the Canadian Pacific Ry. to purchase their tickets via St. John and the Short Line, as Colonist Cars will be in waiting in St. John for their conveyance.

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P. O. Box 408. Telephone 203-

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Printed by Halifax Printing Co.,

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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

Thos. P. Connors,

CUSTOM TAILOR.

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Sails from HALIFAX TO BOSTON,
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At 8 o'clock a.m. 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 Intercolonial Railway.

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Boys' and Youths' Black Cape Waterproof Coats.

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Opposite Halifax Club.

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

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 Capital Prizeworth \$15,000.

TICKETS, \$1.00
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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 " 500	.....	1,000 00
5 " " 250	.....	1,250 00
25 " " 50	.....	1,250 00
100 " " 15	.....	2,500 00
200 " " 10	.....	3,000 00
500 " " 5	.....	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

3124 Prizes worth \$52,740 UCO
 S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager,
 81 St. James St., Montreal, Canada.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

MARGUERITES.

Petals of ivory,
 Hearts of gold,
 Fair and sweet Marguerite,
 Telling the same old tale oft told,—
 Thro' the meadows of blossoming grass,
 Plucking the daisies at her feet.
 Cometh a pretty winsome lass.

Over the stile,
 In yonder field,
 Comes Roger to meet sweet Marguerite,
 While distant sheep bells softly pealed,
 Down in the meadows the moon shone bright,
 Just to see the lovers meet,
 And smiling gently at the sight.

Throat of ivory,
 Heart of gold,
 Pale and sweet Marguerite,
 Read from the daisies a tale oft told—
 "This year, next year, now or never,"
 'This year do the petals say?
 True hearts naught but death can sever.

"ROBIN ADAIR."

BOOK GOSSIP.

Worthington Co., 747 Broadway, New York, have published as No. 1 in their fair library; "Love Knows No Law," by Leon de Tinsseau. Translated by Camden Curwen. 1 vol., 12 mo. Paper, 25 cents. This is a French story of great beauty, written with surprising strength and fire, deeply interesting throughout, presenting imaginative pictures in which breadth and vigor of treatment are harmoniously blended with exquisite delicacy of detail. This firm announce for immediate publication as No. 27 in their International library; "The Erl Queen," by Nataly Von Eschstruth. Translated by Emily S. Howard. Illustrated, 1 vol., 12 mo., cloth \$1.25, or paper 75 cents. A very pretty story by the now famous author of "The Wild Rose of Gross-Staufen," noteworthy for the keen and subtle psychology displayed by the novelist in her analysis of the human heart. This poetic love tale treats of the fortunes of a beautiful, but spoiled young heiress and her adorer, a young naval officer. The different complications that ensue, the plot, courtship and mischief-making are well told; among others the descriptions of sea life are admirable. Court life is well sketched—the bluff sailor Prince Leopold especially. The translator has a musical style and has given us a book of unusual excellence.

THE PATTI WALTZ TYROLIENNE.—We have just received a copy of the Patti Waltz Tyrolienne, composed by Charlie Baker. It is simple and remarkably pretty, can be played on piano or organ. The title page contains a photo of "Adeline Patti," the world-renowned songstress, in stage costume. Price 40 cents per copy. To readers of this paper a copy will be sent upon receipt of 20 cents in silver or postage stamps by addressing the publishers, Baker & Helmick, 265 Sixth Avenue, New York.

CANADA FOR MAY.—The May number of *Canada* fully sustains the high reputation which this popular monthly has so well earned. As the most thoroughly Canadian of all our literary journals, it should find a welcome in every home. The poems are by J. F. Herbin, "Erie," and Thos. C. Robson. Mr. LeMoine's very interesting paper on "The History and Legends of the King's Forges," is itself worth the price of the number. "Pastor Felix" talks about "Books" in his charming style. "A Tale of Annapolis" and "Criticisms on Eulogiums," are very readable contributions. The departments (Canadians, Home Topics, Our Own Poets, and Our Young People), are crammed with the very best original and selected matter, while a new department, *The Christian Life*, is introduced. The editorial and literary notes, and the cream of current wit and humor, are prominent features. Subscription, \$1.00 a year. The publisher offers *Canada* to new subscribers eight months (May to Dec) for 50 cents in stamps. Address, MATTHEW R. KNIGHT, Benton, New Brunswick.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

CHEESE—The Little River Cheese Manufacturing Company have commenced operations at their factory at Nine Mile River. The factory is 24x40 feet with two floors, and is fitted with all the modern conveniences for cheese making. The company was formed last year, being the first company in the County formed under the act passed during the session of 1890-91. The directors are R. S. Blois, President, John A. Cochran, Alex. McPhee, of Piper, and Fred Rolston. The Secretary and Treasurer is Benj. McKelvie. David McDonald has been appointed salesman and the manufacturing department is in charge of John Townson, who has had twenty years experience and is counted one of the best cheese makers in Canada. The factory is at present receiving milk from about two hundred cows, but can manufacture double that quantity.

Patent medicines differ—One has reasonableness, another has not. One has reputation another has not. One has confidence, born of success another has only "hopes." Don't take it for granted that all patent medicines are alike. They are not. Let the years of uninterrupted success and the tens of thousands of cured and happy men and women, place Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription on the side of the comparison to which they belong. And there isn't a state or territory, no nor hardly a country in the world, whether its people realize it or not, but have men and women in them they're happier because of their discovery and their effects. Think of this in health. Think of it in sickness. And then think whether you can afford to make the trial if the makers can afford to take the risk to give your money back, as they do, if they do not benefit or cure you.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. F. FORD, *Courier*, Digby—"Hill's Synopsis" mailed. Have only a few copies left. You will find it one of the best and most comprehensive works that have ever been published on the game at the very low price of 25 cents.

THE YOUNG MEN'S HERALD, St. John, N. B.—We congratulate you on your fine choice of games and problems in your new departure of having a "draughts" column. Surely there must be in your city enough checkerists to make the column interesting if it is maintained as it has started. We wish you every success.

SERGI. MUIR, Preston, England—Your letter and clippings received. Will write in response very soon. Your game and story came safely to hand, but through the pressure of other matter on this column, we have not been able to insert it as yet. Will do so as soon as opportunity affords.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 278.—The position was; Black men 3, 13, 18, 24; white men 19, 21, 32, king 4; white to move and black to win. This problem, it will be remembered, is a correction of Wyllie's Problem 477 in Gould's Book of Problems. Wyllie's play, which led to a draw only, was as follows:—

16	15	19	16	7	11	12	16
18	23	22	18	23	26	18	14
15	10	16	11	11	16	11	7
24	27	18	14	26	30	14	9
32	28	11	7	16	12	7	11
27	31	14	9	30	26	0	6
28	24	7	2	4	8	11	15
31	26	9	5	26	23	6	2
24	19	2	7	8	11	15	11
26	22	1	5	1	23	18	drawn.

VAR. I.

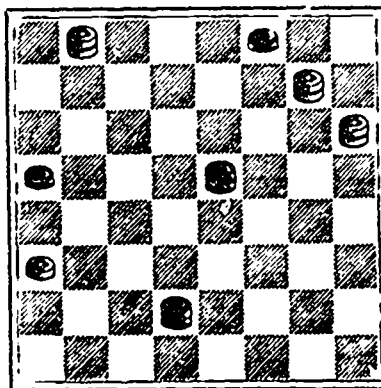
Mr. Belden's correction we suppose to be as follows, though we have not as yet seen his official figures:—

23	26	26	31	9	14	*10	15
7	11	16	12	10	6	black	
5	9	31	26	14	10	wins.	
11	16	4	8	6	1		

* An expert can see the win from this point, but the position is a delicate and intricate one, and for the benefit of our Nova Scotian students of the game, we present it as

PROBLEM No. 280.

Black men 3, 13, kings 15, 26;



White man 21, kings 1, 8, 12.

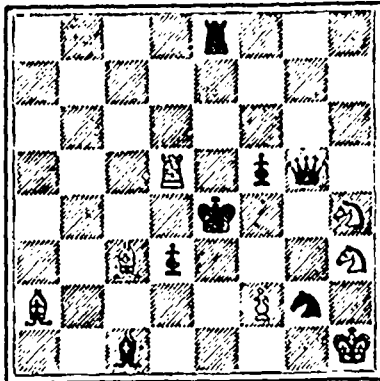
White to play and black to win.

We solicit post-card solutions carrying the play to a finish.

CHESS.

PROBLEM No. 116.

Black 7 pieces.



White 7 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME No. 117.

MASTERS' TOURNEY.

Game between Lee and Bird.

Bird's Opening.

White.	Black.
Bird.	Leo.
1 P to KB4	P to Q4
2 P to K3	P to KKt3
3 Kt to B3	B to Kt2
4 P to Q4	Kt to Q3
5 P to B4	P to K3
6 Kt to B3	KKt to B3
7 B to Q3	Castles
8 Castles	P to QKt3
9 P to QKt3	B to Kt2
10 P to QR4	P to B4
11 Kt to K5	Kt to K5

The development on both sides so far is unobjectionable. Bird's next move, however, fails to yield him the advantage obviously sought, and this because of the further exchange and the Queen-sally whereon Lee relied. 12 B takes Kt P takes B 13 B to R3 Kt takes Kt 14 BP takes Kt Q to Kt4 15 Q to K2 KR to Q sq 16 Kt to Kt5

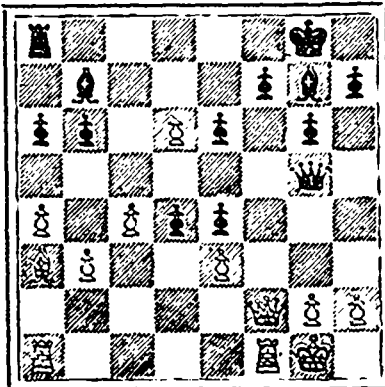
To be wise after the event is easy. The frustration of this attack by the well-conceived sacrifice (of R for Kt) which follows, enables a peruser of the game afterwards to see that QR to Q sq would have been sounder.

16 P to QR3

A plucky invitation, to refuse which would cost White his centre pawns, and to accept which sets off the train of Black's intended brilliancy.

17 Kt to Q6	R tks Kt
18 P tks R	P tks P
19 Q to KB2	

Lee (Black) to make his 19th move. Black 13 pieces.



White 12 pieces.

Bird (White).

Here, scorning the sordid gain of a pawn by Q tks KP, Lee plays.— P to B4

Which only makes the veteran more bent on forcing the exchange in question by

20 P to R4
But Leo will have it differently
P takes P!
If now 21 P takes Q, P takes Q ch, and B takes R.
21 Q to K2 Q to Kt6!
22 B to Kt2
To prevent B to K4
23 B takes B P to B5
Brave Leo! P to B6!
24 B to K5 Q to Kt5
25 Q to Kt2 P to K7
26 R to B2 P to K6
27 B to R8 P takes R ch
Let Black beware of mate looming at Kt7!
28 K takes P Q takes RP ch!
29 P to Kt3 Q to R7 ch
30 K to K3 Q to R3 ch
31 K to Q3 Q to B sq
32 B to K5 Q to B4 ch
33 K to K3
Bird has had a lively time of it, averting doom at last only by a rook-surrender. Leo also has felt the strain, and now neglects the hottest pursuit—namely 33 P to B7, 34 K

takes P, Q to B6 ch, Q to K5 ch
34 K to B2 R to Q sq
35 Q to B3 Q to B3
36 P to QKt4 P to QR4
37 B to B4
Discarding P to Kt5, because if 37 Q to B4 ch; 38 Q to Q4, Q takes Q; 39 B takes Q, R takes P; 40 B to B3, R to Q8; 41 R to R2, R to B8 ch; 42 K to K3, P Queen's ch.
P takes P
38 Q takes KtP K to B2
39 B to QKt sq R to Q2
40 Q to B3 Q to B4 ch
41 B to K3 Q to KR4
42 B to B4 P to KKt4
43 P to KKt4
Very good, if Black were to take the pawn with his Q and allow 44 Q to R8! but as he don't?
Q to Kt3!
44 R takes P P takes B
45 R takes B R takes R
46 Q takes P P Queen's ch
47 K takes Q Q to Kt8 ch
48 Q to Q sq Q takes Q ch
49 K takes Q R to Kt5
Resigns.



Rev. William Hollinshed of Sparta, N. J., voluntarily says:

"To Whom It May Concern: "Unasked I deem it my duty to a suffering humanity whose bodies and souls I would have healthy, to tell them of the value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. While living in Ohio one of my children was greatly

Afflicted With Boils

having 30 on her limbs, and being unable to walk. I had heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and bought a bottle, half of which cured entirely. Two years after, another child was afflicted as I did. I used the other half bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla with like results. About four years after, the child first afflicted was again tormented like Job, and I bought a bottle (on Sunday at that) and again a cure. I gave some of the medicine to a poor woman and two children; they were helped as were mine. Through a testimonial sent to C. I. Hood & Co., inquiries came from all the country, asking if it was a 'bona fide' testimonial, and of course I wrote all that it was, and have the knowledge of

Scores and Scores

Of persons helped or cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Mild cases of rheumatism have yielded to it. Biliousness and bad liver have been corrected in my own family. This is the only patent medicine I have felt like praising. I speak not for C. I. Hood, but for the Jobs who are impatient and are tormented beyond endurance. Nothing I know of will cleanse the blood, stimulate the liver, or clean the stomach so perfectly as

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Any person wishing to know more, enclosing a stamp will be informed. Yours for the health, happiness and virtue of humanity." WILLIAM HOLLINSHED, pastor of Presbyterian church, Sparta, N. J.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation.

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



PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

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

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

GOLD AND SILVER.
PROSPECTING LICENSES up to 100 areas (each 150 feet by 250 feet), issued at 50 cts. an area up to 10 areas, and 25 cts. afterwards per area, good for one year. These Licenses can be renewed for second year, by payment of one-half above amount.
LEASES for 20 years to work and mine, on payment of \$2 an area of 150 feet by 250 feet. Renewable annually at 50 cts. an area in advance.
Royalty on Gold and Silver, 2 1/2 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 2 1/2 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.

There has been no change of importance in the course of general trade during the past week. A fair movement is passing in several lines, but nothing has as yet occurred that has materially affected the volume of business. The weather has continued to be somewhat unfavorable, and this fact contributes prominently to retard business. A feature which prevails in all lines is the smallness of orders. This indicates hard-to-mouth trade, and emphasizes the changed conditions under which business is done to day as compared with the methods of only a few years ago. It also shows that dealers are gradually learning to keep relatively smaller stocks than was formerly necessary. Increased facilities for intercommunication and for transportation have so far revolutionized trade that a trader can almost immediately replenish any line of goods for which there is a demand. He is thus enabled to "turn over" his capital more rapidly, and though his percentage of profits may be smaller on a given transaction, he finds that his aggregate profit is as large as ever. The prime necessity now-a-days to ensure success in business is for a trader to keep a close eye on his stock. To know what he has on hand and what his customers are likely to demand in a few days or hours. A man who can gauge these matters accurately will have: old, unsaleable stock on hand encumbering his shelves and locking up his capital. The measure of his success very largely now depends on the degree of accuracy with which he judges his supplies and his probable requirements.

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

	Week		Previous Weeks corresponding to			Failures for year to date.		
	May 26,	week.	1891	1890	1889	1892	1891	1890
United States	177	156	234	140	110			
Canada	22	21	26	12	19			

DRY GOODS.—Activity in this line has been rather spasmodic, varying with the weather, being dull on rainy days and looking up on bright ones. Still the dullness which has so long prevailed seems to be passing away. Prices all round are firm and unchanged, except in jute goods and low grade carpets, which show a heavy advance—averaging about 30 per cent. The reason advanced for this is the bad weather in Ireland and other localities where the plants are grown. Remittances are much better than they were during March and April, but plenty of room is still left for improvement.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—Business in pig iron continues very quiet and there has been no change from last week. Bar iron is also unchanged, except that a fair amount of business is reported. Scrap iron is dull with little doing. Canada, terne and tin plates are dull, and the market is featureless in respect to them. The copper market is steady and inclined to be firm. The only feature of interest in the metal markets is tin, the price of which has advanced in Great Britain £2 per ton during the week, partly owing to real strength statistically, and particularly to the manipulations of speculators. The New York speculators who lately acted as bears and pushed the price down so low, having now purchased enough to satisfy them, are now buying just as hard, and expect to put the price in that market to 22½c. in a few days. If they succeed, as it now seems probable that they will, they will net a profit of about 3c. per pound, which will make a handsome profit on the many tons that they have secured.

BREADSTUFFS.—In the local market flour has continued to be dull, but the feeling remains steady. Oatmeal is dull and weak in the absence of demand. Feed rules fairly steady, but there is little doing. Beerbohm's cable reports wheat weaker, corn quiet. Weather in England favorable to growing crops. No change in markets of Europe. In Chicago wheat has ruled about steady within a range of ¼c. variation. In New York wheat was firm and advanced about ¼c. on account of unfavorable crop reports. Other American markets are unchanged, but the ruling feeling is steady.

PROVISIONS.—It is hard to get any reliable news about the local provision market. While it is generally admitted that business is not brisk, there is, apparently, a fair jobbing trade passing at our quotations. The Liverpool provision market is firm and even stronger, but quotations remain nominally unchanged. The Chicago provision market was stronger and pork has advanced 12½c. to 15c.

BUTTER.—Under the pressure of considerable receipts from the Upper Provinces butter in this market has a downward tendency. Good Canadian tub butter can be bought at about 18c. to 20c. Roll butter in bbls. and hlf.-bbls. at 17c. to 19c., the latter being an outside figure. Fresh Nova Scotia butter in small tubs has a declining tendency, and is now worth about 20c. A Montreal report says.—"Butter does not improve one way or the other. The movement is restricted to jobbing wants, no change in values being to note. We quote creamery 19c.; townships 18c. to 19c.; Western dairy 14c. to 16c." A London correspondent writes:—"The butter market opened with rather a lively note on Monday, and buyers seemed ready to pay the enhanced rates demanded, but a change came over the scene with the advent of close warm weather and advices from the Continent of an impending tumble in prices, and rates went down here, not severely, but sufficient to be felt, and quite enough for agents, who fear this is the first of a general break. Danish is lowered a trifle, but will have to come down still lower, and with a continuance of present weather, supplies coming in greater abundance should send down rates to a summer point. The descending scale would have been reached long ere this but for the backward spring, which has shown little feed, but Danish is now beginning to assert itself, and will affect the market considerably, though a settlement of quotations on any firm basis, either one way or the other, is not to be expected for some few weeks, the market-barometer being in a very vacillating condition. New Zealand is cleared and American is absent, and a main factor is—what will the Continent do?"

CHEESE.—New Canadian cheese beginning to arrive more freely has the natural effect to depress prices, despite the fact that the demand is fairly

active. The local movement is not large as yet, but it is improving. This market is nearly bare of old cheese, and what little remains in stock is worth from 6c. to 10c. In London "cheese is quiet for English, brisk and firm for Canadian, the inquiry having quickened for first Septembers, which have formed up to 60s. again, older sorts ranging down to 54s. for good brands, with States at 54s. to 57s. The arrivals of new make from the States are not startlingly good in point of quality, and the anxiety of buyers is not extreme to purchase, so that they go off slowly at 53s., when the figure can be obtained, but mostly around a 50s. limit. The season should not open badly for Canadians, as there is a practical clearance here and at the great centres."

EGGS.—In this market eggs are in full supply and prices are depressed. Though the consumption demand is good and steady, the receipt's continue to increase in volume, which causes a depression in prices. Good fresh-laid eggs are now worth only 8 to 10 cents per dozen in case lots. "Eggs are quiet in London at old rates, French ranging from 5s to 7s 31 per 120; Italian 5s 6d to 6s 9d, Hungarian 5s 3d to 6s; and German 5s to 5s 31. These rates are out of gear with the ideas of shippers on the Continent, who are paying more on spot, and as this business is not worked on philanthropic principles there is no rush for freight. Imports have been insignificant this week, and will be likewise next unless the market livens up, as shippers can't go on flinging money away in the manner they have been recently called on to do. In Liverpool, Continentals have been conspicuously small, and for these no eagerness has been apparent, while for the average supplies of Irish, 5s 4d to 6s 10d has been paid with a fair demand. Bristol is quiet at late rates, and in Hull the same conditions prevail. In Glasgow requirements have been above supplies, and prices have advanced a little all round. Shippers in Canada might do worse than open to this market at once, as under prevailing conditions a few light consignments would be readily saleable there at about 5s 9d to 6s 2d per long hundred, ex quay. Packers on your side have shown such amenability to the requirements of the trade here, that a suggestion which reaches me from Messrs. Stevens Bros. may be useful to them. They recommend the use of a case between the two now used. The 30 down cases are too small, and the 12 hundred cases too large, and a medium package of 6 hundred, packed with straw and with a rope handle at each end, they consider would be the handiest."

GREEN FRUIT.—The weekly steamers from Boston are bringing large supplies of oranges, lemons, bananas, pineapples, etc., but all seem to find an appreciative market here. Prices all round are firm. A London letter says:—"There have been some fair sales of Nova Scotian apples this week, quality being good and prices realized satisfactory. This season is certainly ending well."

DRIED FRUIT.—In this market dried fruits rule steady under a moderate business, but there is nothing to note in the way of change. The New York *Commercial Bulletin* says:—"The new week opens with a good jobbing demand for most lines and favorable indications for the future. Consumption is certainly increasing, and interior dealers are gradually awakening to the fact that additional stock is needed, hence there is more general inquiry experienced by the holders in this market. For layer Valencia raisins there is a steady moderate inquiry, and the market is showing a stronger tendency, especially for best goods. The finest brands to-day are held at 6¼c., though prime quality may yet be had at 6c. For inferior grades, down to 3¼c. is yet quoted as acceptable. Off-stalk meet with some attention, though the demand is not of a spirited character, and holders do not make any attempt to force a higher range of values; the quotations of the market are 4c. to 4¼c., though the latter is regarded as extreme. California are being taken with increased freedom, and though prices are firmer they are not quotably higher. Prunes continue in demand, though the interest displayed is given chiefly to California, Siciliana and French. The latter are not offered below 7 cents for the four sizes, and the indications point to a higher limit in the near future, as the stock is gradually diminishing and the import cost is considerably above the values prevailing in this market. Sultana are firmer, though not quotably higher, 5½c. to 6c. being the quoted range for 60s. to 95s., though at the inside price no considerable quantity could be obtained. California are quite actively inquired for, but the larger sizes are very scarce and offer reservedly. The tendency of the market is higher. Currants are maintained at previous values, and a fair quantity of stock is being moved daily, though the attention extended is given chiefly to best quality stock. We quote 2¼c. to 2½c., and cases 2½c. to 3c. as to quality."

SUGAR.—The markets are all quiet and without special feature. London is cabled as quiet and unchanged. In New York granulated remains steady at 4 5-16c. Refiners are looking forward to the fruit season, when increased consumption will make business more active if it does not succeed in advancing values.

MOLASSES continues very dull, though some sales to arrive are rumored at about or a fraction below cost. The price at the Islands is given as being firm at 12c, and mail advices represent stocks as quite exhausted, and that the day's drippings is barrelled as quickly as it is made and sent off for shipment.

TEA.—The tea market has been rather quiet this week, but a fair amount of business has transpired in small jobbing lots. The market has been steady as to prices. Low grade blacks received the most enquiry and holders are very firm in their views.

FISH.—Mackerel and herring are coming more freely on our coasts, and some fair hauls have lately been made. Lobsters are also appearing in very good numbers. The bait supply is better than it has been for several months, and good reports are to be soon expected from our bankers. However, the prices of fish do not improve, but it is too early in the season to calculate on probable results. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, May 31—"Gaspé salmon are arriving more freely, and sales were

made to-day at 20c. per lb. in cases. British Columbia are quoted at 15c. per lb. Cod and haddock sell at 3c. to 3½c. per lb. wholesale. Lake trout and whitefish 6½c. to 7c." Gloucester, Mass., May 31—"The receipts of ground fish are fair for the season, although there is a smaller fleet fishing on Cashos than at this time last year. But few pollock have yet come in. No news from the mackerel fleet, but the mackerel are putting in an appearance on the Nova Scotia coast, and a good catch is hoped for on the Cape Shore in the early part of June. We quote: Mixed fish for curing, cod \$1 90 for large, \$1 15 for small, cusk \$1.30, hake 55c.; haddock 80c. Fresh shore cod \$2 75 per cwt., haddock \$1.75. Faro sales of Georges cod \$3 62 and \$4 for large and \$2.25 to \$2.50 for small; Bank \$3 and \$2; Rips cod \$3 50 and \$2 50 for large and small. Last fare sale of halibut 6½c. and 5½c. per lb. for white and gray. Mackerel in round lots from first lands 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 \$7.50 per bbl. Now Georges codfish at \$6 per q'l. for large, and small at \$5, Georges-cured do. \$6, Bank \$5.50 for large and \$3.25 for small, Shore \$6 and \$5 for large and small; dry Bank \$7; medium \$5. Cured cusk at \$3.75 per q'l; hake \$2; haddock \$2.50; Norway-salted pollock \$3, and English-cured do. \$4.25 per q'l. 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."

Dr. Koch's cure for consumption went up like a rocket and came down like a stick; but Puttner's Emulsion still shines with undimmed lustre as the best remedy for wasting diseases.

USE SPONNERS HONOR BRIGHT COPPERINE

BEST MACHINERY BOX-METAL EXTRACT. CANADIAN MADE & STUMPS THE WORLD. QUALITIES TO DO ALL YOUR WORK. HARDWARES ALL SELL IT. COOL BEARINGS, ALL HOT BOXES. EASY AS AN OLD SHOE. GENUINE SAFEGUARD FOR ENGINEERS. HIGH CLASS METAL.

RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, and purify the blood, and are of great value in the best medicine known for indigestion, biliousness, headache, constipation, dyspepsia, chronic liver troubles, dysentery, lead colic, dizziness, offensive breath and all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. One tabule gives immediate relief. Take one at meal time. Sold by Druggists. A trial bottle sent by mail on receipt of 15 cents. RIPANS CHEMICAL CO. 108 Spruce St. New York.

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, 59, 53 and 60 cents per rod. It keeps out lions and dogs. The pickets do not fall off. It lasts for 20 years.
MUNRO BROS., WIRE WORKERS,
NEW GLASGOW, N. S.

LYCEUM • THEATRE.
ZERA SEMON, Lessee and Manager.

Seventh Week, Monday, June 6.

5-NEW STARS-5
First Appearance of
MR. AND MRS. J. H. MOVICKERS.
The celebrated Character Duo.

MISS CARRIE TUTEIN.
The Little Comedienne.

THE HOLBROOKS,
In their Refined Musical Act.

Second Week of
JAMES-KINE BROS.—BARNEY
In their Original Specialties.

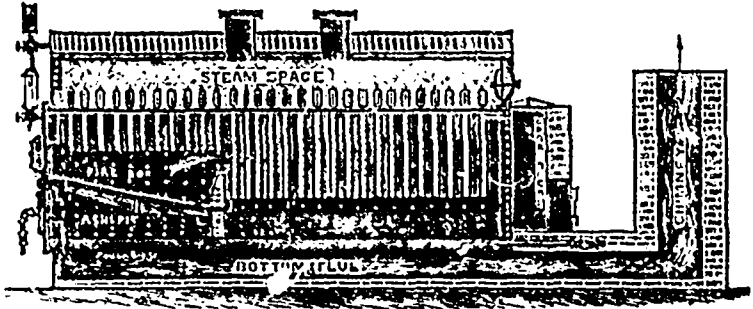
Steady Boarder—ED. KELLEY.

FRED. V. BOWERS, Pianist.
See the Funny Afterpiece,
THE SHOEMAKER'S TROUBLES.

100 PRESENTS Given Away Every Night. 100
Admission 25 Cts. Reserved Seats 35 Cts.
Ladies' and Children's Matinee Saturday at 2 p. m.
Prof. Semon has taken great pains in securing the Best Talent obtainable. They are all Specialty Leaders and the Cream of American Vaudeville.

The Celebrated **KINGSLEY BOILER.**

THE BEST OF THE AGE.



We sell this Boiler with a full guarantee that it is as safe and durable as any that can be built. It will take one-third less space per horse power, make dryer steam and consume twenty per cent less fuel than any other Boiler in the market.

We build these Boilers with Double Shell, best quality Steel, from 4 to 230 horse power.

If it is your intention to purchase a boiler, we strongly advise your calling upon and interviewing any or all of the well known firms in this city:—Messrs. T. HANKINE & SONS; WARRING, WHITE & CO; JOSIAH FOWLER; ARMSTRONG BROS.; WHITE, COLWELL & WHITE; S. & M. UNGAR and GEO. F. CALKIN.

For Circulars, Prices, etc., Address:

KINGSLEY BOILER CO., Ltd.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.		BREADSTUFFS	
SUGARS.		A May corner was made in corn, which opened in Chicago on the 31st ult. at \$1.00 and sold up to \$1.75, closing of the close of the day at 50 cents—even 50 cents for corn in Chicago, which is the ruling price to-day, keeps cornmeal well up. Wheat has been gradually firming in Chicago, which has a tendency to keep prices on flour steady. We will have steeper markets without much advance in the near future. Of course, if anything should happen the growing crop, prices will naturally and necessarily harden.	
Cut Leaf	5 1/2	FLOUR	Manitoba Highest Grade Patent
Granulated	4 1/2 to 4 3/4	High Grade Patents	4 80 to 5 10
Circle A	4 1/2	Good 90 per cent. Patents	4 80 to 5 10
White Extra C	4 1/2	Straight Grade	4 75 to 4 80
Standard	3 3/4 to 3 1/2	Good Seconds	4 10 to 4 20
Extra Yellow C	3 1/2	Graham Flour	4 60 to 4 75
Yellow C	3 1/2 to 3 3/4	Oatmeal	4 10 to 4 15
TEA.		Rolled	4 45
Congou Common	17 to 19	Kiln Dried Cornmeal	3 10 to 3 15
Fair	20 to 23	In Bond	3 00
Good	23 to 25	Rolled Wheat	5 55
Choice	31 to 33	Wheat Bran per ton	20 00 to 20 50
Extra Choice	35 to 38	Middlings	21 50 to 22 50
Oolong Choice	37 to 39	Shorts	20 50 to 21 00
MOLASSES.		Cracked Corn	35 00
Barbadoes	32	Ground Oil Cake, per ton	36 00 to 38 00
Demerara	35 to 38	Moulce	24 00 to 28 00
Diamond N	48	Split Peas	4 10
Porto Rico	84	White Beans, per bushel	1 35 to 1 45
Cienfuegos	none	Pot Barley, per barrel	3 90 to 4 50
Trinidad	29	Canadian Oats, choice quality new	41 00
Antigua	29	P. E. Island Oats	41 to 43
Tobacco, Black	45 to 47	Hay	14 00 to 15 00
Bright	47 to 55	J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head of Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.	
BISCUITS.		PROVISIONS.	
Pilot Bread	3 00	Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	12 50 to 13 75
Boston and Thin Family	6 1/2	Am. Plate	13 00 to 18 50
Soda	5 1/2	Ex. Plate	13 50 to 14 00
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case	7 1/2	Pork, Mess, American	14 50 to 15 00
Fancy	8 to 15	American, clear	17 50 to 18 00
HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.		P. E. I. Mess	14 50 to 15 00
Apples, per bbl., N. S.	5 00	P. E. I. Thin Mess	15 00 to 14 50
Oranges, Jamaica, bris	none	Prime Mess	11 50 to 12 50
Florida, per box	4 25	Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island	12
Lemons, per case	4 00 to 4 50	American	10 to 11
Coconuts, new per 100	5 00	Hams, P. E. I., green	9
Onions New Egypt per lb.	2 1/2	Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to be changed daily.	
Canadian, per lb.	2 1/2 to 2 3/4	BUTTER AND CHEESE	
Dates boxes, new	5 to 5 1/2	Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	25
Raisins, Valencia,	5 to 5 1/2	" in Small Tubs	20 to 22
Figs, Rome, 5 lb boxes per lb., new ..	10 to 11	" Good, in large tubs, new	18 to 20
small boxes,	9 to 10	Store Packed & oversalted	15
Prunes Stewing, boxes,	6 to 7	Canadian Township, new	50
Banana	2 25 to 3 00	" Western	18
C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.		" old	11
FISH.		Cheese, Canadian	11
MACKEREL—		" Antigonish	11
Extras	00 00	SALT.	
No. 1	00 00	Factory Filled	\$1 00
2 large	00 00	Fine Liverpool, bag, from store	1 55
2	00 00	Liverpool, 7 bhd.,	1 40
3 large, Roamed	0 00	" Afloat	1 50
3 Reamed	0 00	Capiz	0 50
3 large, Plain	0 00	Turks Island	0 50
3 Plain	0 00	Lisbon	0 50
HERRING.		Coarse W. I.	0 50
No. 1 C. B. July	0 00	Traps	1 40
1 Fall Split	4 25	Afloat	0 50
1 Fall Round	0 00		
1 Labrador	0 00		
1 Georges Bay	0 00		
1 Bay of Islands	0 00		
Alewives, No. 1	0 00		
SALMON.			
No. 1, 7 brl.	00 00		
No. 2, 7 brl.	00 00		
2,	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.			
Banks & Western	0 00		
Bank	0 00		
HALIBUT.			
Pollock	0 00		
Haws Sounds per lb.	2 1/4		
Cod Oil, per gal.	39		

MY FRIEND'S STORY.

(Continued.)

CHAPTER XI.

"We must communicate with our Government," said my chief, Mr. Washburne. "William of Prussia is crowned Emperor of United Germany at Versailles; closer and closer the Crown Prince draws his lines around Paris; France has become a Republic, and the Commune is tearing down and destroying this beautiful city. To be sure, the flag of the United States is respected, and we pass through the streets unharmed, whether France be Empire, Republic or a Commune. But we have been shut up here too long. We must receive orders from the Secretary of State and know what attitude to assume toward the new order of things."

"But how shall we escape from the city?" I asked. "Our last report went out by carrier pigeons, and the bullets of the Prussians failed to bring them down. It was a strange thing to see in the next New York *Tribune* we secured a report which went out under the wing of a pigeon. Of course we know the sentiment of the Home Office, but, as you say, it would be pleasanter to see the Secretary in person and make a report after our long sequestration."

"Would you like to return to America?" asked Mr. Washburne.

"I will be outspoken," I said. "I would like to escape from Paris. The disappearance of the little French mademoiselle, Aimee, whom I had learned to love as if she were my own child, has made me very sad. She was left in my care, and the Lieutenant is dead and she is surrounded by enemies, or it may be is now dead. I am guilty of no negligence, and yet I feel depressed and sorrowful over the circumstances. There is another matter which I have not confided to you, Mr. Washburne, which lies very heavy on my heart. Had you observed the tall American with the Napoleonic features who frequented this office?"

"Yes," said my chief, "I have often noticed him, and General Trochu a short time ago was commending on his heroism, and lamenting that the sorry condition of French military affairs would not warrant his rapid promotion. His name was Napoleon Smith. That is a veritable American way of overloading a child with names. Well, what of him?"

"Mr. Washburne, that youth Smith was, I honestly believe, involved in one of the most romantic mysteries ever known in Europe—a mystery involving the history of France for the last half century, and involving the unearthing of hundreds of millions of francs. It would take too long to tell you the whole story, and now it has come to an abrupt end."

"How has it ended?" said Mr. Washburne.

"Napoleon Smith had an old wound he got at Gettysburg. In a reconnaissance last week he received another wound at the hands of a bandit, and came in to report to Trochu, after which he fell senseless and was borne to the hospital. While still conscious he sent a scrap of paper to me, hinting that he knew the hiding-place of Aimee, and had also secured a thread which would lead to the unearthing of the treasure. Now, look at the strange denouement. At the hospital he was trephined and a portion of the skull removed. This saved his life, but left him devoid of memory or judgment—an imbecile, in fact—and incapable of recalling a single incident of the past. How is that for a romance?"

"Strange indeed!" said my chief; "but is he hopeless? They have wonderful surgeons in Paris."

"It was the surgeon-in-chief at the hospital of the Bernardins who declared his case hopeless," said I.

"Well, well; I do not wonder that you feel sad. In regard to the mystery of the buried treasure, have you any papers or evidence you could use without the help of Smith?" asked Mr. Washburne.

"I have all Smith's papers, and some time will reveal to you the strange story in which I have been involved. At present I am heartsick, and having failed in all my attempts to discover my lovely ward, and Napoleon being a hopeless idiot, I wish to leave Paris. If you will devise any means to send me beyond the German lines I will carry any message you wish to the Home Office."

Mr. Washburne walked the floor for a time in deep thought; at last he said:

"These imitative Frenchmen have made a new arm of the military service out of an idea and experiment which McClellan started on the Potomac. They have quite an efficient balloon corps, which takes observations from captive balloons, and in one case an adventurous aide-de-camp has entered Paris in a balloon. The expense would be small in fitting out a hydrogen balloon, and securing an experienced aeronaut. I really wish to get positive orders from the Secretary of State, and once outside you could communicate with him and then return to me. What do you think of the balloon project?"

"I am ready to undertake anything in my present mood," said I.

"Well, then, get your papers together in a compact form to be carried in your pocket. Pack only what clothing you can carry in a gripsack, and be ready for orders. I will visit President Favre and General Trochu and make arrangements to try the experiment of escaping from Paris." And he left me.

I took out from my desk and secured about me the precious red morocco case of Napoleon Smith, and the reports I wished to transmit to America. Among the many articles I was to leave in my desk was a little instrument which my friend Thomas Edison had sent me as a curiosity. It was his first model of the phonograph. The world had not yet heard of its wonderful powers, and I had shown it to only a few scientific friends in Paris. I felt sad as I looked upon it, for it was the last toy with which Aimee had

played ere she was stolen away. Placing it in position, I set it in motion, and a bar of her favorite song rolled out, "Le Sabre de mon Pere." A tear stood for a moment and then rolled down from my eye, and I wiped it sadly away. Yes, I would leave Paris. New scenes will drive away old griefs. The *concierge* throws the door open:

"Monsieur, the Marquis Larue."

Of all the hateful names to me at that moment, the most hateful one sounded in my ears. I shut my hands hard together and thought, if he was not a white-haired old man, I would like to take him by his weakened throat and shake the scant life out of his hypocritical body. As it was, I never rose to greet him, but as he came in I glared upon him in anger. He smiled with his thin lips and beautiful false teeth, and ventured the remark that he hoped Monsieur was well. I mentioned him to a seat and made no answer.

"I called," said he, obsequiously, "to visit my niece, Mademoiselle Aimee. I trust she is well."

"You lie!" said I fiercely. "You know as well as I do that she has not been here for several days."

"Ah, Monsieur makes me sad. Is she dead, or has Monsieur sent her away?" and he shrugged his shoulders.

"She has been stolen away as she walked in the street for air. She went out and disappeared, and I think you know more of her whereabouts than I do," said I.

"No, indeed! I come to visit my beloved niece, and you tell me she has disappeared." And he took out his faultless cambric handkerchief and wiped his eyes. "She is dead, then. Ah, this cruel Paris! This awful Commune! She was destroyed, and will never be seen again."

Absent-mindedly I was playing with the handle of the phonograph and studying the fine acting of the old scoundrel, and, without thinking of the effect, I gave a turn on the handle. The tiny voice, clear as a bell, trilled out, "It is, it is the sabre of my father!"

With a shriek, the old Marquis sprang to his feet and approached me. His hands were working and his features convulsed.

"Are you the devil?" he asked.

"I am devil enough to tell you, Marquis, that I know you are a murderer in your heart. You and your son wish to get Aimee out of the way so that the rich estates you know she is entitled to will fall into your hands. But I tell you to beware. God will bring you to account for every tear you make that sweet girl shed. Go! I know you, and I tell you that others know you, and your career is a short one. I spare you because you are an old man, but do not tempt me too far!"

Cringing like the old traitor he was, he passed out. This episode, so accidental, put a grave doubt in my mind. Was Aimee dead, that he showed such gaiety? I was very sad.

"Are you all ready?" said my chief, entering at this moment. "I can send you away immediately. You will have no one with you but the aeronaut, as a military escort or a military order in your possession would render you amenable to military law as a spy. But if you are captured alone you will be protected by the United States as a non-combatant. You will be sent up from the rear of the cadets' quarters on the Champ de Mars, so as to avoid cannon-shots from the Germans. This sealed packet addressed to the President, is all I wish you to carry for me."

"I am as ready as I ever will be, and can depart instantly. My dear sir, I have only one request to make. If you hear of Aimee, care for her as you would for a child of my own if I had one. If you can assist my poor imbecile friend Smith, do so, and I will be forever grateful. Adieu! You will read of my ascent in the evening paper."

"Farewell, Secretary," said Mr. Washburne. "You are a brave man and good-hearted! And I trust we shall meet again after these troublous times are over. As to your proteges, Aimee and Smith, I will do all for them I can. Depend on me for that. Good-bye!" and he extended his hand. I loved him and honored him, as did all who knew him, and I hurried away afraid I should reveal my emotion in tears.

I found the little varnished muslin hydrogen balloon tugging at its cords, and the acid tank empty. The aeronaut was a wiry little Frenchman, who stepped into the car as readily as if he were entering a cabriolet. I followed, and the cords were severed, and I experienced for the first time that feeling of standing still and the earth falling rapidly away from me, while the view expanded until all Paris was lying beneath me—the crooked Seine, the long boulevards, the great roof of Notre Dame, the red earthworks; and then an eastern current took us swiftly over the works of the Germans. I see a white puff of smoke, and after seemingly a long time, a solid shot passes under us with a spiteful woof of sound.

"They never make anything at that," said my aeronaut.

"Some unlucky German lieutenant of artillery who did not understand the science of gunnery well, undertook to elevate the muzzle of a cannon high enough to reach us, and when the lanyard was pulled, the inevitable result followed, by the bursting of the piece, as we could see in the scattering of the crowd and the gathering up of the wounded."

"My German friend has taken a severe lesson in gunnery," said the composed aeronaut, as he leaned over the basket. "We have not struck the right current to carry us to Clermont," said my aeronaut, "and we will throw out sand and rise higher."

We darted higher into the air, but still we floated toward Fontainebleau, away from safety.

"It is strange," said he. "I never knew the current at this height to blow to the south. Throw out more sand." So said, so done, but still we passed German camps and steadily moved south. He stood for a time with white face and troubled look, and allowed the balloon to rise until the scenery of earth became blurred, and we shivered with cold.

"I have another expedient," said he. "We will go down until we strike another current. It must be somewhere."

With a convulsive jerk he opened the valve, and again we descended, and the world began to enlarge upon the view. The villages rolled beneath us rapidly, but we were still going south. With a shake upon the cord he sought to close the valve. It would not respond, and the objects became large and distinct below us.

"What is the matter?" said I.

"The spring of the valve is broken," said he, as his teeth chattered with fear. He looked up as though he would climb the shining cords and replace the valve with his hands. Then he shouted: "Throw out the ballast!"

Over the side it went; but still the earth arose with speed, as though it would come up and strike us. We heard a fluttering sound and looked up. The muslin of the great globe was collapsing, and the lower end through which the hydrogen was introduced, was swinging idly against the ropes, empty and wrinkled.

"Throw out the valise! Throw away the anchor and ropes!"

We go slower and slower now, but the aeronaut looks at me as if to measure my strength, and fixes his teeth in his upper lip until it bleeds.

"Does Monsieur pray?" asked the trembling aeronaut.

"Sometimes, when it is necessary. Not now. I have seen in America a catastrophe like this. Have you a knife?" I asked.

"Yes, Monsieur."

Then cut one cord on that side and one opposite, and tie them together," I said. He was cool now, and tied the severed cords tightly together.

"Now cut two more on opposite sides and tie them," I said.

"Ah, Monsieur, I see now!" And rapidly he secured the cords until we climbed into the network and sat safely, while with his knife he severed the last cords, and the heavy basket fell to the ground.

"It is what you call the Yankee trick, is it not, Monsieur?" said the now grinning aeronaut.

We now descended slowly, like a parachute, wafted first one way then another, but steadily descending. We brushed the dead tops of trees and went over a thin line of forest, and saw on the other side a large chateau and a village. They saw us coming, and as we struck the village street a crowd gathered around us. A dozen hands pulled down the mass of muslin, and a dozen more seized me as I ploughed along in the mud. The aeronaut leaped to the ground before we struck, and had already pulled out a cheroot and was asking for a match.

As I brushed the dirt from my clothing, and felt to see if my watch and papers were intact, I felt a heavy hand laid on my shoulder and a voice vociferated loudly in my ear:

"Say, Cap, if you are professionals I will give you a big stake the next ascension you make. Take up a thousand of these ere leetle yaller dodgers, and chuck 'em out as you float over villages, and let 'em waft down on the breezes as it were. I'll give yew four dollars a thousand, and all yew got to dew is to chuck 'em out. This will encourage science and elevate the taste, while it introduces a really valuable soap. As Webster said, 'Let me make a nation's soap and I don't care who writes their songs.' Save the wrappers on every cake till yew git twenty-five, and it entitles yew to a large steel engraving of Richard the Third signing the death-warrant of Mary Queen of Scots in fourteen colors; that is the engraving is in fourteen colors, not Mary. Well—blame my skin!—is that you, Mr. Secretary? Where on earth did yew come from?" And Nehemiah Sturgis put his arms around my neck. His American twang was music to my ears, and I said:

"I was trying to get through the lines to return to the United States, and here I am. What village is this?"

"Brinvillers, they call it."

"Ah, indeed; and what chateau is that over there, and who lives there?"

"That is the Chateau Brinvillers, and just now it is run by the Marquis Larue and his interesting son," said Sturgis with a scowl.

"Well there seems to be a Providence in this, and perhaps I had better not leave France after all. How long have you been here, and how did you come here anyway?" I asked.

"That is a long story, Secretary; but land, we can't talk here. See what is coming!" I looked and saw a squad of German soldiers approaching. I hurriedly shook the hand of Sturgis, and said:

"You will hear from me again. They can only send me back to Paris. Keep an eye on the old Marquis and his son, and I trust soon to tell you more."

Sturgis pushed his way through the crowd to the officer commanding the troops, and tried to put a yellow dodger and a sample cake of soap in his hand. The soldiers and the crowd laughed uproariously as he fell back, and my aeronaut and myself were led away to the tent of a commanding officer.

As I entered the tent of the German Colonel, I felt instinctively the cause of the Prussian success. Every soldier moved like clockwork. Every officer seemed a cold, calm machine. The Prussians seemed only an instrument in the hand of Bismarck, to accomplish a desired result. No thought or reason seemed manifest anywhere. These men simply obeyed.

The subordinate officer told his superior of our *hasco*, and the landing of the balloon. He then asked me my business, and I told him. I also took out and showed him my despatches to the President. He made no answer, but turned in his chair to a table on which stood a telegraphic instrument, and drummed away for an instant with an alphabet I did not understand, for I myself am an expert operator; and then he waited and left me standing. Soon the clicking instrument made answer, and he wrote out the message in an order-book. Then he turned to me and said, in a respectful tone:

(To be continued.)



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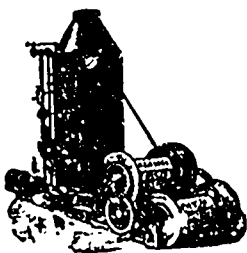
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MINING.

"There are none so blind as those who won't see" is very applicable to the position of the *Journal and News* on the coal royalty question.

The Editor of that journal is well up in everything relating to coal mining, and must know full well that an increased royalty will in the end decrease the profits of the coal companies and may cause them to reduce the wages of miners. The real harm, however, is not in the amount of the increase, but is in the fact that the Legislature declares its right to increase the royalty at pleasure, and as it has this power and has already exercised it in this instance, there is grave danger that whenever there is a deficiency in the revenue the screws will again be turned and the deficit squeezed out of the coal companies by another increase of royalty. This is the real danger, and the government having once used its power to alter existing leases to suit its purposes may be inclined to do the same thing again. The *Journal and News* is very illogical in stating that the coal owners desire to prevent the sale of coal mines, and therefore spread the reports and criticisms through the American and foreign press, for the purpose of keeping capital out of the country. This is a most uncalled for questioning of the motives of honorable business men and carries its own disproof.

The Amended Mining Act has a tendency to drive capital out of the coal business, but instead of supporting it the coal owners almost to a man opposed its passage and have joined in a petition to the Governor-General to disallow it.

We oppose the measure as much in the interest of the miner as of the mine-owner. Increased royalty means decreased profits to the coal owner and may lead to reduce wages to the miner.

Capital and labor should go hand in hand, and in this instance the miner will find that he is as much and as injuriously effected as the mine-owner.

The Annual Report, "Division of Mineral Statistics and Mines" for 1890, compiled by Elfric Drew Ingall, associate of the Royal School of Mines, England, Mining Engineer to the Geological Survey of Canada, in charge, and H. P. Brunell, Assistant of Division, has been forwarded by the Geological Survey Department, Ottawa.

Although rather late in making its appearance the delay has given the compilers time to thoroughly revise the work, making it the most reliable epitome of mining and mineral statistics yet issued by the Dominion.

The minerals are arranged in alphabetical order, the tables of the production, exports and imports of each giving invaluable information in the most accessible form. Each mineral, the locality and mode of its occurrence, with analysis of ores and descriptions of important mines, is treated of in separate chapters, and as in the case of nickel and other minerals of special value and importance, detailed and most exhaustive information is furnished.

It is a most valuable work of some two hundred pages, clearly printed on good paper, and copies may be obtained on payment of twenty-five cents.

EXTRACTS FROM SUMMARY REPORT GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DEPARTMENT, 1891.

(Concluded.)

'This lower auriferous conglomerate is wholly composed of debris of the adjacent Lower Cambrian rocks, apparently in an old river bed, and rests on the lower graphitic ferruginous slate group. Beds of conglomerate similarly situated along the northern boundary of the gold-bearing rocks may prove sufficiently rich to be worked, but the great excitement caused two years ago by exaggerated reports of discoveries of gold in various places, remote from the gold-bearing rocks, have led a great many to take up valueless ground. (See Summary Report for 1890, page 41.)

'The clay deposits on the Shubenacadie River, between Entie's and Shubenacadie railway stations, are well known for their superiority for brick making, and brick yards have been in operation along the river bank for a great many years.

'Sand from the Dutch settlement is also used in New Glasgow for the manufacture of the best quality of glass and for moulding purposes.'

From the 17th of July to the 1st of October Professor Bailey, assisted by Mr. Leo Street, continued the examination and survey in south-western Nova Scotia which was commenced in 1890, and on this he reports as follows:

'The earlier part of the season was devoted to the examination of portions of Queen's and Shelburne counties, for the exploration of which there had not been sufficient time during the previous season. These include a large part of the district traversed by the Port Medway River; the Liverpool River from Lake Rossignol to Liverpool; Fairy Lake, Toboatic Lake, Lake Rossignol and the associated smaller lakes; the Shelburne River, Broad River, the Roseway and the Clyde; together with several islands off the coast. Particular attention was also paid, in accordance with your instructions, to the determination of the position and extent of the various areas of granite associated with the Cambrian rocks both along the coast and in the interior of the counties named.

'In the prosecution of this work it was found necessary, in consequence of the very irregular boundaries of the counties, as well as from other considerations, to extend the observations in some instances beyond the limits of Queen's and Shelburne, to which they had previously been confined. A portion of the season was accordingly devoted to the examination of those parts of Lunenburg, Annapolis and Yarmouth counties, which are immediately adjacent to those last mentioned.

'The results obtained in these explorations, together with those of the previous season, have been embodied in a report which will be immediately submitted. In attempting, however, to prepare a map to accompany this

report, great difficulty has been experienced from the great want of accordance shown by the county maps upon which the field investigations are based. Not only do these differ in the position of lakes and rivers, and show numerous omissions, but even the same county lines upon adjoining maps, such as those of Shelburne and Yarmouth, though drawn upon the same scale, differ widely both in length and direction. Large tracts have, indeed, never been surveyed, and there does not appear to exist at present any materials from which anything like an accurate topographical map of the region can be constructed. The roads in the several counties which have been measured by odometer are fairly accurate, but a certain number of tic lines, at least, are required to check the latter. Such maps as could be constructed from the data available will be submitted with the report.

In New Brunswick the following points were visited and investigations made:—

Gloucester County.—Development work has been actively prosecuted on a vein of argentiferous galena by Messrs. Payne and Ellis, of Bathurst. The vein is on Rocky Brook, a branch of the Millstream; work has also been done on a deposit of magnetic iron ore in the same vicinity.

Albert County.—Investigations were made in the southern part of this county, where a considerable amount of prospecting was being carried on, notably around Shepody Mountain and to the westward, where on Sawmill Creek a bed of mica-schist, said to contain gold, had been opened up. Work was being carried on as in previous years at the gypsum quarries of the Albert Manufacturing Company, at Hillsboro' and E. W. Lynd's, at Hopewell, and operations had ceased at the Crimora Manganese Company's property in Dawson settlement. A small amount of work had been done at Gawland mountain, without, however, sufficiently promising results to warrant further operations.

King's County.—The manganese property at Markhamville was still being operated, though smaller quantities of ore were being obtained, active prospecting was being carried on by means of diamond drills. Owing to the institution of the lately enacted mining law of the Province, the manganese mine at Jordan mountain was idle. At Namwigewauk prospecting had been carried on to prove the gold-bearing character of the conglomerate ridges of the vicinity. The work has been done under the auspices of the New Brunswick Mineral Developing Company.

St. John County.—A new plumbago property has been opened up at St. John, and a considerable amount shipped.

Victoria County.—Gypsum quarrying on the Tobique was being carried on as in former years.

Carleton County.—Apparently fruitless efforts were being made at the Britton mine, Woodstock, in search of the gold and silver promised by several assays made of picked specimens.

Charlotte County.—Considerable work had been done in prospecting for nickeliferous pyrrhotite on several bodies of which small shafts had been sunk.

Throughout the Province there seems to have been a general revival of interest in mining matters.

A TRENTON MIRACLE.

A REMARKABLE CURE IN A CASE PRO- NOUNCED HOPELESS.

An Estimable Young Lady Raised From a Death-bed After Being Given Up by Several Doctors— A Simple Statement of Facts.

At intervals during the past year the proprietor of the *Courier* has been publishing newspaper reports of miraculous cures occurring in various parts of Canada and the United States. Perhaps among the most notable of these were the cases of Mr. John Marshall, of Hamilton, Ont., Mr. C. B. Northrop, of Detroit, Mich., and Mr. Chas. A. Quant, of Galway, N. Y. Mr. Marshall's case was more prominently fixed in the public mind by reason of the fact that after being pronounced incurable by a number of eminent physicians he was paid the \$1,000 disability claim allowed by Royal Templars of Temperance, and some months afterwards was announced his almost miraculous restoration to health and active life. The case of Mr. Northrop created equally as profound a sensation in Detroit, where he is one of the best known merchants in the city. Mr. Northrop was looked upon as a helpless invalid, and could only give the most desultory attention to his business on days when he could be wheeled to the store in an invalid's chair. In his case the same simple, (yet wonderful) remedy that had

cured Mr. Marshall restored Mr. Northrop to a life of active usefulness. The case of Mr. Chas. Quant is perhaps the most marvellous of all, inasmuch as he was not only perfectly helpless, but had had treatment in one of New York's best hospitals under such eminent medical scientists as Prof. Ware, and Dr. Starr, and in Albany by Prof. H. H. Hun, only to be sent out as incurable and looked upon as one who had but a few months before death would put an end to his sufferings. Again the same remedy which restored Mr. Marshall and Mr. Northrop was resorted to, with the same remarkable results, and to-day Mr. Quant, restored to health, anticipates a long life of usefulness. The remedy which has succeeded, where the best physicians had failed, is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People—and a name that is now a familiar household word throughout the continent—and a remedy that apparently stands without a rival in the annals of medical science. Having published, among others, the cases above alluded to, the curiosity of the publisher of the *Courier* was aroused and he determined to ascertain if anyone around Trenton had been benefited by the use of Pink Pills. In conversation with Mr. A. W. Hawley, druggist, he was told that the sale of Pink Pills was remarkable, and steadily increasing. And Mr. Hawley gave the names of a number within his own observation who had been benefited by the use of this

remedy. Among others Miss Emma Fleming, grand-daughter of Mr. Robt. Young. It was stated that Miss Fleming had been raised from what was supposed to be her death bed, after all other remedies and physicians had failed, by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This statement was so startling that the *Courier* determined to investigate it further, and if true set the facts before the public for the benefit of other sufferers. Mr. Robt. Young, grandfather of the young lady, was first seen, and in a reply to an enquiry said it was a miracle the manner in which these pills had restored his grand-daughter. As a last resort, and with a prayer in his heart, he had purchased a box of Pink Pills at Mr. Spaulsbury's drug store, and so much good resulted that the remedy was continued until his grand-daughter was as well as ever she had been. Miss Fleming's aunt was next seen, and she corroborated what had already been told the *Courier*, giving as well some additional particulars. Miss Fleming was next seen, and we must confess to being surprised, and at first somewhat incredulous that this young lady in the bloom of womanhood and health was the person whom we wanted to interview. Miss Fleming, however, soon convinced us that it was she who was so miraculously saved from death, and cheerfully consented to give a statement of her case. Her father, she said, was for years miller under Mr. Spence, and afterwards at Gordon's mill near Trenton, and is now miller at Union. Three years ago Miss Fleming's mother died of consumption. Up to four years ago Miss Fleming stated that she had enjoyed good health, but taking a severe cold then she had not had a well day since, until she began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills last December. She was reduced in weight to 90 pounds, but now weighs 111 pounds: a gain of 21 pounds. She consulted a number of doctors and took their remedies, but never obtained more than temporary relief. A physician at Newmarket whom she consulted said she was going into a decline and that he could do nothing for her. Her Trenton physician said that a sudden cold would go to her lungs and he had no hope of her ever getting better. She felt very miserable, strength continually failing, suffered so much distress from food that she had no desire for it and lost all appetite. She kept continually growing worse until last fall she was not able to stand without support, and gave up all efforts to help herself. In December she was taken with inflammation of the bowels and Dr. Morgan was called in. He gave her medicine that relieved her and cured the inflammation, but her strength was gone and she had to be lifted in and out of bed and could not sit in a chair at all. She had taken her bed expecting never to rise again, and this was the opinion of all her friends. It was at this juncture that her grand-father, having read in the *Courier* of the wonderful cure effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as a last resort purchased a box, and urged his grand-daughter to take them. Miss Fleming had been before this recommended by a friend in Toronto to try Pink Pills, but declared she had no faith in them. Now, however, to please her friends she con-

sented to take the Pink Pills; on the seventh day after beginning the use of the Pink Pills, she was able to walk down stairs, and has not gone back to a sick bed since. The effect upon her system was truly marvelous. Her appetite was gone, strength gone, prostrate upon her supposed death bed, in seven days she was able to walk down stairs, feeling renewed strength and a better appetite than ever before. Miss Fleming continued the use of Pink Pills, daily gaining health and strength, until she was able to take part in the household duties without the least injurious effect. Miss Fleming still continues to take one pill after each meal, and now feels as well as she ever did in her life. She feels truly grateful for what this great remedy has done for her, and only a sense of gratitude enables her to overcome her modest scruples in giving this testimony to the wonderful virtues of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Miss Fleming has recommended Pink Pills to a number of lady friends who say they are doing them much good.

A further investigation revealed the fact that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not a patent medicine in the sense in which that term is usually understood, but are a scientific preparation successfully used in general practice for many years before being offered to the public generally. They contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and the tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of many they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, over work or excesses of whatever nature.

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

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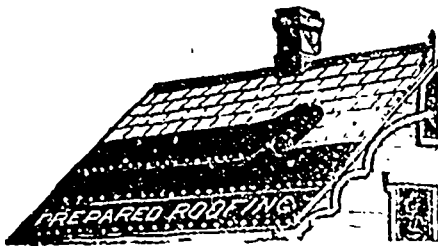
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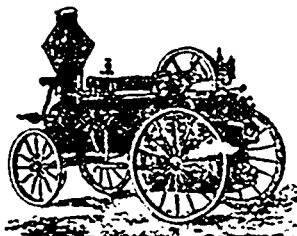
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MINING.

COAL TRADE.

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

VICTORIA MINES.—Work has been brisk at this mine during the last season. Since my last report the east levels in the 1800 feet lift has been driven 380 yards, and another balance has been driven up. The west levels in the same lift have been driven about 150 yards; and a balance won out. The 1200 feet east levels have also been extended about 400 yards.

Stooping has been successfully carried on during the shipping season. A new angle is being driven off the main east slope, at a much lighter angle of dip, for the purpose of shortening the haulage in the level by horses; and also to enable the surface hauling engine to bring out a much larger trip of coal each time. The west levels in the 1200 feet lift in the west slope have been standing nearly all this season, and only one balance is being worked at present; but the main slope is being driven down to win out another lift of 100 feet. The new engine for the fan mentioned in my last report has been placed and working for some months.

A tubular boiler, 14½ feet long, and five feet diameter, with 75 tubes in it, has been placed near the fan, and is quite able to supply the two fan engines with steam.

A new fan shaft, 8 feet square and 40 feet deep, has been sunk and connecting with the main airway.

The erection of another Champion or Murphy fan 7 feet diameter, has commenced. They have also put in another common Egg end boiler, 36 feet by 5 feet 4 inches diameter, in place of two small ones. A gangway was erected in the spring between the coal bank and heapstead, and a donkey engine placed underneath it to draw the coal to the screens.

LINCOLN.—A few men have been working in the pit there this season, getting out some coal which has been taken to Sydney Mines to make coke of.

GARDENER MINE.—Since last report this mine has been dried, equipped, and put in operation. Its condition was found to be better than was anticipated. Engine house, forge, office, and dwelling house are all being repaired, also a new store has been built. The heapstead has been finished, the shaft has been cribbed, buntings and guides put in. The two Cameron pumps that remained in the mine under water for about twelve years were in good condition, and with slight repairs are found to be all that is necessary for keeping the mine dry.

The air shaft has been cribbed and the water that formerly used to go down it has been dammed off. Ladders are placed in it for the workmen's convenience. In the latter part of the season the air was changed from its former course bringing it in a shorter direction to where the men work; this made a marked improvement in the ventilation.

The bottom of the main roads both north and south of the pit bottom has been blasted up, admitting the use of larger horses for hauling; also the management has disposed of the tubs formerly used in this mine, and instead are using on the south side of the pit a tub of double the capacity.

The extension of the south level and the next rooms above it shows a marked improvement in the thickness of the seam. The Jeffrey coal cutting machine has worked steady since August; the results attained are satisfactory, a gradual gain is made as the men get more acquainted with the machine.

Mr. Burchell informs me that in the latter part of December a cutting of 270 square feet was made by the machine with two men in three and one half hours, which would be equal to 770 square feet in a shift of 10 hours. The electrical plant was manufactured by Messrs. A. Robb & Sons, Amherst, N. S., this plant, besides furnishing power for the machine, supplies the engine house and bankhead with electric light.

CALEDONIA.—During the last season the main or west deeps have been extended about 600 feet, and two sections on both sides won and opened there. The west high lift levels have been extended and rooms broken off. The levels on the east side from the bottom of the 700 feet deep slant have also been extended and a large section opened out.

The workings to the rise were carried on as usual. A line of stone stoppings has been built and put in place of where the wood and board stoppings were, from the furnace to the lower landing on the main deep. A second furnace of the same size has been added to the former one; it is built on the east side, and the escaping air goes from both, through the same shaft and cupola. The furnace ventilates the east side of the pit, and the former the west side, both having separate inlets and returns, all of which have made a great improvement in the ventilation. On surface a new building of 100x28 feet has been erected, to be used as a forge and carpenter's workshop. A new stone boiler house has also been built.

OLD BRIDGEPORT.—A new incline plane 900 feet long has been driven and put in operation from the south side of the pit bottom towards the rise. The south levels have been extended, and are now about 1600 feet from the bottom of the shaft. The ventilation has been greatly improved in this mine during the past season.

Stoppings have been put up along the levels, headways and through the rooms where required, also a return airway has been driven from the south side of the high workings direct to the back part of the furnace, giving two returns.

(To be continued.)

REV. WM. HOLLINSHED,

Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Sparta, N. J., voluntarily writes strongly in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. He says: "Nothing I know of will cleanse the blood, stimulate the liver or clean the stomach like this remedy. I know of scores and scores who have been helped or cured by it."

The highest praise has been won by Hood's Pills for their easy, yet efficient, action.

THE "ROBB-ARMSTRONG" ENGINE.

We illustrate on this page a new single-valve automatic engine recently brought out by the Robb Engineering Co. of Amherst, Nova Scotia. In general appearance it does not differ greatly from several popular high-speed engines, and no radical departure has been made in principles of construction, the aim being to combine as many as possible of those points which have proven best in practice, with such improvements in details as have been suggested by observation and experience with other engines. In other words, it is not an attempt to develop a new species, but to advance one step in the evolution of that already highly developed machine, the American high-speed engine. The following is a brief description of the main features.

The frame is of the "Porter" type with double-disk crank, it has considerable sectional area, carried well above the center line, and is particularly thick at the top, thus bringing the metal in the direct line of strains between the cylinder and shaft bearings. The engine weighs a little over 100 pounds per horse-power, not an unusual weight, but the metal is distributed to give the greatest attainable stiffness, and without much regard to the "anvil principle," the foundation being expected to furnish all the weight required in that direction at less cost.

The crank is "built up" of cast disks and forged steel pin and shafts, the peculiar arrangement of the crank permitting the fits of the shafts and pin in the disks to be very long, without separating the shaft bearings unduly, the counter-weight is of equal moment with the reciprocating parts. The shaft bearings run in cast-iron shells, babbitted; they are not provided with means of adjustment for wear. The bearings are finished by grinding

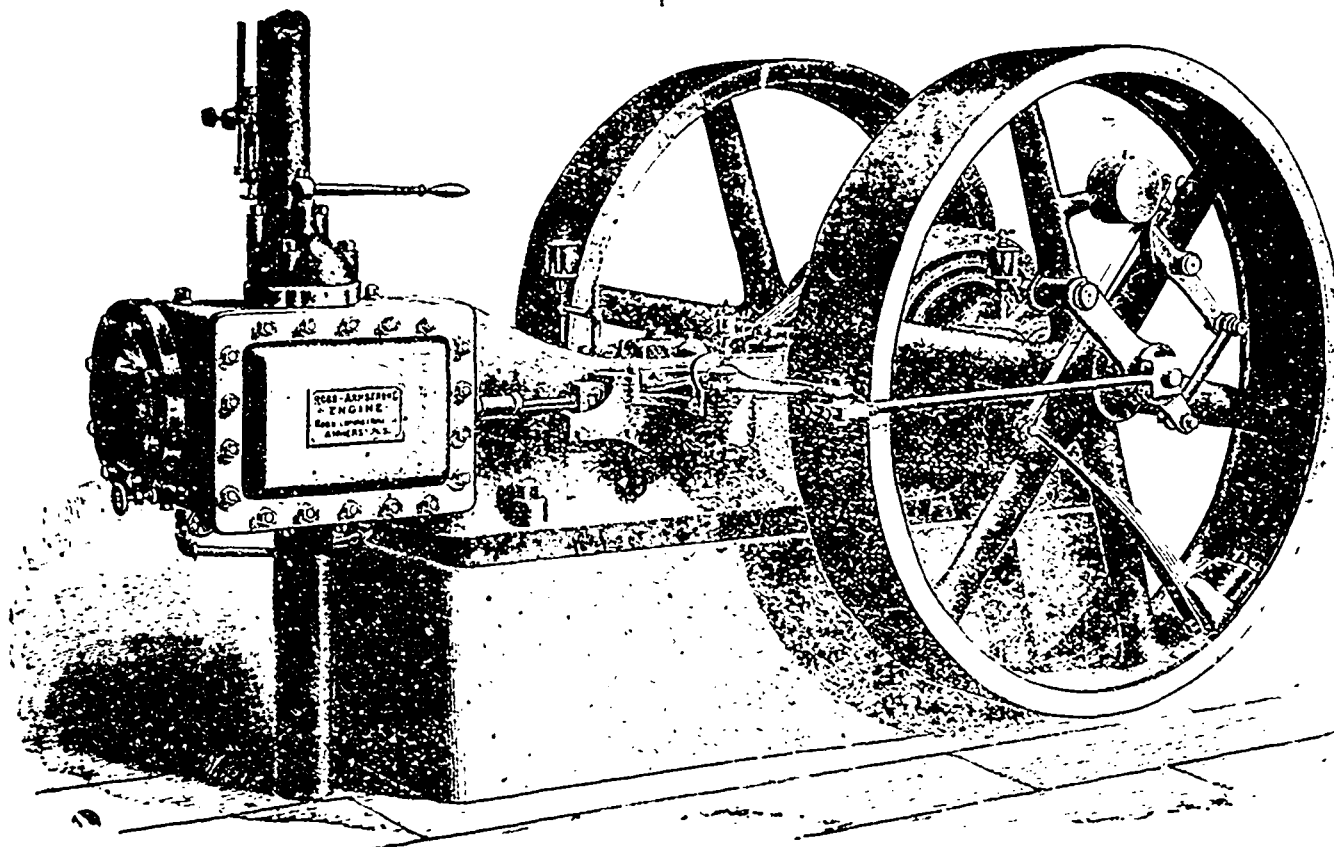
graduations over which it passes, the movement of the valve, and thus is of assistance in valve setting.

A small eight-feed oil cup, directly over the center of the rocker arm, supplies oil through a tube to the outer end of the arm. The eccentric rod is hollow, being, in fact, a piece of hydraulic pipe, and through it the oil passes to the eccentric pin, any oil finally escaping being caught and held in the flanged fly-wheel.

The center bearing of the rocker arm works in a bath of oil so arranged that it is constantly flooded, and so that no oil can escape to the floor, any overflow draining to the crosshead guide, and finally to the crank pit.

The crosshead is a single steel casting of the "Slipper" type, the bottom of the slipper being babbitted. The piston rod is secured by being gripped in two places, about two inches apart, one place being threaded and the other a parallel fit. The crosshead is split and is gripped onto the rod by bolts; this proves very good, in that it can be taken apart and put together again without getting out of line more than permissible in the highest grade of engine work—a point in which the usual methods of securing piston rods to crossheads (with the exception of the taper fit and key) are often faulty. The crosshead pin is of cast-iron, as it is believed that, in connection with the large and long bearing, it is the best material for the place. The connecting rod is a steel forging, the crank end being of the "Marine" type, while the crosshead end is mortised for boxes, which are cast iron, lined with babbitt. The adjustment is by a wedge and adjusting screws.

The babbitt used in the engine is made from eight parts Banca tin and one part each of antimony and copper. The piston is a single casting with sprung rings; it is made extremely light, both to save the cylinder from



operations of great delicacy, and are round and parallel within a limit of variation smaller than the average machinist will usually detect, even with the aid of the micrometer. The shafts are made to gauge, and the shells are interchangeable, as are the other parts of the engine; hence a duplicate set of shells may be kept for emergency. The crank is covered by a cast-iron case, shutting it completely in except at the slot through which the connecting rod works. The crank disks are without the usual finished flanges on the periphery, the crank case being designed to have a substantial and finished appearance, and free access is given to the crank-pin box, when the hinged cranked case is raised. The crank-pin is oiled through two $\frac{1}{2}$ " holes, one extending from each side of the crank to the center of the crank-pin, all oil wasting from the inner ends of the shaft bearings being instantly carried to the crank, while all oil wasting from the outer ends of shaft bearings is caught, and by a ring riding on the top of shafts and dipping into the oil below, is returned again and again to the bearing, until it finds its way to the crank-pin and escapes to the crank-pit, to be drawn off and filtered. In practice the crank-pin does not need oiling other than as stated, but a sight-feed oil cup is provided in addition to those oiling the shaft bearings, which will, if desired, feed oil direct to the crank-pin through one of the $\frac{1}{2}$ " holes before mentioned.

The fly-wheel governor is a modification of the "Straight Line," and, together with the valve, is used by arrangement with the Straight Line Engine Co.; the oiling devices mentioned will also be recognized as essentially "Straight Line."

The eccentric rod, so called, although there is no eccentric, has ball and socket bearings at each end, the balls being case-hardened and ground, and the sockets or boxes of phosphor bronze. The rocker arm, by which the eccentric rod drives the valve, is horizontal, with a vertical axis; there is no twisting strain on either of its bearings, a straight line passing through all three of them. An index finger attached to this arm, shows, by the

wear and to make it the "breaking-down piece," though ample strong for all legitimate loads it is expected to be weaker than other parts, the idea being that it is the best thing to break, when experiments to determine the compressibility of water are being made with it. The exhaust passages are jacketed by air spaces from the cylinder, and from the live steam in the steam chest. The throttle is a modification of the "Coffin Valve" used by the Straight Line Engine Co., but is operated by a lever instead of a wheel, or ball handles.

The workmanship is intended to be equal to that of any other engine built. The firm also build cheaper automatics, but this engine was brought out to fill a demand for which they have previously been obliged to import the best and highest priced American engines. The engine was designed and its manufacture organized by Mr. E. J. Armstrong, who is now with the Ames Iron Works, Oswego, N. Y., which company will also build the engine in this country.—*American Machinist.*

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CITY CHIMES.

The seventh and closing concert of the Orpheus Club was held on Thursday evening of last week. It has been amusing as well as slightly confusing to hear and read the various criticisms which have been passed on this entertainment, some few pronouncing it the best of the season, others putting it decidedly least as well as last, and still other critics praising part and condemning part of the programme rendered. Among such a variety of opinions one finds it difficult to remain uninfluenced by the majority and we are tempted at this late day to hold our peace on the subject. However, there were so many features of this concert which, according to our mind, merit commendation that we feel we must say our little say. We enjoyed the orchestra's excellent work and repeat what we have oft before remarked, that Halifax does well to render honor to Herr Klingensfeld and his company of musicians, a company that would do credit to a much larger community than ours. Of course in many ways the effect of the orchestra's work is amateur, and our critics commit an error in expecting it to be otherwise. Taking into consideration the youth of many of the performers, and the comparatively short time they have been under Herr Klingensfeld's able tuition, we consider the progress that has been made in the Orpheus orchestra wonderful, and feel that both master and pupils deserve praise and encouragement from Halifaxians. At the Orpheus concerts the orchestra labors under a great disadvantage on account of the poor accommodation on the stage of Orpheus Hall, rendering it impossible for the orchestra to have permanent seats on the stage. The change of temperature from the heated hall to "behind the scenes" and back again to the stage has a very disastrous effect upon the stringed instruments, and the performers must bear the blame for many flat notes that are really not due to the execution. If it were possible to remedy this defect of the Hall we could have more perfectly rendered instrumental music at the Orpheus concerts, but we can only exercise patience in this matter as in many others, and trust for a better state of affairs by-and-by. The four numbers by the club went smoothly and showed careful training, "The Stars in Heaven" being especially well rendered. The closing chorus, Scott's "Lovely Rosabelle," given with orchestral accompaniment, was a pleasing number. The solos in this were taken by Miss Slayter and Mr. Gillis. This was Miss Slayter's first appearance as a soloist, and she showed herself possessed of a sweet, pure voice, although not strong enough for her accompaniment. The soloists of the evening were Miss Homer, Miss Margaret Bligh and Mr. Gillis. Miss Homer had two numbers, both of which were well suited to her voice. Miss Bligh, one of our favorite amateurs, sang "At Vespers" very sweetly but did not appear to be at her best, Miss Bligh was evidently nervous, which may account for the lack of the expression and feeling, which she usually throws into her singing. Mr. Gillis sang well and was loudly encored, to which he responded with a bow only. The audience was more than charmed with Herr Doering's exquisite cello solo, with piano accompaniment by Frau Marianna Doering Brauer. The vociferous applause of the audience could not be satisfied with the bowing acknowledgments of the talented artist, and we were favored with another selection, "The Cradle Song," Herr Doering's own composition. The Orpheus season of 1891-92 has been one of the most successful in the history of the club, and the members of the organization, who have one and all devoted time and talent in providing first-class entertainments for the musical people of our city, merit heartfelt thanks and warm congratulations.

Herr Klingensfeld's Orchestra Concert, to be given at Orpheus Hall on Tuesday evening next, should be largely attended by all who enjoy and can appreciate instrumental music. Professor Klingensfeld has prepared a choice programme for this entertainment, and will be assisted by Miss Homer, Miss Gladys Tremaine and Herr Doering. Arrangements have been made so that those wishing reserved seats may secure the same without extra charge at the Halifax Piano and Organ Company's Warerooms on Monday and Tuesday. We trust the people of Halifax will not fail to show by their presence at this concert that we appreciate Mr. Klingensfeld's efforts to furnish us with good musical entertainments.

May, 1892, sustained to the end its reputation as one of the most disappointing months of the year. Cold and damp with only a faint suspicion of spring in the air, we did not part with this month regretfully; and although June has not done much for us as yet, we are in hopes this month of roses will prove more acceptable. We are becoming chronic grumblers in Halifax over the weather, and perhaps forget to be thankful that we have nothing more to make a fuss over. As we read of famine, floods, cyclones and other dreadful occurrences in other lands, many of us may well feel conscience-stricken that we in favored Nova Scotia dare to complain of the few disadvantages of our climate. How much the weather is talked of and abused and how very tiresome people are on this subject has been forcibly impressed upon our minds of late. In horse cars and offices, on the street and in drawing-rooms the late spring is the chief topic of otherwise intelligent conversation.

The Exhibition building is assuming a most delightful appearance, and the decorators are hard at work "fixing up." The young ladies who are to take part in the March are being drilled under Mr. Greenwood's supervision. This gentleman deserves the boundless gratitude of the young ladies as well as of the Wanderers' Association for his unwearied energy and patience in the work he has undertaken. The March promises to be very pretty, and will be a great attraction. By the way, is it not a pity that a little more harmony does not exist in the "ranks," and that petty strivings and jealousies cannot be banished. The same unkind feelings prevailed during the preparations for the Nautical Fair and caused many hard thoughts. The ladies of the different booths are busily planning their costumes for the great

event, and will doubtless look "quite too sweet for anything." Some of the dresses are to be very elaborate and will cost not a little penny, but we know of several economical ones who intend to construct the dainty gowns with their own nimble fingers. How does this fact strike the young men? We think a word to the wise is sufficient in this case. "Lady Jane" suggests that it would be a good idea if some of our leading photographers would generously offer to "take" each lady at a reduction, provided she wore her fancy dress. One thing is certain, all the girls will want their photos taken after the Fair, and for some of our artists there will surely be money in it. The Bazaar opens on the 27th and will continue throughout the week. Contributions of fancy work or edibles are being solicited from friends of the movement, and the Wanderers will doubtless find they have many well wishers who are anxious to assist and encourage their work.

Notwithstanding many contra attractions in the amusement line this week the Lyceum Theatre has had large audiences every evening. The programme as arranged for this week furnished entertainment which, if we may judge from the applause rendered, was most acceptable to the patrons of Professor Samon's Vaudeville show. The "Kine Brothers" made a decided hit and were cordially greeted at every appearance. "Zera," the aerial specialist and representative gymnast, has held her beholders simply spellbound, as she performed the most daring feats on the flying ring. Her "great iron jaw swinging act" needs to be seen before one can have a faint idea of what this wonderful athlete is capable of doing. Her strength must indeed be phenomenal and she is a proof of the extent to which the muscles of the weaker sex can be developed. Zera closes her engagement at the Lyceum Theatre this week, so that this evening and to-morrow will be her last performances in the city. The singing act of Messrs. Hafford and Rossiter cannot be passed without comment. The audience was more than delighted with their efforts and expressed their pleasure in repeated encores. They also end their engagement to-morrow evening. The remainder of the company have been well received. Next week Zera promises, as usual, a good programme with five new performers, all of whom are favorites with the public. The entertainment will conclude with a farce abounding in fun entitled "The Shoemaker's Troubles." Zera gives a matinee for the benefit of the little ones every Saturday afternoon.

Robert Burdette, in the June number of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, has a very interesting and well-written article on "June Brides," which we would advise all interested in the subject to peruse. As he remarks, "the June bride is now abroad in the land," and Halifax is not behind the times in this respect. We have had three swell weddings of late, besides numerous quiet ones, and still there are more to follow. The Troop-Henry wedding last week has been fully described and commented upon in our dailies, and we will not enlarge upon the auspicious event, but content ourselves with joining with the many friends of the happy couple in wishing long life and prosperity to the popular athlete and his "air bride." Miss Bauld's wedding, which took place on Wednesday morning in St. Andrew's Church, called out a large gathering of society representatives. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Mary Bauld, and looked very pretty in a becoming dress of white corded silk. The groom, Mr. Adam Harley, was supported by Mr. H. J. Gardener. Mr. and Mrs. Harley left for a trip to Montreal, Ottawa and some of the U. S. cities. On Wednesday afternoon an interested assemblage gathered to witness the marriage of Miss Katherine Morrow, daughter of the late Robert Morrow, and Major E. J. Br., R. E. S. Stephen's Chapel was the scene of this happy event, and the little church was filled with spectators. Misses Anna and Beta Stairs acted as bridesmaids, and Col. North, R. E., was best man. The bride was dressed in white Duchesse satin, en train, trimmed with ostrich feathers, with veil and orange blossoms. The bridesmaids wore primrose bengaline trimmed with apple green. The presents were numerous and costly. The best wishes of a host of friends follow these happy young people, who have begun their new life with such brilliant prospects for future joy.

There is a magnificent display of hand-painted china in the south window of Messrs. Hattie & Mylius' Hollis Street store. It is the work of Miss Brown, and will be drawn for. The price of each ticket has been fixed at \$1.00, and anyone who gets this collection of dainty cups, cream-pitchers, desert plates, etc., etc., for one dollar may consider himself or herself guided by a lucky star indeed.

"Alvin Joslin," presented by Chas. L. Davis' Comedy Co., is the attraction at the Academy this week. The Company is a good one, and the old play, although many of our theatre-goers have witnessed it several times, will bear repetition.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE, SCHOOL & ARMY COACHING ESTABLISHMENT.

30 SALTER ST., HALIFAX, N. S.

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

Private Tuition will be continued throughout the summer, both in the City and at the Cottage on the North-West Arm.
Holiday Classes are being formed, for the purpose of advancing boys in their weak subjects, and improving their general work during the long vacation.
A small number of resident pupils can be taken through the summer at the cottage on the Arm. Good boating, bathing and fishing. All boys in residence are taught to swim. For terms, etc., apply to the Head Master.