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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.—Intending visitors to the World's Fair will act with wisdom if they delay their trip until well after the first of May, as the probabilities now are that, although the Fair will be opened on the day agreed upon, the buildings, grounds and exhibits will be in a most unsatisfactory condition. Forty of the main buildings which are to contain exhibits are still unroofed, many buildings have not progressed further than the foundations, while the sites of some are still piled with loose lumber. In fact the complete Fair will not be in order until the latter part of June. Another matter on which tourists should be well informed is the room-renting business. Hundreds of people have already secured board and lodging for their visit, but it is probable that many of them will find that the agreement into which they have entered is not binding to the other contracting party. It is well-known that there are so-called room-renting firms in existence, who are now obtaining money in advance of their customers' arrival, who have not now, and probably will not have a single house or room to let. Travellers should make their room-renting contracts only with firms who are known to be reliable.

JAPANESE ALDERMEN.—Japanese municipal aldermen have some novel methods of encouraging "infant industries," although their Occidental friends may not wholly approve of the protection thus afforded by the officials. The city of Tokio recently became aware of the pressing need for cast-iron water pipes. Tenders were called for from well-known French, German, American, Belgian and British manufacturers. A Japanese firm sent in a tender for a portion of the work, but another brilliant Japanese mind conceived the idea that the foundations of a fortune might be made in fulfilling the contract. Accordingly Mr. Totaki tendered for the work, guaranteeing that if the contract were awarded him there would be no extra charges for delivery, as the pipes would be made near that portion of the city in which they were to be used. Mr. Totaki had had no experience in the iron business, he owned neither a foundry or a foot of the required pipe, but he expressed himself as being willing if the council should graciously favor him with their patronage, to transform himself into an iron founder. The services of the *Soshi*, a kind of ruffian gang, were then secured by the intrepid speculator, and forty of the city fathers through threat or other persuasion were pledged to give the contract to their fellow-citizen. Mr. Totaki is now rubbing his hands over his fat contract, and is ready and willing to fight similar commercial battles with the "foreign barbarians."

A KINDLY THOUGHT.—One of the *searants* of London, Henry Clarke, Q. C. C., has evidently a very soft place in his heart for the children of the great metropolis. During a recent visit to Germany he was struck with the fact that the Berlin civic authorities had provided cart-loads of sand in an open square for the amusement of delving or castle-building children. The amusement was so generally engaged in by the children, that the kindly old gentleman decided that the little ones of his own city should have sand-beds of their own. Accordingly a pit two feet deep is now being prepared in Victoria park, and if it becomes popular with the toddling generation, numbers of other pits will be made in other quarters of the city. As the beds are surrounded by seats for mothers, sisters or nurses of the urchins, the success of the new plan seems assured.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF RAILWAYS.—An interesting decision has been given in the Montreal courts on the vexed question of the responsibility of railways for accidents. In the present case the railroad company has been held responsible for the value of a horse which was killed by a passing train on the track near St. Hilaire. The evidence in the case showed that the animal had been properly protected in a well-fenced pasture, from which it had strayed in some unaccountable manner, and that the section of the track on which the accident occurred was not provided with cattle-guards. A judgment of \$200 was therefore given in favor of the owner of the animal. The plea of the defendant that a railroad company cannot be held responsible for the safety of any animal straying without a proper guardian upon the highway was not allowed.

THE DEATH PENALTY MUST GO.—There is a serious discrepancy in the vote taken on the abolition of capital punishment in the Assembly and Senate of New York State. The feeling in the Assembly is to do away on irrevocably with the death penalty, as the vote of 78 to 28 manifested. In the Senate the vote stood 24 against and 5 in favor of the change. One of the strongest arguments advanced in favor of the abolition of the death penalty, apart from the absolute horror of judicial murder, is that by the present method hundreds of murderers are set at large each year. The jurors will not in the great majority of cases take upon themselves the responsibility of bringing in a verdict which virtually condemns a man to death. The feeling is that prompt trials for all murder charges should be held, and an immediate sentence passed. The atrocities of death in the electric chair has done much for New York State, and it is more than probable that by another year the abolition of the death penalty may be secured.

A PLEA FOR OVER-WORKED TEACHERS.—While THE CRITIC has long been an earnest advocate for the teaching of Temperance in the public schools, yet we cannot but think that the many calls on the teachers' time and skill should be considered. Even in the lowest grades of the public schools where a short session prevails, the teacher has already a full dozen of subjects to teach to the babies who fill the room. They are all excellent subjects, though they are not of equal importance. Reading, spelling, writing or printing, and arithmetic are undoubtedly the studies in which the Inspectors demand that most progress shall be made, but the teacher who is bent on bringing her little ones to the proper standard has also to give instruction in color-drawing, singing, mineralogy, botany, the laws of health and in temperance. Is not the demand on the teacher an unreasonable one? Should not the added burden of temperance-teaching be counterbalanced by the removal of other required subjects? Would not the children assimilate more of the instruction if they were not obliged to be crammed in order to come up to the requisite standard?

A MISSIONARY PROJECT.—The lack of interest which so many church members have shown in the foreign mission work of their denomination is, in the majority of cases, caused by the vague ideas associated with that branch of the church's work. A Presbyterian dominie has thought out a scheme by which he claims that the interests of the majority of each congregation might be held. His plan is to supply each missionary with a perforated and man-folded diary, in which each day some short account of the work done should be written. The leaves are to be forwarded each month to a home secretary, who will make man-folded typewritten copies for as many churches as are actively interested in the missions. A corresponding secretary from each congregation will write as a swearing letter each month with words of greeting encouragement and questions concerning details of work in which the congregation had shown a particular interest. To young people in particular the diary would be as interesting as a serial story. The needs of the missionary would receive prompt attention, and the seed for the after-consecration of laborers in the mission field would be sown in many hearts.

A HINT FOR THE WEALTHY.—We note with deep interest the appreciation of the noble work which McGill University is carrying on, as evinced by the recent princely gifts to that institution from men who have the educational welfare of the Dominion deeply at heart. Never before in all the history of any Canadian College have such handsome subscriptions to educational work been recorded in so short a time. Within a fortnight two donations, one of \$60,000, the other of \$100,000, were received, and were well followed up by a cheque for no less a sum than a half-million. We heartily congratulate the Faculty. All friends of the University will rejoice to hear of her prosperity, and the warmest wish for her future can but be that it will be worthy of her past.

NOT HONORED IN THE BREACH.—Our American friends have outgrown the solemn practice of universal fasting which their ancestors enjoined. In the State of Massachusetts it has ever been the custom to set aside one day of each year for purposes of fasting, humiliation and prayer for the welfare of the nation. April 6th was chosen this year for the solemn observance, but greatly to the disgust of Governor Russell, it was observed rather in the joyous light of a public holiday. A census of church and theatre attendance, taken in the city of Boston, shows that the theatre-goers numbered ten to every church-goer, and that in the majority of churches no service was held. It would be better, perhaps, to do away altogether with the day of devotion, rather than that it should be so openly neglected.

PROGRESSIVE WINNIPEG.—A new tax experiment is being tried in Winnipeg, where the people have in a measure resented the taxes on personal property and stocks of goods. The new tax will be levied upon the rental value of the premises in which business is carried on, and it is thought that the rate will not rise above ten per cent of the rental value. The chief objection to the former tax was that the burden of it fell too heavily upon the wholesale merchant, who paid both his tax on personal property and on his stock of goods, while real estate and commercial agents, bankers, lawyers and doctors were but lightly rated. The new Act does not affect the assessment on real estate, which will remain at its previous rate of about two per cent. The experiment will be watched with much interest, and, if successful, will probably be tried in other Canadian cities.

ANOTHER BRIGHT PROSPECT.—The trade prospects for Canada seem exceedingly bright just now. Not only is the new Australian line encouraging our manufacturers to secure an Australian market for their goods, but great efforts are now being made in Great Britain to put the Canadian produce trade on a better basis. The project is to connect Manchester, which is the heart of one of the most densely settled districts in Europe, with the sea by a ship canal. By means of the new water way produce would be carried direct to the market and would not, as at the present date, be subject to heavy railway, cartage and commission charges. It is thought that the new canal will be of great value to all parts of the United Kingdom as well as to Canada, and that its establishment will open up many branches of British industry which are now languishing on account of heavy freight and other charges. Mr. John Dyke, the Canadian Government Agent at Liverpool, has been acting as a true friend to Canada in the matter. His evidence before the select committee of the House of Lords has evidently weighed with that august body, and his opinion on the subject has been sought by no less an authority than the *Canadian Gazette*. Our hearty good wishes are with Mr. Dyke and the promoters of the mammoth ship canal.

HOW THEY DO IT IN JAPAN!—The Japanese House of Representatives and the Home Government have been enjoying a protracted civil warfare during the present session of the Assembly. The members have demanded a thorough-going reform in all matters relating to Governmental administration, and in particular have called for an investigation into the financial statements published by the officials of the Royal Navy. The necessity recognized by all political parties for the extension of the navy has rather prematurely called for the present crisis, the Opposition party vigorously protesting that they will pay no special navy tax until they are satisfied that the money will not be diverted from its proper channel. According to the usages of many countries the affair would have ended in a vote of want of confidence, but not so in Japan. The Emperor himself thought it best to step into the quarrel, and by issuing an Imperial Rescript to settle the matters in dispute. The Rescript sums up the dispute with great impartiality, rebuking alike the men of both parties, who, in losing sight of the far-reaching reforms which have been begun and carried through by the Government, have precipitated the quarrel. The Emperor promises that all unnecessary official positions shall be abolished, but in his own time and by his own methods. The disputed naval tax he at once settles, not, however, by promising a naval reform and allowing the people to assume the obligation, but by pledging ten per cent of the income of the Royal Household for the next six years, and by imposing a similar tax on the salaries of all officials drawing pay from the Royal Treasury. As this percentage will amount to two and a half million yen annually the whole naval tax is now removed from the non-official residents of the kingdom. Oddly enough, all the native papers, whether favoring the Government or not, are charmed with this solution of the trouble, and have nothing but the highest praise to give the high-honored and most magnanimous sovereign who has thus come to the rescue of the nation by returning a moiety of the vast sum which they present him with annually.

TURKISH JUSTICE.—Matters have been wonderfully quiet in Turkey for the last few weeks, but it now appears that the usual petty intrigue has been going on, and this time in a serious affair. The liberty of the Christian people in Armenia has been interfered with, and an investigation called for by the British Embassy reveals the fact that there are now 1800 Christian Armenians imprisoned on various charges. Many Christian women have also disappeared from the district, and it is known that in some cases they have been kidnapped by the Turkish authorities, and that justice has been denied the relatives and friends who have been intimidated into silence. An investigation carried on by the Secretary of the United States Legation has resulted in the discovery that the Christian College at Marisovan was not burnt by the Armenians who are now undergoing punishment for the crime, but that it was the direct work of the Turkish Governmental officials. The Turkish Government will be compelled to make amends for the shameful treatment of a class of most reputable citizens.

THE IRISH DEFENCE UNION.—A lively interest is being taken in Ireland over the establishment of the "Defence Union," an organization which is to include the whole body of Unionists throughout the Emerald Isle. The "Defence Union" is somewhat akin to the late Irish Land League, although its efforts are to be exerted in contrary directions to those of other organizations. The main object of its existence is to keep alive an ardent opposition to Home Rule for Ireland, and to prevent by force, if necessary, the establishment of an Irish Parliament over Ulster. While it is to be regretted that it has been thought necessary to form another hot-headed league, it is far better that the league should exist than that turbulent dissatisfaction should be shown by irresponsible men in many sections of the country. There are many thoughtful experienced men on the executive staff of the new order, who will protect the honor and good name of the league, which would of course be held responsible in the event of any uprising of its members, and there is always a certain protection from hasty or rash movements in a society of this kind if a regular procedure is decided on, and excited leaders are calmed down by hearing their schemes fully discussed in council. On the whole, the new organization promises to do more good than harm.

THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.—So far as we have been enabled to follow the discussions as to the cause of cholera, into which the medical world of Europe has been plunged, we consider that the most forcible arguments and most striking illustrations have been those advanced by the physicians who affirm that the germ which causes the disease has been contained in the food or drink of the sufferer. There seems to have been little or no cholera where the proper precautions have been taken, and where pure drinking water is in use. In our Provincial cities we are fairly well supplied with drinking water, which by boiling and filtering may be rendered absolutely pure, but in the country districts the need of a pure water supply is most pressing. "The old oaken bucket, the moss-covered bucket, that hangs in the well" has been responsible for much disease in the past, and its mossy-covering, although pleasing to the aesthetic eye, has never been appreciated by sanatorists, who have regarded it as the result of filth and green slime. Too often the farm-house well, "which was good enough for father and grandfather before him," is not in a proper condition. If the water looks clear its purity is thought to be assured, although germs of hideous diseases may be afloat in transparent form. The drainage from barns and cesspools may be constantly tainting the water without the faintest suspicion of the farmer being aroused. We should be vigilant at all times to protect our families from disease, and especially during this summer we should make every effort to obtain for them a proper water supply. If the well-water is to be used, constant care should be given to the cleanliness of the well, and the much-be-sung bucket, and the boiling and filtering of the water for drinking purposes should be attended to.

A PLEA FOR THE CHILDREN.—Many parents accept without misgiving the fact that their daughters are not nearly so robust as their sons. They are of the opinion that nature is responsible for the difference which their own artificial system of bringing up has created. The boys of the family lead out-of-door lives to a far greater extent than do their sisters. A public holiday, or often a simple Saturday, means that a fishing excursion, a tramp through the woods, or a stirring game of foot or base ball will be engaged in. What wonder is it if the red blood pulses more quickly through the veins of that joyous young animal—the healthy boy. After school hours the young daughters of the family, for the most part, lead sedentary lives. They esconce themselves in snug corners near radiators, and pore over their story books. They play quiet doll games and strum exercises on the piano at a time in their lives when they need fresh air and plentiful exercise to give food to their rapidly-developing bodies. Many little girls who romp with their brothers out of doors are yet not properly protected from the weather. Their clothing is of finer, daintier material, but is often actually lacking in warmth, and almost without exception their boots are thin-soled. These children cannot indulge in the amusements of their brothers without paying a heavy penalty in colds, coughs and aches for the enjoyment. A more rational method would be for parents to fit their girls as well as their boys for an out-of-door life; to clothe them warmly and sensibly, and encourage them in all ways to take active exercise. A few years of such treatment would result in the laying of the foundations for a happy, healthful and useful womanhood.

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

CHIT CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

WHEN IT'S SPRING.

When the snow and ice are going,
And the streets with slush are flowing;
When the brook becomes a river,
When the south wind makes us shiver;
When the sportsman goes a-fowling;
When the cats all night are howling;
When the birds are gayly singing;
When the bells our heads are ringing;
When the buds each day are swelling;
When the alleys loud are smelling;
When the frogs begin their croaking,
And pedestrians get their soaking;
When the grass from earth is coming;
When the tramps resume their "bumming";
When the humming bees are busy;
When we sneeze until we're dizzy;
When the rain is always falling,
And the weather most appalling—
Then it's spring, capricious season,
Like the poets, without reason.

"Health is wealth," but not from a physician's standpoint.

If a great lawyer is a legal light, is a great electrician an electric light?

Making love is a game that two can play at. When there are three it is work.

A burning question:—Will the coal last until time to take down the stove?

"Now," said the nervous man, as he took out the clock's striking apparatus, "we'll have a nice quiet time."

Young man—I wish your opinion, sir, as to whether your daughter would make me a good wife?

Lawyer—No, sir. She would not. Five dollars, please.

AN EXCEPTION.

When men possess one secret or one creed,
Or love one land or struggle for one need,
They draw together brotherly and human;
They only fly apart who love one woman.

"Poor Jack! he never could spell, and it ruined him." "How?" "He wrote a verse to an heiress he was in love with, and he wrote bonny for bonny."

The two most absent-minded men on record, are the fellow who thought he had left his watch at home, and then took it out to see if he had time to go back and get it; and the other who put on his office door a card, saying: "Out; will be back soon," and on his return sat down on a stair step to wait for himself.

"I don't like your milk," said the mistress of the house.

"What's wrong with it, mum?"

"It's dreadfully thin, and there's no cream on it."

"After you've lived in the city awhile, mum," said the milkman encouragingly, "you'll git over them rooral ideas o' yours."

HOOP-LA!

Oh, who would care to ride on the cars
If the crinoline should come?
Where is the man who'd want to be crushed
By hoops like a big bass drum?
And this is what we may hear, perhaps,
In the cars all over the town:—
"Will three or four gentlemen please get up
To let this lady sit down?"

TAKING HIM DOWN.—"I don't see what business it is of yours," said the ill-looking youth, hotly, "whether I come here with a dirty face. You ain't my dad!"

"No," said the old elevator man with dignity, "but to a certain extent, young fellow," he added, kicking him out on the top floor, "I am responsible for your bringing up."

AND THE NEXT DAY IT RAINED.

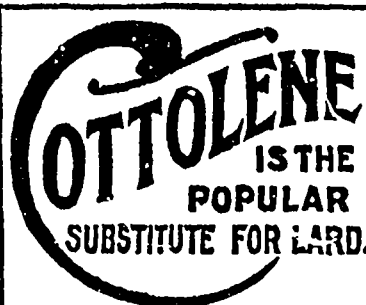
We say that spring is here—we say
The same thing every pleasant day;
We turn to thoughts of new spring clothes.
And then—it snows
Disheartened now, our hopes give way
Till sun shines, then again we cry
The spring is here—when, as before,
It snows some more!

A WARNING VOICE.—"Claribel," called out the old gentleman in a loud, rasping and emphatic voice from the head of the stairway at 11.30 p. m., "you 'oll that slick-haired, tallow faced, spider-legged dade in there to take his No. 6 hat and walk off, and if he ever comes here again, by jocks, I'll kick him clear up through his necktie!"

"Alfred," murmured the young woman, pensively, "something seems to tell me we had better part!"

BUSINESS MEN, do you want an A 1 young lady? Good bookkeeper and expert in typewriting and shorthand—can read her notes—writes the vowels, law office experience. Very capable and—discreet, good stock of business gumption. Worth \$12 a week.

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DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

We have received a "specimen page" of a new checker paper proposed to be published in Toronto under the title of *Checkerite*. If the sample before us is a fair "specimen" we think it is happily named, for there is but little of checkers in it.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

OLIVER MCGILL, Yarmouth.—Your solution is the only one received to Problem 325, and we may remark that your moves coincide with those of the author of the problem.

A match for the East of Scotland draughts championship has been arranged to be played between Richard Jordan, of Edinburgh, and Robert Stewart, of Kelty, for a stake of £25 sterling a side and half of the gate money after paying expenses. They mutually agreed to play a match of 20 games, wins and draws to count. The opening will be restricted to those given in "Robertson's Guide," and will be selected by ballot. The contest will commence at Dunfermline on Monday, the 5th of June next, and will be continued in two daily sessions till brought to a close.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 326.—The position was black men 1, 2; white men 8, 22, white to move and black to draw.

8	3	17	13	13	9	23	27
1—	6	9—14	22—26	24—28			
3	8	3	7	15	18	27	32
1—2	7	11—16	16—20	31—36			
22	17	7	10	18	23	6	2
6—	9	14—18	*26—31	26—23			
8	3	10	15	9	6	2	7
7—11	18—22	20—24	23—19	drawn			

VAR. I.

Mr. Campbell, the author of this problem, failed to perceive the above draw, and presented it as a white win, which he proceeded to bring about as follows:—

6—10	11	16	7—11	19	26
8	11	2—7	22	18	white
10—14	16	19	14—23	wins.	

* 26—30 also draws.

We find in the April number of the *American Checker Review* that Mr. H. S. Wood, of Moline, Ills., detected the fallacy in Mr. Campbell's problem, and conducts the play to a draw on lines similar to those presented above.

GAME 212.—"DYER."

Recently played between Messrs. Granville (black) and Wickwire (white).

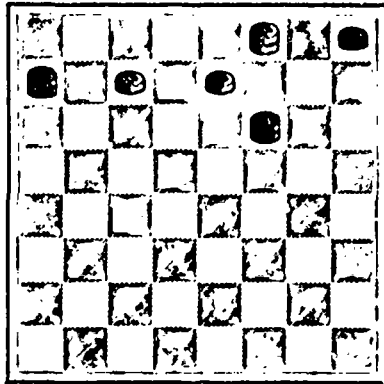
11—15	6—10	11—20	10—17				
22	17	29	25	22	17	21	14
9—14	2—6	14—18	7—11				
17	18	31	27	17	14	14	10
15—19	4—3	10—17	11—15				
24	15	27	23	21	14	10	7
10—19	8—12	6—10	15—10				
23	18	23	16	25	21	7	2
12—19	12—19	10—16	18—23				
27	23	32	27	21	14	26	22
8—12	8—8	1—6	23—26				
23	18	27	23	30	25	22	18
12—19	8—11	6—10					
25	22	23	16	25	21	drawn.	

PROBLEM 328.

Being No. 1632 of the *Glasgow Herald*. Will some of our readers

oblige by sending us the name of the author?

Black man 4, king 5, 11.



White men 6, 7, king 3.

White to play and draw. We have no doubt that this tricky little position will puzzle some of our readers.

IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious

Have you tried the

'Cable Extra'

CIGAR?

SCOTT'S

W. C. RODMAN ALLAN.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that I have suffered intensely from RHEUMATISM in my feet and ankles for over twelve years, and I take great pleasure in stating that two applications of SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM immediately relieved me, and one bottle entirely cured me.

ELIZABETH MANN,
Stanley Street, St. John, N. B.
August 1, 1890.

FOR RHEUMATISM.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

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

THE I. C. TO BE DONE AWAY WITH.—During the discussion in the House of Assembly this week of the item of legislative expenses Premier Fielding announced that the Legislative Council is to be abolished.

THE HOWE MEMORIAL.—The city is being canvassed this week for subscriptions to the Howe Memorial Fund, and so far the response has been very liberal. Hon. W. J. Stairs heads the list with a donation of \$200 and is followed by E. P. Archbold with \$100. Truro has also started a subscription for this cause.

CANADA'S NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—The Earl of Aberdeen will enter upon his duties as Governor-General of Canada in September next. The Earl, with Lady Aberdeen, intends visiting the World's Fair, in which Lady Aberdeen is especially interested, and his ranch in British Columbia before going to Ottawa.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS AT THE FAIR.—The Columbian Associated Travellers, composed of the commercial travellers of the world, will celebrate their day, July 26th, at the World's Columbian Exposition. The entire week, July 24th to the 29th inclusive, will be consumed by the travelling men in celebrating at Chicago. A large number of Canadians will be present.

NEW GLASGOW'S DAILY.—After careful canvas of the field, Mr. C. Spooner has decided that he is warranted by the encouragement he has received in starting a daily paper in the go-ahead town of New Glasgow. It is understood that the business men of New Glasgow and surrounding towns are anxious to have a paper published daily in their locality, so that Mr. Spooner will probably be supported in his undertaking.

CANDIDATES FOR CIVIC HONORS.—The following nominations have been made for the coming civic elections: For Mayor, M. E. Keefe; ward 1, W. J. Stewart and F. T. Congdon; ward 2, Alderman Dennis; ward 3, Thomas Mitchell; ward 4, A. E. McManus and Edward O'Donnell; ward 5, William McFatrige and James Gordon Bennett; ward 6, Isaac Creighton and John E. Butler. The elections take place next week.

Bathe freely with Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, then rub hard night and morning, for pleurisy.

THE CAMERON CASE.—The case of Mrs. Cameron, who was charged with poisoning her husband in Bridgetown, which a few months since excited such widespread interest throughout the Province, has been almost forgotten by the general public. Mrs. Cameron is meanwhile spending dreary nights and days in the jail at Annapolis awaiting the meeting of the grand jury in June, when it is almost without doubt the case will be thrown out.

EMIN PASHA DEAD AGAIN.—Again we are asked to believe that Emin Pasha is dead. This time a despatch from Zanzibar says a letter received there from Tippo Tib's son confirms the report of the death of Emin and all his people. Notwithstanding this confirmation, little surprise would be occasioned by the announcement in the near future of Emin being still alive and enjoying good health. It would be difficult to ascertain, but interesting to know, how many times this man has been reported dead.

OF INTEREST TO VACATIONISTS.—The *Cumberland Leader* tells of an enterprise that is being entered into at Port Greville which, if all reports be true, is going to be a haven of delight to tourists and busy workers who wish to spend their holidays away from the turmoil of city life, but do not pine for solitude. Captain G. E. Bentley has purchased seven acres of land at the place above mentioned, and proposes erecting thereon a summer hotel capable of accommodating 400 guests. The beach near the property is very good, and every facility for boating and bathing is to be provided. Captain Bentley is negotiating for a large steam-launch, which will be used for excursions by the guests of the hotel. Work on the building will be commenced in a short time. The scheme seems large, but there is apparently no reason why, if it be properly conducted, the enterprise should not meet with success.

THE BIGGEST SHOW ON EARTH.—This heading has been used as descriptive of a large number of "shows" of various kinds, but as applied to the Fair to be opened next month it is not in any way exaggerated. Some interesting figures as to the magnitude of the Fair have been collected:—The grounds it seems cover 623 acres, with a front of two miles on Lake Michigan. On these are placed some 30 buildings, each of whose dimensions run into acres. That devoted to manufactures covers 44 acres, that to machinery 17 acres, that to agricultural products 15 acres, and so down to "little" ones, no bigger than the Wanderers' grounds. Besides there are more than 120 other buildings specially erected by States of the Union, by foreign countries, or by great railways and manufacturing corporations. The buildings alone, for their beauty, grandeur and originality will be well worth seeing. The expenditure is of course on a scale commensurate with all this grandeur. Foreign countries are contributing freely. In all \$6,000,000 has been appropriated by foreign governments, and about \$3,000,000 by individual states of the union. These are exclusive of the millions appropriated by the United States, the capital stock of the Exposition Company, which is \$20,000,000, and, of course, exclusive of the cost of exhibits and buildings belonging to individuals or firms. The managers of the Fair are confident of financial success. President Cleveland is to formerly open the Exposition on May 1st, and it is expected that millions of people from all civilized countries will visit Chicago during the coming summer.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

PICTOU AHEAD AGAIN.—The Pictou Standard is about to place in its printing office a type-setting machine, as there are so far none of these wonderful machines in use in the Maritime Provinces, the Standard is to be congratulated upon taking first move in this direction of progress.

A HALIFAXIAN HEARD FROM.—The marriage of Miss Mary Holden and Mr. J. W. Prentis, cashier for the B. C. Cattle Co., of Victoria, took place at New Westminster, B. C., on the 4th of this month. Mr. Prentis was at one time in the Bank of British North America in Halifax and has many friends in the city who will wish him and his bride all happiness.

A HINT TO NEWSPAPER MEN.—An exchange tells of an American editor who, with the characteristic shrewdness and originality of his countrymen, invented the following scheme to induce delinquent subscribers to pay their dues. Whenever a subscriber who is in arrears is mentioned in his paper the name is inverted. Here is a sample: " 'suoof uqof' and his wife are spending a few days in Chicago." As all the readers know what this means, the shamed subscriber hastens to have his name appear right side up.

SKUNK FARMING.—George Beals of Mldgie, Upper Sackville, N. B., informs us that he is about to start one of the most remarkable projects that we have ever heard of in this country, namely, a skunk farm. Mr. Beals has for a number of years been a hunter and fur collector. This year the pelts of these most disagreeable of rodents brought a good price in the English market, and Mr. Beals decided that by setting apart a few acres of pasture land, surrounding it with a deep ditch filled with stones to prevent burrowing cut, and then stocking the enclosure with these odiferous animals, he would in a short time have a profitable industry established.—*Truro News.*

THE WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE BILL.—The Woman's Suffrage Bill, which has been before the lawmakers of our Province this week, has been the subject of not a little discussion. Certainly the movement is very important, and much depends upon the final decision of the point at issue, viz—Shall the franchise be extended to the women of Nova Scotia. Premier Fielding is opposed to the measure, as is also the Attorney-General, but the women who have interested themselves in the matter have brought forward through their representatives quite as strong arguments in favor of the bill as have been produced against it. In fact some of the arguments against granting the privileges, or, as the woman suffragists would put it, the right of a vote to women, have been exceedingly weak. That all the women do not want a vote, that the larger number of them would not vote if they could, and that were the women given the concession desired, they would become less womanly, sweet, gentle, etc., and like arguments do not seem to be worth spending time in debating upon. That the bill is intended to compel women to cast their votes whether they wish to do so or not is a mistaken idea. Whether it pass its third reading is a question, but that before many years the world of women, which has made such rapid strides in the past few years, will gain this point as it has gained others seems to admit of little doubt.

There will be serious trouble if you don't overcome those dyspeptic symptoms. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine you need.

A CHANCE FOR THE FARMERS' WIVES AND DAUGHTERS.—Of late the Government of our country as well as the people of the Maritime Provinces have been awakened to the great advantages possessed by them for carrying on the dairying industry, and creameries and cheese factories have been established in a large number of places. A movement is now on foot in this Province to establish a travelling school, in which practical instruction will be given to farmers' wives and daughters, wherever desired, at their home localities, in the art of butter making. Professor Lawson, Secretary of Agriculture, has sent out circulars to all agricultural societies in Nova Scotia, setting forth the aim and method of the new departure. The system is copied from that in operation by an English society, which embodies a system of mutual help, the society uniting with outsiders in an endeavor to aid the dairying interests of the country. If introduced here, the Provincial Government will, for its part, provide skilled teachers and the necessary appliances, whilst the district visited will be expected to undertake to secure a sufficient number of suitable students, and to furnish the necessary local facilities. The district visited will be expected to provide free of cost to the Secretary of Agriculture: 1—Suitable premises for the school, to be available for a fortnight or three weeks. 2—Sufficient milk for use in the dairy—the local society receiving the produce in return therefore. 3—To defray the cost of local printing and advertising in connection with the school. 4—To guarantee not less than ten students for one entire course of instruction. 5—To secure the services of a committee of ladies to assist in obtaining proper lodging accommodation for such female students as require it, owing to distance from their homes; and, generally, to supervise arrangements in connection therewith. A complete course of instruction in butter making extends over ten days. The system taught is applicable alike to small and large dairies. The fees charged for tuition vary according to the amount of instruction given each pupil; they are exacted merely to secure a class of students who will enter into practical dairying, and are handed to the local agricultural society to defray expenses. Each student is to be supplied with a churn, butter worker, scotch hands, thermometer, scoop strainer, three buckets, scrubbing brush, salt, hot and cold water, muslin, (and ice also when required) This proposed school seems to be in every respect practicable in its workings, and it is to be hoped the people in the country districts will take the matter up and give it a trial.

A BUSY SESSION.—The M's P. P. of the Province have been asked to consider during the present Parliamentary session over two hundred and fifty local and private bills.

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

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. K. T. Haseltine, Warren, Pa.

"A DOSE OF THE GREAT SHILOH'S CURE."

THE BEST COUGH CURE 25c. 50c. & 1.00

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

GILLETT'S

PURE POWDERED LYE


PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Snow-Biting Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.

Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.

EL. W. GILLET T. Toronto

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



DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT

With Electro Magnetic SUSPENSORY.

Latest Patent! Best Improvement!

Will cure without medicine all Weakness resulting from over-exhaustion of brain, nervous prostration, excess of indigestion, as well as all nervous diseases, languor, rheumatism, kidney, liver and bladder complaints, lame back, lumbago, sciatica, all female complaints, general ill health, etc. This electric Belt contains wonderful improvements over all others. Current is instantly felt by wearer or no forfeit \$3,000.00, and will cure all of the above diseases or no pay. Thousands have been cured by this marvelous invention after all other remedies failed and no give hundreds of testimonials in this and every other state.

Our Powerful Improved ELECTRIC SUSPENSORY, the greatest boon ever offered weak men, FREE with all belts. Health and Vigor through GLASS TUBES 50 to 70 CENTS. Send for Illustrated Pamphlet, mailed, sealed, free.

SANDEN ELECTRIC CO.,
No. 325 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Arrangements have been made with the Canadian government whereby all Customs Duties will be prepaid on our goods in New York.

Dominion Coal Co.

(LIMITED.)


Offer for sale the following Coals:

International, Calodonia, Reserve, Gowrie, Little Glace Bay, Old Bridgeport, Gardiner, Either Screened, Run of Mine, or Slack.

Contracts can be made for any of the above Coal (except slack) for any term of years which the consumer may desire, for delivery on the basis of current prices. For prices, terms, etc., apply to

DOMINION COAL CO., LTD.,
96 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

Or to **WM. LITHGOW,**
P. O. Box 270, Halifax, N. S.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Quarantine Buildings at Lawlor's Island, Halifax, N. S.," will be received at this Office until Monday, 8th May, 1923, for the several works required in the erection of Quarantine Buildings at Lawlor's Island, Halifax, N. S.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of C. E. Dodwell Esq., Resident Engineer, Old Market Building, Halifax, on and after Tuesday, 18th April, and tenders will not be considered unless made on forms supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

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

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

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

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 11th April, 1923.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR EMPTY BOTTLES.

FOYLE BREWERY,
P. & J. O'MULLIN,
Brewers, Malsters & Bottlers.

Sole Manufacturers of

The Well Known Temperance Beverages,
Malt and Kraizer Beers.

HALIFAX, N. S.

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



Mrs. Capt. P. H. LANE.

"They thought I must die."

"THE STRONGEST STATEMENTS COULD NOT TELL HALF IT HAS DONE FOR ME."

Hereditary Liver Trouble, ENLARGEMENT OF THE LIVER, Diagnosed by the best Physicians, CURED.

GENES:—My father died of Consumption of the Liver, many in my family have died with the same disease, and a large part of the time for the past two years I have been a very sick, nonappetite, bowels alternating between Constipation and Diarrhea. Pains all over my body, and severe pains all through my Liver. So nervous I could not sleep nights, and in fact was much emaciated and run down.

BETTER My Physician said I had Enlargement of the Liver.

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

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

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

Respectfully yours,
ROCKLAND, ME. Mrs. P. H. LANE.

THE ONLY MEDICINE SOLD WITH A GUARANTEE CONTRACT WITH EACH BOTTLE. THIS A CONTRACT (4 BOTTLES) AT OUR RISK, IF NOT BENEFITED RETURN BOTTLES AND GET YOUR MONEY. PAY ONLY FOR THE GOOD YOU RECEIVE.

SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N.S.

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

THE UNFINISHED SONG.

Once, when the hills in the sunlight lay bare
And the voice of sweet springtime was filling the air,
When the robin was wooing his tender eyed mate,
And the blossoms in slumber no longer would wait,
We two together among the white clover,
We two together in flower-sweet June;
Began the first notes of a song sweet and now
And love beat the time of the tune.

Oh, and the summer came fond and fleet,
The bee on the lily lay drunk on its sweet;
The birdsongs were hushed on the drowsy air,
And silence and sunlight fell soft everywhere,
But lilted rang our song at the hush of the noonday,
Full sweetly it rose on the listening ear,
And the melody thrilled to the pulse of the tune
Till even the meadow lark tarried to hear.

But ah, came the winter so sure and swift,
And looked all the earth in an icy drift,
The lily lay scorched by the frost-king's breath,
And the bee from his stinger had wakened to death.
Then snapt the sweet strings in the chord that rang clearest,
And one voice had broke in a sob and a moan;
And the sweet song died ere the end was sung—
For how could I sing it alone?

M. ESTELLE SMITH.

WHY?

Why do we hold our best word back
And voice the commonplace?
Why do our deeds the beauty lack
Of inward motives' grace?
We judge by surface acts of men,
Nor explanation ask.
Oh! why thus judge of others when
Our own life wears a mask?

Why do the lips refuse to speak
When overflows the soul?
Is it because the words would break,
With feeling overful?
Why do our hearts so dumbly ache
Beneath the smiling face?
Why goes the life mutely to the stake
With never slackened pace?

Why do our falling tears reflect
None of the heart blood's hue?
Why are the rocks where hopes are wrecked
Hidden from surface view?
I know not why—but this I know:
Through earth, with visor down,
Humanity will ever go,
Unknowing and unknown.

—Basis: U. Jordan in the Philadelphia Ledger.

MUSTARD USED AS A WEAPON.

SWEET REVENGE OF A PARIS GIRL FOR BEING JILTED.

A young lady in Paris had been jilted by her lover, though she had tried and she could to retain her place in his affections. After she had wept in solitude for several days she determined to have her revenge. The Viscount was preparing to dine at his club, and was only waiting for the return of his valet, whom he had sent out for a paper, when there was a loud ring, and he had to open the door himself. Before him stood a tall female figure dressed in black, her face ghastly pale with suppressed motion. The Viscount started back—"Jeanne!"

The young lady advanced a few steps into the passage, hissed out the word "Wretch!" and produced from behind her back a small Venetian phial, the gift of a former lover. Quick as lightning she lifted it in the air and dashed its contents into the face of the gay deceiver. With a loud yell he dropped to the ground and shouted for help. The neighbors, the concierge and the police hastened to the spot. The unhappy man could not be persuaded to get up from the ground, on which he rolled about in apparent agony, crying: "Vitriol, vitriol! I am a dead man!" Meantime Jeanne stood there like a marble statue, gazing at her victim.

"Are you the perpetrator of the deed?" gasped the commissary of police, out of breath with running up the stairs.

Jeanne gave a silent nod.

"You have thrown a corrosive fluid at his face!"

Another nod.

"I am dying—dying!"

"What kind of fluid was it?"

Jeanne hesitated to reply. A gleam of fierce satisfaction illuminated her features. Then came the answer, clear and steady, from her lips:

"A very weak infusion of mustard!"

Jeanne was avenged. Paris had not laughed so much for a long time. The Viscount has made himself scarce.—*Le Temps*.

HOW SAMBO SECURED HIS BET FROM THE MULE.

A Georgian negro was riding a mule along and came to a bridge, when the mule stopped.

"I'll bet you a quarter," said Sambo, "I'll make you go over this bridge."

And with that he gave the mule a blow over the ear which made him nod his head suddenly.

"You tak de bet, den," said the negro, and contrived to get the stubborn animal over the bridge.

"I won dat quarter, anyhow," said Sambo.

"But how will you get the money?" said a man close by, who had been unperceived.

"To-morrow," said Sambo, "maess gib me a dollar to get corn and I take a quarter out."—*Atlanta Constitution*.

THE MAN WHO SAVED THE TRAIN.

The usual crowd were gathered together in the bar parlor, occupying all the best seats, when a little weazen-faced man sneaked in by the back door and slunk into a dark corner.

"That's him," said the ungrammatical loafer.

"Who is it?" asked several at once.

"Why, the chap who saved a train from being wrecked," was the reply.

"Come, tell us all about it," they demanded, as the small man crouched in the darkness, as if unwilling that his heroic deed should be brought out under the glare of the gaslight.

After much persuasion he commenced:—

"It was just such a night as this—bright and clear—and I was going home down the line, when, right before me, across the line, lay a great beam. There it was, pale and ghastly as a lifeless body, and light as it appeared, I could not move it. A sudden rumble and roar told me that the express was approaching, and soon would reach the fatal spot. Nearer and nearer it came, till, just as the train was upon me, I sprang aside, placed myself between the obstruction and the track, and the train flew on unharmed."

The silence was so dense you could have heard a dewdrop fall.

Presently someone said: "What did you do with the beam?"

"I didn't touch it," the small man replied.

"Well," persisted the questioner, "if you couldn't lift it and did not touch it, how did the train get over it?"

"Why, don't you see," said the weazen one, as he arose from his seat and sidled towards the door, "the obstruction was a moonbeam, and I jumped so that the shadow of my body took its place, and——"

But, luckily for him, he was outside.

ROBERT J. BURDETTE'S DON'TS.

Don't do it at the wrong time. Never ask a subscription of a hungry man; never try to interest a man in Foreign Missions who is chasing after a train; and never make a morning call on a woman in the midst of house-cleaning, whose husband is sick, whose girl has left her, and whose baby has just swallowed a button and upset a bottle of ink, and endeavor to enlist her sympathies in behalf of a poor woman who wants to go to Vassar.

Don't do it at the wrong place. Never try to entertain a bank teller at his window; never take advantage of a funeral to get the young people together to arrange for a sociable; never inject your views on second probation, or the seventh chapter of Romans, in the midst of the business meeting; never take a beam out of your neighbor's eye when there's a crowd looking on. You might get a cinder in your own.

Don't try to prance before you walk. Don't be in too great a hurry to show Methuselah how the thing should be done. The world was here ages before you came, and never knew you were coming. It will be here ages after you have gone away, and maybe it won't know you were here. Hold up your head and stop high; that's right. But keep close enough to the earth—which is the humble planet the rest of us inhabit—to have something to put your foot on when you set it down.

Don't sing long-metre hymns to common-metre tunes: "Who does?" "O, lots of people older and wiser and more experienced than you youngsters. I have heard common-metre sermons preached from long-metre texts by short-metre preachers, to peculiar-me're congregations, and the effect is a fugue that makes the organ shudder. Keep your ears open, and you'll catch yourself at it one of these days, unless you should die a great deal younger than you are now."

WHAT BECOMES OF HAIRPINS?

Five hundred millions of hairpins! That is what the women of this land annually buy, beg, or borrow. Now, a hairpin never wears out. It sometimes becomes pale and bent with age, but its avoirdupois is all there. What, therefore, becomes of these successive millions? During the last ten years 5,000,000,000 of hairpins have been made and sold. At present there are only about 100,000,000 in circulation. Now, where—where are the other 4,900,000,000? They have been sown broadcast from Land's End to California, and have left not a trace behind. Of course some of them are picked up and restored to their sphere of usefulness, but most women are as shy of adopting strange hairpins as they are of accepting an unidentified toothbrush. The hairpins, therefore, go to make up the flotsam and jetsam thrown out by the tide of humanity and dumped into the waste places of the suburbs.

And, speaking of hairpins becoming pale with age, why is it that when a package of new ones can be bought for a few pence most women cling to their old ones until every vestige of color has gone, and he who runs may easily count their gleaming heads?

And, again, can anyone explain how it is that every woman knows her own hairpins just as she knows her own baby, no matter how numerous and similar its companions? And, furthermore, all women have at least one pet hairpin. It is guarded with religious care from year to year. It is the keystone in the construction of her coiffure. Other generations of hairpins come and go, but that particular one is looked after too zealously to be lost. Generosity, friendship, filial devotion—nothing is strong enough to induce a woman to part with her treasure. She will laugh and offer you her entire stock, but will reserve her pet. Every boarding-school girl can tell how she has rescued her particular hairpin from the bureau, nay, from the very locks of some friend who had abstracted it.

Mothers, if your boys come in lame from their games, bathe in Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

ORIGIN OF A SCARE.

The excitement which in 1840 was so general throughout the metropolis was considerably heightened by the following circumstance, which occurred at a newspaper office. The editor had sent down to the printer to be composed a long article on the "Cholera." From its extreme length it was divided into six parts, and given to as many compositors to "set up." Just afterward a timid gentleman, who had been for many weeks past adopting every precaution to prevent an attack of this fatal complaint from seizing him, came into the office to chat away half an hour with the "reader." He had not been there five minutes before the "reading boy" entered in great haste and enquired: "Who's got the cholera?" "I have"—"I have"—"I have it," loudly responded the half-a-dozen compositors. "The dickens you have!" shrieked out the timid gentleman in question, more dead than alive with fear and agitation; "then I'm off!"—and, exciting the action to the word, he jumped down the first flight of stairs, and was clear of the premises in a twinkling.—*The Churchman, (New York.)*

BOOK GOSSIP.

One of the most interesting series of instructive articles adapted to young people is the "Great City Series," which is being published in the St. Nicholas. The city dealt with in the April number is New York, and excellent pictures of the Brooklyn bridge, the famous city churches, the Produce exchange and other public buildings, give a capital idea of the American Metropolis. Another charming article to thoughtful young people is "The Story of Whittier's Snow Bound," illustrated by reproductions of the old farm-house and its quaint belongings. The story of the "Largest Kite in the World" will set many boys to constructing sky-sweepers, and the bright tales of adventure and home life will interest all children. Published by the Century Co., New York. Single number 25 cents.

It has been said that it should be something to be grateful for that men and women have never yet succeeded in making themselves look like the fashion plates they copy, but it is positively certain that the ladies, after seeing the May number of *The Season*, would consider it indeed a matter for thanksgiving if it were possible for them to present exact counterparts of the costumes illustrated therein. The crinoline, though far from desirable, seems slowly but surely gaining its way, but *The Season* while giving the very latest in this style, also shows some very graceful gowns minus the stiffness in the skirts. The little folks are not left out, and the dainty designs will delight the mothers' hearts. In all its departments the latest *Season* is most complete.

The *Canadian Magazine* for April is a good number, and will not disappoint the expectations held out by the initial number. The magazine should be in the house of every Canadian who takes an interest in the literature of our country, and it is to be hoped our Canadian literateurs will co-operate with the editor in his well placed efforts to advance the interests of the Dominion, and to provide acceptable reading and valuable information for Canadian homes. The April number has as frontispiece a view of the new parliamentary buildings of Ontario. The papers on current topics, which includes an article by Attorney-general Longley on the famous coal legislation of our government, the fiction, poetry and general items are exceedingly interesting. This magazine is published by the Ontario Publishing Co. Ltd. of Toronto. \$2.50 per annum.

Reginald de Koven's new waltz, which one hears played on so many pianos nowadays, has proved so popular with young women that a second edition of the *April Ladies' Home Journal*, containing the music, has been found necessary, the first edition of the magazine consisting of 700,000 copies.

The table of contents of the April *Atlantic Monthly* presents a host of attractions to the magazine reader and who would not be a magazine reader whenever possible? Gamaliel Bradford, Jr., contributes an article on "The American out of doors," Alexander V. G. Allen gives a very interesting sketch on the life of the late Phillips Brooks, E. Benj. Andrews expresses his opinion of "Money as an International Question." Chapter II of "My College Days," by Edward E. Hale, is brightly written, and the Contributor's Club is full of good things. This brief summary gives but a faint idea of the excellence of the number. The poetry and other matter is quite up to the standard attained by the *Atlantic*. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A PROFITABLE PLOT OF GROUND.—Messrs. Hugh and Benjamin Goldsmith have just finished sawing 881 thousand feet of lumber at Gilliat's lake, near Granville Centre, Annapolis County, and moved their portable mill to Ryerson section, in Clements. They also sawed 550 thousand at the same place two years ago, thus making 1,431,000 feet of lumber all cut from a plot of ground not exceeding two miles long and half a mile wide on the North mountain, and still there are logs enough left for another winter's work in the same place, which they will saw in the autumn of 1894. The largest tree made 1026 feet of boards; the largest boards sawn were 40 feet in each board.

Messrs. R. Musgrave & Son of North Sydney, C. B., are manufacturing new engines for the steam tug *Merrimac*. They expect to place these engines in the boat about the last of this month. When fitted with new boilers and engines the *Merrimac* will be one of the best tug boats in the Province.

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"La Cadena" and "La Flora." Insist upon having these brands.



Mrs. H. D. West
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But 4 Bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured.

"It is with pleasure that I tell of the great benefit I derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla. For 6 years I have been badly afflicted with Erysipelas

breaking out with running sores during hot summer months. I have sometimes not been able to use my limbs for two months at a time. Being induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, I got one bottle last spring, commenced using it; felt so much better; got two bottles more, took them during the summer, was able to do my housework, and

Walk Two Miles

which I had not done for six years. Think I am cured of erysipelas, and recommend any person so afflicted to use

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Four bottles has done more for me than \$200 worth of other medicine. I think it the best blood purifier known." Mrs. H. D. West, Church street, Cornwallis, N. S.

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FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS

"Now," said the editor of the *Quobosh Genius of Liberty* to his reporter, "in your work I shall look for a calm, dispassionate statement of fact. My paper is noted for its veracity, and no exaggeration is allowed on any subject. Do you think you understand that clearly?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then you may attend the Skimgullet-Dumsquizzle's wedding which takes place at noon to-day, and I'll see how you handle it," said the editor turning to his desk.

This is what the new reporter handed in after the festivities were over:—

"It is the custom of most newspapers, in giving accounts of local weddings, to speak of the bride as beautiful, even if she is as ugly as a mud fence. The *Genius of Liberty* scorns such flattery, however. If a woman is beautiful, we hesitate not to say so, but if she is not, it is not our fault. We proclaim the fact. We wish we could say that Miss Melinda Dumsquizzle, who became Mrs. Donnis Skimgullet at noon to-day, was lovely in form and feature, but we cannot. While we have seen uglier girls, it must be conceded by all impartial observers that brick-dust hair and a multitude of freckles do not look well on a bride. However, she did the best she could under the circumstances in wearing a tolerably thick veil, and rigged out as she was, in a dress of cream satin, looked quite presentable at a distance. Hardly so much can be said of her husband, who walked with a limp, and whose sparsely settled chin whiskers of a pale dun-color would have improved his appearance if they had been shaved off. We ascertained by careful enquiry that Skimgullet is old enough to be his wife's father, and has, in point of fact, committed the offence of matrimony twice before. Some say that both his former wives were starved to death; others, that he worked them to death. Which is correct the *Genius of Liberty* does not pretend to say. The statements may be given for what they may be worth. What Miss Dumsquizzle saw in him to marry is a mystery, unless she thought she would be more successful than her predecessors in getting hold of the money which he is said to keep buried somewhere on his farm. We heard it said that her father owed Skimgullet \$135, and that the latter threatened to have him arrested on a charge of forgery if he did not get Melinda to marry him; but this statement has not been verified yet. The presents were not very numerous, and the most expensive one that he saw was a peachblow vase worth a dollar at retail. The couple left on the accommodation for a bridal tour of two days to Podunk. We asked the Rev. X. E. Goticks how much the groom gave him for tying the knot, and he said seventy-five cents. This, therefore, can be relied on as official."

"Young man," said the editor, after reading the reporter's account, "you are far too high a genius to bury your talent in a small place like Quobosh. I would like to keep you, but I am sure that would be doing you an injustice. I think you had better go to New York, where your talents will be appreciated, as they deserve. And, by the way, when you go to the station to buy your ticket avoid making the fatal mistake of buying a return ticket. We are fond of you, but not so very fond that absence could fail to increase it."—*W. H. Siviter, in the Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazine for March.*

COMMERCIAL.

General business continues quiet. This is largely accounted for by the prolonged cold weather and backward spring, which appears to be general all over the Dominion. As long as these unfavorable climatic conditions continue there cannot be much improvement in trade, as the country roads are in an almost impassable state, preventing free interchange of commodities and making business in the country extremely dull. Wholesale merchants are, however, anticipating a decided improvement before long, as country merchants generally are short of stocks, and will need considerable additions to satisfy the demands of spring trade.

The Government of Newfoundland has succeeded in getting through the year with a balance on the right side of its cash book of \$215,000. In view of this the Government feels warranted in announcing a reduction of five cents a barrel in the duty on flour and of twenty-five cents a barrel in the duty on pork. This should be good news to dealers in this country who supply Newfoundland. The blue books show that during the year ending June 30th last Canada sent to Newfoundland 126,746 barrels of flour, valued at \$593,749, and 51,292 pounds of pork, valued at \$4,468. With the more amiable feeling between Canada and Newfoundland on the one hand and the lowered duties on these two articles on the other, we should be able to do a largely increased business with the sister colony that guards the gulf.

Mr. Clarke Wallace, Comptroller of Customs, had an interview a few days ago with a number of importing merchants at the Board of Trade rooms at Montreal, to hear their complaints as to the irregular appraisement of dutiable goods at the very numerous custom houses throughout the Dominion. Mr. Wallace, after listening to the merchants, promised attention to their grievances, and announced the early publication of a custom house directory, which will leave nothing to be desired. "With this in his hand," the Minister said, "every Collector from Vancouver to Cape Breton would levy exactly the same duty on the same goods from this time henceforth." Under our present tariff the particular rate of duty payable on importations is not a matter of fact, but one of opinion, and it was evidently the intention of the framers of our tariff that it should so be. Custom houses are not established when the exigencies of trade require and call for them, but in the majority of cases they were established and are maintained to meet political exigencies. Consequently, each outlying Collector feels that he owes it to his locality to justify his existence as a Collector by bringing business to his

office. That he should frequently hold an opinion which diverges largely from that of his brother-Collector in some great centre such as Halifax, St. John, Montreal, etc.; and that his opinion should favor the importer is inevitable, even if the authorities do not deliberately intend that it should be so. What the country needs and what the merchants interested should impress upon the Government is the necessity for the simplification of tariff and revenue duties. After this all else that is desirable will follow as a matter of course.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS AND Co., NEW YORK, APRIL 15, 1893.—"The past week in Wall Street has developed some reactionary features. The sharp movement in May wheat at Chicago has suggested the possibility of trouble in the immense speculations in that staple. The revival of gold exports on a scale larger than had been expected at the present stage, and the prospect of like large shipments next week, have renewed the sensitiveness connected with that factor and stimulated the courage of the 'bear' side, while inducing speculative holders to lighten their load. The unfavorable character of the April report of the Department of Agriculture also had a tendency to effect stocks unfavorably, especially those of the grain trade. On Thursday's market came the report of the failure of the English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank of London, with \$10,000,000 of liabilities; which naturally suggested the possibility of sympathetic effects upon American securities in Europe. Simultaneously came the information that the Governor of Nebraska had signed the 'maximum rate' bill, which will have the effect of reducing rail rates 20 per cent on the roads in that State—a matter of no small consequence to an important group of lines. The industrial stocks have especially felt the effect of these unfavorable influences, from the fact that, being unsatisfactory as collaterals, they are subject more than other securities to sympathize with a stringent condition of the money market.

This is a somewhat serious chapter of accidents, and their effect has been the more felt because of their happening simultaneously. Breaks of this character are, however, to be expected so long as certain stubborn factors disturbing confidence are continued. Foremost among those factors is the unsettled condition of the silver problem. Until either an international agreement settles it, or the Sherman Act of 1890 is repealed, this can only be regarded as a menace to our currency system and therefore to a large proportion of our investments, with consequent danger of oscillations of foreign confidence in our securities. This special exposure aggravates the apprehensions connected with exports of gold. Under existing circumstances, the country needs to keep up its supply of gold as an offset against the large amounts of silver money we are creating; and yet our silver issues aid in driving out our gold, and, in proportion as that process expands, our credit abroad is liable to suffer and our securities there held are subject to being returned. There is here a sort of uncontrollable confusion of cause and effect, which begets indefinite apprehensions and aggravates the consequences arising from all other causes of disturbance.

It has been hoped that the outflow of gold might be checked through the revival of the exports of produce; but that hope has not yet been in any measure realized. Speculation still holds back the immense value of surplus wheat, corn, cotton and provisions from export; and, so far as respects wheat, the April official crop report has encouraged the disposition to hold for higher prices. It now looks as though there might be found no way out of this speculative dead-lock except through gold being exported instead of products to such an extent as to produce a pressure in the money market that would compel holders of these products to release them for export. There can be no question that this hoarding of some \$150,000,000 of products which ought, in the ordinary course of things, to have been ere this largely distributed among others is producing very embarrassing derangements in the course of the foreign exchanges, and the country has rarely been in a condition in which it could so ill-afford to stand exposed to such derangements. Had the export trade been permitted to take its natural course, we should probably have had to-day fifty millions more gold in the banks and the Treasury than we actually have; nor is that the only misfortune, we have also been compelled by these circumstances to incur a very large temporary open indebtedness to Europe, demand for the settlement of which may come upon us at any time. What can be said for the prudence of speculators who are thus piling upon their heads a pressure that may crush them at any moment?

These are disturbing elements in the situation that can be remedied in no other way than by working out their own cure. And that remedy can come only through an adjustment between the range of values on the staples specified, as between the foreign and domestic markets. There may have to be a yielding of prices on both sides of the Atlantic; but considering, first, that we are the more dependent of the two sides, next, that our prices must be regarded as illegitimately high in view of the unusual largeness of our exportable surplus at this stage of the season, and, next, that the condition of the home money market is likely to compel realizing on these staples—in view of these facts, the probability is that most of the necessary concession will have to be made by our holders. Until this adjustment between domestic holders and foreign buyers have been effected, there can be no real confidence in easy working of financial affairs, and the stock market must stand exposed to unsettling surprises. So soon, however, as the World's Fair opens, public attention will be largely diverted from these disturbing conditions, and, though that exhilarating excitement cannot remove the real causes of disturbance, yet it will prove an important influence towards neutralizing their effects upon the spirit of stock exchange operations; and the increased railroad earnings consequent upon the Fair travel will equally operate in that direction."

Instant relief for croup, by using Johnson's Anodyne Liniment internal as well as external.

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

Table with columns: Week Previous, Weeks corresponding to, United States, Canada. Rows for April 13 week, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897.

DRY GOODS.—Trade during the past week has been somewhat brisker in general dry goods circles. Still the volume of sales has not been large. Country orders have come in pretty freely, as a rule for moderate quantities, but covering a variety of lines.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market does not show much change so far as business is concerned, but prices for some grades show a lowering tendency. Bakers are pretty well stocked and dealers hold off, merely buying from hand to mouth in small jobbing quantities.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market continues quiet and featureless, with values favoring buyers. Sales are limited to small jobbing wants. Smoked meats and lard are dull and nominal.

BUTTER.—There is little, if any, change in the position of the butter market. What new stock arrives finds a ready sale at steady prices. It has not assumed large dimensions yet, so that there is no accumulation of any sort.

CHEESE.—The local cheese market is practically unchanged, although a slightly easier feeling is apparent, but supplies and local requirements are about evenly balanced, which keeps values steady. Reports from the country predict an increased make this year.

EGGS.—The market has been steady under light stock and a fairly active demand, and prices have been well maintained. There has been no special change in the Canadian, American and English markets, except that prices are inclined to be depressed.

APPLES.—Reports from England show that Nova Scotia apples continue to arrive, and that exporters who have held back till now are receiving their due reward. The Uluda's cargo, which landed at London on the 23rd ultimo, realized fair all round prices; 454 bbls. which were brought under the hammer at Monument Buildings, showed a good average.

DRIED FRUIT.—The market for dried fruit is quiet, but there is more enquiry, though prices have not changed. Currants are quiet and rather easier.

SUGAR.—The slightly easier feeling in refined sugar which set in at the close of last week has been succeeded by increased strength and a good deal of buying, as it appears to be recognized that we are not going to see any lower prices for some time. Granulated and yellows are both firm.

goods in anticipation of future wants, it appears to have been done on a full conviction that the natural merits of the situation warranted just such action, and they are keeping it up again to day, the demand having been quick, the business liberal, with full former rates readily paid, while sellers at the close are talking a fraction fuller again, a small weakness in Europe having no influence.

TEA.—The local market has been generally quiet, the only business being a jobbing movement towards filling some retail orders on country and city account, the aggregate volume of which is not large.

COPPER.—The feeling in New York and in England has been weaker, but owing to light stocks here this has had no absolute effect on this market.

FISH.—The local market continues to be dull and featureless. The weather continues to be too unsettled to permit any attempt to catch fish, while the demand—both for home and outside consumption—remains very quiet. In Montreal the fish market is dull and neglected at present.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

Large table with multiple columns and rows listing prices for Groceries, Breadstuffs, Home and Foreign Fruits, Fish, and Provisions. Includes items like Sugar, Tea, Molasses, Wheat, Flour, Apples, etc.

Table listing Butter and Cheese prices, including items like Butter, Cheese, and various types of butter and cheese with their respective prices.

A VISION OF THE NIGHT.

"Charlie, do you believe in dreams?"

It was in the great hall of the Pouchon spring at Spa. Among the crowd were Gerald Lovell and his friend, Charles Warren. Mr. Warren was puffing rings of cigarette smoke into the air.

"Ask me," he said with distinct irreverence, "another."

"A queer thing happened to me last night."

"If you have any malicious intention of inflicting upon me a dream, young man, there'll be a row."

"But I'm not sure that this was a dream. Anyhow, just listen."

"If I must," said Mr. Warren. And he sighed.

"I dreamt that a woman kissed me!"

"If I could only dream such a thing. Some men have all the luck."

"The queer thing was that it was so real. I dreamt that a woman came into my room. She came to my bed-side. She stood looking down on me as I slept. Suddenly she stooped and kissed me. That same instant I awoke. I felt her kiss still tingling on my lips. I got up and lit the gas and searched the room. There was nothing and no one."

"It was a dream!"

"If it was it was the most vivid dream I remember to have heard of; certainly the most vivid dream I ever dreamt. I saw the woman so distinctly, and her face as she stooped over me with laughter in her eyes. The whole thing had impressed me so intensely that I made a drawing of her then and there."

Mr. Lovell handed his sketch-book to his friend open at a page on which was a drawing of a woman's face. Mr. Warren sat up in his chair with a show of sudden interest.

"Gerald! I say! Do you know that this is the best drawing of yours I have ever seen, young man!"

"I believe it is."

"It looks to me—I don't want to flatter you; goodness knows you've conceit enough already!—but it looks to me as though it were a genuine bit of inspiration."

"Joking apart, it seems to me almost as if it were an inspiration."

"I wish an inspiration of the same kind would come to me. I'd be considerably grateful—even for a nightmare. I should use it for a picture."

"I thought of doing something of the kind myself."

"Just a study of a woman's face. And you might call it—the title would be apposite—"A vision of the night."

And Mr. Lovell did. He began to paint a woman's face—just a woman's face and nothing more. She was looking a little downward, as a woman might look who was about to stoop to kiss some one lying asleep in bed—say a sleeping child—and she glanced from the canvass with laughing eyes.

It was the first of Mr. Lovell's pictures which ever had been hung. And it attracted quite a considerable amount of attention in this way. It was sold on the opening day.

One morning about the middle of June a card was brought into Mr. Lovell. On it was inscribed a name—Vicomte d'Humieres. The card was followed immediately by its owner, a tall, slightly built gentleman, unmistakably a foreigner.

"Mr. Gerald Lovell."

The accent was French, but for a Frenchman the English was fair.

"I am Gerald Lovell."

"Ah, that's good! You are a gentleman, Mr. Lovell, whom I wish particularly to see. I believe that we are not strangers—you and I."

Mr. Lovell glanced at the card which he was still holding.

"I am afraid—it is unpardonable remissness on my part; but I am afraid that if I have ever had the pleasure of meeting you before it is a pleasure which has escaped my memory."

"It is not that we have ever met before—no, it is not that. It is my name to which you are not a stranger."

Mr. Lovell glanced again at the card.

"Your name? I am afraid, Vicomte, that I do not remember having ever heard your name before."

"Ah! Is that so?"

"My business with you, Mr. Lovell, is of a rather peculiar kind. I have come to ask you to acquaint me with the residence of my wife."

"With the—did you say with the—residence of your wife?"

"That is what I said. I have come to ask you to acquaint me with the residence of my wife." The artist stared.

"But, so far as I am aware, I do not know your wife."

"That is absurd, I do not say, Mr. Lovell, that you are conscious of the absurdity. But still—it is absurd—I was not aware that you were acquainted with my wife until I learned the fact this morning at your Academy."

"At our Academy?"

"You have a picture, Mr. Lovell, at the Academy?"

"I have."

"It is a portrait."

"Pardon me; it is not a portrait."

"Pardon me, Mr. Lovell, in my turn; it is a portrait. As a portrait it is a perfect portrait. It is a portrait of my wife."

"Of your wife! You are dreaming!"

"You flatter me, Mr. Lovell. Is it that you suppose I am an imbecile! Are not the features of a wife familiar to a husband? Very good. I am the husband of my wife. Your picture, Mr. Lovell, is a portrait of my wife."

"I cannot but think you have mistaken some other picture for mine. Mine is a simple study of a woman's face. It is called, 'A Vision of the Night.'"

"Precisely. And 'A Vision of the Night'—is my wife."

"It is impossible!"

"Do I understand you to say, Mr. Lovell, of a thing which I say is so that it is impossible?"

The Vicomte rose. His voice had a very significant intonation. Mr. Lovell recoiled it.

"I do not know, Vicomte, that I am called upon to explain to you. But in face of your remarkable statement, I will volunteer an explanation. I saw the face which I have painted in a dream."

"Indeed, is that so? What sort of a dream was it in which you saw my wife's face, Mr. Lovell?"

The young man flushed. The stranger's tone was distinctly offensive.

"It was a dream which I dreamt last August at Spa."

"Ah! This is curious. At what hotel were you stopping last August at Spa?"

"At the Hotel de Flandre—though I don't know why you ask."

"So! Last August, my wife and I, we were at Spa. We stayed, my wife and I, at the Hotel de Flandre. It was at the Hotel de Flandre my wife left me. I have never seen her since. Perhaps, Mr. Gerald Lovell, you will be so good as to inform me what sort of a dream it was in which you saw my wife's face at the Hotel de Flandre last August at Spa?"

Mr. Lovell hesitated. He felt that if he entered into minute particulars of his dream there might be a misunderstanding with the Vicomte. So he temporized—or he endeavored to.

"I have already told you that I saw the face in my dream. It is the simple fact—that I have no other explanation to offer."

"Very good so far, Mr. Gerald Lovell. I thought it possible that you might have some explanation to offer. I was at the Academy with a friend when I perceived my wife's portrait on the walls, and that it was painted by a Mr. Gerald Lovell, I said to my friend: 'I will go to this Mr. Lovell and I will ask him, who authorized him to exhibit my wife's portrait.' My friend proposed to accompany me. But I said: 'No. I will go alone. I will see what sort of explanation Mr. Lovell has to offer. If it is not satisfactory then we will go together, you and I.' I go to seek my friend, Mr. Lovell. Shortly we will return. Then I will request of your courtesy an explanation of that very curious dream in which you saw my wife's face at the Hotel de Flandre. Mr. Lovell, I wish you, until then, good-day."

The Vicomte withdrew. The artist looked at his visitor's card, with a puzzled expression.

"If the Vicomte d'Humieres returns, it strikes me there'll be a little interesting conversation."

"Pardon! May I enter?"

The artist turned and stared. For there, peeping through the partly open door, was the woman of his dream! Although the head was covered with the latest thing in Persian hats there was no mistaking, when one once had seen it—as he had seen it—that lovely face, those laughing eyes.

"You are Mr. Gerald Lovell?"

As she came into the room he perceived that she was not only divinely fair, but most divinely tall. Her figure, clad in the most recent coquetry of Paris, was the most exquisite thing in figures he had lately seen.

"You are the painter of my portrait?" For the life of him he knew not what to say. "But, if you are Mr. Gerald Lovell, it is certain that you are. Besides, I see it in your face. There is genius in your eyes. Mr. Lovell, how am I to thank you for this honor you have done me?" Moving to him she held out to him her hand. He gave her his. She retained his—or rather part of it—in her small palm. "If I am ever destined to attain to immortality, it is to your brush it will be owing. Monsieur, permit me to salute the master."

Before he had an inkling of her intention she raised his hand and touched it to her lips. He withdrew it quickly.

"Madame!"

She exhibited no signs of discomposure.

"I was at your Academy with a friend, not half an hour ago. I beheld miles of mediocrity. Suddenly I saw—my face! my own face! glancing at me from the walls! *Ah quelle plaisir!* But my face—how many times more beautiful! My face depicted by the hand of a great artist! by the brush of a poet and a genius! Monsieur, you have placed on me ten thousand obligations."

She gave him the most sweeping curtsy with which he had ever been favored, and in her eyes was laughter all the time. He was recovering his presence of mind. He felt that it was time to put a stop to the lady's flow of flowery language. He was about to do so when a question she put to him again sent half his senses flying.

"There is one thing I wished to ask you, Monsieur. When and where did I sit to you for my portrait? I do not remember to have the pleasure and the honor of meeting you before." The lady's laughing eyes were fixed intently on his face. "And yet, as I look at you, a sort of shadowy recollection comes to me of a previous encounter; it is very strange! Monsieur, where was it we encountered—you and I?"

TRUSTS AND COMBINATIONS

Are unpopular. But there is one form of trust against which no one has anything to say. That is the trust which the public reposes in Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the best of it is the trust is fully justified by the merit of the medicine. For remember, HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES.

1892, "THE CREAM OF THE HAVANA CROP."

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

"Madame!"
 Seeing how evidently he was at a loss for words, she put out her hand to him as if to give him courage.
 "Do not be afraid. Tell me—where was it that you saw me?"
 "I saw you in a dream."
 "A dream? Monsieur! To hear you speak—it is like a poem. Monsieur, where did you dream this dream in which you dreamt of me?"
 "It was last year, at Spa."
 "At Spa—that horrible place!"
 "I did not find it a horrible place."
 "No? was it that dream which you dreamt of me that robbed it of its horror? He did not speak. He allowed her to infer a compliment, but he did not proffer one. "But, Monsieur, I was only at Spa one afternoon and a single night."
 "It was that night I dreamed of you."
 "You dreamed? How? Tell me about this dream."
 "I dreamed that you came into my room while I was asleep and kissed me!"
 She continued to look at him intently a moment longer, as if she did not realize the full meaning of his words. Then—let us do her justice!—the blood rushed to her face, her cheeks flamed fiery red. With her hands she veiled her eyes. She gave a little cry.
 "Ah, mon Dieu! It was you—I remember. *Quelle horreur!*"
 There was silence. Before she removed her hands from her eyes she turned away. She stood with her back toward him, trifling with a brush which he had placed upon the table. She spoke scarcely above a whisper.
 "Monsieur, I thought you were asleep."
 "I was asleep. I saw you in a dream."
 "Then did—did I wake you?"
 "You must have done so. I woke—you must forgive my saying so—with a kiss tingling on my lips." The lady put her hands up to her eyes again. "The dream had been so vivid I could not understand it. I got up to see if any one was in the room."
 "If you had caught me!"
 "There was no one. But so acutely had your face impressed itself on my imagination that I took my sketch book and made a drawing of it then and there."
 "It is the most extraordinary thing, Monsieur; you will suppose I am a very peculiar person. It is but a lame explanation I have to offer. But, such as it is, I entreat that you will suffer me to give it you. Monsieur, I am married—Mr. Lovell bowed. "To the most capricious husband in the world—to a husband whom I love, but whom I cannot respect." Mr. Lovell thought that that was good—from her. "He is a man who is extremely *difficile*, Monsieur. He is extremely jealous; he is enraged that his wife should use the eyes which are in her head! The very day on which we arrived at Spa we had a dreadful quarrel. I will not speak of the treatment to which I was subjected; it is enough to say that he locked the door, so that I should not leave the room—he wished to make of me a prisoner. Monsieur, directly he was gone, I perceived that there were two doors to the room—the one which he had locked, and another, which I tried. I found that it was open. I entered the door; I found myself in a room in which there was—how shall I say it?—in which there was a man asleep. Monsieur, it was you!"
 It must be owned that at this point the lady certainly did look down.
 "I was that night in a wicked mood. I glanced at you; I perceived that you were but a boy—but a handsome boy"—she peeped at him with malicious laughter in her eyes. "I regarded myself as your mother, your sister, or your guardian angel. Monsieur will perceive how much I am the elder." Again a glance of laughing malice from those bewitching eyes. "I am afraid it is too true that I approached the sleeping lips." There was silence. Then so softly that her listener was only just able to catch the words: "I pray that Monsieur will forgive me."
 "There is nothing for which Madame needs forgiveness."
 "Monsieur but says so to give me pleasure. But one thing Monsieur must permit me to observe. If every woman were to be rewarded, as I have been, for what I did, half the women in France would commit—a similar little indiscretion." Mr. Lovell was silent; he did not know exactly what to say. "Monsieur will permit me to regard him, from this day forward as my friend! Mr. Gerald Lovell permit me to introduce to you—the Vicomtesse d'Humieres!"
 The lady favored him with another sweeping curtsy.
 "I have already the pleasure of being acquainted with Madame's name."
 "From whom did you learn it? From the people at the hotel?"
 "I learnt it from the Vicomte d'Humieres."
 "The Vicomte d'Humieres! My husband! Are you acquainted with him, then?"
 "I can scarcely claim to be acquainted with the Vicomte. It would appear that just before Madame perceived my little picture at the Academy the Vicomte d'Humieres perceived it, too."
 "Truly! But how magnificent!"
 The lady clasped her hands in a little ecstasy.
 "The Vicomte d'Humieres did not seem to consider it magnificent. He took a directly contrary view."

(To be Continued)

INDIGESTION CURED.

GENTLEMEN.—I was thoroughly cured of indigestion by using only three bottles of Dr. B. B., and truthfully recommend it to all suffering from the same malady.
 MRS. DAVIDSON, Winnipeg, Man.

"For Years,"

Says CARRIE E. STOCKWELL, of Chesterfield, N. H., "I was afflicted with an extremely severe pain in the lower part of the chest. The feeling was as if a ton



weight was laid on a spot the size of my hand. During the attacks, the perspiration would stand in drops on my face, and it was agony for me to make sufficient effort even to whisper. They came suddenly, at any hour of the day or night, lasting from

thirty minutes to half a day, leaving as suddenly; but, for several days after, I was quite prostrated and sore. Sometimes the attacks were almost daily, then less frequent. After about four years of this suffering, I was taken down with bilious typhoid fever, and when I began to recover, I had the worst attack of my old trouble I ever experienced. At the first of the fever, my mother gave me Ayer's Pills, my doctor recommending them as being better than anything he could prepare. I continued taking these Pills, and so great was the benefit derived that during nearly thirty years I have had but one attack of my former trouble, which yielded readily to the same remedy."

AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
 Every Dose Effective

THE RECOGNIZED STANDARD BRANDS.

"Mungo,"
 "Kicker,"
 "Cable."

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

S. DAVIS & SONS,
 MONTREAL.

Largest and Highest Grade Cigar Manufacturers in Canada.

B B CURES BAD BLOOD

This complaint often arises from Dyspepsia as well as from Constipation, Hereditary Taint, etc. Good blood cannot be made by the Dyspeptic, and Bad Blood is a most prolific source of suffering, causing

BOILS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES,
 Eruptions, Sores, Skin Diseases, Scrofula, etc. Burreck Blood Purifier really cures bad blood and drives out every vestige of impure matter from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore. H. M. Lockwood, of Lindsay, Ont., had 63 Boils in 8 months, but was entirely cured by 3 bottles of B.B.B. and is now strong and well. Write to him.

STANFORD

THE TAILOR,

Is showing an extra fine line of Goods suitable for the coming season.

INSPECTION INVITED.

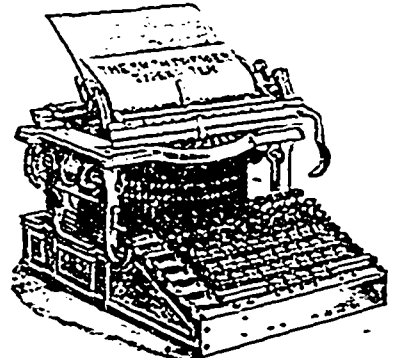
Corner Granville & Sackville Sts

NOVA SCOTIA
 Steam Machine Paper Bag Manufactory.

THE CHEAPEST in the MARKET.

—ALSO—
 BOOK BINDING

In all its various branches,
 G. & T. PHILLIPS.



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To Write Well, to Spell Correctly, to Write Grammatically, to use Typewriter Rapidly, to Construct a Good Business Letter, to Keep Books by Single and Double Entry, to Become Proficient in Business Arithmetic, to have a Good Knowledge of Commercial Law, to Pass Successfully the Civil Service Examination, to Take Business Correspondence and Legal Matter in Shorthand.
 Send for Catalogue to following address.

S. E. WHISTON, Principal,
 95 Barrington St., Halifax.

\$3 a Day Sure.

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

Address P. W. KNOWLES, Windsor, Ontario.

PUTNERS
 IS THE BEST TAKE NO OTHER
EMULSION

CHESS.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 159.

- 1 B-B6 1 K-Q3 or B4
 2 Q-K8, etc. If 1 K-K3 or B5
 2 Q-K4, ch, etc. If 1 B-Kt2
 2 B x B, etc. If 1 B-Q2 or K3
 2 Q-K8, etc.

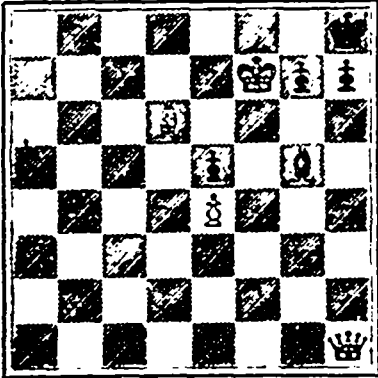
Solved by D. A. G and C.W. L.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 160.

R-QB sq. Solved by D. A. G.

PROBLEM 163.

Black 5 pieces.

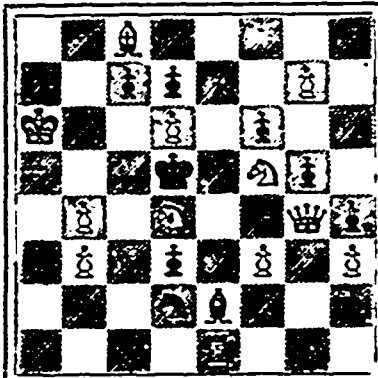


White 4 pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM 164.

Black 9 pieces.



White 12 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

COMMENTS.

A slight mistake occurred last issue in the printing of Problem 161. The queen at rook's square should have been the white king. We will hold the solution over a week longer than usual to give all a chance at it.

The following end-game will be found a nice piece of work. The men are:—

White—K at QR2; Q at QR7; Kt at Q5; P's at QKt2 and 3, K4 and KB4.

Black—K at QBsq; Q at KR7; R at Qsq; P's at QR4, QKt2, QB2, Q3, KKt4.

We shall be glad to learn how white may win the game, he having the move. Solvers need not play the game to a checkmate, but only till white has sufficient advantage in force to enable him eventually to win.

Though estimates as a general thing prove difficult, the line of play in this seems rather too obvious. The position is:—

White—K at K3; Q at QR4; R's at QBsq and KR6; B at QR8; P's at Q2 and KB2.

Black—K at QB4; Kt's at QB6 and QR7; B at QR2; P's at Q6, K4, K5.

White plays first and compels black to mate in two moves.

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

GAME 162.

A fine consultation game, played at the Havana Chess Club.

Scotch Gambit.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>White.</p> <p>Celso Golmayo.
 Guillermo Lopez.
 Enrique Octalaza.</p> <p>1 P-K4
 2 Kt-KB3
 3 P-Q4
 4 Kt x P
 5 Kt-QB3
 6 Kt x Kt
 7 Q-Q4
 8 P-B3
 9 B-KKt5
 10 Castles
 11 B x Kt
 12 Q-Q3
 13 Kt-K2
 14 Kt-Kt3
 15 P to KB4
 16 Q-KB3
 17 P-QR3
 18 K x R
 19 Q x B
 20 Q-Kt3
 21 P x B
 22 R-Q3
 23 R-KB3
 24 B x P
 25 R-QB
 26 R x P
 27 R-B3
 28 R(KB3) x P!!
 29 R x Q
 30 K-B2
 31 K-B3
 32 Kt-R5
 33 P-K5
 34 Kt-Kt3
 35 Kt x P
 36 Kt-Q6
 37 P-B5
 38 P-Kt4
 39 P-K6
 40 P x P
 41 Kt-B8 ch
 42 Kt x P
 43 P-Kt5
 44 P-Kt6
 45 Kt-B6</p> | <p>Black.</p> <p>Emanuel Lasker.
 Enrique Conill.
 Eduardo Herrera.</p> <p>1 P-K4
 2 Kt-QB3
 3 P x P
 4 Kt-B3
 5 B-Kt5
 6 KtP x Kt
 7 Q-K2
 8 P-Q4
 9 Castles
 10 B-QB4
 11 P x B
 12 P-Q5
 13 R-Q
 14 R-Kt
 15 K-R
 16 B-K3
 17 R x P!!
 18 R x P ch
 19 R to QKt ch
 20 B x Q
 21 Q-Kt5
 22 P-QB4
 23 P-B5
 24 Q x B
 25 Q-Kt4
 26 P-Q6
 27 R-Q
 28 Q x R!
 29 R x R
 30 R-Q5
 31 R-Q8
 32 P-B4
 33 R-KR8
 34 R x P
 35 R x P
 36 K-Kt
 37 K-B
 38 P-KR4!
 39 P x P
 40 K-K3
 41 K x P
 42 P-R5
 43 P-R6
 44 R-Kt2
 45 P-R7</p> |
|--|---|

And White resigns.

MINING.

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

THE MINING OUTLOOK.—The mining outlook, especially in coal, iron and gold, is very bright, and other branches, such as lead, copper, manganese and antimony are, under the stimulating effect of large investments in other lines, beginning to look up. The effect of the introduction of English capital in the Montagu mines is most beneficial, and as the operations of both the companies there are resulting satisfactorily there is every reason to anticipate that in the near future a large amount of London capital will seek investment in Nova Scotia gold mines. With the prevailing sentiment in London against mining ventures it is greatly to the credit of Mr. Alfred Woodhouse, F. G. S., that he succeeded in floating Nova Scotia gold mines there at the time he did. His undoubted great influence and enterprise will, we believe, be rewarded by the success of his ventures, but beyond that in breaking through the prejudice that prevailed in London against our gold mines he has done the Province an inestimable amount of good. Capitalists in the United States, Ontario and Quebec are also waking up to the fact that there is money in our gold mines, and this season should witness a great advance in this branch of mining.

MONTAGU.—The Nova Scotia Gold Mines, Limited, seems to be reaching a profitable stage under the able management of Capt Thomas.

The last clean up, we understand, resulted in a gold bar weighing 160 ounces, from 150 tons quartz crushed.

When this mine or series of mines and the Symon Kaye begin to pay dividends we may look for a boom in our gold mines that will equal the mad rush to South Africa. Small-minded, envious individuals, who are far too numerous in this community, are doing their best to belittle and kill these enterprises, and we need an influx of broad-minded, vigorous, able and honest men if gold mining in this Province is to ever attain the prominence it deserves. There are many such here now, but there is room for many more.

GOLDENVILLE.—Geo. M. Hamilton has leased to James A. Fraser 22 gold mining areas at Goldenville for two years with the option of purchase.

STILL ANOTHER COAL COMPANY.

The *Chronicle* has the following in regard to another new coal company: The introduction of bills in the local legislature to incorporate coal and railway companies is not yet ended. A bill is to be presented this week to incorporate a company to operate the coal areas at Port Hood. The gentlemen who are asking for the legislation are all residents of Port Hood. They are, Samuel MacDonell, Q. C.; Edward D. Tremaine, barrister; D. F. McLean, merchant; Daniel McLennan, barrister; Alex. McNeil, barrister; John I. Smythe, merchant; A. J. McDonald, merchant.

Mr. MacDonell was seen at the Halifax last night by a *Chronicle* reporter and in reply to a question he said:

"The Port Hood coal mines are among the best in the Province and the gentlemen asking for a charter to work them mean business. The areas are very extensive and can be easily worked."

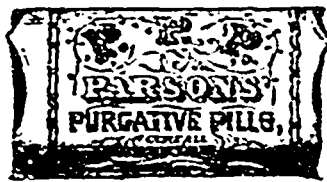
The Port Hood mines are located about one mile distant from the line of the Richmond and Inverness railway, part of which has been constructed. The development of the mines means the early completion of this road. It runs along the shore from Hawkesbury to the Chimney Corner mines. The Mabou and Broad Cove mines are on this line, and the completion of the road would afford shipping facilities for all four mines. Mr. MacDonnell is in favor of the building of the south shore line, and says that if subsidies are granted they should be given where the benefit would be felt by the greater number of people. He does not take much stock in the proposed branch from Orangedale to Broad Cove, as he contends it would only benefit Broad Cove and the other mines would remain isolated. On the other hand the shore road would afford facilities for all. In speaking on this point Mr. MacDonnell cited the fact that the municipality of Inverness had granted a free right of way and a bonus of \$100,000 to the Inverness and Richmond in order to secure the shore road. His company will not ask for power to construct a railway, as they feel confident the Richmond and Inverness company's road will be completed in good time. All the railway they will require to operate will be a short piece to connect with the mines.

The Queens Co. Mine, at Whiteburn, has been sold to a Fitchburg, Mass., gentleman, and his son (who has had experience in mining) is now in charge. Mr. R. R. McLeod has shown up the excellence of this abandoned property, and arranged the sale.—*Gold Hunter.*

UNFREEZABLE DYNAMITE.—At the sixty fourth meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers at Montreal Mr. E. E. Russell Tratman, of New York, read the following paper on "Unfreezable Dynamite," which, with the discussion thereon, we reproduce from the March number of the *Canadian Mining Review*:—

"The use of dynamite in cold weather is attended with some difficulty, owing to the freezing of the material and its consequent liability to fail to explode when the fuse is fired. With proper methods and care the dynamite can be thawed with reasonable safety, but numerous accidents occur (more than get reported in the public press) due to carelessness in the operation and to the treacherous nature of the material, or a combination of both

PARSONS



PILLS

Make New Rich Blood

"Best Liver Pill Made."

They positively cure SICK HEADACHE and BILIOUSNESS, all Liver and Bowel Complaints. In Glass Vials Thirty in a bottle, one a dose. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find great benefit from using them. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c in stamps. Five bottles \$1.00. For particulars free. L. S. JONES, N. & O. St., Boston, Mass.

Thos. P. Connors,
CUSTOM TAILOR.
 55 Granville St. Cor. Sackville,
 HALIFAX, N. S.

conditions. Dynamite will stand treatment at one time which at another will result in explosion. An expert on explosives says that the most dangerous means of thawing cartridges are ingeniously devised by ignorant laborers; baking, boiling and toasting being favorite methods, while at a stone quarry, in one instance, an apparatus was arranged for steaming cartridges over a pot of boiling water. In this latter case the nitro-glycerine leaked through the canvas cover and settled on the bottom of the pot, with the result that an explosion occurred, the water acting as a tamping to the charge. The fact that small quantities of explosives containing nitro-glycerine will burn quietly and without explosion if ignited by direct contact with a flame, has led to the dangerously mistaken reasoning that merely heating the explosive can produce no ill effect. If a dynamite cartridge is ignited or placed in a fire it will probably burn harmlessly away, but if placed on a stove or in an oven, and gradually heated to its exploding temperature of 350 to 400 F., a violent explosion is almost certain to result, while before that point is reached the dynamite will become extremely sensitive to shock. In England alone, from the beginning of 1872 to the beginning of 1890, there were reported 63 accidents due to improper thawing of dynamite, by which 50 lives were lost and 76 persons injured. Reference may here be made to the explosion of dynamite, December 28th, 1892, in a thawing apparatus at the works for commencing the Brooklyn end of the proposed New York and Brooklyn tunnel, by which 4 persons were killed and about 20 injured. According to report, the thawing was done by placing the cartridges on shelves in a chamber six feet square and eight feet high, heated by a coil of steam pipes.

An unfreezable dynamite invented by Liebert, a German, has been used to some extent in Europe, and has been favorably reported upon by chemists and experts in explosives, and it would appear most advisable to test its practical efficiency in this country. The dynamite is made in the usual way, but its composition includes a chemical (isocamyllic nitrate,) by which its freezing point is lowered from 40° above to 50° below F., while the explosive power is slightly increased and the sensitiveness to concussion slightly decreased. The dynamite, it is claimed, is not affected by damp; it may be kept for considerable time without deteriorating or losing its special properties, and its cost is little, if at all, in excess of that of ordinary dynamite. It is patented in the United States. It certainly seems that if there is a reliable dynamite, unfreezable at very low temperatures, and procurable at reasonable cost, it should find a field for introduction in the United States and Canada, and that steps should be taken to insure its introduction, in the interests of life and property.

In the discussion several methods of thawing dynamite cartridges were referred to, but it was shown that they do not provide for carelessness on the part of the laborers who use them. Mr. J. T. Jones described an apparatus for thawing cartridges, consisting of a tin box with tubes, like a tubular boiler; the box is filled with water and heated by an ordinary lamp, and the cartridges are placed within the tubes. Mr. M. Phenale had utilized the exhaust steam of an engine for heating a chamber in which the cartridges were placed. Mr. W. B. Phillips did not believe that there was ground for believing that that seepage of the nitro-glycerine would occur in cartridges, and he had opened and ground up a number of cartridges without finding any evidence of such seepage. With Rack-a-Rock the oil and the cartridges are kept separate in winter until the latter are to be used.

Dr. R. W. Raymond said that rackarock has a strong odor which affects the men, and he had had to give up using it. He thought there was no doubt that seepage of the nitro-glycerine frequently occurs, and is a great source of danger in the use of dynamite. As this occurs largely when the cartridges are being thawed, an unfreezable dynamite would greatly reduce the danger. As to thawing apparatus, while many safe arrangements may be devised, there is no guarantee that they will be carefully or properly used as a careless laborer in a hurry to thaw out some cartridges may disregard all precautions. Prof. W. P. Blake stated that in a case of his own experience the cartridges were placed on racks in a cabin, where they were thawed but that an explosion occurred owing, it was supposed, to some of the boys sent to fetch cartridges finding them not ready for use and lighting a fire to hasten the thawing. Mr. Woodworth said that in a dynamite storage room one box was left standing on end, and the glycerine seeped out from the cartridges and saturated the wood. Mr. Tratman referred to the use of a double box, with manure packed in the surrounding space, for storing dynamite in cold weather, as used in the Croton Aqueduct. At the works of the Londonderry Iron Co (Nova Scotia) a double box with mineral wool packing is used to store the thawed cartridges. Mr. J. F. Torrence said he had used the ordinary warming apparatus consisting of two tin boxes, one within the other, with hot water in the space between them, the cartridges being placed in the inner box, but he had found an oily film settle on the bottom of the box, being seepage from the cartridges. He thought many accidents were due to imperfect combination of the nitro-glycerine with the dope.

Dr. H. J. Fitzott, St. Peter's says: "Have proscribed Puttner's Emulsion, and judging by results, heartily recommend it."

THE CRAWFORD MILL AND MECHANICAL GOLD EXTRACTOR.

By CAPT. GEO. A. MACDUFF, WAVERLET, N. S.

Read before the Mining Society of Nova Scotia.

The history of the Crawford Mill is interesting, considering the brief period since the patents were taken out, showing as it does a patient and intelligent effort to accomplish a result long desired and of grave importance to the gold producers of the world.

Quietly and unostentatiously it has been developed and as we believe proved its ability to extract at one operation and at small cost a large proportion of all the gold contained in the ore, whether the same be classed as free or refractory, and to dispense with the cumbersome, complicated and extensive apparatus now in use, whether of a chemical or mechanical character, and thus removing the absolute prohibition which at present exists to the successful working of many mines where a large amount of concentrates are produced which have to depend upon more expensive methods in order to recover the gold they contain.

The gentlemen who have secured the rights of the patents for the United States and Canada, and are now introducing the Mill for general use, are men of affairs, thoroughly conservative, and in no sense speculators, inventors or promoters, but are gentlemen who estimate from a purely business point of view the care, time and expense necessary to establish solely upon its merits, a revolutionary process of this kind.

While fully recognizing the general attachment of certificated mining engineers to the use of stamps as a safe and sure means of recovering a considerable percentage of gold from its containing ore, and also recognizing the high intelligence which has developed the various chemical processes and introduced them for the same purpose, the Gold Extractor Company have avoided as much as possible all antagonism or benefit to be derived from advertisements or florid statements with regard to the mill and its power to extract the gold from raw ore or its products, but have patiently and steadily conducted such critical and exhaustive experiments as in their judgment was necessary to determine the merit of the mill as a gold extractor, and its endurance as a machine, before offering it generally for sale.

For this purpose they have established and conducted steadily for months experimental metallurgical works in the City of New York, where they have received large and small quantities of ore from most of the gold producing States of the U. S., Canada and Mexico, and they are now operating experimental mills on refractory ores in Virginia, North Carolina, Canada, Montana and New Mexico, and will speedily have works in operations in Arizona and Oregon.

The information thus gained from these different tests and experiments is briefly set forth in the circular now offered for your inspection, which we think establishes the claim that by the use of the Crawford Mill, from 80 per cent. to 99 per cent. of the gold contained in the different ores can be extracted and saved in one operation, at less expense, both of time and money, than can be accomplished by any other process now in use.

Briefly stated, one 12 inch Crawford Mill, properly erected, supplied automatically with ore reduced to 10 mesh, and fed with clear water, will treat from 10 to 12 tons every 24 hours, and save the average of gold as mentioned above, which the ore contains, at a cost not exceeding \$1.50 per ton, and will run continuously with very slight wear and tear. If five mills are operated, the entire cost of milling, including wear and tear, will not exceed \$1.00, the cost according to U. S. wages.

The per cent saved naturally varies with the character of the ore treated, whether the same be hard or soft, and also with the constituent elements of the ore; thus a larger amount of ordinary free milling ore can be treated in a given time than of a sulphureted ore, with a relatively varied per cent of gold saved. The amount and character of these savings depending upon the speed with which the mill is driven and the adjustment of the water supply. This, together with the accurate setting of the mill upon a firm and absolutely level foundation, constitute essentially all the points for which an expert is required. When these points have been carefully considered, and adjusted, the mill may be classed as automatic and only requiring the attendance of one person.

It has been found by experiment that the use of hot water in the mill is very advantageous, as by its use the ore is more perfectly disintegrated, the action of the quicksilver when heated is more pronounced, and hastens the amalgamation of the gold. Different modes for accomplishing this result may be used, varying with the surrounding conditions and the power employed to drive the machinery, whether it be water, steam or electricity. The engineer or superintendent in charge will readily determine the best mode by which the application of heat to the water can be made.

It is also proper to state that five mills, or a product from 50 tons every 24 hours, can be had as cheaply, so far as the cost of operating the mills is concerned, as from one mill, with the exception of the extra power required to drive the greater number of mills. After the mills are adjusted and the speed and water pressure regulated, one man can properly wait upon five mills. An ordinary travelling derrick or crane when in place will open the mills easily and quickly, if from any cause the wearing parts require examination or renewal.

The quicksilver bath can be renewed at any time when necessary without opening the mill or disturbing its operations, except for a very brief period. The position which this bath of mercury occupies, and its method of operating upon the gold, constitutes an important factor in the economy of the mill. It is an essential element that pure water only should be brought in contact with the mercury, and this is provided for in the structure of mill. Again, the mercury is not in any way ground up with the material, or brought in contact with deleterious elements which the ore may contain, that would be calculated to sicken the mercury; it thus exercises its full power for amalgamation and can be recovered with barely a trace of loss. My experience is that no loss of mercury occurs if the mill is properly run as regards water and feed.

Continued on page 16.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP cures coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, croup and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Price 25c. and 50c. at all druggists.

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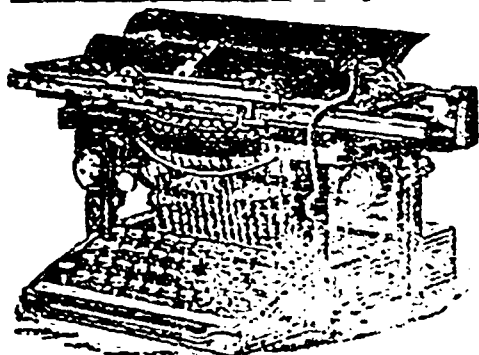
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JAMES JACK, St. John, N. B.

The question of durability, or wear and tear, is very important, and has commanded the close attention and scrutiny of the engineers who have had this matter in charge, and while crucial experiments have not so far extended beyond four months, still we feel justified in saying that the wearing parts of the mill will not depreciate or require renewal as often or to such an extent as the same renewal or repair is required in any other existing process for the recovery of gold.

Only the best material is used for the wearing parts, and experiments which are now being conducted with chrome steel, have so far shown no perceptible wear and tear. Every effort has been made, and will continue to be made, to definitely settle this very important point, and we fully believe that the wear and tear so far as the grinding parts are concerned, have been reduced to a minimum.

This is essentially a mill for the extraction of gold, and while it does in effect extract a considerable portion of the silver, which is often combined with the gold, it does not save all the silver in the amalgam, and when that metal is an important constituent in value of the ore, the residue passes over in the slimes, which may be pan amalgamated, or treated by different methods that are now under consideration, both mechanical and chemical, either or both of which it is believed, can be applied effectually and cheaply, and all the silver saved.

Many of the important facts regarding the Crawford mill are discussed in the circular now before you, hence I do not propose to weary you with a repetition, but refer you to the fact that results of primary importance have been obtained by the treatment of the Canadian ores with the Crawford mill, under the observations of gentlemen well known to be close critics of the highest character. It is possible that some of these gentlemen may be present, and, if so, I shall cheerfully appeal to them for a confirmation of my conclusions as to its merits.

The Crawford mill has now been sufficiently tested and examined to warrant its presentation to all parties interested in mining gold areas. It will soon be in operation in the gold producing states of the Union, and probably will work a change in the amount of gold produced, as well as the value of the mines from which it is obtained.

It will not only, as we believe, make mines remunerative which are now abandoned, but it will provide the means for the profitable recovery of gold contained in the large deposits of tailings which have accumulated and in many instances remain as a bequest from the use of stamps, ordinary mills, or chlorination.

Some facts relating to this latter process may be interesting, and while not offered for the purpose of depreciation or antagonism to a well-known and much-esteemed process for the recovery of gold, are presented from the official reports of the U. S. census, recently published, in which the question of chlorination is ably discussed, and therefore may be worth consideration.

In that report the writer goes on to say, in the chapter on California, page 144, and speaking of the general use of chlorination in that state to obtain the gold from concentrates:—

"A chlorination plant, with a capacity of six tons in 24 hours, costs from \$6,000 to \$7,000, and it will cost such a plant about \$10 a ton to treat the concentrates. From 90% to 92% of the gold value of the concentrates was recovered. At all important points in California there are now custom chlorination works, which charge about \$20 per ton for treatment, and guarantee about the above percentage of returns."

In the *Engineering and Mining Journal* of August 10th, 1889, quoted in the report, page 143, appears the following:—"The chief objection to a plant of 50 tons or more capacity in 24 hours for the Platner process, is the enormous size and the length of time it requires to complete a single operation. The limit to the size would probably be a 50 ton capacity; when more is treated another battery of tanks would be necessary."

Assuming these conclusions to be correct, as to cost of chlorination by the Platner process, and that the article from the *Journal* is correct as to capacity, it may be useful to contrast the cost and results of treating the same amount of ore by the Crawford mill; thus Platner's process to treat 50 tons of ore every 24 hours will require an expenditure for plant of \$50,000, which can be treated at the mill at a cost of \$10 per ton, equalling \$500, and saving from 90% to 92% of gold.

5-12 inch Crawford mills can be put in place, if the approach is at all reasonable, for the sum of \$15,000, and will save from 90% to 92% of the gold at a cost not exceeding \$1 per ton, thus showing in favor of the Crawford mill \$35,000 in cost of plant, and a saving in treatment of \$450 on every 50 tons of ore treated.

It may be that the cost of a chlorination plant to handle 50 tons of ore daily would be less in proportion than the same plant to handle 6 tons. Of this I can have no accurate means of judging, but as a general rule the cost of constructing any elaborate plant will exceed the estimate. But in regard to the Crawford Mill there can be no mistake, if the place where it is to be located is in California and within 30 miles of a railroad station.

This contrast is made with the Platner process for the reason that it is the favored and recognized process used in California, where the largest amount of gold now produced is subjected to the chlorination process. The cyanide or other process may be equally or more valuable, but I submit that in the main the same results would be obtained.

In regard to the amount of gold which is obtained by the Platner process, I have recently had occasion to treat a small amount of slimes sent to the metallurgical works in New York from a large chlorinating establishment in Nevada, and was somewhat surprised at the per cent. of gold I was still able to recover from the samples by passing it through the Crawford mill, as in one sample there was found to still remain gold to the value of \$8.27 per ton, and in the other \$6.20, which had not been saved by the chlorination.

Note "A" (No. 1).—While recognizing the general attachment of mining

engineers to the use of stamps, it is by no means universal, and very grave questions are being raised by men prominent in the profession on this subject. As an illustration of this, I beg to quote from a paper read before the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn St., London, S. W., on Wednesday, December 22nd, by the very eminent engineer, Mr. C. G. Warnford Lock, on "Gold Amalgamation."

"As to prevailing methods of effecting amalgamation, I venture to put forward the contentions that they are imperfect; that they are wrong in principle, and, therefore, cannot be perfected. To commence with battery amalgamation; I cannot find a single argument in its favor, and I maintain that such amalgamation as does undoubtedly take place when mercury is fed into the mortar, happens in spite of, rather than by reason of, the conditions presented, and always at the cost of efficiency in reduction, which is the prime and only real duty of the battery. You cannot get two distinct and antagonistic operations out of one machine without detriment to both. This is surely a simple axiom. The effective capacity of the battery is curtailed to a most important extent by the discharge being retarded in order to give time for amalgamation, and by amalgamated plates occupying a portion of the never too abundant space, which legitimately belongs to the screens. These evils will be the greater, according as the reduction needs to be carried to a finer point, so that it becomes greatest in those cases where the reduction process is most prolonged and most costly. Then there is the drawback that the mercury, instead of being presented in a clean, substantial and constant state, is broken up into the most minute particles, many of which must become inoperative, while all are exposed in a maximum degree to the injurious effects of decomposing sulphurets and other sources of contamination from the water. Unless the supply of mercury is much in excess of what the ore requires, amalgamation can be only partial; if an excess is provided, the waste must be all the greater. During milling operations the amalgamation is quite beyond control, and must proceed haphazard. Another drawback which has not been estimated is the evil influence of the metallic iron worn from the shoes and dies. The inconsistency of putting mercury into the battery is obvious. We lament the smallness of the gold particles and the difficulty attendant on collecting them from the mass of pulp in which they are buried, and forthwith we take pains to smash up the mercury into tiny atoms also, ignoring the fact that in proportion as the globule of mercury becomes smaller its efficacy is diminished, and the risk of it escaping with any gold it may have picked up is increased. To sum up the case of battery amalgamation, I submit that it must be condemned from both scientific and economic points of view."

Note "B" (No. 2).—The item of 10 mesh is mentioned as being a suitable reduction of the ore to facilitate the action of the mill, while it may be determined that a still finer reduction may be found useful as experiments progress. "At the outset we come to the question of the state in which gold occurs in nature. On this point there is some diversity of opinion, apparently due to different experimenters working on different ores. But if we admit that in some cases the gold is in chemical combination with tellurium, and perhaps also with antimony, and that in other cases it may exist as a sulphide soluble in another sulphide, whilst in a third case it may be present as a chloride associated with silver chloride, yet the sum of all these cases will give but a very small figure in comparison with the enormous number of instances in which it is only mechanically associated with the other ingredients of the mineral. It is in this predominating case of the gold being in a metallic state that the amalgamation process is applicable." (Lock.)

The Crawford belief is operated on the belief that gold is not chemically but mechanically combined with other minerals. That being admitted, it may be worth consideration to reduce the ore before it is fed into the mill to a much finer mesh, and thus increase its power of delivery.

Note "C" (No. 3).—In discussing the question which the bath of mercury occupies in the paper referred to, Mr. Lock remarks:—

"It may appear to be necessary to lay stress upon the urgency of starting with clear and pure mercury, yet that is a point often overlooked. Moreover, on exposure to the air, the surface of the mercury will become oxidized sufficiently to hinder actual contact with the gold. Another important consideration which is apt to be lost sight of is the value of having a good body and surface of mercury. When mercury is broken up into a number of tiny atoms the oxidation of the multiplied surfaces must be enormously hastened and the efficiency thereby reduced. When the particles become very fine they are rendered actually valueless as amalgamators, and finally disappear in the tailings, especially in the presence of even small proportions of sulphide undergoing decomposition. Amalgamation is essentially a wet operation, and cannot be satisfactorily accomplished except in the presence of water. Hence it is of importance to secure water which is free from salts in solution and solids in suspension. Mine waters are especially bad on this account. In a low temperature amalgamation is sluggish, and therefore it is customary to supply heat in cold weather; but summer water is often much less pure than winter water, and decomposition of the sulphurets is more rapid in the presence of heat, so that these two conditions may combine to more than counteract the advantages of a genial climate."

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An Engineer's Painful Existence and Wonderful Rejuvenation—Hospitals and Doctors Failed to Cure Him—Health Restored by a Remedy Almost Forced Upon Him. A Story Worthy of a Careful Perusal.

The News, St. John's, Que.

It is now some fourteen months since the *News* commenced publishing reports of the wonderful results produced by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and every one must admit that many of the cures effected seemed little short of the miraculous. The names of the remedies which claim to cure all the ills the flesh is heir to are today legion, and whatever the merits and demerits of these preparations may be, there is no question as to the great reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Some people no doubt laugh at these stories and believe them to be advertising dodges to catch the unwary and rope in some of their shokels. We have now printed and published the *News* for nearly half a century; it enjoys the reputation of being a high-toned weekly with a large circulation, and we naturally do business with the advertising men of the day, and from the reputation of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, we have never had any reason to doubt the perfect accuracy of the cures related; but it is only now that we are placed in a position to testify personally as to the wonderful curative powers of Pink Pills. The story we were about to relate, though no less remarkable than others regarding the same medicine, naturally impresses itself more upon our mind and upon the minds of others in the community because the party chiefly concerned is known to us, and we are enabled to bear personal testimony as to the correctness of his declarations.

The gentleman who was a short time ago so greatly afflicted is now almost as well as he ever was, and cheerfully related his story to the representative of the *News*, in the hope that those who read it might be benefitted thereby.

Mr. Camille Dubuque is a man of fifty-three years of age, and has been a mechanical engineer for twenty-five years, working on the steamer *Reindeer*, which runs on Lake Champlain, and occasionally on the River Richelieu. "Four years ago," said Mr. Dubuque, "while our steamer had an excursion party on board for an evening run, I was rather tired after a long day's work, and went up on the upper deck to enjoy a smoke before retiring. At that time I felt myself to be in perfect health, but when I went to my room I was taken with chills and was unable to keep myself warm. Although that night I had but little sleep I felt comparatively well the next day. About a fortnight after I was taken with frightful pains in my back near my spine, and in my side. I went to the hospital in Burlington, Vt., and was treated there for three weeks, and then feeling but little better I came to my home in Ilerville county, five and a half miles from St. John's. I was then doctored by a medical man from Ilerville. His treatment seemed to relieve me very

little, and I determined to visit Montreal and see another physician. This I did in March (three years ago) and put myself in an eminent physician's care, who treated me from March until July, and certainly did all he could for me. I did not stay in Montreal all the time, but went backwards and forwards to see him. In July I got tired of this and was beginning to feel down-hearted. I then called in a medical man from Henryville, a village a few miles from where I live, and he prescribed for me over and over again, but by this time I was almost powerless to help myself, and no one knows what frightful agony I suffered. For seven long months I sat in a chair with my feet on a lounge. I was unable to lie down day or night, and often thought that death would be a happy relief. Last spring my wife read an account of a Saratoga miracle in the *News* and determined to get a box of Pink Pills for me. I remonstrated with her, telling her that it was useless spending more money, but she persisted and wrote to Wight & Co., druggists, of St. John's, and had a box sent by mail. I took them to please her, never thinking they could do me any good, but much to my surprise, after taking the box I felt slightly better. We then bought another box, and by the time that was gone I felt that they were certainly helping me. I could now lie down, something I had been unable to do for seven long months previously. So I kept on taking the Pink Pills, and to-day I am practically a new man. Last winter I had an attack of la grippe. I took Pink Pills and they cured me. We figured up to see the amount of money I had expended in trying to be cured before resorting to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and the figures reached \$825. I willingly tell you my story, and my wife corroborates every word I say, in the hope that anyone who is as unfortunate as I have been may attain relief by employing the same remedy. Put it in the *News*, some of my old fellow-workmen will see it, and it may benefit them as it has done me."

When the *News* representative drove up to Mr. Dubuque's pretty little farm house he beheld that gentleman chopping wood, and looking a strong robust man. A year ago his neighbors thought him a doomed man—to-day they consider his cure as little short of miraculous.

Messrs. Wight & Co., old and reliable druggists of this town, assure us that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have an enormous sale, which is additional proof that they really are what the manufacturers claim for them.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood-builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling therefrom, the after-effects of la grippe, influenza and severe colds, diseases depending on humors in the blood such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the

Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, hope to reap a pecuniary advantage Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y. from the wonderful reputation achieved Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Ask the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. Pills for Pale People, and refuse Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink all imitations and substitutes. Pills are never sold in bulk, or by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had the dozen or hundred, and any dealer of all druggists or direct by mail who offers substitutes in this form is from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company trying to defraud you, and should be pany from either address. The avoided. The public are also cau price at which these pills are sold tioned against all other so-called blood make a course of treatment comparabuilders and nerve tonics, no matter tively inexpensive, as compared with what name may be given them, other remedies or medical treat-They are all imitations whose makers ment.

CITY CHIMES.

LADIES' COLLEGE.—The young ladies who have been pursuing their musical studies under the instruction of the staff of the Halifax Conservatory of Music this year are to be congratulated upon the progress they have made. This progress is very evident to those who have attended the recitals given by them from time to time throughout this winter. One of these enjoyable entertainments was given at the Ladies' College last Friday evening. The programme was well arranged and was ably performed by the young musicians.

THE ORPHEUS CONCERT.—The Orpheus Concert given on Monday evening was very enjoyable, and the thanks of musical Halifax are due to the ladies and gentlemen who afforded this rare musical treat. The soloists and chorus were in good voice and apparently put their hearts into their work, the secret of all successful effort. Professor Porter is to be congratulated upon the excellence of the performance.

THE SWEET MAYFLOWER.—The mayflowers have come out and the suburban residents have been proudly wearing small clusters of the dainty blossoms as "buttonholers" this week. Probably the Prestonians will have a small supply to-morrow, but it will be a case of come early and avoid the rush, for the late marketers will be sure to find that the treasures have been picked up by the early birds. I've been there and hence know whereof I speak. The appearance of the mayflower is encouraging to any who have altogether given up their hopes of warm weather in the near future. Maying parties will now be in order.

SPRING.—

"Tell me, ye chilly winds,
That from the northward wing,
Is this what people up your way
Consider gentle spring?"

whether it is or not, we would about as soon have winter down here. On Monday last, although the wind was chilly, the sun was warm and bright, business men looked happy, and the ladies out in their new spring clothes greeted each other with "Lovely day!", "This is springlike," etc. But alas! what a difference in the morning. Just fancy awaking on the morning of April 18th, oh ye lucky mortals who bask in the sunshine of southern lands, to find everything covered with snow, the wind howling and a cold rain coming down in torrents. Talk about Job's patience! Surely Halifaxians merit equal commendation with the good old man who dwelt in the land of Uz, for the way we bear the trials and disappointments incident to the spring season, for it is an undisputed fact that though occasional y we break forth into groanings, yet as a rule we smile as with a touch of good-natured sarcasm we remark to our neighbor on a morning like Tuesday last, that we are having "fine springlike weather" just now. Where that early spring that was confidently predicted is hiding itself is still a mystery, but it is a certainty that it has not yet arrived in the metropolis of Nova Scotia.

THE BAND CONCERT.—A concert is to be given on Thursday evening next in the Assembly Hall of the School for the Blind, for which a fine programme is being prepared. The instrumental numbers are to be given by pupils of the school. Mrs. Harty and Mrs. J. McD. Taylor, two of the sweetest singers Halifax can boast of, and Mr. Norman and Dr. Slayter, well known favorites with the music loving public, are down for songs. The price of tickets for this concert has been placed at twenty-five cents, and as there is not the slightest doubt with the above names on the evening's programme that the concert will be thoroughly enjoyable, I have no doubt the hall will be filled. The proceeds of the entertainment are to go towards providing new instruments for the band of the School.

THE DOERING-BRAUER CONSERVATORY.—The first of a series of three recitals by the pupils of this popular institution was given last evening in St. Luke's Hall. The second and third will be given on Monday and Tuesday evenings of next week. A very low admission fee allows of every one who enjoys music taking the opportunity of enjoying an evening with the Doerings and their pupile.

A PLEASANT AT HOME.—The members of St. Andrew's lodge and their friends spent a very pleasant evening on Tuesday last at Masonic Hall, it being the 125th anniversary of the organization. The Masons wore their regalia and the scene presented was decidedly gay. Mrs. S. M. Brookfield, Mrs. J. C. Mahon, Mrs. A. H. Crowe and Mrs. B. Swenerton assisted the

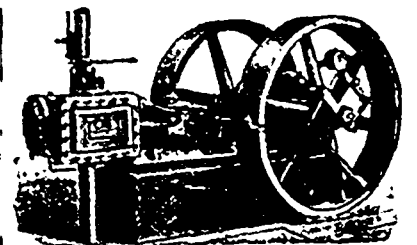
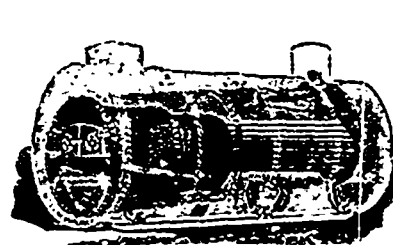
hosts of the evening in welcoming and entertaining their guests, and refreshments were served and an excellent musical programme performed.

WELL DONE, CITY FATHERS.—The Mayor and City Council have the commendation of the general public in the stand taken by them in the matter of fumigation of immigrants' baggage. The Minister of the Interior is just now in the bad books of the people of Halifax, who consider that their interests in this matter have been treated with unpardonable negligence. If there is any danger of the cholera being introduced into our city through the importation of foreigners, some of whom come directly from cholera-scourged countries, too great precautions cannot be taken. To even the most unobserving it is plain that it is most inconsistent to allow these foreigners to come into the city before the process of fumigation has been gone through. If fumigation is necessary at all, the quarantine station is surely the proper place for it to be done, and Mayor Keefe's plucky answer to the Hon. Mr. Daly's unsatisfactory communication has been very favorably commented upon.

THE ACADEMY.—Another change has been made in the Academy of Music engagements. Instead of Arthur Rahan's Company opening on Monday evening, as expected, the Academy will not open until Wednesday evening, the 26th, when James F. Crossen's Company will present "The Banker's Daughter." This popular play is also on the bill for Thursday evening. On Friday and Saturday, "Lost in London" will be put on. For the following week the programme includes "A Celebrated Case," "The Private Secretary," and "Under the Gaslight." Theatre-goers will welcome with much pleasure the re-opening of the Academy, and good houses will no doubt be the order of the season. Crossen's engagement closes on the 29th inst.

THE CHURCH BAZAAR.—Mrs. Weatherbee had very unfavorable weather for the bazaar held under the auspices of the Church of England Institute on Tuesday last. However, the Fair was continued on Wednesday, when Dame Nature smiled upon the earth, and met with gratifying success. I have not heard the amount realized, but as it was for a most worthy object, to aid the church at Grand Pre, I trust it was satisfactory to the promoters of the project.

THE BOYS OF THE Y. M. C. A.—The ladies auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. have invited the members of the boys' branch to be present at a musical and literary entertainment to be given this evening for their especial benefit. The ladies have struck the right line in making things pleasant for the boys, and thus gaining a greater influence over them. These young lads are the coming men of our city and upon the influences exerted now that their characters are forming and their minds rapidly expanding much depends. The boys' branch has a bright lot of members, and while the physical energies are being well trained by judicious athletic exercises, they are also receiving benefit in many other respects from their connection with the Y. M. C. A. It is to be hoped more of the boys of Halifax will take advantage of the opportunities offered in this department of the Y. M. C. A., which is fast becoming a very important branch of the Association's work. CHIMES.



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