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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., MAY 27, 1892.

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## THE CRITIC,

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BY  
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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.

In honor of the Queen's birthday Prince George of Wales has been given a peerage, with the titles of Duke of York, Earl of Inverness and Baron of Killarney. The grand cross of the order of the bath has been bestowed upon Sir Julian Pauncefort, British Minister to Washington, and Chief Justice Lacoste is knighted. Hons. J. J. Abbott and Oliver Mowatt have been made K. C. M. G., and Sir William Dawson a C. M. G.

Lord Salisbury has dared to question the advantages of free trade to Great Britain, and now every free trade apostle is prepared to denounce him as an out and out madman. As we have before said free trade and protection are policies which under certain circumstances may or may not prove advantageous to a country, and Lord Salisbury has at last awakened to the idea that free trade in Great Britain with national tariff walls in every other country is not an unqualified advantage.

That mysterious term "hypnotism" is being stretched to cover some very black doings. In Canada we have, to our shame, "Prince Michael," the spiritual husband, now on trial for the seduction of a young girl. In the United States Cyrus R. Geed is becoming a so-called "spiritual leader." His worshippers are of course only women of wealth or beauty, and his teachings are directly immoral. Under the guise of scientific terms he seeks to perpetrate unmentionable crimes. As yet he has escaped the hands of justice, but the trial of the Canadian offender is being followed with great interest.

If Nova Scotia could rid itself of its pessimists, and the control of affairs should fall exclusively into the hands of men who had faith in themselves and faith in the country, this Province would go ahead by leaps and bounds. As it is many a deserving enterprise is crippled in the very start by the dismal prophecies of loud-mouthed pessimists; and when success is achieved it is attributed to chance or fortune rather than to pluck and intelligence. The Province is superb in its wealth of natural resources, but instead of these being developed by Nova Scotians, American capital and American enterprise are called in, and our people stand aside and applaud American push. When energetic Nova Scotians undertake to turn the wheel of fortune they are regarded as speculative, and instead of meeting with patriotic encouragement they are stabbed in the back by little-souled men who have never risked a dollar in making two blades of grass grow where one grew before, or assisted in turning out great natural wealth into marketable commodities.

We note with pleasure the marked success which one of the daughters of Canada is obtaining in the critical Old World. We refer to Miss Jennie McGarry, whose elocutionary powers are charming the people of Edinburgh, where she is pronounced a finished artist in her profession. And, though we can hardly claim Mrs. Geo. Campbell (nee Kennedy) as a Canadian except by adoption, yet we take a lively interest in the praises which are being heaped by the Scottish critics on this "sweet singer of Halifax."

As will be seen by a reference to our parliamentary review the differences between the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland are in course of settlement, and once more there is a prospect of friendly relations between the big Island Province and this country. The interests of Newfoundland and Eastern Canada are pretty much the same, and any disturbance of their trade is mutually disadvantageous. It is to be hoped that the Government will do all in its power to place this trade on a footing of permanence. Its fluctuations are disastrous to the peoples of both countries.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling, the Anglo-Indian writer, is getting into trouble with the American press. The brilliant and hot-headed writer has criticised his American cousins very closely, and they have squirmed uneasily under his investigation. His nomination for the famous "Players' Club" of New York was opposed on the ground that "He was not a gentleman," and the "Author's Club" have utterly repudiated him. All of which goes to prove that our American friends are both touchy and sensitive, and are fearful of the unpleasant notoriety they may obtain through the pen of this facile writer—but they buy his books just the same.

The religious census of Canada for 1891 when compared with the census for 1881 shows some interesting facts. For instance in the past ten years not one denomination has gained or lost one per cent. of the whole population. That seeming exception, the Salvation Army, though it has grown from nothing to a membership of fourteen thousand, is as yet only three-tenths of one per cent of the whole population. The Jews have trebled in number, yet they only equal one-eighth of one per cent of the population. The Roman Catholics have slightly added to their numbers, as they can now claim over forty-one per cent. of the inhabitants of the Dominion.

Since the famous Johnstown disaster our American neighbors have been spared any serious flood until the recent overflow of Sioux City, Iowa. The Floyd river, which flows through the centre of the city, suddenly swelled, the water running over the banks and covering the lowlands. In a short time one-third of the city was under water—the frightened inhabitants taking refuge in upper stories and on roofs, watching anxiously for the rescue boats, which were promptly sent out. Several deaths by drowning are reported, an immense number of cattle have perished in the stock-yard, and the damage done to railroad and other property cannot yet be estimated.

After a few more disgraceful assault cases the railroad system of Great Britain may be reformed, and the open American cars introduced. No less than five cases of attempted assault have been investigated during the last fortnight, and two supposedly reputable men have had punishment meted out to them. The British and Continental travelling car is a mistake. It is neither safe nor comfortable, and, in view of the late crimes for which the small locked cars have given abundant opportunity, the travelling public has become justly incensed. The sooner the American cars are introduced, with their ample accommodation for numbers of travellers who mutually protect each other, the better. We do not hear complaints of even uncourteous treatment under our own excellent system.

We do not pretend to be infallible, and hence we are not surprised that THE CRITIC is sometimes criticised. This week we received an anonymous criticism written upon a post card, of which the following is a copy: "Nobody belonging to Halifax ever says Halifaxians; only strangers and people from the country. The old toney word is 'Haligonian,' also tidbits should be titbits." Some people in Halifax do say Halifaxians, and strangers and people from the country are right when they style the citizens of Halifax by this name. The old toney word may be Haligonian, but it is as indefinite as it is meaningless. Our correspondent says tidbits should be titbits. It is true that tidbits are titbits, but it is equally true that titbits are tidbits; and as the terms are used indiscriminately the criticism is pointless. It has been our endeavor to make THE CRITIC a broad, sound, reliable newspaper, and our readers may depend upon it that in the use of terms as well as in the expression of opinions we give all matters full consideration, and when we use Halifaxians in speaking of the people of Halifax we use a name which common sense and cultured usage suggest as the one most appropriate to designate them by.

We note with pleasure the disapproval which a large portion of the American press is now awarding to the Chinese Exclusion Act. In Boston the feeling runs high, and a public meeting has been called to consider the action of the Government.

Another of our Maritime Province men is making his mark in the world in a most satisfactory way. We refer to Mr. Geo. Parkin, the well-known advocate of Imperial Federation, who has just published a school manual, "Round the Empire." The book is intended to give a correct idea of Great Britain's colonial possessions to English children. It is more than probable, therefore, that the next generation of National School children will not have a vague idea that Canada is a snow-covered region, adjacent to New York.

About one-seventh of the fruit space at the World's Exposition has been set aside for Canada. We trust that Nova Scotia will make a good showing. Apples and pears, intended for cold storage, may be sent in by November 1st of this year. More perishable fruit may be preserved in different chemical solutions and exhibited in glass jars. Can none of our ingenious fruit growers devise some plan by which a branch, if not a full tree, of our "Bear River" cherries may be shown in its natural state? The beautiful glossy fruit would not be soon forgotten.

Much interest in the protection of children has been aroused in several European countries by the Montague disclosures. It now transpires that the tiny cripples on exhibition at French fairs are a result of malpractice. Small and weakly babies are obtained, usually from the Spanish peasants, and entrusted to a "cripple-farmer." This creature, by tightly binding the legs of his victims, hinders the circulation of the blood, and at last succeeds in inducing a shrivelled condition of both legs, after which the child is ready for exhibition. The *Lancet* recommends that a "Child's Protective Society" be established in both France and Spain.

If the charge which the Government of the United States is now bringing against Consul McCreery, of Valparaiso, be proven, another dishonest man will meet with his deserts. It is claimed that McCreery abused his official position by sending untrue telegrams and letters about the state of affairs in Chili, and that he profited to the extent of \$36,000 in one week by the effect of said telegrams on the Exchange. It might be as well to suspend the gentleman in question before the charge is proven, as the *fac simile* letters which are now published are not creditable as regards either chirography or orthography to the public school system of his country.

An awful disaster in the shape of a hurricane of wind and rain has just visited Central New Zealand. The storm was not unexpected, but there was little that could be done to prepare the country to withstand it. The gale arose at sea, scattering and wrecking all vessels near the coast, and causing the death of unknown numbers of seamen. On shore buildings were unroofed or blown entirely down by the fearful wind, long stretches of railway embankments were washed away by the rain, and the standing crops ready for harvest (for it is now autumn in the Antipodes) were utterly destroyed. Further particulars of the storm are not forthcoming, owing to the damage done to the telegraph wires in the interior.

The prompt and emphatic action of the Agricultural Department at Ottawa has pretty well quieted the fears of English apple consumers as to the poisonous character of Canadian apples. According to the *Manchester Grocers' Review*, the learned counsel in a celebrated case endeavored to prove that the murdered man had met his death by eating apples which, during their growth, had been sprayed with arsenic. Mr. Frank T. Shutt, M. A., F. C. S., Chemist to the Dominion Central Experimental Farms, Ottawa, in refuting this statement says:—"The suspicion that Canadian apples are poisonous is entirely without foundation, and it is hoped that the publishing of the following positive proof of the absence of arsenic in 'sprayed' apples will serve to assure the English consumer that the practice so useful for preventing the ravages of the codling moth does not result in apples dangerous to health. Mr. Thomas Fletcher, Dominion botanist and etomologist, procured a sample of apples that had undoubtedly been sprayed, and I have submitted them to a careful chemical analysis. The apples examined (Rode Island greenings) were kindly furnished by Mr. Woolverton, editor of the Canadian Horticulturist, who personally vouches for the fact that they were twice sprayed last June with Paris green of the strength of 1 lb of the material to 200 gallons of water. The apples, when received, were just as they had come from the tree, i. e., had not been rubbed—so that any arsenic left from the spraying would still be on the skin. The quantity tested for arsenic was 9 lbs. 7 ozs., measuring about one peck. The process to which they were submitted is one that affords extremely accurate results, and is considered the most delicate of all for the detection of arsenic. If the amount of the minimum fatal dose of arsenic— $2\frac{1}{2}$  grains—were spread over 23,000 bushels of apples, the poison could be detected by this method. Though the analysis was conducted with the greatest care, not a trace of arsenic could be detected, thus proving the complete absence of this poison in these apples that had been twice sprayed with Paris green." The widespread publication of this analysis should settle once and for all the prejudices as well as the fears of those who may have thought that the use of Paris green in destroying insect life might result in poisoned fruit.

Your best chance to be cured of Indigestion  
Is by Trying K. D. C.

Every traveller in Great Britain has experienced discomfort from the absence of checks for baggage on railroads, but it has probably not occurred to many of them to turn the evil to profit rather than loss. A Mrs. Williams recently conceived the idea that she might sue a Railway Company for a tin trunk, which she claimed had been mislaid or wilfully kept from her by the Company. Her claim of £37 is. was contested, with the pleasing result to the Company at least, of exposing a "plant," as, upon examination, it was clearly proven that the "tin trunk" was a purely imaginary article. Mrs. Williams will remain for twelve months in jail before introducing further innovations into Great Britain.

A very interesting discussion arose recently in the Imperial House of Commons over the Clergy Discipline Bill, presented by Mr. Balfour. The proposed measure will give more authority to the Established Church, and on that account met with opposition from the Radical members. Up to the present time, a very onerous and difficult matter has been left to the Bishop of the church, for when a stray black sheep assumed the clerical garb, and disgraced her cloth by drunkenness or immorality, he could be made to vacate his living only through an appeal through the Bishop to the civil law. The new bill provides that such cases shall be directly under the control of the Bishop's court, so that full power to punish or suspend the delinquent may be obtained, without an appeal to the public courts. As the bill has now passed the House of Commons, it will probably be speedily accepted by the House of Lords.

The proposition of levying a tax on bequests and inheritances is being mooted in London, where a city merchant, at least fourteen times a millionaire, has died, leaving neither public or charitable bequests. A radical writer thinks that the next Parliament will deal with the proposed measure, and will probably adopt a graduated death duty. According to the same ingenious writer, a millionaire might be allowed some option in the matter—that is, he might will certain properties to such public or benevolent objects as he might choose, and in that case, if the amount willed were a fair proportion, the tax on the estate might be remitted. But better, far better, say we, for our rich men to take an active interest in public and benevolent objects during their lifetimes, so that their personalities are blended with their work. There is food for thought in a sentence of George Macdonald's—"In giving a man receives more than he gives, and the more is in proportion to the worth of the thing given."

Ten years ago a clear-headed American patriot, Colonel Auchmuty, founded a great trade school in New York, where for a nominal payment instruction was to be given in carpentry, blacksmithing and other trades. The school was open in the evening as well as through the day for the benefit of busy people. At that time there were six pupils. In the past ten years there have been 3,700 competent workmen trained in the school. Last year alone 521 mechanics, plumbers, stone cutters and bricklayers, left its doors. This year a princely bequest has been made to the school by Mr. Pierrpont Morgan, who thoroughly appreciates the good work done there. Now new branches will be added, and the small charges diminished. A good honest trade, well mastered, is about the greatest safeguard any American or Canadian lad requires, and the man who helps to make handicrafts popular with young people does a valuable national work. We hope some day to see a similar institution in our Dominion.

In Canada, with our continually improving faculties for free education, we have little to fear of the ballot being in the hands of illiterate masses. In Great Britain, and especially in Ireland, the illiterate vote has often carried the day. A disenfranchising clause has therefore been added to the Ballot Act. To many the amendment of the former Act seems like a covert blow at the Irish voters, who send Home Rule members to represent them, and a restraint upon the priests, who wield so mighty a power during elections. The motion has been carried by a large majority in the House of Commons. Another complicated question has arisen over the iron workers and factory hands, who, through no fault of their own, but on account of the miners' strike, were compelled to accept charity through the winter. It seems neither fair nor reasonable that these men, many of them highly intelligent mechanics, should forfeit their franchise because they have been forced to accept charity, and yet, according to the present British law, they will be classed with the disqualified illiterate voters.

A practical scheme for aiding the poor has been carried out in Germany for the past forty-one years. F. W. Raifferson, a broadminded thinker, pitying the laborers who each year fell into the hands of the usurers, both for the purpose of procuring seed and for marketing the crops, evolved what are now known as the "Raifferson Loan Associations." These consist of a number of reputable men in each village, who, without salary, attend to the business part of the work. A capital is provided by donations and low-interest loans from wealthy friends. The money is let out in small sums at a nominal rate of interest, and the individual circumstances of the customers are carefully noted, yet so successful has been the management of the various societies that no society has ever failed, nor has the working capital ever been diminished by bad debts. The late Kaiser William publicly acknowledged the benefit to the State of these Associations. What a sharp contrast is this condition of affairs to the condition of the farmers of Russia, who are compelled to submit to any extortion in their time of need from the hands of the Jews.

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CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

AT THE MUSICAL.

The cat on his fiddle thrummed hey diddle-diddle,  
In measure delightfully gay;  
And three little kittens waved wildly their mittens,  
And murmured: "How well he does play!"  
While Puss stamped his boots, thump, thump, on the floor,  
As a delicate hint that they'd like some more.

The pussy who fell down that horrible wall  
Arrived, rather damp, toward the end,  
With Pussay Cat Mew, dressed in petticoat now,  
And Puss from the corner, her friend,  
Only one regret: "Sadly grieved to have been  
At London detained by a mouse and the Queen."

Necessity knows no law. A good many lawyers are in the same fix.

There are two sides to every argument—the wrong side and our side.

One of the most beautiful and instructive studies in the female character is the spectacle of a pretty woman standing up for a homely sister.

"What happened 400 years ago this year?" asked Freddie's teacher.  
"Don't know," answered Freddie, "I'm only seven years old."

The Gifted Author: In my new romance the heroine never marries.  
The Buds of Several Seasons: Alas! That is not romance—it is realism.

SUNFLOWERS.

My thoughts of you when far apart  
Are golden memories of the heart  
Turned brightly to you one by one,  
Like loyal sunflowers to the sun.

Her Mother—"I saw him kiss you. I am terribly shocked. I did not suppose he would dare do such a thing." Horse!—"Nor I. In fact I bet him he didn't dare."

"A drop of ink may make a million think," said Byron. Yes, and it is apt to make one woman think enough for the other 999,999 when that same drop ornaments her carpet.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

How many of our friends are sad!  
How many wreathed in smiles!  
How many wear upon their heads  
Brand new election tiles!

"Oh, Mamma!" exclaimed little Edith, after gazing in amazement at the full blossomed head of Paderewski, "how I should like to have seen his head when it was a bud!"

We are going to accommodate our passengers better, said the president of a street car line to a reporter. Going to put on more cars, I suppose? No; we are going to hang four more straps in each car.

TWO RIVALS.

The bride of May is now the rage,  
She permeates each paper's page,  
Her gown, her flowers, her gay trousseau,  
Her gifts and graces we all know.  
But soon she'll abdicate the throne,  
The wedding bells will cease their tune,  
And we'll read of that other girl,  
The sweet girl graduate of June.

And now it is the Brunswick little boy, who, on being put to bed by his father engages him in the following conversation: Looking up into his face he asked, "Does God know all things?" "Yes, my son," "Does he see all things?" "Yes." "Don't you wish he didn't?"

A MORAL CENSOR.—The bank clerk—It's a shame, the way some men rob their employers by loafing when they're paid to work. There's a brick-layer on that new building across the street who hasn't done a stroke for an hour—I know it because I've done nothing but watch him.

HER RESERVATION.

To church with reverent guise went she,  
One morn in every seven,  
And knelt to pray that earth might be  
More like, each day, to heaven.

"But may it be" this little nun  
Would supplement her prayer,  
"In all things like to heaven save one—  
There is no marriage there."

In the spring the young and old man's fancy lightly turns to more thoughts of losing than loving.

CAREFUL ABOUT HIS DIET.—"That's something I never eat for dinner," said a man in a restaurant.

"What's that?" asked his friend.

"Breakfast," was the absent-minded reply.

The poets sing, in dainty rhymes,  
Of summer days and sunny climes,  
Of beautiful maidens, passing fair,  
With witching eyes and waving hair,  
Till, near the end, you're apt to see—  
'Tis but an "ad" for P. F. P.;

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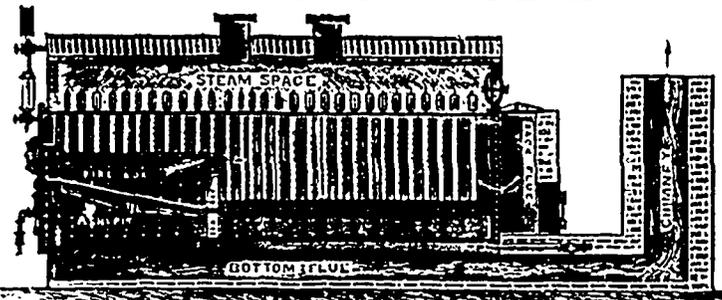
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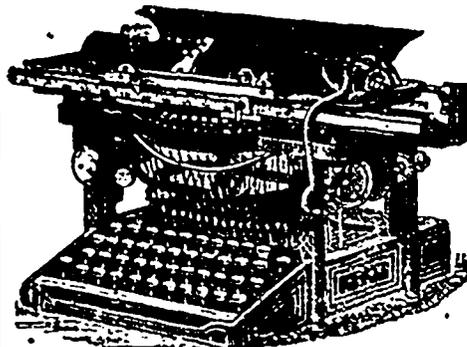
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## PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

During the past week there has been more holiday than session, and considering the session of Thursday last it is not surprising that a few days breathing spell came as a welcome relief. Among the items of supply was one of \$4,000 for a Post Office at Farnham. On Thursday evening it became evident that the Opposition meant to oppose this vote tooth and nail, and they did so with a vengeance. The evening hours passed by, then the midnight, then the wee hours of the morn, then the sun rose, but still the members sat in their seats. At 10 a.m. the leaders effected a compromise, the item was passed, and the House adjourned.

Sir John Thompson's Criminal Law Bill has been daily before the House and clause by clause it is being passed. Some of the clauses have been amended, others dropped, but in the main it is satisfactory to both parties. Clause 125, which makes the spreading of false news an indictable offence, the penalty being one year's imprisonment, will perhaps have the effect of putting some people on their guard. If this clause were literally interpreted and its provisions carried out, our Provincial jailers would have a goodly number of gossips and scandal-mongers, until such worthies learned that their tongues had been given them for use and not solely for abuse.

The Newfoundland Government has signified its willingness to renew the friendly relations which have so long existed between the ancient Colony and Canada, and at present writing there is every prospect that within a few weeks a temporary settlement of the difficulties between the two countries will be satisfactorily settled. Blood is thicker than water, and our fellow-subjects in Newfoundland should not be treated as strangers, nor should they regard Canadians as foreigners.

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

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

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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

June 10th the carettes are to commence running, so the folks say.

The Dufferin mines at Sheet Harbor are to be lighted by electricity.

Quite a number of houses are being built in Sackville, N. B., this summer.

Dr. Lowerison, eye and ear doctor of Amherst, is soon to remove to Halifax.

Herr Klengenfeld's orchestra concert is announced to take place on June 7th.

The Robb Engineering Co. are building a marine boiler for Mr. Polly of Port Elgin.

Well done Halifax! Not a single drunk in the police station after the 24th celebration.

Wolfville is having several of its streets lighted by electricity through private enterprise.

Sir Alexander Campbell, Lt. Governor of Ontario, died at Toronto on May 24th, aged 70 years.

Mr. J. M. Rich, of Illinois, has been appointed general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Springhill.

Truro wants \$2,000 to enforce the Nova Scotia License Law. It is being raised by subscription.

A new photographic studio has been opened at 237 Barrington St. The firm name is Lens, Sun & Co.

J. E. Hopkins of the dairy commissioners' staff will shortly leave for Nova Scotia to visit cheese factories.

It is reported that the Chinese lepers at British Columbia are to be brought to the lazaretto at Tracadie.

Charles Campbell, an employe of A. Robb & Sons, has been appointed engineer of the Amherst water works.

The general impression is that the Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick will be appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

The corner stone of the new Masonic Temple at Charlottetown was laid on Tuesday last with the usual ceremonies.

The Truro News says a party of seven sportsmen of that town caught over 500 trout at Economy Lake on the 24th.

Large quantities of lobsters are being taken at Barrington. The fishermen there are also expecting a good mackerel season.

Mr. Robert O'Shaunnessy, of St. John, has placed an electric motor in his store, and is now making fishing rods by electricity.

A large whale came ashore near the Finger Board just below Two Rivers on Sunday, the 15th inst. It was nearly 60 feet long.

The first of July next will be the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Canadian Confederation, and will no doubt, be duly celebrated all over the Dominion.

The Salmon River bridge at Truro fell into the river on Tuesday last. This bridge was built in 1842 and has probably stood longer than any other wooden bridge in Nova Scotia.

The Summer School of Science will meet in St. John this year, beginning on August 1st, and continuing two weeks. About two hundred persons are expected to attend.

The Digby Canning Co. has petitioned the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to extend the limit for the taking of lobsters by them from the first of July to the first of August in each year.

At a meeting of the ratepayers of Yarmouth, called to discuss the question of a water supply for fire purposes, the Town Council was authorized to spend \$325,000 in providing needed service.

The Terminal City Co. are trying to revive their scheme and promise to commence construction of their railway from Mulgrave station this season. Time will tell how much these promises are worth.

A committee of the labor organizations of the city have under consideration several plans for the celebration of labor day, and expect to make the occasion more interesting than it has ever been.

The attempted tragedy at River Hebert on Thursday of last week has caused no little excitement. Albert Bowles, the would-be murderer, is very low, and it is not expected that he will recover.

The woollen mills at Pennfield, N. B., owned by James Skeene, were totally destroyed by fire on Saturday last. These mills were the principal industry of the place, giving employment to 20 hands.

Reports received from all parts of Manitoba and the North-West territories indicate that wheat seeding is about completed. They also show that the prospects for larger wheat crops this year are most favorable.

Messrs. C. Burrill & Co., Weymouth, have purchased the steamer Acadia owned by Churchill & Sons, of Hantsport. She will be run on St. Mary's Bay as a freight and passenger boat, for which she is well adapted.

Kings County Rifle Association is putting its range in order for the annual prize meeting which takes place on the 15th of next month. The competition is open to all British subjects who reside in Kings Co.

The Moncton Y. M. C. A. has taken control of the Moncton Amateur Athletic Association grounds and has named them "Outing Park." A neat handbook has been issued setting forth the attractions and advantages of the recreation grounds.

Rev. Mr. King's resignation of the rectorship of St. Luke's Cathedral takes effect on July 1st. At a meeting of the parishioners held on Wednesday evening a committee was appointed to receive names eligible for the vacant rectorship.

In consequence of the increasing railway business, the Western Union Telegraph Co. intend placing another wire between Annapolis and Yarmouth, to relieve the present one of some of its work. A lot of wire has arrived at Yarmouth for this purpose.

Rev. Dr. Ambrose, of Digby, who had a very serious fall from a ladder about three weeks ago, entered the Church hospital in Halifax for treatment. Dr. and Mrs. Ambrose have the sympathy of their large circle of friends in Digby and elsewhere in this misfortune.

Ontario print butter, purchased in the market of Stratford, is being imported by a Charlottetown firm. The Island butter makers will do well to pay more attention to making and putting up their butter if they do not want to take a second place in their own markets.

The Continental Egg Company of Great Grimsby, England, has sent out one of its officers, Cornelius Howe, with the object of working up the trade in Canadian eggs in Great Britain. Before leaving Canada Mr. Howe will visit Halifax, St. John and other important points.

The amateur theatricals at the Academy of Music under the auspices of the Wanderers' A. A. Club this and to-morrow evenings promise to be largely attended. The actors have now an enviable reputation as amateurs and there is little doubt that they will add to their laurels on this occasion.

It is fully expected that we will have telephone communication between this city and Yarmouth before the end of August. Work on the line of the Valley Telephone Company is progressing most favorably. It has been decided by the Directors to adopt the use of both Bell and Unique instruments.

A farmer named Jodrey, living near Maitland, had an exciting tussle with a wildcat one day last week. Jodrey, although an old man between 70 and 80 years of age, succeeded in dealing the savage beast a fatal blow. His hands and arms were frightfully torn by the sharp claws of his assailant, but he was otherwise uninjured.

The Allan steamer *Caspan*, Captain McDougall, which sailed from this port on Monday afternoon for Liverpool, G.B., via St. John's, Newfoundland, when 20 miles east of Chebucto Head broke her propellor and had to be towed back to port. She will have to remain here for about four weeks until a new shaft can be procured from England.

The physicians of Halifax County have formed themselves into a society called the "Halifax County Medical Society," and have arranged a scale of charges to be uniform over the whole county. There will be a maximum and a minimum figure which may be charged according to the circumstances of the family. The minimum will be \$1.00 per visit, and no doctor will be at liberty to charge less.

At the laying of the corner stone of the board of trade building at Montreal J. J. Curran during a speech quoted figures from the census returns showing that Montreal's industrial establishments increased from 1467 in 1881 to 1735 in 1891, and the capital from \$32,000.00 to \$52,000.00. In 1881 these establishments employed 23,335 hands and in 1891 38,562, while the value of products increased from \$53,000,000 to \$72,600,000.

The C. P. R. Co. has a sharp eye for business. Not many countries are anxious to count the Chinaman among their inhabitants, but the C. P. R. has opened up a channel of communication for him with Cuba and the West Indian Islands, and in competition with San Francisco and New Orleans lines is getting numbers of Chinamen for the places mentioned. This trade will be operated between Halifax and the West Indies.

The S. P. C. A. has given notice that any person who shall kill, wound or take any wild bird or birds' eggs will be liable to be proceeded against and punished under the "Act for the protection of useful birds and animals." The president of the society, Mr. J. C. Mackintosh, has offered a reward of \$5.00 for such information as will ensure the legal conviction of any offenders against this act. All right thinking persons will gladly aid the S. P. C. A. in detecting any act of cruelty to the helpless, harmless birds.

The North Sydney *Herald* take a cheering view of the alleged exodus from the Maritime Provinces. It says the loss is not as great as would appear, as from 90 to 95 per cent. of the people who go across the line in the spring return in the fall and spend their earnings at home. The *St. John Gazette* reports 28 lots of household effects brought this month to St. John from Boston, and claims on authority of a customs official that some 80 families have come in. They are presumably returning-exodians. Cheer up, ye "shreds and patches."

The Chambers Electric Light & Power Co. have erected a private telephone line between the two stores of Blanchard, Bentley & Co. The instruments have a very fine finish and are said to require much less attention than other telephones in use. The transmitters are a French invention consisting of a carbon disc and seven carbon balls. The instruments were tested by Mr. Bentley last evening when the arc light was running and showed no "induction" whatever. Induction is what causes the buzzing sounding so familiar to the users of the telephone.

Detective Skeffington of the I. C. R., who has been following up the case of the obstruction mystery on the railroad at Folly Bridge, has found the correct solution. Samuel Fisher, an employe on the road, has confessed that he, for the purpose of creating a sensation, took wood from a pile that had been placed alongside the track and strewed it about, but did not put any on the track. After circulating the report that an obstruction had been found on the track an accident occurred by which Fisher had one of his legs broken, and he declares this led to his confessing his misdeed.

Wm. H. Vanderbilt, son of Cornelius Vanderbilt, died on Tuesday of typhoid fever. He was 21 years old.

Reports from Fairfield, Maine, say all the local mills have shut down and the lumber business is entirely suspended, owing to the tie-up of the logs in the woods on account of drought. No drives as yet have come down the Kennebec.

The strike of the New England granite cutters bids far to demoralize the building trade of the eastern states. It is estimated that there are now between 75,000 and 100,000 men idle as a result of the difficulty with the granite workers. These men are engaged in all branches of the building trades.

The Christian Endeavorers of the United States are making plans to establish a hotel, to cost \$4,000,000, in Chicago, to accommodate especially those members of the Society of Christian Endeavor who may visit the city. It is to be named Hotel Endeavor and will be the national headquarters of the association.

Deeming was hanged at 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

Ten thousand foreign Jews in Odessa have been ordered to leave Russia immediately.

A despatch from Madrid reports that Spain has cancelled the prohibition of all import of American pork, which has been in force for years.

A hurricane has swept through the Island of Mauritius causing great devastation. About 1200 persons were killed, and the damage to crops and shipping can hardly be estimated. The Lord Mayor of London will at once open a fund for the benefit of the distressed Islanders.

**SKODA'S GERMAN SOAP,** "Soft as Velvet," "Pure as Gold," that tells the whole story. Most highly medicated soap ever made. Try one cake. It is elegant. At all Druggists. Price 25 cts.

**SKODA'S DISCOVERY** contains more Sarsaparilla than any Sarsaparilla made.



CLIFTON WEST.

"People said I would die!"  
A TERRIBLE CASE OF  
**Blood Poisoning!**  
**SKODA VICTORIOUS!**

THE FOLLOWING CASE WILL BE VOUCHERED FOR BY MANY OF THE BEST CITIZENS OF BELFAST, AND THE CURE THAT FOLLOWED IS TRUTHFULLY RECORDED.

"For months I had been a great sufferer from supposed Blood Poisoning, and its attendant results. My legs would swell to twice their ordinary size, and from my feet to my hips both legs were one solid mass of great purple sores. My arms and body also became affected in like manner. Ceaseless itching and burning tormented me day and night. I lost my appetite. My bowels became constipated. I was much reduced in flesh. People said I would die, and I believed there was no help for me. This was my condition when I began taking SKODA'S DISCOVERY and SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS, using SKODA'S OINTMENT daily. I soon commenced to improve. After using these REMEDIES four weeks I had gained fifteen pounds in flesh, and improved in every way.

Less than one course of the DISCOVERY, with SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS and SKODA'S OINTMENT, has completely cured me. My appetite is excellent. Swelling all gone from my legs. Food digests well. Bowels in good condition. And my skin is free from sores and blotches, and only the ugly scars upon my legs tell of my previous trouble. Belfast, Me. CLIFTON WEST.

**BETTER THAN COLD**  
SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N.S.

**SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS,** Mild, Safe, Efficient. Far superior to any pill. For Headache and Liver Complaint nothing can equal these Tablets. With the DISCOVERY they cure Rheumatism. 50 in a box only 35 cts.

Insist on getting  
**"Dyspepticure"**  
This wondrous remedy differs wholly from all others, is used but once a day at bedtime; it aids Digestion, quickly cures Indigestion, and actually does cure the worst cases of Chronic Dyspepsia.

Printed by Halifax Printing Co., 161 Hollis St.

The Ameer of Afghanistan is about to visit England. It is hoped that the trip may open his eyes to a full appreciation of the resources of British civilization and make him a firm ally of British rule in the East.

A London telegram says:—In Cornwall County, England, on Wednesday morning, a severe earthquake shock was felt, but no serious damage done. People were frightened and left their houses in their night clothes. Advices from India report earthquake shocks in the Malayan Archipelago.

**THE BEST FENCE**

For FARMS, GARDENS and ORCHARDS, is **MUNRO'S PICKET WIRE FENCE.**

4 ft. Pickets woven in 3, 4 and 5 double galvanized Wire Cables, 50, 55 and 60 cents per rod. It keeps out lions and dogs. The pickets do not fall off. It lasts for 20 years.

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

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

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

We offer no fake prizes, but, to introduce CANADA here, it is not known, we will send the magazine to new subscribers eight months (May to Dec.) for 50 cents in stamps.

Address—

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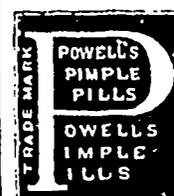
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Fresh and Salted Beef, Vegetables,  
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At 8 o'clock, a. m. Returning FROM BOSTON every SAILURDAY at Noon.

Passengers arriving by train Tuesday evening can go directly on board steamer.

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Boys' and Youths' Black Cape Waterproof Coats.

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500 " " 10.....	5,000 00
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100 " " 15.....	1,500 00
100 " " 10.....	1,000 00
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999 " " 5.....	4,995 00

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 S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager,  
 81 St. James St., Montreal, Canada.

THE SPRING IS LATE.

The spring is late, the snow upon the hills  
 Lingers, coquetting with the sun's caress;  
 The wind roams through the meadows purposeless;  
 Nor brings the scent of violets, while it chills.  
 We shiver, listening to the quirks and trills  
 Of larks and golden robins; but we guess,  
 The mountain spring's o'erflowing joyousness,  
 In rushing river and in gushing rills.  
 The spring is late, but no forbidding fills  
 Our hearts. The leaves will bud we know,  
 And whisper thrilling tales to flowers below,  
 And grass will mantle all the breezy hills,  
 God's promise never falls us in the springs;  
 Why doubt and question we in other things?

—Emma Playter Scabru, in Chicago Graphic.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

GINSENG.

This plant brought \$100,000 to Canada last year, and it is worth consideration whether it could be raised in this Province.

It is common in Ontario and other parts of Canada; it may be even be growing wild in Nova Scotia, and being worth \$3.50 per pound for the dry roots, it becomes a subject of importance to our people.

During the past year 75,000 pounds were sent away from America; from along the Kingston and Pembroke Railroad fully \$20,000 were shipped, for it appears to be valued by the Chinese alone.

It thrives best in loamy soils where sugar maple and oak forests abound, for it requires shade from the sun.

Ginseng is closely allied to the carrot, parsnip and celery. Root large and spindle-shaped, often forked, four to nine inches long, aromatic. The leaflets long spiked, mostly five in number. Main stem about one foot long, branches into three stalks at the summit, bearing five leaves on slender stalks an inch in length. The leaves are thin, smooth below, and of delicate structure; two in each cluster are two inches long, the rest almost four, oval in general form, tapering to a point and toothed along the edge.

Rising from the main stem and in the centre of the three compound leaves is a stalk three inches long with greenish-white flowers like a head of white clover.

The single flower-stalk is an important mark to distinguish it from a plant of the same family, but not of the same value.

The berries are of a crimson color when ripe, each containing two seeds, and when gathered the roots may also be dug up, the small one replanted, and seeds and roots must be in the ground before winter. At the end of the third season the roots are ready for the market.

It thrives best where limestone abounds; it occurs in beds where several pounds may be collected, but as cattle are fond of the leaves, it soon becomes scarce in woods to which they have access.

This plant affords an opportunity to our people to make money from land from which little else could be procured, viz., forest-shaded land.

BOOK GOSSIP.

Worthington Co., 747 Broadway, New York, have published as No. 14 in the Rees Library: "Gil Blas of Santillane," by A. R. LeSage; translated by Tobias Smollett, with illustrations by R. de Los Rios and others. 12mo. cloth, \$1; paper 50 cents. A new and exceedingly attractive addition of the most widely known of all European works of fiction, a book to be studied as well as to be enjoyed. Van Laun in calling attention to LeSage's masterpiece speaks of the vivid character painting, the penetrating observation, the lavish inventiveness and the vivacity of the narrative in Gil Blas. LeSage's humor has body as well as brightness, breadth and geniality, besides shrewdness and point. Gil Blas tells his own adventures, spares nothing and not shy, and even his own shortcomings are exposed with sparkling drollery and vengeful frankness. This is a book which will assuredly meet with the approval of all thoughtful readers who enjoy a dash of humor in their literature and can appreciate bright wit.

"The Last Words of Thomas Carlyle" is the title of an important book by Carlyle, which will be published immediately by D. Appleton & Co. It contains Carlyle's only novel, "Wotton Reinfred," which was left among his papers. According to Froude and Leslie Stephen, some characters in this novel were drawn from Coleridge, Irving, Thackeray and other of Carlyle's contemporaries. The book also contains another unpublished manuscript entitled "Excursion (Futile Enough) to Paris," a characteristic description of a journey with the Brownings and a visit to Lord Ashburton. There is also a collection of unpublished letters from Carlyle describing the preparation of his Frederick the Great, and there are several letters from Mrs. Carlyle. This important addition to Carlyle's works is the first of his books to have an American copyright.

This Company will also publish shortly Lord Randolph Churchill's graphic account of his African journeys and adventures in a lavishly illustrated volume entitled "Men, Mines and Animals in South Africa." The book contains picturesque and humorous descriptions of scenes in the diamond-mines and gold-fields, of hunting in Bechuanaland and life in Mashonaland, and adventures with lions and elephants are interspersed among many characteristic comments upon people, manners and customs, and practical resources. The book contains a portrait of the author, sixty-five illustrations and a map.

ATTENTION, MUSIC LOVERS.—Brainard's Musical World for May is full of beautiful new music and interesting reading matter. It contains four choice piano pieces: "Remember Me," by Brinkmann; the celebrated "Barcarolle," op. 37, by Tschaiakowsky; "Doubt," a beautiful tone poem, by

Emery; and "May Belle," by Spindler. Also, a charming new song by Fannie Snow Knowlton, entitled "I'm Yours, Sweetheart, Forever." The music in this number is alone worth \$2.00. Mailed post-paid for 15 cents in stamps, or three back numbers mailed for 25 cents. Published monthly at \$1.50 per year.

The *Musician's Guide* (Spring Edition 1892) contains, besides 212 pages of musical information, biographies of 150 musicians, with 25 portraits, a "Teachers' Guide" and other valuable features, three new songs: "My Kathleen's Coming Back," "Last Night" and "That is Love" and two piano pieces, "Sounds from the Bill-room" and "Stolen Kisses"—Gavotte. Mailed free for eight two-cent stamps, or the *World and Guide*, containing the above ten songs and pieces, mailed for twelve two-cent stamps. Address, The S. Brainard's Sons Co., Chicago, Ill.

Many thinkers will be attracted to the *Popular Science Monthly* for May. The contributors are all men of note and a specially interesting number has been prepared. "Herbert Spencer and the Synthetic Philosophy" is well treated by Wm. H. Hudson. The "Cave Dwellings of Man" is an interesting and well-illustrated article. A learned physician defines the "Limits of the Healing Art" and gives much useful information. A companion article is "Bad Air and Bad Health." The miscellany and notes of the number are clever and timely.

One of the most interesting articles in the May number of the *Dominion Illustrated Monthly* is "Women's work in McGill University" by Helen R. Y. Reid. Short sketches of the lives of several of the lady graduates are given, and a number of class pictures lend a lively interest to the pages. "Lacrosse in the Maritime Provinces" is well treated by H. H. Allingham, who gives pictures of several of the Lacrosse clubs. The Halifax "Wanderers" make a good showing and for picturesque grouping are superior to the other clubs. The well-known face of W. A. Henry adorns the top of one page and the athletic figure of another townsman, Geo. Tracoy, shows to good advantage. Prof. Robert's story "The Raid from Boansea" is concluded, and a serial translated story "Jeannette" is begun. Some clever poems and the well edited departments "Scraps and Snaps" and "Modern Instances" all help to make the May number most enjoyable.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co. have lately added to their already extensive business a saw mill, lath mill and shingle mill, and are now prepared to fill promptly all orders for laths, shingles, flooring, etc., etc.

Messrs. H. J. McGrath & Co. of Dorchester, have re-established their marble works in the shire town and ask for a share of the patronage. Messrs. McGrath recently imported a carload of extra fine marble from the famous quarries at Rutland, Vermont.

Brewster's steam saw mill on the Keswick is being put in order to saw nearly two million feet of hemlock logs this season, says the *Fredericton Gleaner*, cut by Kirkpatrick & Co. when engaged in peeling bark. The boards to be sawn from these logs have already been sold at a very remunerative price to parties in the United States.

The *Island Reporter* says:—D. W. McKinnon has started a branch of his C. B. carriage factory in the building adjoining the marble works in this town, where orders for the work or repairs and painting will be promptly attended to. The branch is connected by telephone with the factory at North Sydney and any article not in stock can be obtained at once.

The Dartmouth ropeworks are working all night, and yet cannot keep pace with the demand. They have about 275 hands employed. A second engine is being put up, it being found necessary to relieve the old one, which is only 80 h. p., while the new one is 160 h. p.

A St. Stephen industry that has already become of provincial importance and is fast extending its operations to include all the maritime provinces, is that of the Imperial Bottling Works, E. H. Barter, proprietor. The business was established in 1883 and has had a remarkably successful development. Mr. Barter is an importer and bottler of all kinds of beer and a manufacturer of soda water, ginger ale, lemonade, sarsaparilla, champagne cider, syrups, etc.; is the agent for A. J. Houghton & Co.'s beers, and an importer of the beers of the Pabst Brewing Co. It is of course in the line of his own manufactures that he has developed the largest trade. The products of the Imperial Bottling Works have a standard reputation and are sold extensively in Fredericton, Woodstock, St. Andrews and all other points in western and southern New Brunswick, including a large and growing trade with dealers in St. John. With the present season Mr. Barter will largely extend his business and compete for a share of the trade of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. He occupies two large floors in the Commercial Building, corner of King and Water streets, just beside the C. P. R. depot, and most advantageously situated for the purposes of trade. Orders are attended to with care and promptness, and his growing list of patrons express the fullest satisfaction with the products of the Imperial Bottling Works. All Mr. Barter's goods are manufactured from pure spring water. He can forward goods with despatch to any part of the provinces, and, as already stated, anticipates a very large extension of business during the present year.—(Condensed from *St. John Sun*)

The Port Elgin Furniture factory is to begin operations in a few days. Messrs. Hazen Copp and Curtis Trenholm have bought up the greater part

of the shares, and with such business men as these at the head of affairs, it is expected that the factory will be run on a paying basis.

The total number of workmen now in the employ of Alexander Gibson in his cotton and lumber business, reaches about 1,200. Of this number 500 are engaged in the cotton mill, 65 in the lath mill, 40 in the shingle mill, 90 in the saw mills, 30 in the brick yard, 380 in the lumber drives, 25 on the booms on the Nashwaak river and some 30 or 40 at his Blackville mill. Mr. Gibson has now been in Marysville about thirty years, and in that time has manufactured there about 600,000,000 of lumber, all of which has been cut on the Nashwaak waters. A remarkable fact in this connection is that in those years his lumber drive has not once been hung up over the season in the stream. He attributes this fact to the extra care he has paid to the stream in providing driving dams. In this item alone the cost of driving has been reduced from \$1.50 to 50 cents per thousand.

The Port Elgin Woollen mills are also to begin operations again at the last of this month. William Read is now absent in the States purchasing machinery for the new mill. The woollen company has a very fine engine now, and when the new looms are obtained will be in a position to compete with any woollen manufacturing company.

A report from Edmundston, N. B., says there is a boom in the shingle trade just now. The fine quality of N. B. cedar is commanding high prices on the American market, and several mills are being erected on the many waterpowers for which this section of the country is noted. Besides the large mill recently built at Fort Kent, Robert Connors will have six shingle machines sawing this summer near his place. He has purchased the Brown mill at Grand Falls, and intends removing it to St. Francis.



Mrs. M. E. Merrick,  
Of Toronto, Ontario, Cured of  
**Catarrh and Neuralgia**

Good authority has said that "neuralgia is the cry of the nerves for pure blood." The prompt action of Hood's Sarsaparilla on the blood combined with its toning and strengthening effect upon the nerves make this a great medicine for neuralgia and also for catarrh, etc. We commend this letter to all having such troubles, and especially to

**Suffering Women**

For a good many years I have been suffering from catarrh, neuralgia and

**General Debility**

I failed to obtain permanent relief from medical advice, and my friends feared I would never find anything to cure me. A short time ago I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. At that time I was unable to walk even a short distance without feeling a

**Death-like Weakness**

overtake me. And I had intense pains from neuralgia in my head, back and limbs, which were very exhausting. But I am glad to say that soon after I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I saw that it was doing me good. When I took 3 bottles I was entirely

**Cured of Neuralgia**

I gained in strength rapidly, and can take a two-mile walk without feeling tired. I do not suffer nearly so much from catarrh, and find that as my strength increases the catarrh decreases. I am indeed a changed woman, and am very grateful to

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

for what it has done for me. It is my wish that this my testimonial shall be published in order that others suffering as I was may learn how to be benefited." Mrs. M. E. Merrick, 67 Elm Street, Toronto, Ont.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache.

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



**PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.**

Synopsis of "The General Mining Act,"  
Chapter 16, 64th Victoria.

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

**GOLD AND SILVER.**

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

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

Royalty on Gold and Silver, 2 1/2 per cent.

**MINES, OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.**

LICENSES TO SEARCH, good for one year, \$20 for 5 square miles. Lands applied for must not be more than 2 1/2 miles long, and the tract so selected may be surveyed on the Surveyor General's order at expense of licensee, if exact bounds cannot be established on maps in Crown Land Office. Renewals for second year may be made by consent of Surveyor General, on payment of \$20.

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

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

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

**ROYALTIES.**

Coal, 10 cts. per ton of 2,240 lbs.  
Copper, 4 cts. on every 1 per cent. in a ton of 2,352 lbs.

Lead, 2 cts. on every 1 per cent. in a ton of 2,240 lbs.  
Iron, 5 cts. per ton of 2,240 lbs.

And other Minerals in proportion.

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

**L. J. TWEEDIE,**  
Surveyor General.

## COMMERCIAL.

There has been no material increase in the volume of business since our last review. In several lines a fair trade is doing, but the aggregate is by no means so large as had been anticipated. This causes some dissatisfaction, but, no doubt, in many instances expectations were over-sanguine. Both city and country merchants were calculating on the returns from last year's big crop, but the difficulty which has spoiled shrewd calculations is that a good proportion of the farmers, true to their proverbial policy, have held on to their produce of various kinds, and now do not find as favorable markets as they thought they would, while those who did realize had, no doubt, a good many old scores to clear off. But the stuff is in the country, while supplies of general merchandise in small dealers' hands are generally admitted to be small. Therefore, wants should gradually increase, though traders are pursuing a conservative policy at present which may prove a blessing in disguise. On the whole few changes appear in any of the ruling conditions and trade generally occupies a waiting position. Remittances have been during the week quite up to expectations, and renewals are, as a rule, rarely solicited for more than one-third and then for short terms. This shows that money is comparatively easy—indeed plentiful. In fact the conservative policy that the majority of our traders have adopted during the past year in only buying what they know they will want, renewing stock at frequent intervals and selling almost entirely for cash, is gradually putting business on a firmer basis, and, if adhered to, must reduce business risks to a minimum.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & Co., NEW YORK, May 21.—“During the past week business at the Stock Exchange has still been largely confined to the dealings of professional operators. The ‘bear’ element has been out in force, led by strong and skillful commanders. Their attacks have been mainly directed to exposed specialties, through battering which they have hoped to reach the general list; they have conducted their operations with skill and vigor, and their success has perhaps been proportioned to their effort. But the confidence of holders of dividend properties, whether on this market or in London, remains virtually unshaken. The stocks most assailed have been Union Pacific and Northern Pacific; the former, after having been advanced through purchases connected with the election, being naturally weak and unsupported, while the latter was legitimately weak on account of the falling off in earnings and the passing of dividend on Thursday. The failure of the Richmond Terminal reorganization plan has also been an adverse element; as also some decrease in the current earnings of railroads, owing to the bad condition of Western wagon roads having interrupted the forwarding of produce.

Beyond these passing weaknesses in the situation, the ‘bears’ have a theory that prices are too high as compared with a year ago; and on the strength of that, their aim is to break their way into the general list through forcing a passage at these weak and feebly defended spots. But is that theory tenable? Is the situation of to-day at all comparable to that of a year ago? Within the twelve months, there has been a vast recovery from the world-wide effects of the Baring shock, and the improvement is about as manifest in the European markets as on this side of the Atlantic. This country is now thriving on the benefits of unprecedented crops, which a year ago were but dimly anticipated and not realized.

At this date of 1891, all the money markets of Europe were in a state of high tension, and apprehension was felt on every hand; the Bank of England rate of discount was 5 per cent; gold shipments from this port were of unprecedented volume, the May export amounting to \$28,000,000; the reserves of the New York banks were showing a surplus of only 3½ millions, and call money was bringing 5 per cent; there was little demand for investment securities and speculation was absolutely dormant; everywhere confidence was at a low ebb and distrust arrested every branch of enterprise. In short, everywhere financial affairs were at the lowest point of depression in one of those periods of reaction that come upon the world within every ten years, and stagnancy, contraction and liquidation pervaded the two commercial continents.

Where is the sense in comparing the conditions of to-day with those then existing? The recovery within the twelve months' interval has been remarkable. Formerly, the recuperation following these general great reactions was gradual and slow. Under the changed conditions of modern business, it has become surprisingly rapid. International, commercial and financial relations have become adjusted to the lightning methods of communication; a situation therefore is more quickly ascertained and consequently more readily and easily dealt with. In short, the world has become one vast counting-room, in which a general disorganization can be straightened out in as many weeks or months as it formerly required months or years. The significance of this change to the present situation is that the world has already gained a point of recovery from the great breakdown initiated by the Baring suspension which, under former conditions, would not have been reached until years later. We fail to keep pace in our judgments with the modern quicker pace of events, and therefore the degree of recovery already attained from the break up of 1890-91 is very imperfectly appreciated. The tardiness of comprehension has not however prevented the facts from finding expression in market values; but because some do not understand the causes of the improvement, they conclude that the rise in values is premature.

But nevertheless, although the ‘bears’ may be acting upon a false theory of the situation, it is not to be denied that they have lately had the upper hand; and their success must be respected. A vigorous ‘bear’ campaign, however, usually culminates in an oversold market, and if the over-selling is carried to excess, naturally an upward reaction follows. The present danger of large short sales and the hope of holders lie in the possibility of just such an over-doing. Northern Pacific Preferred has fallen heavily within

the last week, which decline should be considered ample for any changes that have occurred in its intrinsic position; and the quick advance that followed the passing of its dividend is some evidence that the ‘bears’ thought it prudent to call a halt in their attack. The current terms for borrowing a wide range of stocks indicate an unusually large ‘short’ interest outstanding. From present symptoms, therefore, it is not impossible that the ‘bears’ may soon find it wise to moderate their attacks.”

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

	Week Previous		Weeks corresponding to		Failures for year to date.			
	May 19.	1892	1891	1890	1892	1891	1890	1889
United States	156	184	200	186	140			
Canada	21	36	45	28	19			

DRY GOODS.—Business continues to be somewhat dull in the dry goods trade, owing to causes previously noted. A good run of trade is, however, expected as soon as warmer weather sets in. Prices remain firm all round without any change. In retail branches American visitors, who are beginning to arrive quite freely, have given considerable life and activity to this department. Remittances are about the same.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—In our local market trade in pig iron has not been extensive, and the only transactions that have transpired have been of a medium sort on account of actual requirements. Recent advices from England report only 4 furnaces now in blast in the north of that country, against 91 a year ago. In Cumberland, the hematite iron district, there are only 8 furnaces in blast, against 39 a year ago. The stocks of iron in the yards in the Cumberland and Cleveland districts are being speedily depleted through the comparatively large deliveries and the curtailment of production through the late strike. The stocks of pig iron in Connors' yards are 469,000 tons, against 510,000 tons a year ago, showing a decrease of 41,000 tons. Two or three years ago the stock in those yards was over a million of tons, and although they are now reduced to less than half that amount, prices are \$2 to \$2.50 per ton lower than those ruling at this time last year. Pig iron has advanced on the other side, where speculators have taken hold of it in earnest. It has sold in New York at 21c. for delivery all the year round, so it would seem that they anticipated the improvement to be permanent. A London despatch says:—“Tin, spot at £95 7s. 6d.; three months' futures £95 2s. 6d.; market firm; sales 20 tons spot and 100 tons futures. Copper, spot at £46 10s.; futures £47; market firm; sales of 250 tons spot and 875 tons futures. Scotch warrants at 40s. 11d.; No. 3 Middlesborough iron at 38s. 10½d.; Silesian spelter at £22 15s.

BREADSTUFFS.—More desire for business in flour has been shown locally, but the volume of transactions cannot be said to have increased. Oatmeal remains dull and quiet. Feed is without change. Beerbohm's cable states that wheat is active but corn is *nil*. The Liverpool public cable quotes wheat quiet, demand poor, holders offer moderately; corn firm with fair demand. In United States markets wheat has been very uncertain. Recent extensive floods in the valleys of the Mississippi and tributary streams have caused an immense amount of damage to the growing crops, but the extent is as yet problematical. This renders the markets unsettled. Under these circumstances reliable quotations are impossible.

PROVISIONS.—A better local movement is reported in pork, but business cannot yet be regarded as brisk. Lard and smoked meats are in fair request at quotations. At Liverpool provisions generally have had a more buoyant tendency under a more lively demand and prices are decidedly firmer, though quotations are nominally unchanged. In Chicago the provision market has ruled stronger. Hogs and cattle have been steady and sheep strong.

BUTTER.—No change in the situation has occurred in the local butter market. A really first-class “giltedged” article is difficult to obtain just now and what little does offer is quickly taken up. Still Toronto, Montreal and other points to the North-West of us are sending down ample supplies of quite excellent roll butter, and acceptably “fill the gap” till the native, grass-fed article comes in. Prices, though firm, have not advanced during the week. A Montreal report says:—“Butter does not improve its position, business continuing dull. We repeat the old quotations—creamery 19c; townships 18c to 19c; western dairy 14c to 15c.” A London correspondent writes:—“Prices of butter are generally about 20s per cwt, higher than at this time last year, being very stiff for the season; but the smallness of keep both here and on the Continent by reason of the backward cold spring has kept production so low that rates have inevitably been held up by shortness of supplies, also in the first week in May we should not be paying nearly the prices now ruling for all grades, the remark applying not alone to London but to markets the country through. So strong was the market for Danish at the commencement of the week that agents who had sold at 120s repurchased at 122s, and were enabled to get quit at 124s; and being helped by a 2 kroner rise in Copenhagen, Monday's quotations will probably be thereat. Irish will be coming forward more freely presently, but just now is the agents' chance, and they will probably be able to play their own game for a fortnight, though sudden accessions from the Continent may cause a tumble at any time. American is *non est* here.”

CHEESE.—Locally there is nothing to say of cheese. No new is making and old cheese is not in demand here to any great extent. Business is consequently very quiet. The supply is small but quite sufficient to meet all requirements. A letter from London stated that:—“There is no change in the market for English cheese, Chechire being quoted 78s to 84s for finest, 60s to 70s for second grade; Cheddar 58s to 72s, Wiltshire doubles 48s to 64s for fair to finest. Demand has quickened for American and Canadian, and holders have been able to make 60s to 62s easily for September, summer makes fetching 54s to 56s, with anxiety shown by purchasers to get in anywhere near these figures. Dutch is slow, 52s to 54s Gouda, up to 64s Edans.”

Eggs continue to be in plentiful supply here and low prices prevail.

Figures have not quite reached an exporting basis as yet, owing to the margin required to countervail the McKinlay tariff of 5 cents per dozen, but it looks now as if they would soon be there. A London writer remarks:—"Eggs have come in diminished quantity, and the smaller qualities have advanced on considerably lessened supply, prices being generally firm, with a prospect of at any rate 31 to 6d per long hundred advance next week, present quotations ranging from 5s to 7s 3d for various selections. The first consignment of Canadians for the season at Liverpool, a rather small one, has been disposed of this week at from 5s 4d to 5s 6d, about 3d to 6d below prices of Irish, which are the pots of this market. The arrivals into London this week include 10 packages from New Brunswick. It is to be hoped that shippers will pay particular attention to packing and selection this season, taking care to place one size as nearly as possible in one case, and eschewing the practice of mixing fresh and stored, which has created such a prejudice in some quarters. The straight game pays, as shippers will find."

**APPLES IN LONDON**—"Apples have kept up their strong sales to the last, Canadians selling at Spitalfields, Covent Garden, and in public auction at Monument building up to 20s. per bbl. The arrival of Nova Scotians this week about finishes up a season which has been exceptionally good, and which, taking too the fact that supplies have been inordinately large, should have given substantial satisfaction to handlers on both sides the Atlantic. Our appetite for fruit seems inexhaustible, and the novelty of purchasing out-of-season delicacies from far off climes would appear far from worn off. California is now entering the lists, and in Liverpool yesterday the first consignment of fruit from America,—for apples, of course,—which has ever reached this country was disposed of to a large crowd of bidders from London, Birmingham, Manchester, and other centres. Strawberries, tomatoes—this time from Florida as an experiment, but in future if the game pays to come from California—opened well from the refrigerating chambers, and fair prices were paid, though the quality was in all instances not such as to commend itself to frantic admiration, still, however, it will do—for a time."

**DRIED FRUIT.**—There has been a fair movement in dried fruit during the week, and the demand for low-priced lots of good quality has been rather brisk. Stocks in wholesale grocers' hands seem to be light. The tone of the market is consequently strong, and prices are pretty firmly held. Old currants in layers are in good demand and are scarce.

**SUGAR.**—In our own market the sugar business is quiet even to dullness. The decline in granulated foreshadowed last week is fully confirmed, being about 1/2c. Yellows of low grade have also fallen back 1-16c. The outside markets for sugar are still very quiet, although there is not much change to note in values. In London beet firsts are unchanged at 12s. 10d. for this month and 13s. for June; cane is quiet but steady, Java being quoted at 15s. 4d. and fair refining at 13s. 9d. The New York market is naturally steady, as the combine is getting a profit which ought to be satisfactory; granulated is 4 5-16c.

**MOLASSES** remains very quiet with nothing doing but small jobbing sales at unchanged figures. The price at the Islands is reported steady at 12c.

**TEA.**—Only a fair business is doing just now in tea in this market. The Montreal *Trade Bulletin*, in looking over the tea field, remarks:—"The market shows a very much firmer tone, although it has not responded as rapidly as New York to the increased strength which has been partially caused by news from Japan. Messrs. Anderson and Hetherington, of this city, have received cable advices from Messrs. Moluier & Co., Yokohama, Japan, quoting settlements of Japan tea up to the 13th inst. as being 16,000 piculs against 40,000 piculs at the same date last year, and 50,000 piculs for the same time for the year before; mail advices from the New York branch show a very strong market for medium and choice Japans with an advance within the last month of from 4c. to 10c. per lb. As both choice and medium qualities are now extremely scarce both in our market and in the States, it is generally expected that low grades will shortly participate in the advance in values, and already a much better tone is evident. Bids of 10 1/2c. to 11c. have been made during the week for teas in first hands, which would have been quickly accepted two weeks ago, but they have been firmly and promptly refused. It is evident that holders feel confident that higher values will shortly prevail, and they are therefore careless about selling at current rates, while buyers are beginning to understand that the extremely low prices which have ruled all winter are over, and that shippers are not likely to run the risk this season of repeating the losses made on low grades during the past few months."

**COFFEE** in this market has been rather dull, the demand being unusually slow. Still a considerable quantity has changed hands in small lots. The New York market has taken a decidedly bullish turn, and one holder of Rio has withdrawn his offerings in consequence, and prices of Rio are nominally quoted at 17c to 19c for round lots. In Maracaibo the sale is reported of a round parcel at 23 1/2c, and we quote 23 1/2c to 25c. There is little or no Jamaica offering, as most of that grade was shipped to England owing to scarcity of Java. The New York *Post* says:—"Contracts were less active, but the firmness on the May option still continues on buying by the 'shorts' to cover contracts, stimulated by a further sharp rise in the European markets. May opened at an advance of 10 points, while other months were steady to 5 points decline. After the call a reaction set in. May declined from 12.70 down to 12.55, with that price now bid, and 12.80 asked; other months were about 10 points lower, but not active at the decline."

**FISH.**—This commodity presents absolutely no feature of interest at present. Catches are small and straggling. Bait is difficult to obtain, and the demand for dry and pickled fish is practically nil. Of course this is an interim season for fish everywhere, but the interest in this line has rapidly and constantly diminished at this port, until from being the chief trade of

the place it now takes a very inferior position. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, May 25—"Two small shipments of Gaspé salmon have been received and sold at 30c. per lb. in cases. British Columbia salmon is firm and selling at 16 1/2c. to 17 1/2c. per lb. Trout and whitefish continue to sell at 6 1/2c. to 7 1/2c. per lb. Sales of cod and haddock have transpired at 3 1/2c. to 4 1/2c. per lb. In Boston sales of haddock were made as low as 1 1/2c. to 1 3/4c. per lb. this week. A few fresh lobsters have been received and sold at 7c. to 8c. per lb." Gloucester, May 25—"The first receipts of pollock came in Saturday, but none have been received since. The mackerel fleet now comprises twenty-seven vessels, all but three of which have sailed. The news from the Banks report severe weather with a small catch since May came in. Bait is plenty and cheap at Cape Cod, but there has been no catch of consequence this side the Bay. We quote: Mixed fish for curing, cod \$1.90 for large, \$1.15 for small; cusk \$1.30; hake 55c.; haddock 80c. Fresh shore cod \$2 per cwt.; haddock \$1. Fare sales of Georges cod \$3.62 and \$4 for large and \$2.50 to \$2.75 for small; Bank \$3 and \$2; Rips cod \$3.25 and \$2.25 for large and small. Last fare sale of halibut 7 1/2c. and 6 1/2c. per lb. for white and gray. Mackerel in round lots from first hands as follows: Large rimmed 3's \$13 to \$13.50 per bbl; medium 3's \$10.50 to \$11 per bbl; large plain 3's \$12 per bbl; plain medium 3's \$9.50 to \$10 per bbl; small 3's \$7.50 per bbl. New Georges codfish at \$5.75 per q'l. for large, and small at \$5; Georges-cured do. \$6; Bank \$5.50 for large and \$3.25 for small; Shore \$6.25 and \$5 for large and small; dry Bank \$7; medium \$5. Cured cusk at \$3.62 to \$3.75 per q'l; hake \$2; haddock \$2.50; heavy-salted pollock \$3, and English-cured do. \$4.25 per q'l. Labrador herring, split \$4 per bbl; round \$3; pickled codfish \$6; haddock \$5; halibut heads \$3.50; sounds \$13; tongues and sounds \$12; tongues \$11; alewives \$3.50; trout \$14; Halifax salmon \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.		BREADSTUFFS	
<b>SUGARS.</b>		Corn has been booming for the past fortnight. Hay closing in Chicago yesterday at 67c. Wheat and oats sympathizing. Appearances show that we have probably touched bottom prices on this crop. Quotations on cornmeal advanced 10c, with oatmeal firmer and 5c to 10c up. Flour steady with an advance of 5c to 10c asked by some mills west. Little or no change yet in this market, owing to a considerable amount of what is called syndicate flour being offered on this market.	
Cut Loaf .....	5 1/2	<b>Flour</b>	
Granulated.....	4 1/2 to 4 3/4	Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	5.75 to 6.00
Circle A.....	4 1/2	High Grade Patents.....	5.10 to 5.10
White Extra C.....	4 1/2	Good 80 per cent. Patents.....	4.90 to 5.10
Standard.....	3 1/2 to 3 3/4	Straight Grade.....	4.80
Extra Yellow C.....	3 1/2	Good Seconds.....	4.40
Yellow C.....	3 1/2 to 3 3/4	Graham Flour.....	4.60 to 4.75
<b>TEA.</b>		Oatmeal.....	4.40 to 4.70
Congo, Common.....	17 to 19	" Rolled.....	4.45
" Fair.....	20 to 23	Kiln Dried Cornmeal.....	3.05 to 3.10
" Good.....	25 to 29	" In Bond.....	2.00
" Choice.....	31 to 33	Wheat Bran per ton.....	21.00 to 21.50
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 36	Middlings.....	23.50
Oolong Choice.....	37 to 39	Shorts.....	22.50
<b>MOLASSES.</b>		Cracked Corn " including bags.....	35.00
Barbadoes.....	32	Ground O.K. Cake per ton.....	36.00 to 38.00
Demerara.....	35 to 38	Moules.....	24.00 to 25.00
Diamond N.....	48	Split Peas.....	4.10
Porto Rico.....	34	White Beans, per bushel.....	1.45 to 1.50
Cienfuegos.....	none	Pot Barley, per barrel.....	3.90 to 4.00
Trinidad.....	30	Canadian Oats, choice quality new.....	4.10
Antigua.....	30	P. E. Island Oats.....	4.10 to 4.50
Tobacco, Black.....	45 to 47	Hay.....	14.00 to 15.00
" Bright.....	47 to 65	<b>J. A. CHIPMAN &amp; Co., Head of Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.</b>	
<b>BISCUITS.</b>		<b>PROVISIONS.</b>	
Pilot Bread.....	3.00	Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	12.50 to 13.00
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2	" Am. Plate.....	13.50 to 13.50
Soda.....	6 1/2	" Ex. Plate.....	13.50 to 14.00
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2	Pork, Mess, American.....	14.00 to 15.00
Fancy.....	8 to 15	" American, clear.....	17.50 to 18.00
<b>HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.</b>		" P. E. I. Mess.....	14.50 to 15.00
Apples, per bbl., N. S.....	3.50 to 4.00	" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	14.00 to 14.50
Oranges, Jamaica, brls.....	none	" Prime Mess.....	11.50 to 12.50
" Florida, per box.....	4.25	Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	12
Lemons, per case.....	4.00 to 5.00	" American.....	10 to 11
Coconuts, new per 100.....	5.00	Hams, P. E. I., green.....	9
Onions New Egypt per lb.....	5 1/2	Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	
" Canadian, per lb.....	2 1/2 to 3 1/2	<b>BUTTER AND CHEESE</b>	
Dates boxes, new.....	5 1/2 to 6	Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25
Raisins, Valencia.....	5 1/2 to 6	" " in Small Tubs.....	25
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb, new.....	10 to 11	" Good, in large tubs, new.....	22 to 24
" " small boxes.....	9 to 10	Store Packed & oversalted.....	15
Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	6 to 7	Canadian Township, new.....	22 to 24
Bananas.....	3.25 to 3.00	" Western.....	20
<b>FISH.</b>		" " old.....	20
Ex Vesce. Ex Store		Cheese, Canadian.....	12
<b>MACKEREL—</b>		" Antigonish.....	12 1/2
Extras.....	00.00	22.00	
No. 1.....	00.00	19.00	
" 2 large.....	00.00	15.00	
" 2.....	00.00	12.00	
" 3 large, Reamed.....	0.00	9.00	
" 3, Reamed.....	0.00	8.00	
" 3 large, Plain.....	0.00	8.00	
" 3 Plain.....	0.00	7.00	
Small.....	0.00	6.00	
<b>HERRING.</b>		<b>SALT.</b>	
No. 1 C. B. July.....	0.00	5.50	
" 1 Fall Split.....	0.00	4.25	
" 1 Fall Round.....	0.00	3.7	
" 1 Labrador.....	0.00	6.25	
" 1 Georges Bay.....	0.00	2.25	
" 1 Bay of Islands.....	0.00	3.50	
ALWIVES, No. 1.....	0.00	5.50	
<b>SALMON.</b>		No. 1, per brl.....	16.00
No. 1, per brl.....	00.00	No. 2, per brl.....	11.00
No. 2, per brl.....	00.00	" ".....	13.00
Small.....	00.00	<b>CONDENSED MILK.</b>	
<b>CONDENSED MILK.</b>		Hard C. B.....	6.00
Hard C. B.....	0.00	Western Shore.....	5.75
Western Shore.....	0.00	Bank.....	4.75
Bank.....	0.00	Bay.....	4.25
Bay.....	0.00	Newfoundland.....	none
Newfoundland.....	0.00	Haddock.....	5.75
Haddock.....	0.00	Banks & Western.....	3.75
Banks & Western.....	0.00	Hake.....	3.00 to 3.25
Hake.....	0.00	Pollock.....	3.00
Pollock.....	0.00	Hake Sounds, per lb.....	7 1/2
Hake Sounds, per lb.....	7 1/2	Cod Oil per gal.....	25
Cod Oil per gal.....	25		

# MY FRIEND'S STORY.

(Continued.)

"Yes, all this I have heard of you, and I wonder at your power over the class of men in the other room," said Smith.

"That is only a portion of my men. I have bands in Paris. I have other rendezvous in other places. It is all Le Noir, and yet but few have seen me. As to controlling these men," said Le Noir as his eye flashed, "I would as soon kill a score of the vermin as shoot a Uhlan. Bah! they fear me as the devil!" And he rose and walked the floor. Then he turned and said: "Stay with me, my American friend, and be my Lieutenant. You are an adventurer. You are in the army for adventure. If wealth is what you want, behold, we will buy and sell on the bourse in a few years and carry the banks of France."

A look of disgust crept over the face of Smith, and he said:

"I could never be a robber."

"But for a time," said Le Noir. "Then we will live in the salons of Paris. We will be king and queen on the thrones of the demi-monde."

"King and queen," said Smith thoughtfully. "What do you mean?"

"What do I mean?" said Le Noir. "I mean this: I am a woman. I love the brave. You shall be my king. We will gather wealth and live in a blaze of happiness and excitement."

To say that Smith was astonished would be weak expression of a great sensation. He was a man, and his life had been much in camps. His morals were not perfect. He was only an average man of his time, with principles only strong enough to keep him from crime. Here was a dark-eyed little woman, with red cheeks and curling hair, standing in front of him, telling him she loved him for his courage, loved him for his manhood—subtlest flattery woman can apply to the stronger sex. But asleep in another room of this nest of robbers was a true woman, gentle as a child, sweet and pure as the petals of flowers. A humid look came into his eye, and Le Noir mistook it for the melting of his heart toward her. She advanced with outstretched arms.

"Not yet!" said Smith. "I am a soldier. My first duty is to my superior officer. I must return to Paris instantly and report, or shame will come upon my name. Where are my comrades?"

"All who lived fled back to the city. Without doubt you are reported dead. Remain here;" and with a blush she again extended her arms.

"Duty first. I am a servant of France. Let me go and report, and I swear to you I will come again;" and he looked resolute. He thought for a moment. Should he plead for Aimée, for Sturgis? No; he knew something of woman's jealousy. "Your prisoners," said Smith, "what will you do with them?"

"I will hold them for ransom. They are the grist of my mill. I take from them my toll, and they pass on. Ah, Captain, it is a brave life. Come back to me and we will rule royally the rough men in our band. Stay; you can hear from me at any time by leaving in Paris a message at the 'Three Guardsmen,' near the Champ de Mars. You will remember it by the story of the great Dumas. See, I let you out of this door and you go out to the highway and then turn to the left. Follow the highway until you reach the videttes of the French army. Farewell!"

Looking back as he limped away he saw the boyish figure standing in the ruined doorway. All he held dear on earth was in the sombre old ruined abbey, but duty called him back to ruined, starving Paris.

When he reached the videttes of the army he was held as a prisoner until he showed his passport and demanded instant release and guidance to the General's headquarters. When he presented himself there he was taken into the presence of Trochu.

"Ah, then you were not killed, Captain?" said the General.

"Not quite. I only got another revolver bullet under my scalp; but it has opened an old wound, and I am badly hurt. I will report and then visit the hospital. The Germans are placing siege-guns on the little hill near St. Marie le Brun. The Uhlans are at work between the lines. We met and defeated a squadron day before yesterday."

"I have heard of it. It was a brave action," said the General, kindly.

"You wish to know who mingles in your councils and then visits the German lines. This pass I took from a prisoner will show you. It was given by Crown Prince Frederick to the Marquis Larue." And Smith gave the passport to Trochu. He arose and paced the floor with a white, angry face.

"Ah," said he, "if I had him now, I would make an example of him on the Place de Greve! Curse the white-haired old scoundrel! But, my brave comrad, what of the robberies? Who is it terrifies the peasants and robs all the travellers?"

"You will be disappointed to know that it is all done by a beardless youth called Le Noir. The terror of his name is all the power he has. I was his prisoner last night. When peace comes his trade will be gone," and Smith blushed at his own subterfuge.

"God bless you, Captain. France cannot reward you. You are a brave man, and in happier days might be a field marshal, but France totters to her fall;" and a tear stood in the brave General's eye. "But what ails you, my friend? You totter, you turn pale. Alas, do not fall!"

But our hero sank in one of his fits of vertigo, and laid prone on the floor. Wine was forced between his tightly closed lips, and water sprinkled on his face. In a few moments he sighed and looked around, but could not rise. He wrote with a pencil on a scrap of paper, which was brought to the office of the American Minister:

"I am afraid I am dying. I have found the copper letter N. I have

found Aimée and think she is safe. I am going to the hospital.—NAPOLEON SMITH."

Was this to be the end of a series of adventures which I had never seen paralleled in any work of fiction? I read again the trembling characters on the scrap of paper, and I am afraid I shed a few tears of regret over the sad ending of a strange life. I had come to love the great-hearted, simple American, and had grown proud of his rapid promotion and the honor which his courage shed on the name of Americans. Then I arose and sought the hospital.

## CHAPTER X.

A military hospital. The savagery of the battle-field is mirrored in the hospital. To be sure, the noise and shouts, the discordant shriek of bullets or scream of hurtling shell is not heard here. The rapid flight of the shrapnel or grape and cannister does not shred the air like the beating of wings, as we hear it overhead when we climb the earthworks, and the puff of cannon-smoke carries the murderous mass of lead and iron and packing of brimstone into the mass of sweating men. We miss here the angry curse and the panting shout of the charge and the repulse. But the groan, or the sharp shriek of pain, or the bubbling gasp of death we may hear here as on the battle-field. We have the blood and carnage here also; but the blood drips from the operating table, where stand the collected talent and skill of the surgical profession, calmly drawing the knife across human nerves and muscles, and plying the slow saw athwart strong bones which are held in human hands as in a vise. The carnage is manifest here in the dropping of pallid arms, which shall never toil again, into waiting buckets smeared with blood; limbs which are now masses of sodden flesh, and will never more carry a joyous heart to waiting homes, or move merrily in the mazes of the dance. Ah! when ambition turns its eye upon a coveted throne, or the sneering lip gives anger to the insulted ambassador, it would be well if the instigator of war might first see the dull background to the picture of glory, which his imagination paints, in the military hospital. There is speech here, too, but it is the raving of delirium. The captain waves an imaginary sword and calls his visionary followers to the charge. Here a smooth-faced boy is talking with closed eyes, but he is talking of a mother he will never see again with those rolling eyeballs. Here another sings in a sepulchral tone, and reaches out a handless arm in greeting to some friends he dreams of with a smile. The nurse tenderly replaces the mangled arm beneath the covering, and lays a cool bandage across the hot forehead, and he sleeps.

The nurses are men, too. They are soldiers with pallid cheeks, themselves but lately occupants of those same iron couches. Women may minister in other wards but not here. This is the operating ward. It is a chamber of horrors, where Satan sees the perfect work of human sin and ambition. It is a hell, whose torments are earthly and in the suffering flesh. These surgeons are men with square, savage jaws and set teeth. No pity must stay or prolong the agony. They have iron hands gloved with velvet pity. To be strong is to be true, to be rapid is to be tender. Their ears must be deaf to every call only that of duty. Their hearts must be steel to everything but science. It is a workshop where man is sawed and cut and torn, but it is done to repair the ravages of war.

Down the long room are rows of iron cots. With their high bolsters they bring to view a row of white faces. The dark stubble of the beard shows plainly on the rigid features, and the youthful mustache on many droops over the tremulous lip with pathetic ghastliness. These occupants turn their eyes from some of the cots, for they will not look where they know a rigid form is outlined beneath the white counterpane which will never move again. The groans are still there. They heard him last at sunrise, and he was praying in his delirium.

"I wish to see Napoleon Smith."

The steward takes down a book and runs his finger along a line and says:

"No. 168. In the operating ward. On the first floor above."

"Then the personality is lost, is it, and my brave American friend is already a number in a certain ward?"

"He is a friend, I presume," says the smiling surgeon-in-chief, as he leads the way to a numbered cot. "Ah, here he is. No. 168. Depression of the skull. Syncope is constant. I will examine him. American, too, is he? Napoleon Smith; yes, the General told me of him. A brave man." Thus busily talking, he reaches down and takes the hand which is roving over the pillow near the rolling head. This is all the motion apparent: the head rolling from side to side, the wandering right hand and the twitching, involuntarily, of the muscles.

"It is a bad case, my friend. Pulsation spasmodic. Breathing stertorous. Temperature too low for the heart's action. Notice the similitude of paralysis in such a wound. And now that I examine it it is an old wound;" and the doctor is astonished.

"Yes," I say, "at Gettysburg, America."

"Indeed! Then he was there. But see a recent wound has irritated and inflamed the old depression. It is a beautiful case. We shall operate instantly. You will remain and see it. It is nothing. The trephine will remove the depressed bone, and he will live without a doubt. Beautiful case. You will remain! Thanks." And he bustled away for the attendants to prepare the table.

The use of the trephine in a military hospital was unusual, and the whole corps of surgeons was present to assist. Among them was an American who was finishing his medical education in Paris, and chose to remain during the war and by actual experience learn what he could of surgery. "Dr. Mortlake, of Peoria, Illinois," I read on his card.

"These French surgeons beat the world," said Mortlake. "They will

take a man to pieces, and if they do not lose any of the pieces they will put him together again; he will run and keep time. That's the devil of it, though; they like to operate too well, and regard man too much in the light of a machine.

Poor Smith was strapped to the table and I held one uneasy hand while the scalp was opened and a thin circular trephine saw began to eat into his skull. I felt sick for a moment, but braced up and tried to forget the nauseating sound. Soon all bent over the table as the old chief surgeon lifted out the circular bone in triumph.

"See," said he, "the deposit on the under-side of the bone formed a spicular needle which pierced the brain. Beautiful case!" and it was passed from hand to hand.

The old surgeon was in his element.

"Whenever the spicular bone irritated the brain there was syncope and paralysis; now that it is removed, the brain will be calm, the heart will resume its functions, the nerves will be quiet. A few stitches in the scalp and our friend is a new man." And he rubbed his hands in glee.

"Doctor, may I retain this bone as a souvenir of your wonderful skill?" said Dr. Mortlake.

"Certainly," said the pleased old man "You are welcome to it. Put the patient in his cot. Give him some bromide and a little wine. See! he breathes easily and his eyes open."

It was so. When he was placed on his cot, the head remained quiet; the breathing became regular, and he fell asleep.

"When he awakes," said Dr. Mortlake, "he will be conscious, and in a few days he will be on his feet."

"I hope so," said I, with a sorrowful look.

"What is there important about the man?" said the doctor.

"Much," said I, "that I cannot explain now. The hiding-place of a ward of mine, a beautiful French girl, whom this man, Napoleon Smith, had recaptured after her abduction. Then he possesses a secret involving an immense treasure. I am in hopes, for his own sake, that this operation may prove a success. He is a brave man, a good soldier, and a compatriot of both of us. I propose to remain at his bedside, if you will remain with me, and give him careful nursing and watch his return to consciousness."

"I am agreed," said Dr. Mortlake, "and I am confident that he will be all right in the morning, and in a day or two he will be on his feet."

So we spent a night in the military hospital. At midnight Smith manifested a desire for food and drink, and his pulse assumed a natural tone, and his breathing was regular when he sank into sleep.

When the morning light crept into the windows, one by one the lights were extinguished, and that saddest hour in the twenty-four for the nurse in the hospital had arrived. The dead were here and there awaiting the coming of the attendants to carry them away to the dead-house. The thick air of the crowded room was hard to breathe, and the windows were raised to court the morning air.

A decided yawn was heard from 168, and the delighted doctor sprang to the cot with a joyous cry. A yawn meant health, meant consciousness.

"Ah, Smith, how are you this morning?" said Mortlake.

Smith looked up with a dull stare.

"Here is your friend the Secretary. He has watched all night with you," the doctor said again.

No answer.

The doctor sprang away and returned with a night lamp turned up. He flashed it across Smith's dull eyes. "By George! look here, Secretary. Here is a queer case," said the doctor in a tone of suppressed excitement.

"What do you think of him, Doctor?" I said in an anxious tone.

"Wait," said he, "until I call up the chief surgeon. I want him to see this;" and he hurried away.

"Smith," said I, "do you know me?"

A dull rolling of the eyes was the only response.

"Where is Aimée, Smith?"

Another yawn, and then a childish cry for food or drink. I turned cold and sat down in despair. I saw Dr. Mortlake and the chief approaching hurriedly, talking in a low tone. The old doctor stooped over and lifting the eyelid of one eye gazed long and carefully into it. Then he felt the pulse, laid his hand on the forehead and said:

"You are right. He is normal in health, but the brain has played us false."

"What do you mean?" said I.

"I mean," said the old man, sorrowfully "that the patient is as healthy as either of us, and will be on his feet in a few days, but he is as dead to the past as if he were buried. Some defect in our treatment, which we cannot understand, has cut off the power of memory. He is a baby new-born. He must learn at the beginning and grow up to manhood again. It had been better if he had died. I saw one such case once before in the galleys at Toulon. They led him by the hand like a child." And he gazed at the calm features of his patient.

"No cure for it?" I asked.

"Yes, the same cure which you use on the infant—education," said the old man with a sigh.

"And any secrets which he knew, any help he could give—"

"Is entirely blotted out. Look at his eye."

"Is this your idea too, Dr. Mortlake?" said I in despair.

"Mine is worse. He is an imbecile. He will never know a familiar face on earth again."

Then I turned away and wept, and the patient again childishly called for drink.

(To be continued.)

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## MINING.

In our issue of April 15th last we referred to Mr. Chas. M. Dobson, M. E., and C. E. of Chicago in most complimentary terms.

He came as we knew to New Brunswick to examine a manganese mine in the interests of Chicago business men of high standing, and he further represented that he had been superintendent of the Coal Hill, Peacock and Eureka mines in Arkansas, and also that he had held a similar position with the Rico Metallurgical Reduction Works, Rico, Colorado.

He here met some very capable mining men, and the way he went about his work proved to them that he was an able mining engineer.

We had never seen or heard of Mr. Dobson previous to his visit here, but from all we could learn about him we felt convinced that he was an influential and prominent member of his profession, and that his very favorable opinion of the mining resources of the country would end in the introduction of considerable capital.

What then was our surprise to find in the April number of the *Canadian Mining Review* a very bitter leading article under the title "Head him off" in which Charles M. Dobson was pronounced a swindler and fraud of the lowest type.

The statement that he had absolutely no mining experience we were prepared to combat, but the other statements as to his career in Ontario seemed authentic, and we felt like thanking the *Review* for its prompt denunciation of an imposter.

We may state that Mr. Dobson denies the charges in toto and that he will furnish a full defense for publication in *THE CRITIC*. Till he has been heard from we shall make no further comment, beyond the suggestion that the *Review* in its wild desire to obtain notoriety and to make itself the organ of some one, has allowed its zeal to run away with its discretion.

Mr. D. Touque has returned from his visit to France and England, where his prolonged stay has resulted in his complete restoration to health. With renewed energies he will now devote himself to his mining business, and we trust meet with his usual success.

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

District.	Mill.	Tons Q'z. crushed.	Ozs. Gold.
Kemptville.....	Kempton (January).....	20	11
*Caribou	D. Touquoy . . . . .	355	64
Moose River Mine } do. do. . . . .			
do. do. . . . .	Moose River G. M. Co.	129	5
Stormont.....	J. D. Copeland.....	295	195½
Malaga .....	Malaga Mining Co.....	113	199
15 Mile Stream.....	New Egerton (March).....	150	72
do. ....	do. (April).....	175	52
Stormont.....	Rockland .....	67	68
South Uniacke.....	Withrow.....	70	53
do. ....	Eastville.....	24	260½

\*Slate and quartz.

STORMONT.—There was quite a rush at the Mines office this week to secure areas at Upper Seal Harbor, Stormont, Guysboro, some 115 areas having been taken up by W. D. Hewitt, S. R. Giffin, John McMillan and F. S. Andrews.

MONTAGUE.—The sale of the Annand, Rose, British American and Lawson gold mines to a London Syndicate or Company has been virtually completed, and is another feather in the cap of Mr. Alfred Woodhouse, M. E. of London.

The laws relating to Mines and Minerals as consolidated and amended at the last session of the Legislature are now ready for distribution. Every mining man should have a copy.

The summary report of the Geological Survey Department for the year 1891, beginning on page 37, gives the result of Mr. Faribault's work in the Nova Scotia gold districts, and is of such general interest that we quote at length:—

"Mr. Faribault continued and made good progress with the very excellent detailed work he is doing in mapping the structure of the gold-bearing rocks on the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia, and on which he furnishes the following report and interesting remarks. Personal observation enables me to concur in the opinion he expresses both as regards the correspondence of the Quebec gold-bearing rocks with those of Nova Scotia, and also as regards the position of the rich leads and their relation to axial folds. The latter, if correct, must prove of the greatest practical importance if intelligently applied in the further development of gold mining in Nova Scotia, and also in directing prospecting for veins in the alluvial fields in Quebec.

"On the way to Nova Scotia I took occasion to visit the Little Ditton gold district in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, with the view of comparing the Lower Cambrian rocks there with the auriferous series of Nova Scotia. Like all those who have examined both localities, I have no doubt that these auriferous rocks are of the same age. The Little Ditton rocks like those of Nova Scotia may be divided into two distinct groups, a lower or quartzite group and an upper or graphitic ferruginous slate group. They present the same lithological character as the two groups in Nova Scotia, and there are good reasons to believe that the gold of the Ditton alluvial deposits is derived, as in Nova Scotia, from numerous quartz veins which

run along the sharp anticlinal axes into which these rocks have been folded. Although a great deal may be expected of the deep deposits of the old rivers which have not yet been worked, the future of the gold mining industry in Quebec must as elsewhere lie in the working of the solid veinstone.

The section surveyed this season in Nova Scotia lies westward of that surveyed in 1889 and 1890, and extends along the sea shore from Peter's lake to Halifax harbor, and northerly to the Shubenacadie and St. Andrew's rivers, covering an area of 305 square miles in Halifax County and 70 square miles in Colchester County. Besides this, Mr. Eaton surveyed 130 miles of roads in Hants County to be used as tie-lines in next year's contemplated work.

The greater part of the region is occupied by the auriferous Lower Cambrian rocks cut by the western end of the belt of granite examined last year, which extends to within two miles east of Waverley, and also by a small granite mass three miles north of Waverley. In the northern portion, the gold-bearing rocks are overlain by the Lower Carboniferous formation along the valleys of the Shubenacadie, Gay's and St. Andrew's rivers and a few of their tributaries.

Two or three beds of dolomitic limestone from six inches to four feet thick were found at various places at the bottom of the upper graphitic ferruginous slate group, between layers of greenish talcose slate. These beds may contain fossils, but search made for them has so far proved unsuccessful.

The anticlinal axes were minutely examined and traced, as in former years, on account of their close relation to the auriferous belts. Within the region examined, the geological structure of the gold district of Lawrencetown, Montague, Waverley and Oldham, was carefully studied. Lawrencetown has been little worked. The yield of the three other districts has been as follows:—

DISTRICTS.	Yield for 1890.	Total Yield from 1862 to 1891.
Montague .....	2,263	32,581
Oldham .....	2,775	41,242
Waverley .....	403	53,874
Total in Nova Scotia.....	24,358	506,675

Special attention was given to the gold district of Oldham, it being a typical district, worked to a great extent and exposing to great advantage the quartz leads, all of which were prospected by means of surface trenches on account of the small thickness of the drift. A detailed geological map of this district, on a scale of 500 feet to one inch, with sections, was compiled on the ground. It shows the elliptical structure of the anticlinal fold, with all the known quartz veins, both interbedded and transverse; and also the numerous faults affecting them, and proves clearly that the richness of a lead depends altogether on its position and relation to the structure of the elliptical dome of the fold to which it owes its origin. In this work I am specially indebted to Mr. J. E. Hardman, B. Sc., M. E., manager of gold-mining properties in Oldham and Waverley, for much valuable information which his great experience in gold-mining enabled him to give.

Auriferous leads have also been prospected at Elmsdale, South East Passage, and other places along anticlinal axes; and traces of antimony ore are reported to have been found at Wyse's Corner.

Some facts, which have an important bearing upon the question of deep mining, may here be introduced, in view of the great interest taken at present by the mining community in the subject. From a study of the districts east of Halifax, and especially of that of Oldham, it is plain that whenever an interbedded lead is followed some distance on the surface or to great depths, its relation to the axis of the anticlinal, and consequently to the stratigraphy of the fold, is constantly changing, and its size and workable value must consequently be affected; so that it is improbable that a lead found rich and of good size on the surface can be followed profitably to great depths. The limit of depth may vary from a few feet to 400 or 800 feet according to the structure of the anticlinal fold, the position of the lead and the extent to which it has been denuded. The problem of deep mining seems thus to depend on the location of a zone of rocks containing the parts of the leads which are of sufficient richness, because they keep the same relative position to the axis of the anticlinal. In most of the districts the zone of rich leads has the anticlinal axis for its centre, and it is probably the centre of the auriferous zone to a depth practically unlimited. Such is the case in the eastern part of the province, at Seal Harbor, Isaac's Harbor, Goldenville, Harrigan Cove, Salmon River, Fifteen Mile Stream, Killag, Mooseland, Moose River, Caribou, Gold River, Lawrencetown, Waverley and Oldham. In the few other districts where the auriferous zone is worked only on the north or south side of the anticlinal, the zone would for the same reason be parallel to the axis of the anticlinal to an inaccessible depth, as in Isaac's Harbor, Wine Harbor, Beaver Dam, Tangier and Lako Catcha.

I would, therefore, strongly recommend that deep perpendicular shafts be sunk on the anticlinals, and that cross-cuts be driven on both sides at various depths to test leads which do not crop out to the surface, many of which would probably prove very rich as they would be cut in their most favorable stratigraphical position and could easily be worked by means of levels and overhead stoping from the cross-cuts and the one perpendicular shaft. This system might be adopted with advantage at the North Star property of Isaac's Harbour, at Goldville, where on both sides of the anticlinal have been worked from 500 to 600 feet deep and abandoned, but the middle of the auriferous zone has never been tried; at Fifteen Mile Stream, in the vicinity of the Serpent lead; at Moose River, where Mr. D. Touquoy has his main shaft; at Waverley, on the east and west side; and at Oldham, west of the Black brook. No such systematic workings have, however, yet been undertaken in Nova Scotia, that I know of, except in Oldham, where Mr. J. E. Hardman began last summer to sink a perpendicular shaft

on the anticlinal dome. The result of his undertaking is awaited with great interest.

The pay streak of the leads in different districts is also a subject of great importance to miners; but, unfortunately, the data necessary to draw conclusions are very meagre, as in most of the mines, especially in old workings, no systematic records of the yield of different parts of the leads have been kept. I hope, however, to be able to throw some light on the subject from the notes I have gathered this summer.

The materials of economic importance met with in the Lower Carboniferous comprise chiefly unexhaustible and valuable deposits of limestone and gypsum. One belt of fine grey limestone at Gay's River corner carries a good percentage of argentiferous galena; it runs east and west, rests unconformably upon the lower quartzite group, was worked some years ago where the south-west branch of Gay's river crosses it, and also prospected last summer at Carroll's corner, where some mining areas were taken up.

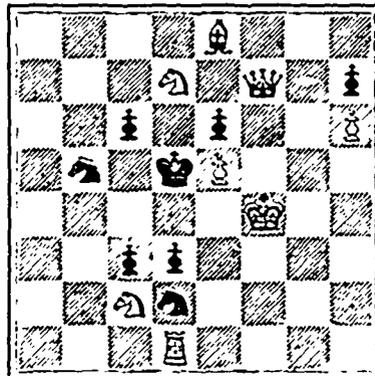
The gold district of Gay's river was re opened last spring by the Colorado Stream Gold Mining Company, who put up an extensive 50 stamps steam mill and other large buildings. They sank a shaft, immediately north of Daniel McDonald's old works, which gave the following section of the Lower Carboniferous:—

	Feet.
Surface drift .....	20
Conglomerate containing gypsum, non-auriferous... ..	35
Coarse sandstone .....	2
Auriferous, irregular conglomerate .....	8

(To be continued.)

Clergymen, students and overtaxed business men will find a wonderful recuperative agent in Puttner's Emulsion, which contains Phosphorus (brain food) in the most assimilable form.

**CHESS.**  
PROBLEM No. 115.  
By P. A. Larsen.  
Nationaltidende.  
Black 8 pieces.



Whites 8 pieces.  
White mates in two moves.

**GAME No. 116.**  
Edinburgh Tournament.  
A stylish finish.  
Zukertort Opening.

- |                                      |                  |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| White.                               | Black.           |
| Mr. Gilchrist.                       | Mr. Barrier.     |
| 1 Kk1 to B3                          | P to Q4          |
| 2 P to Q4                            | B to Kt5         |
| 3 P to K3                            | P to K3          |
| 4 B to K2                            | Kt to Q2         |
| 5 P to QKt3                          | Kk1 to B3        |
| 6 B to Kt2                           | B to K2          |
| 7 QKt to Q2                          | Castles          |
| 8 Castles                            | R to Ksq         |
| 9 P to B4                            | Kt to B sq       |
| 10 R to B sq                         | Kt to Kt3        |
| 11 P to KR3                          | B takes Kt       |
| 12 Kt takes B                        | P to B3          |
| 13 B to Q3                           | QR to B sq       |
| 14 B to Kt sq                        | Kt to K5         |
| 15 Kt to Q2                          | P to KB4         |
| 16 Kt takes Kt                       | QP takes Kt      |
| 17 P to B4                           | P takes P on pas |
| 18 P takes P                         | B to B3          |
| 19 Q to K2                           | P to B4          |
| 20 QR to Q sq                        | Q to K2          |
| 21 B to R3                           | P to Kt3         |
| 22 P takes P                         | P takes P        |
| 23 R to Q2                           | B to B6          |
| 24 R to Q3                           | Q to Kt4 ch      |
| 25 K to R2                           | Q to B3          |
| 26 P to B4                           | KR to Q sq       |
| Inviting 27 R takes R and 28 B takes |                  |
| P in order to reply 28 R to Q7.      |                  |
| 27 KR to Q sq                        | R takes R        |

- 23 R takes R      Kt to R5  
29 B to B2      P to K4!
- The design is to give up the Bishop, imprison White's Rook at B3, fix a pawn at King's 5th to support a check of the Kt and then with Q, R and Kt force a mate or something equivalent.
- 30 R takes B      P to K5  
31 B to Kt2
- The Queen would be forked by a check of the Kt if she defended the Rook.
- 32 K to R sq      Kt to B6 ch  
33 K to Kt2      Q to R5  
34 K to B sq      R to B3  
35 Q to B2      R to Kt3  
36 K to R2      R to Kt8 ch
- If the Q takes R, Q to K8 mates likewise.
- 37 Q takes R      R to K8 ch  
Q takes Q mate  
The conclusion is truly artistic.

**JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT**

UNLIKE ANY OTHER.  
As much  
For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.  
TRADE MARK

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Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera, Malaria, Dysentery, Lame ness, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne relief and speedy cure.  
Should have Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in the house for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Cramps and Pains liable to occur in any family without notice. It may cost a life. Relieves all Summer ailments like magic. Price, 25 cts. post-paid; 50 cts. per dozen. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

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# AUSTEN BROS.

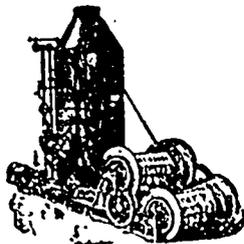
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## A SAFETY FLAMELESS EXPLOSIVE.

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ROBURITE is also MORE ECONOMICAL TO USE than any other explosive. This has been clearly demonstrated in the case of the STEEL AND IRON WORKS COLLIERY IN ENGLAND that are using it exclusively, and Miners in Nova Scotia have only to study closely the character of the material to be operated on, and after a little practice will discover that a very small charge of Roburite will do all the work that larger charges had previously been used to do. MORE COAL CAN BE GOTTEN BY ROBURITE AND AT LESS COST than by any other explosive, whilst at the same time ALL RISK OF ACCIDENT IS AVOIDED. These are facts which should be well studied by Managers of Mines and Miners who have any regard for their lives and the comfort and happiness of their wives and children.

Manufactured in Halifax and for sale by

## THE CANADA EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, Limited.

Office: No. 2 DUKE ST., HALIFAX, N. S.

## MINING.

### COAL TRADE.

From Report of W. Madden to the Department of Mines, Year 1891.

**EAST RIVER ARKA**—I would further say that a very familiar form of accident in all our coal mines is caused by coal falling from the working face. This, in my opinion, can be remedied to a very great extent, by first, the management strictly enforcing the proper timbering of places, and secondly, making it the duty of their officials when visiting a working place, not merely to ask the men how they are getting on, but to look and ascertain if the place is properly timbered, and if not, to cause that it be done at once.

Another familiar form of accident is the "trapper by a" being either jammed by boxes, or trampled on by horses. The cause is in many instances leaving their doors to gratify some curiosity, or in visiting the next trapper, but more frequently by going to shift points or some other duty for the driver. These are two of the most familiar form of accident met with, and they, I have no doubt, can be greatly decreased by the management preserving strict discipline and rigidly enforcing the laws. So far we have been very fortunate from accidents by raising or lowering men in slopes, as every practicable provision has been made for safety. This, however, is not so in our perpendicular shafts. No provision has been made in them to meet such accidents as over-drawing or breakage of rope, and the time has now come, in my opinion, when some protection should be made to meet such kind of accidents, and appliances such as King's Patent Detaching Hook, or come other of a like nature of equal or more value, should be in constant readiness to meet with such accidents.

WILLIAM MADDEN.

**CAPE BRETON COUNTY**—The total sales for this County were 982,392 tons against 916,994 tons in 1890.

The increase was principally in the home sales and those to the Province of Quebec.

During the past year the Gardiner mine was got into good working order by the Burchell Bros, who introduced a Jeffrey's electrical coal cutting machine. The Sydney and Louisburg Coal and Railway Company reopened the Ewery seam. Both these mines are said to yield a coal adapted for steamer uses. Preparations are being made for introducing mechanical coal cutting machinery into several mines in the Cape Breton district. As a result of the Cape Breton Railway coal from this district is burned on the Eastern Extension Railway.

The production of the Collieries is for the year 1891, was as follows:

COLLIERY.	RAISED.	SOLD.
Bridgeport .....	30,897 tons.	32,547 tons.
Caledonia .....	159,985 "	144,995 "
Gardener .....	18,746 "	17,105 "
Glace Bay .....	117,767 "	110,212 "
Gowrie .....	158,064 "	152,367 "
International.....	133,179 "	124,677 "
Ontario .....	3,111 "	2,709 "
Reserve .....	170,844 "	154,656 "
Sydney .....	170,691 "	146,645 "
Victoria.....	111,037 "	96,479 "

Prospecting was carried on at several points in Cape Breton County, and it is claimed that a new and workable seam has been found underlying the Gardener seam. Such a seam would prove, owing to the great extent of country it would underly, a great addition to the coal resources of the Island.

At East Bay, Mr. Young, on behalf of some American capitalists, has been engaged in sinking on a bed of hard coal, and will continue with better sinking appliances in the spring.

The Mabou Gypsum Company have opened one of the Mabou seams and sold a few tons. The seam is 7½ feet thick and of good quality. A wharf has been built, and it is expected that next summer a considerable trade will be done with Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

I append Mr. Neville's report on his inspections during the year 1891.

BRIDGEPORT, Dec. 31st, 1891.

E. GILPIN, Esq., Deputy Commissioner and Inspector of Mines:

Dear Sir,—I beg leave to forward you a report of my inspection through the Cape Breton coal mines, during the year ending December, 1891.

**SYDNEY MINES.**—The north side pump deep has been driven further to the dip and a new landing opened there, two hundred and ninety-one yards below the old landing. No. 1 angle deep, south side of pit bottom, has been driven through the trouble and extended, so that a new landing has been opened at three hundred and thirty yards further to the dip than the old landing, also No. 2 angle deep south side, has been extended and a new landing opened out three hundred and thirty yards further to the dip than the old one.

A new and larger spur wheel has been put on the north side underground engine to increase its hauling capacity. A new Jack engine drum and ropes have been put in for lowering and drawing the men from the pit. Also the back of the cages are boarded in and an iron bar placed across the front for safety.

The ventilating fan has been much improved in efficiency, by lacing sheet rubber to the periphery or margin of the blades, also by enlarging the outlet for the escaping air. A second new apparatus has been erected to help the filling away of the bank coal during shipping season. Cast iron tubing has been provided with which to line the pumping shaft at points where the stone is wasting away, by reason of the heat from the steam of the underground engine.

The heapstead pit tops, boiler seats, and engine houses, have been lighted by electric lights. A small horizontal engine and dynamo have been put up for that purpose, all of which gives satisfaction.

To be continued.)

**DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS**

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

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

**DRAUGHTS EDITOR, LIVERPOOL Mercury.**—Your note received with thanks, and attention given to request therein.

**SAMUEL ROSS, Worcester, Mass.**—Your letter with enclosures is at hand. Am glad to hear from you as to the progress of the game in your city, and hope you will continue to keep me posted thereon. I publish in this issue your "Five" game with Champion Freeman.

**T. B. LYNCH.**—For two weeks have I waited in vain for a reply to my last card. What is the matter?

**NEWS.**

A subscription match of twenty restricted games was commenced at Edinburg between Jordan of that ilk and Wyllie, the "World's Champion," on the 3rd instant. Our mail advices give the results of the first eight games which were, Jordan 2, Wyllie 0, drawn 6. Has the Champion met his match at last in a Scottish youth?

**GAME 169—"FIVE."**

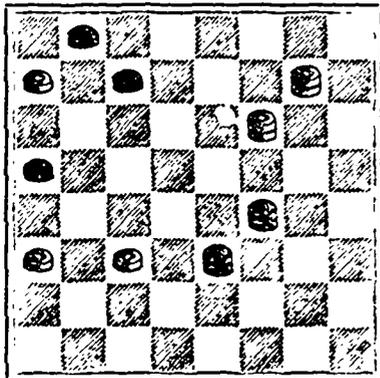
Played at Worcester, Mass., between Mr. C. H. Freeman, champion of America, (blacks,) and Mr. Samuel Ross, of Worcester, (whites,) being one of nineteen games played simultaneously by Mr. Freeman, in which he won 16 and drew 3—not suffering a single defeat:—

11-15	19-26	12-16	27-32
23 19	31 8	14 10	8 4
9-14	4-11	16-20	32-27
22 17	28 24	25 21	4 8
5-9	11-16	19-24	27-24
17 13	25 22	27 23	8 11
14-18	7-10	24-27	24-19
19 16	29 25	23 19	3 8
12-19	16-19	27-32	2-6
26 23	24 15	19 16	a-11 7
19-26	10-19	32-27	23-18
30 5	32 27	16 11	
15-18	3-8	27-23	black
24 19	21 17	10 7	wins.
8-11	8-12	20-24	
19 15	13 9	7 3	
10-19	6-13	24-27	
27 23	17 14	11 8	

a This step loses at once, but the position is interesting and we give it as

**PROBLEM No. 279.**

Black men 1, 6, 13, King 10, 23.



White men 5, 21, 22, kings 8, 11. White to play. Can black win?

**SOLUTION.**

**PROBLEM 277.**—The position was: Black men 3, 8, 10, 11, 23, king 31; white men 6, 18, 19, 28, 30, 32; white to play and win.

6 2	10-19	23-32	3-10
31-26	32 27	30 7	2 7
19 15			w. wins.

**For Scrofula**

"After suffering for about twenty-five years from scrofulous sores on the legs and arms, trying various medical courses without benefit, I began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and a wonderful cure was the result. Five bottles sufficed to restore me to health."—Bonifacia Lopez, 327 E. Commerce St., San Antonio, Texas.

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"My daughter was afflicted for nearly a year with catarrh. The physicians being unable to help her, my pastor recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I followed his advice. Three months of regular treatment with Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills completely restored my daughter's health."—Mrs. Louise Rielle, Little Canada, Ware, Mass.

**Rheumatism**

"For several years, I was troubled with inflammatory rheumatism, being so bad at times as to be entirely helpless. For the last two years, whenever I felt the effects of the disease, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and have not had a spell for a long time."—E. T. Hansbrough, Elk Run, Va.

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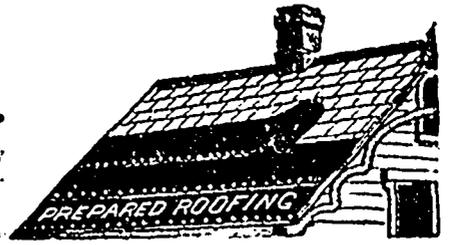
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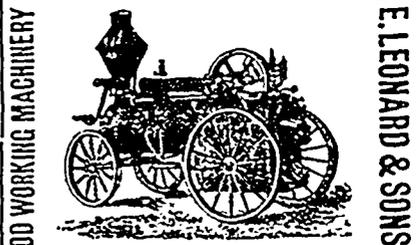
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**WOODILL'S**

German Baking Powder.

GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN **NO AMMONIA.**

## CITY CHIMES.

Preparations for the Wanderers' Fair are steadily advancing, and the Managing Committee of the Club, with the able assistance of their lady friends, will spare no pains to make this festival one of the most interesting ever held in the city. Of course in these large fairs there must necessarily be a certain sameness, but several new features give the whole affair a novel appearance, and without doubt the attractions at the Wanderers' will be many and varied. Several of the ladies who are in charge were interested in "the World's Fair" and the Nautical, and hence will have the benefit of experience in making ready for this gala occasion.

Beils of all kinds, from the plain black ribbon and canvas to the most elaborate development in gold or silver, leather or kid, will be worn during the summer.—June *Ladies' Home Journal*.

The Royal weather of the Twenty-Fourth so immediately following the heavy rain did not attract as large an attendance to witness the trotting matches at the Riding grounds as the merits of the sport provided warranted. The belief became general that the track would be too heavy for speeding, and hundreds in consequence remained away and missed a most enjoyable afternoon, as although the track was slightly heavy the races were all well contested and the time made fair. There was a sprinkling of the fair sex on the grand stand and in carriages, but it takes a running race to draw fashionable Halifax, trotting not having yet become the craze it is in the adjoining Republic. All our most noted horsemen, however, were present, and the attendance, all things considered, was fair. It was not a particularly hilarious crowd, but groups of four or five each on the grand stand and in the grounds amused themselves in drawing pools and risking small sums, and had plenty of fun over the results. Promptly at two o'clock the horses in the three minute class were called. The entries were—"Young Clay," b. g., R. O'Brien; "Millionsaire," b. g., J. A. Waugh; "Major," b. g., G. Hirschfield; "Gentle Annie," b. m., E. J. Fenton; "Tommy Stewart," b. g., J. A. Leaman. "Major" was scratched, but all the other horses responded to the call-bell, and after considerable scoring got away, "Tommy Stewart" soon taking the lead and winning the heat in 2.54, with "Young Clay" second, followed by "Gentle Annie" and "Millionsaire." In the next two heats the superiority of "Tommy Stewart" was made plainly apparent, he winning in 2.47 and 2.55, Leaman very good-naturedly holding him in so as not to distance the other horses on the final heat. "Young Clay" took second place and won admiration by his square, honest trotting, not making a break in the three heats. "Millionsaire" took third place and "Gentle Annie" was withdrawn on the final heat.

In the second race—2.50 class—the entries were "Bess," ch. m., R. O'Brien, "Modesty," b. m., J. Burns, "Gray Boy," b. g., J. A. Leaman.

"Bess" took the race in three straight heats; time 2.50, 2.47, 2.55. "Gray Boy" second and "Modesty," as is too often the case in this world, came last. In the first two heats "Bess" had her work cut out, being closely pressed by "Gray Boy," but in the first heat had things his own way, as "Gray Boy" made a bad start and behaved badly. "Modesty," driven by Frank Hill, continually broke and did more galloping than trotting. When she got down to her work she showed good speed.

The race of the day, however, was the "free-for-all" in which the entries were "Little John," b. g., Frank Hill; "Stranger," ch. g., E. J. Fenton; "Nellie T," b. m., J. A. Leaman; and "Maud May," ch. m., W. Gibbons—"Maud May" was scratched. In the first heat "Little John" took the lead and held it without a break closely followed by "Stranger," also trotting prettily, but coming down the home stretch the pace proved too much and "Little John" lost his feet as "Stranger" pressed to the front. It was neck and neck at the finish but "Stranger" took the heat in 2.37½. In the two succeeding heats "Stranger" took the lead and held it although closely pressed by "Little John," "Nellie T" not being in it, the time being 2.44 and 2.41½.

This ended the second annual trotting meeting of the Halifax Driving Club, and the management are to be congratulated on its success.

We were favored with delightful weather for the holiday this week, and our citizens loyally did their part in celebrating the Queen's birthday. Business was generally suspended, flags were flying from all points, and Halifaxians turned out in force to enjoy the day. The several excursions and city attractions were extensively patronized. The baseball matches and the trotting races at the Riding Grounds drew fair crowds, and the Academy of Music and Lyceum had immense audiences. The outgoing trains were filled with people eager for a day in the country, while the incoming trains brought scores of our country cousins to town to see the sight. The weather was a little chilly for picnicking, but several parties were out nevertheless and doubtless enjoyed the day. The military display, which a few years ago was a principal feature of the 24th celebration, consisted only of a royal salute fired at noon, and not a few expressed their disappointment that "the soldiers were not on the common." A large number of amateur fishermen sallied forth to popular resorts, but our private opinion is that comparatively few of the finny tribe were made aware of their presence, and the small boy with homemade fishing gear perchance could tell many a tale of the well-filled baskets of trout that our sporting friends proudly displayed as the result of their outing. The usual official Queen's birthday dinner at Government House was given, at which, besides the principal officers of the Imperial and Militia forces, several leading citizens were present. With perhaps a few exceptions we busy people went back to work on Wednesday morning rested, refreshed and feeling decidedly the better for the day off. Long live our gracious Queen.

The last Orpheus Concert of the season was held last evening. This concert closes a very pleasant series of entertainments which has furnished much pleasure to the musical members of the community.

The North American Squadron sailed for Bermuda for Halifax on the 24th. This announcement will be hailed with delight in society circles of the city, and as the arrival of Her Majesty's ships is the signal for the commencement of the season's gaieties, we may reasonably hope that the present calm, dull state of affairs is nearly at an end.

The promoters of the Oddfellows' Bazaar displayed their wisdom in opening the fair on the 24th of May, as the large crowd of people who thronged the handsome new Temple on Tuesday afternoon and evening demonstrated. The fair was opened at 2.30 p. m. by Hon. W. S. Fielding, and remained open until Thursday evening, during which time thousands of people visited the hall. Everything that ingenious minds and willing hands could do to further the success of the event was done by the Oddfellows and their lady assistants. The entire building was thrown open for inspection of the visitors and was much admired. The departments were admirably arranged and the novelties took well. The guessing competition was extensively taken part in, and we await with interest the name of the lucky prize winner who gets a ticket for the Exposition at Chicago. The shooting gallery, situated in the basement, was also well patronized, and the successful sportsmen were awarded handsome prizes. The fancy table and art goods department contained many very beautiful articles and the prices were fairly reasonable. The fortune teller, Madam Carmencita from Spain, did a good business in revealing the mysteries of the dim future to her patrons. The refreshment tables abounded in luxuries, the strawberries and cream, ice-cream and other dainties being in great demand. The supper tables were spread in the lodge room at the top of the building, another instance of the wisdom of the managers, as the exertion of mounting the long stairs did much to sharpen the appetites of the sight-seers. The H. G. A. and 63rd bands furnished excellent music throughout the evenings. The success attained and the proceeds of the sale must surely have reached the expectations of the most sanguine, and the debt on the new building in consequence thereof will be materially decreased.

The last few days have been bright and springlike, and we at last feel that we may venture out without our winter coats. The evenings, however, still retain their icy air, and the cheerful fires in parlor grates are as welcome as they were two months ago. We implore the prophets to never again predict an early spring. The Park and Public Gardens are showing signs of the awakening of Nature, and the small wild flowers in the fields have blossomed forth. We trust June will be more faithful to her predecessor's examples than May has been, and will bring warmth and sunshine in her train.

Zara Semon's Lyceum attractions have drawn well during the present week, and in addition to the artists who have been before his patrons, Prof. Semon announces two new stars for the coming week, the "King Brothers." The pantomime "The Four Lovers," which has provided fun for the multitude, will be changed to "Humpty-Dumpty," and will without doubt be well put on and well received. The ladies and children have an opportunity to enjoy this excellent variety show at the Saturday matinee.

The Uncle Hiram Company at the Academy of Music this week put on a good sensational comedy, and on Tuesday had overflowing houses at both afternoon and evening performances. On Wednesday evening the audience was very small, but Uncle Hiram and his supporters did not appear to notice the emptiness of the orchestra chairs and were as vivacious and interesting as when playing to a full house. Mr. Woodhull makes a typical farmer from away back, and keeps his audience in the beat of humor throughout the performance. Robert Callington, Uncle Hiram's nephew, as impersonated by Mr. H. E. Davis, is a decidedly stiff young man, and does not call forth the sympathies of his audience as his part warrants. As he stands weeping into a copious silk kerchief we confess we felt more like smiling than carrying out the scriptural injunction to weep with those who weep. James Stenson as "Arthur Murdock," and H. H. Lynton as "the clerk," the two villains of the plot, act well their parts as the society vulture and the New York slarper. M. L. Kenney as "Senator Joseph King" carried out acceptably the roll assigned him. Miss Truja Griswold made a capital harum-scarum girl and was received with loud applause. Although her songs took well with the gallery people, speaking for ourselves we would have liked her better had she not favored us with her carols. Her voice is coarse and unpleasant and spoils the effect of her really good acting. Mona Carrington as the banker's daughter is a loveable young lady, but has little dramatic power. The sensational parts of the play are well presented, and all in all Mr. Woodhull and his Company furnish a pleasant evening's entertainment for theatregoers.

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