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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

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## THE CRITIC,

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## EDITORIAL NOTES.

**AN EDITOR DID IT.**—Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith, the Georgia editor whom President Cleveland honored with a seat in his cabinet, although he was so little known outside of his own state as to be facetiously described as Mr. Hoax Myth by the newspapers, has proved himself anything but a hoax and a myth, as by a single stroke of the pen it is said he has saved the country \$20,000,000 annually. He has given a decision in a pension case construing the phrase "disability, not of service origin," so as to limit it to disabilities preventing the applicant from earning support by manual labor.

**THE ALLAN STEAMSHIP LINE TO BE INCORPORATED.**—It is now reported that the Allan Steamship Company is to be transferred to a limited liability corporation, about being organized. The reason assigned is that since the death of the founders of the line the ownership in the company has been distributed amongst a number of heirs, and it is difficult to arrive at definite conclusions as to the best course to be pursued in the management. Faster and better boats are wanted both for freight and passenger business, but some of the heirs decline to assume the added liability, and the only way out of the difficulty is a sale to a powerful stock company with a large capital.

**BERING SEA ARBITRATION.**—Sir Charles Russell has presented the British side of the Bering Sea case in a most masterly manner, and any one who has followed the arguments on both sides must be convinced that there can be only one outcome of the case, and that a decision in favor of Great Britain. Sir Charles was fortified at every point with confirmatory evidence of his statements, and his very accurate brief is evidence of the care with which the case was prepared. It reflects no small credit on the associate counsel, Hon. Charles H. Tupper, to whom a most important part of the preparatory work was assigned, and shows that Canada's sons never fail in carrying out the tasks assigned to them.

**SPRING FLOODS.**—Disasters to property from floods have been a distinguishing feature of the month of May, and the area affected has been enormous. In Ontario and Quebec the Ottawa River overflowed its banks and submerged the adjacent valleys, doing great damage. In the United States the Mississippi and its numerous tributaries have been swollen with floods and whole sections overflowed, the damage resulting mounting away up in the millions. While this continent has been receiving more than its fair share of rainfall, Europe, especially the juicy island of Great Britain, has experienced a period of unprecedented drought that seriously threatened the crops. In Russia so grave was the crisis that prayers were publicly offered in all the churches for rain. The much desired rain has come at last, a boon to the Russians, but in the Southern and Western United States, where water is generally preferred with a stick in it, it is just now a curse.

**THE COMING INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.**—The defeat of the *Valkyrie*, the Earl of Dunraven's yacht, by the *Britannia*, the Prince of Wales' yacht, in a recent race bodes ill for the success of the *Valkyrie* in the coming International yacht race in New York. The *Valkyrie*, it is true, had her bowsprit carried away when within a mile of the finish, but the reports say she would have been second anyway, as the *Britannia* had outsailed her on all points. The performance of the *Valkyrie* must have proved a bitter disappointment to her plucky owner, who had her constructed especially to carry off the International cup, but still she may prove herself better adapted to the American course than the English, and the coveted prize may yet be won.

**THE GARDENS.**—We have had a late spring, but even now a visit to the Public Gardens will prove enjoyable, and it is surprising to note the rapidity with which vegetation has advanced within the past few days. The choice selection of shade trees have sprung into leaf, the well-tended lawns are emerald green, even the skillfully laid out flower beds are made attractive by foliage plants and the hardier flowers. Merry children romp along the paths or feed the stately swans and cackling geese. Nurse maids, as of yore, neglect their charges for their soldier lovers, and couples of higher degree spoon in secluded nooks or look suspiciously unconscious at the passer by. The Gardens, under the tasteful care of Supt. Power, are always a delight and pride to every citizen.

**TARIFF REFORM IN THE UNITED STATES.**—President Cleveland and his cabinet are now carefully studying the tariff, with the determination to meet the coming Congress with well digested recommendations for sweeping reductions in the present McKinley Act. This legislation will of course have to originate with Congress, but the President in his letter to that body has the privilege of recommending such legislation as he may deem essential, and as he is in political accord with both branches his opinions will carry weight. He is in receipt of communications from all sections of the Union giving the writers' views on tariff changes, but what particularly pleases the free traders is the summoning to Washington of David L. Wells, the great apostle of free trade, to consult with the administration on his pet theory.

**BOARD OF WORKS BOOK-KEEPING.**—The revelations made through the investigations of Mr. Scott into the method, or want of method, with which the books of the Board of Works have been kept show an inexcusable amount of carelessness that might have resulted in losing the city an immense amount of money. The perfect honesty and high character of clerk McNutt are guarantees that no loss was made to his profit, but the question arises, may not some scheming members of the board have profited largely through the laxity of the book-keeping? The miserable auditing of the books, the lack of vouchers, the unbalanced cash account, now make it almost impossible to answer this question with certainty, and we have to take with a grain of salt the statement that the city has not lost a dollar. Mr. Scott did his work as far as he went thoroughly and well, and his report was carefully drawn so as not to cast unjust suspicion on any one. Why then is he not allowed to complete his work? And why all this heat against him? This we confess is an indication of a guilty conscience somewhere, and in the interest of the public we demand a full and free investigation.

**WILL NORWAY SECEDE.**—Norway and Sweden have been going on so peacefully and prosperously of late years that the serious difficulty between the King of the united countries and his Norwegian subjects has caused surprise by its unexpectedness. The trouble arose through the refusal of the King to appoint Norwegians to the consular service. The Foreign Minister has always been a Swede, and as a consequence he has appointed his countrymen to diplomatic and consular positions. The Swedes have an hereditary nobility, but the Norwegians have not, and the titled members of the former nationality have been the more ornamental than useful representatives of the countries abroad. The Norwegians have their own parliament, the Storting or Great Court, consisting of one chamber, and a year ago it passed a bill providing for a separate consular service. This the King vetoed and the Ministry resigned. A compromise was effected by which the Ministry retained office, and the Storting voted the supplies, the King asking a year's postponement of the question. He did nothing however. The Storting has again convened and passed the vetoed bill only to be met by another veto, and now King and people are at sword's point. The Storting is elected for a fixed term of three years, only half of which term has expired, so the King cannot prorogue it and appeal to the people. In fact the Ministry has resigned and the Storting has adjourned without voting the supplies. A conflict seems unavoidable, and may end in the secession of Norway and the establishment of a republic.

**THE ESQUIMAULT GRAVING DOCK.**—A difficulty has arisen between the Imperial authorities and the officers of the Esquimault graving dock. By agreement the Imperial subsidy was granted, on condition that British Men-of-War should have precedence over other vessels in the use of the dock. Lately, an American steamer was in the dock to have about \$50,000 repairs put on her, when the use of the dock was demanded for a Man-of-War. This was refused, and a nice little row ensued, which has finally been amicably arranged.

**NEW PASSENGER STATION WANTED.**—Now that the Intercolonial is to be extended south to Cunard's wharf, it would be a great accommodation to the public if a passenger station could be built there. The present station might be utilized as a freight shed, and a depot of more modest dimensions erected nearer the city. If that is not practicable the local trains might at least be started from the vicinity of Cunard's, a concession that would be duly appreciated by all suburban residents. It would tend to popularise suburban resorts, and in this way increase the passenger traffic of the road.

**CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT.**—Secretary Carlisle has determined that it is his duty to enforce the iniquitous Exclusion Act as far as the small remains of the appropriation made for that purpose will permit, and he will first turn his attention to violators of the Act of 1884. American Missionary Societies having missions in China have been protesting against the enforcing of the Act, fearing that the Chinese will retaliate and drive the Missionaries out of their country, but so far the Chinese Minister has made no protest, and there is no sign of China noticing the matter one way or the other.

**ATLANTIC AND LAKE SUPERIOR RAILWAY.**—A most important Railway movement is now projected, and, according to the *Chronicle*, well advanced. The Northern Pacific is seeking a short outlet to the Atlantic seaboard, and the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway Company offers the model accommodation. Mr. C. N. Armstrong, the Secretary of the new road, in an interview in the *Montreal Herald*, gave the outlines of the scheme, showing that a number of detached lines have been secured, which when united by the construction of short link roads, will give direct rail connection between Lake Superior and Paspébiac on Chaleur Bay. It is reported that the road will be completed this autumn, and will give the Northern Pacific a summer port; but as the *Chronicle* has pointed out, the real object of the Company is to secure a Winter Atlantic port, and there is every reason to believe that Louisburg is the objective point. It was at first supposed that the Dominion Coal Co. was back of the projected route from Canso to Louisburg, but it would now appear that it is the Northern Pacific.

**GREAT SHRINKAGE IN VALUE OF STOCKS.**—The *New York Herald* is authority for the statement that since the beginning of the year there has been a shrinkage in the value of stocks, principally industrials and railways, amounting to the enormous sum of \$500,000,000. This mainly represents watered stocks that were unloaded on the public, and shows that the promoters of the great combines must have reaped almost incredible profits from their transactions. In spite of the millions received the companies were left without sufficient working capital to carry on their business, and when they could no longer borrow, on account of the stringency of the money market, they had to go into liquidation. The real value of their assets will soon become known, and the public will then discover that it is the height of folly to invest in stocks simply because some millionaires are on the directorate. Very little of their cash will be found invested in the undertakings, but their names are used as a bait to draw the savings of the toiling masses. When the crash comes it means financial ruin to hosts of these, but the millionaires will be left with their wealth intact, ready to buy up the shares when they have sunk far below their real value.

**PROBABLE RECALL OF FRENCH MINISTER AT BERLIN.**—An incident recalling the Sackville West trouble at Washington is just now exciting Germany, and may result in the recall of the French Minister at Berlin. In order to secure the return of members of the Reichstag favorable to the Army Bill, the German Emperor is spreading reports that the Emperor is in danger of attack, and that it is necessary, in order to preserve the country, to keep the army on a war footing. Recently, a leading Radical, in a speech on the hustings, ridiculed the Emperor's attempts to frighten the people by the war bugaboo, and stated that there was no real alliance between France and Russia, giving as his authority the French Minister. The Government organs at once took the matter up and roundly abused the French Minister for interfering in German political matters. Intense indignation resulted and the Minister was forced to explain that he did not know and never had seen the Radical speaker, and had never given expression to the utterances credited to him. The Radical speaker at once replied in an open letter, affirming that he had met the Minister at a reception, and that he had then spoken as alleged. Finally, the French Minister was forced to admit that he had met the Radical leader, and in general conversation might have touched on the Franco-Russian alliance, but he emphatically denied having used the disparaging language attributed to him. His first very positive letter denying that he had ever met the Radical leader, and his second one admitting that they had met and conversed on the subject, was taken as a vertical confession of the correctness of the Radical leader's version of the conversation, and the Minister is placed in a most unenviable position, which may result in his recall at the request of the Emperor.

**PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS.**—By a recent *ukase* the Russian Government have ordered the expulsion of the Jews from all their Asiatic Dominions. This, in connection with their expulsion from European Russia, has excited the compassion of the better classes in all civilized countries for this most unjustly persecuted race. Imperial Russia has always had the reputation of being cruelly unjust, and this last Act proves that there is no limit to the barbarity with which it is capable of acting either with or without provocation. The Russians could not cope with the superior mental abilities of the Jews, and so by brute force are driving them from the country.

**RUFUS HATCH'S ADVICE TO HIS SONS.**—The advice of Rufus Hatch to his sons, contained in his will: not to drink, smoke or gamble, and to follow a mechanical calling in preference to obtaining a college education, as the most certain means of always being able to gain a living, is all very well in its way, but coming from one of the greatest stock gamblers of his time, his sons, if they should take the acts of their father as a guide, would be led to adopt a course in direct opposition to his wishes. In the introduction to some of the versions of Robinson-Cruso there is a quaintly humorous scene between Robinson and his father, in which the latter, between puffs of his pipe and sips of fragrant hot grog, sagely cautions his son not to drink and smoke. The counsel was undoubtedly sound, but the example was in direct opposition to it, and bears a strong similarity to the advice of Mr. Hatch, who as long as he lived was an inveterate stock gambler. Most self-made men of moderate education seem to delight in having their fling at the colleges, but we maintain that a thorough collegiate education will provide as certain a means of livelihood as a thorough mechanical training. Thousands in the college and in the workshop fail in life because they are not thorough in their work. Both the college and the workshop to the diligent and intelligent are stepping stones to honors and wealth, but the lazy and stupid may manage to exist at mechanical work where they would fail entirely in college. From this point of view, and this only, can we concur in Mr. Hatch's warning against a college education.

**COMPULSORY FEES FOR THE BAR SOCIETY.**—The Act passed at the last session of the Local Parliament, making it compulsory on Barristers in Halifax to pay into the funds of the Barristers' Society for the Law Library Fund a fee of ten dollars in advance, under a penalty of disability to collect costs in any of the courts, and the similar enactment placing country Barristers in the same position, unless paying a fee of two dollars in advance, will have the effect of providing a very large Law Library fund, and the Halifax Law Library should soon have on its shelves as complete a list of legal authorities as any similar institution in the Dominion. Barristers are, as a rule, hard men to collect from, and it was their remissness in paying their fees that has led to the passing of the present Act, making the payment compulsory. It may not be a burden as far as it applies to city Barristers, but when applied to country Barristers, many of whom never come to the city, and are thus debarred from consulting the authorities in the library, it seems to be stretching the thing too far. As to city men the Act will bear somewhat hardly on struggling Barristers, while to their prosperous brothers it will prove a mere flea bite. Looking at the Act from a strictly legal point, it is arbitrary and unjust. Barristers have to serve for four years before being permitted to practice, and then having passed the necessary examinations, they are admitted into full practice in all the courts. Now it is enacted that they must yearly pay a sum of ten dollars—not for the privilege of practicing, but what amounts to the same thing—before they can legally collect their costs. It is certainly queer legislation, but then Barristers are too patriotic to contest a measure that will result in so many benefits to the profession.

**JEALOUS CRITICISM OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.**—Reports are now being circulated in all directions derogatory to the World's Fair. It will be found that they originate in Boston and New York, and that almost without exception they are the result of jealousy at the great success the enterprise of the citizens of Chicago has made it. It must not be forgotten that all the great cities in the United States competed to secure the Government grant, but that Chicago distanced all the competitors, both in the amount subscribed by her citizens and the zeal with which they pressed their claims on Congress, and as a result Chicago was selected as the site for the Fair. Naturally, New York, which thought it had a right to the Fair, and Boston, as an eastern city, felt jealous at the success of their great western and inland rival, and have all along attempted to damage the enterprise by faint praise. The press of these cities have magnified any defects they could discover, and have dilated on the extortionate charges, the miserable transportation facilities, the incompleteness of the exhibits, the impassable streets, and what not. Now they are figuring in advance that the Fair must be a financial failure. The attendance for May has not paid the operating expenses, it is true, but the surprise is that it should have been so great under the circumstances. It was generally understood that it would be a month or more before the buildings and exhibits would be complete, and it will be found that hundreds of thousands have deferred their visits until later on. The attendance from abroad may not come up to expectation, but in the great West there is hardly a family that will not try and see the really greatest Fair that was ever opened; and, if cholera or some other epidemic does not interfere, we believe it will also prove a great financial success. Mr. Geo. Mitchell, in a very interesting letter in the *Recorder*, sweeps away most of the slanders that have been circulated, and shows that the Fair, even in the incomplete state he saw it, would well repay a month's inspection.

**K. D. C. acts as a Cholera preventive, by restoring the Stomach to healthy action.**

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

## CHIT CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

## THE BRIDE'S SORROW.

Silent she stands apart,  
Her cheek like a lily's leaf,  
Her hand pressed over her heart,  
Alone with a strange, new grief.

Oh, pity her! Do not smile.  
She is little more than a child,  
This bride of a short, sweet while,  
This woman, whose brain is wild.

Changed is her life's fair grace;  
Changed, the fair earth and sky,  
She longs for some lonely place  
Where she may hide—and die!

Oh, better far she were dead  
Than calmly stand and hear  
The words he had firmly said,  
"I cannot afford it, dear."

The examinations at the College of Mining are always oral

Every boy would rather run the lawn mower next door than the one at home.

'Well, I've been making a goose of myself,' said a hen, when the eggs on which she had been sitting hatched into goslings.

UNKIND.—Wandering Williyum (at the side door of the country villa)—I know, mum, you won't refuse to give a little something to a pore man. I have faith in your good-heartedness, mum.

The lady of the house (slamming the door with unction)—Yes, but its faith without works.

PLENTY AND TO SPARE.—The question was once raised as to which was the more content of the two, the owner of half a million of money, or the man with seven daughters. "The latter of course," was the reply; "for the man with half a million is always wanting more, while the one with seven daughters has plenty."

## SHOO FLY!

The time of year will soon be here  
When we shall rise from slumber deep,  
And breathe the early morning air,  
And view the landscape fresh and fair,  
Because the flies won't let us sleep.

HAD HIS REASONS.—Young Mr. Fitts—"What are you smiling at, dear?"

Mrs. Fitts—"I was thinking how you used to sit and hold my hand for an hour at a time before we were married. How silly you were!"

Mr. Fitts—"I wasn't silly at all. I hold your hand to keep you away from the piano."

NOT SO GLORIOUS.—Artist—"Did any of the committee say anything about the winter scene I sent?"

Boy—"Yes, sir. One of 'em scolded me 'cause he caught cold while he was lookin' at it."

Artist—"That's glorious! But why did he scold you?"

Boy—"Cause I left the door open."

The matinee woman is nervy, its true,  
The shopping girl more so by far,  
But their nerve is naught by 'that placed in view.

By the travelling woman who buys an upper berth, sits on the best side, borrows your books and throws them on the floor, has the porter send your baggage to the smoking room, and puts 14 bundles in your seat in a Pullman car.

A TIP TO THE WAITER.—"If I might venture," said the guest, in a low tone, as the dignified waiter assisted in the matter of putting on his overcoat, "to give you a tip—"

"Yes, sir," said the waiter, relaxing considerably.

"I should advise you to try earnestly to break yourself of the habit of fingering your mustache in a severe, abstracted manner while you are taking a dinner order. My hat, please. Thanks."

ON A PLANE.—As a magnificent steamer, the property of the Peninsular and Oriental company, was steaming into Southampton harbour a grimy coal lighter floated immediately in front of it. An officer on board the vessel, observing this, shouted:

"Clear out of the way with that barge."

The lighterman, a native of the Emerald Isle, shouted in reply, "Are you the captain of that vessel?"

"No," answered the officer.

"Then spake to yer aquals," said Pat. "I'm the captain of this."

## CLERGYMEN!

You can use shorthand in your regular work from the first day—will save three-fourths of your time in writing out sermons, taking notes, and in making private memoranda of all kinds.

Here is what a Presbyterian Clergyman says:

"I have found Perin Shorthand very simple to learn. The weakest memory can retain the signs with ease. In four lessons I could write any word slowly. I tried the Pitman system but had not the patience to persevere. The student will encounter fewer difficulties if he studies with a teacher. This he can do by mail.

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## Cottolene

## A SHORTENING.

Down the street through the busy way  
A lady passed on marketing day.  
Who, pausing at a grocery store,  
Stepped quickly in at the open door.  
With bated breath and anxious mien  
She queried: "have you COTTOLENE?"

The grocer, leaving off his work,  
Interrogated every clerk;  
But none up to that time had seen  
An article called "COTTOLENE."

"What is it?" said he to the dame,  
"That answers to this curious name.  
What is it made of? What's its use?  
My ignorance you'll please excuse."

"You're not the merchant for my dimes,  
I see you're quite behind the times.  
For COTTOLENE, I'd have you know,  
Is now the thing that's all the go,  
An article of high regard;  
A healthful substitute for lard.  
Its composition pure and clean;  
For cooking give me COTTOLENE."

As from his store the lady fled,  
The grocer gently scratched his head—  
On his next order, first was seen,  
"One dozen cases COTTOLENE."

Ask Your Grocer for it.

Made only by  
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,  
Wellington and Ann Streets,  
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The usual Standard of Excellence will be maintained, and orders promptly attended to.

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For the remainder of the season we will offer our whole stock of Ladies' Mantles and Capes, Misses' and Children's Jackets. AT SPECIALLY REDUCED PRICES. ALSO UNUSUAL VALUE IN

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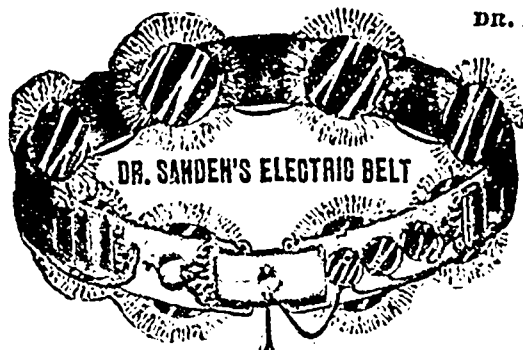
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TO FIND A CURE FOR  
**RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, KIDNEY, LIVER and BLADDER COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, LAME-BACK, &c.**



**DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT** with Electro Magnetic Suspensory will cure without medicine all the above troubles. Those who suffer from Nervous Debility, Loss of Brains, Lost Senses, Headaches, Sleeplessness, Poor Memory, all kinds of Complaints, and general ill health, the effects of abuses, excesses, or exposure, will find relief and prompt cure in our marvelous invention, which requires but a trial to convince the most skeptic. It is a safe and effective remedy for all the above troubles, which is electricity and thus causes the cure. If you replace into your system the elements thus supplied, which are required for vigorous strength, you will remove the cause and health strength and vigor will flow at once. This is a safe and treatment, and so guaranteed a cure if you follow our directions. It should be had by every young man and woman, and a safe and reliable remedy for all the above troubles, which is electricity and thus causes the cure. If you replace into your system the elements thus supplied, which are required for vigorous strength, you will remove the cause and health strength and vigor will flow at once. This is a safe and treatment, and so guaranteed a cure if you follow our directions. It should be had by every young man and woman, and a safe and reliable remedy for all the above troubles, which is electricity and thus causes the cure.

Our 200 page book "THREE CLASSES OF MEN," middle-aged and old men, sent sealed free. Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt is no exception as we have restored thousands to health and vigor, and a safe and reliable remedy for all the above troubles, which is electricity and thus causes the cure. If you replace into your system the elements thus supplied, which are required for vigorous strength, you will remove the cause and health strength and vigor will flow at once. This is a safe and treatment, and so guaranteed a cure if you follow our directions. It should be had by every young man and woman, and a safe and reliable remedy for all the above troubles, which is electricity and thus causes the cure.

## WE HAVE CURED THESE—WE CAN CURE YOU!

**FROM CANADA.**  
CLARENCE, P. O., Ontario, October 10th, 1892.  
DR. A. T. SANDEN, Dear Sir—Kindly accept my hearty thanks for advice to try your electric belt. It gave me wonderful relief. I was suffering from heart trouble, indigestion, nervousness, and the loss of sleep. I had several doctors for over two years, during which time I had several operations, but they did not give me any relief. At the time I received your belt I was unable to sit up all day. I had not worn it two days when I began to improve, and now I feel like a different person altogether. I would not take \$100 for your belt today if I could not purchase another. There are electric belts made in which will produce an out of electricity such as yours. If I can be of any use to you in regard to writing to any afflicted persons in Canada I will gladly do so free of charge. As we Canadians consider a testimonial from a Canadian worth more than an American testimonial, it may be to your advantage to send this letter to some afflicted Canadian. You may also put this on your list of testimonials if you feel disposed to do so. I remain, very respectfully,  
G. H. BROWN, Clarendon P. O., Hamilton Co., Ontario, Canada.

**RHEUMATISM LOST VIGOR.**  
New York City, Oct. 21, 1892.  
DR. A. T. SANDEN, Dear Sir— I can report to you that the belt has entirely cured me of rheumatism from which I suffer for four or five years. I am a letter carrier, and the long daily trips necessary in my rounds, up to the time of getting the belt, were painful to the point of being unbearable. I was unable to walk as well as I do now, and will recommend your treatment to all afflicted. The current is not too strong, but it is just what is needed, as you said it would. I am very truly,  
JAMES M. LEAD, 21 Perry St.

**GENERAL DEBILITY, &c.**  
Office of SARGENT & SON,  
DRY GOODS, 211 CANTON, Maine, Feb. 27, 1892.  
DR. A. T. SANDEN, Dear Sir— I am glad to add my testimony to the many you have of the great value of your belt. My health has improved wonderfully and I have gained twelve pounds of flesh, and now sleep well and have an excellent appetite. Your splendid electric belt with your "rules of health" has been a very valuable benefit to me, and I take pleasure in recommending your belt. Yours respectfully,  
W. L. GEO. SARGENT.

## THE DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT

Is a complete galvanic battery, made into a belt so as to be easily worn during work or at rest, and it gives soothing, prolonged currents which are instantly felt throughout all weak parts, or we forfeit \$5,000. It has an Improved Electric Suspensory, the greatest boon ever given weak men, and we warrant it to cure any of the above weaknesses, and enlarge shrunken limbs, or parts, or money refunded. They are graded in strength to meet all stages of weakness in young, middle-aged or old men, and will cure the worst cases in two or three months. Address for full information.

**SANDEN ELECTRIC CO., 826 Broadway, New York.**

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

## HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

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

**A PROFITABLE BUSINESS.**—The *Truro News* says—Last year, between the stations of Welsford and McAdams on the C. P. R., \$14,000 were paid to the blueberry pickers.

**ANOTHER FALL RIVER TRAGEDY.**—A tragedy occurred at Fall River, Mass., on Tuesday of this week, which almost rivals the Borden mystery in horror. The body of a farmer's daughter was found frightfully mutilated and an axe covered with blood was discovered near by. There is no clue so far.

**GOOD BRANDY.**—We beg to call attention to Mr. J. E. Albro's adv. on the this page of that most celebrated of Brandies, (Exshaw's) which has an immense sale in India and in London, at the clubs and officers' messes. Mr. Albro is also agent for that prince of Irish whiskeys "Coleraine," also "Cabinet" Scotch, considered one of the finest and purest whiskies in the market.

**READY FOR WORK.**—The following students passed their final examinations at Whiston's Commercial College last week and were awarded diplomas; Joseph F. Smith, Halifax; Christie A. McLeod, Reserve Mines, C. B.; Chella M. Richardson, Truro.

**THE CAR WORKS' SUCCESS.**—Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co., Ltd., turned the first car out of the new car works at Amherst on Wednesday afternoon and had it drawn over the line on trial. The test was in every way satisfactory. The car is for the Western Counties Railway.

**HONOR FOR DR. MURPHY, C. E.**—Dr. Murphy, Provincial Engineer, has been asked to read his paper on the "concrete bridge substructure" of bridges recently built in Nova Scotia, at the Engineering Congress of the Columbian Fair to meet in Chicago in July. Dr. Murphy is president of the Nova Scotian Institute of Science.

**A PLEA FOR DALHOUSIE.**—The address delivered by President Forrest, of Dalhousie College, at the convocation held in April has been printed in pamphlet form. This address eloquently sets forth the works and needs of Dalhousie University and will be read with interest by all who are interested in the university who had not the pleasure of attending the spring convocation this year.

**TWO BUSINESSES COMBINED.**—The Halifax Nursery, lately owned and operated by the Halifax & Amherst Nursery Co. under the management of Herbert Harris, is now to be run as a branch establishment of the Nova Scotia Nursery. These nurseries have both become popular, and under one management their patrons will no doubt find the same satisfactory service in the future that has ruled in the past.

**A BIG SPILL.**—A crowd of people watched a grand outpouring of foaming beer on Wednesday afternoon, when two hundred and fifty gallons of ale and porter, seized in a store on Lower Water St. recently, were poured into the drain outside the City Hall by order of Inspector Mackasey. A very noticeable look of longing was visible on not a few faces in the gathering of spectators as the liquid flowed on its way.

**A NEW ALBUM OF CELEBRITIES.**—The *Rogues Gallery and Weekly Record*, is the title of a new Toronto illustrated publication which will be so far as possible a complete record of rogues and crime, past and present, and will contain the pictures of many of the most noted criminals and crooks of the world. It will circulate extensively in police circles, and will be an aid to the law in the matter of identification of criminals.

**WOLFVILLE IN ITS BEAUTY.**—The Wolfville Fruit Land Improvement Company has completed the planting of 10,000 fruit trees in their grounds, and great expectations for the success of the venture are held. The company opened its park to the public this week, and very beautiful it looked. Too apple trees are just bursting into bloom, and Wolfville presents a scene of beauty not to be excelled outside of the garden of Nova Scotia.

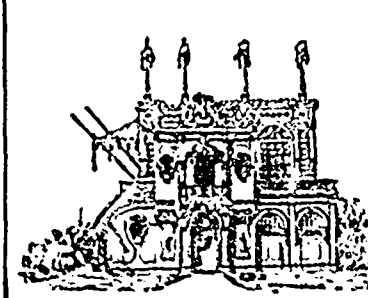
**A NEW SUMMER RESORT FOR HALIFAXIANS.**—McNab's Island is to be the site of a summer resort for Halifaxians. Ten cottages are to be erected at the north side of the island, and work on these is to begin at once. Bathing houses will be put up on the beach. The new villa is to be called Nova Brighton, and the enterprising promoters of the scheme will probably find no difficulty in obtaining good rents from desirable tenants.

**A WARNING TO OTHERS.**—A serious accident occurred on Spring Garden road on Wednesday evening, when the 8-year-old son of Mr. Frank Power, of the post-office department, was run over by a horse car. The boy was on the car coming down the hill and in attempting to get off while the car was in motion tripped, fell and had his leg broken in two places and very badly cut. The little fellow suffered intensely but bore the pain bravely.

**A HALIFAX LADY HONORED.**—Miss Saunders of this city, daughter of Rev. Dr. Saunders, has been awarded the prize of \$200 offered by the American Humane Society for the best story on the kind and cruel treatment of domestic animals and birds. The well known Literary men, Dr. Edward E. Hall, Hezekiah Butterworth, and P. S. Moxom were the judges. Miss Saunders' story is to be published by the A. H. E. Society, and will be widely circulated.

**CLOSING OF THE COLLEGES.**—This week has been an important epoch in the year for the Baptists and Methodists of the Province, and grand rallies have been held of the first named at Wolfville and of the second at Sackville, N. B. The closing exercises of Acadia College and its subordinate institutions always fills the beautiful town of Wolfville with visitors, and this year proved no exception. The college, "Sem." and academy are all closing a very successful year's work. At Mount Allison also a good year's work has been done, and the young men and women who are enjoying the educational advantages afforded by this institution are to be congratulated. The educational institutions of the Maritime Provinces were never more prosperous than at the present time.

## WALTER BAKER & CO.'S PAVILLION AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.



Messrs. WALTER BAKER & Co., of Dorchester, Mass., who are not only the oldest but the most extensive Manufacturers of Cocoa and Chocolate on this continent, have just issued a charming little pamphlet containing a collection of "Choice Receipts" specially prepared for them by Miss Parloa, the accomplished lecturer and writer on the culinary art. They will be glad to send a copy free to any applicant. It is an interesting fact that the cocoa and chocolate preparations manufactured by this firm are used exclusively at the World's Columbian Exposition in the New York Cooking School exhibit, under the direction of Miss Juliet Corson, and in the New England Kitchen under the charge of Mrs. Ellen H. Richards.

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**THE C. P. R. TELEGRAPH LINE EXTENDING.**—The C. P. R. Company propose extending their telegraph lines from New Glasgow to Sydney, and will also put in a new line connecting Halifax with the branch. J. F. Richardson, of the telegraph service, is bringing a gang of skilled workmen, 20 in number, to the Province to perform the necessary work.

**MANAGER CAMPBELL'S COMMENDABLE ENTERPRISE.**—The new steamer route connecting Parraboro, Kentville and Halifax is an innovation, the benefits of which promise to be wide-spread. The steamer *Evangelino* has been purchased by Mr. Campbell, manager of the W. & A. Railway, and placed on Minas Basin, making daily trips between Kingsport and Parraboro. This service is a great convenience to the people of Parraboro and vicinity, and will doubtless develop trade as well as travel between West Day, Five Islands, Kingsport and other towns in the valley.

**NOT ENOUGH PUBLISH.**—Grip thinks Toronto's newspapers are considerably less enterprising than they used to be. "Not one of our great dailies has thought it worth while to send a special correspondent to the Chicago World's Fair, and as a consequence we have to depend on private or amateur correspondents, or the reports of American newspapers, which are pretty sure to be biased one way or other, to get an idea of how things really are. It is not creditable to Canadian journalism, and shows a considerable falling off from the standard of a dozen years ago."

**TRAIN WRECKERS AT WORK.**—Some evil minded person or persons attempted on Tuesday evening to wreck the C. P. R. express, bound for Halifax, by placing on the track a mile or so this side of Truro a large plank of hard wood. Had the wood been soft or a little thinner there is no doubt that a frightful accident would have occurred. There seems to be no clue to the identity of the would be murderers and it is difficult to assign a motive for the villainous act. Detective Skeffington is at work on the case, and it is sincerely to be hoped the wrongdoers may be brought to justice.

**A CALL TO ACTION.**—A writer in the *Bridgewater Bulletin*, after setting forth the advantages of Bridgewater, and that they are many, proceeds to point out a few of its crying needs. First, "factories where our iron could be made into steel, the steel into ships." Second, Incorporation, without which the *Bulletin's* correspondent holds that no real progress for the town may be expected. He says, "Bridgewater must do one or two things. Remain as you are, and see our people emigrate and other places leave us behind, or, take immediate steps not only to keep up with other towns, but with our many advantages go ahead and leave them all behind." This has the right ring, and it seems to be time for Bridgewater's citizens to organize and make a telling effort for the good of their town.

**THE DOLLS' CARNIVAL.**—The carnival of dolls which so delighted young and old last week at the Fair held in the School for the Blind has started on its journey through the Maritime Provinces, where in several places local entertainments are to be held in connection therewith. On Friday last the unique collection of toy people crossed the harbor and was exhibited at a bazaar and tea gotten up for the purpose by the good people of Dartmouth. The net proceeds of this entertainment handed into the Home Teaching Fund of the School for the Blind amounted to \$163.24. The show was held in Amherst on Tuesday evening and about \$179 added to the fund. In St. John a grand bazaar under the management of Lady Tilley was held yesterday, which no doubt helped materially to advance the good work.

**MISSIONARIES TO CONVERT AMERICA.**—The Mohammedans have opened a campaign for the conversion of America to Mohammedism. The society which has been formed for this mission has established its headquarters at Bombay with several branches throughout British India. Its methods are to be the sending of learned Mohammedans to America to preach their faith, the establishment of Moslem libraries on this continent, and the circulation of a weekly paper. The first number of their organ, *The Moslem World*, we find among our exchanges. It is published in New York and bears both the Christian and Mohammedan dates upon its title page; the year being 1893 of the Christian era and 1301 of the Mohammedan. The first missionary has arrived in New York in the person of Mohammed Alexander Russell Webb, a former American consul converted from Christianity, who is to be followed in a few days by a learned Mohammedan.

**DESERVING OF SYMPATHY AND PRACTICAL HELP.**—The ladies of the Pictou Glee Club deserve unlimited praise for the good work they are quietly performing in providing a cottage hospital in Pictou. The need of a place where strangers or those without friends could get board and have proper attention when ill or injured, has long been recognized, and the ladies of the Glee Club have undertaken to render what aid they could to the needy in this respect. By devoting the proceeds of a number of entertainments to this cause, a comfortable room where anyone can receive treatment has been obtained in the house of Mrs. George Logan, who is prepared to give board and careful attendance to those requiring medical or surgical treatment. An appeal is to be made to the citizens of Pictou for aid in furnishing and maintaining other rooms, and providing such things as will be necessary in surgical cases, etc. Those patients who are able will be asked to pay a moderate charge, but it is hoped sufficient support will be given to make it unnecessary to turn any deserving or needy applicant away. This move may prove suggestive to the charitably disposed citizens of other towns where a local hospital is needed.

**BRIEFS.**

New post offices were opened at Beechwood and Pitcher's Farm, Antigonish County, Centennial, Inverness and Oakland, Lunenburg County, on May 1st.

The closing exercises of Mount Allison University, at Sackville, and Acadia College, at Wolfville, held this week, were very elaborate, and were largely attended.

Sir John Thompson is not expected to return to Canada until July. Salmon fishing in the La Have River this season is reported to be fine. The St. Elmo Hotel at Rockingham is to be opened next week by Henry Howell.

There are fifty entries already for the baby show to be held in Annapolis in July.

Reports from Manitoba state that the prospects for an abundant harvest are very promising.

The trial of Mrs. H. T. Stevens of Moncton, for manslaughter, opens at Dorchester on the 6th inst.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity has been conferred upon Bishop Courtney by Bishop's College.

It is expected that sentence upon Dr. Robert Buchanan will be pronounced early in the present month.

Prof. Mack, of the Mount Allison University, has resigned and accepted a position in Raleigh, North Carolina.

**Unlike the Dutch Process**  
No Alkalies  
—or—  
Other Chemicals  
are used in the preparation of  
**W. BAKER & CO'S**  
**Breakfast Cocoa**



which is absolutely pure and soluble.  
It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.  
**W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.**

**HALIFAX STOCK EXCHANGE.**

These quotations are furnished by J. C. Mackintosh, Banker and Broker, 166 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S. June 2.

	Per of Share	Buyer	Seller
Bank of Nova Scotia	100	167	171
Bank of U. N. America	243.33	150	154
Merchants Bank	100	137	143
Union Bank	50	121	123
People's Bank	20	115	117 1/2
Halifax Bank	20	115	117 1/2
Bank of Yarmouth	75	121	123
Exchange Bank of Yarmouth	70	102	104
Com. Bank of Windsor	40	107	109
Acadia Fire Insurance Co.	20	140	147
Halifax Fire Insurance Co.	20	137	140
Eastern Assurance (25 pd.)	100	50	75
N. S. Marine Ins. Co. (37 1/2 pd)	100	50	75
E. C. Sav's & L'n Co. Bonds	100	92	100
Stock	100	98	100
(50, pd. up.)			
N. S. Telephone Co.	20	104	106
Halifax Gas Light Co.	40	94	97
Dom. Coal Co., Bonds	500	100	100
" " " " Pref'd Stock	100	100	100
" " " " Com. Stock	100	37	20
N. G. C. I. & R. Co., pref'd.	100	65	90
" " " " common	100	75	75
N. S. S. I. & F. Co., pref'd.	100	100	100
" " " " common	100	95	95
Halifax & Nfld. S. S. Co.	100	50	75
Canada & Nfld. S. S. Co.	100	100	100
Yarmouth S. S. Co.	100	72	72
Coastal Steam Packet Co.	100	90	90
H. & Lunenburg Steamship Co.	100	90	90
N. S. Sugar Refinery	500	250	250
Dom. Cotton Co., Bonds	500	102	102 1/2
Dom. Cotton Co., Stock	100	130	120
Bras d'Or Lime Co., Bonds	250	100	100
Starr Manufacturing Co.	100	20	30
Rhodes, Curry & Co., Ltd.	50	100	100
St. of Canso Marine Ry. Co.	50	30	50
N. S. Furnishing Co., Ltd.	100	100	100
McDougall Distillery Co.	100	100	100
" " " " Bonds	500	100	100
Dartmouth Electric Light Co.	100	100	100

**HUCCIN'S GOLDEN SYRUP.**  
BOTANIC.  
**CURES NERVOUS DEBILITY.**  
MALE OR FEMALE.  
Hundreds of bottles sold. Sent, expressage prepaid, on receipt of \$1.00.  
**CHAS. E. HUCCINS,**  
CHEMIST, HALIFAX.

1850's Remedy for Cataract: the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.  
**CATARACT**  
Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. MacIntyre, Warren, Pa.

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



**FRANK C. MORAN.**  
"I Itched Intensely!"  
**A TERRIBLE SKIN DISEASE**  
Of Eight Years' Standing  
"PERFECTLY CURED"  
BY  
**Skoda's Ointment and Discovery.**

**Lewiston, Me.**  
GENTS—I wish to inform the suffering through you that SKODA'S GERMANS OINTMENT and SKODA'S DISCOVERY will cure the worst skin disease to be found. This statement may seem strong, but I think a true statement of my own case, will convince the most skeptical. For some eight years I have had a terrible skin disease from which I have suffered untold misery. I have tried Physicians of repute and about all the so-called "skin cures," but the result was failure. My body was covered with white scales. I itched intensely, and when I would rub or scratch the scales off, burning THAN sensation such as only those afflicted as I was may know, tormented me. My skin was so dry that my elbows, knees, hands, etc., would crack open so badly that they would bleed freely. My scalp was so dry I could not comb my hair, and had to keep it clipped close to my head. I have now used a half dozen bottles of SKODA'S DISCOVERY and about eight ounces of SKODA'S OINTMENT. The result is I am PERFECTLY CURED. My skin is soft as an infant's. I no longer torment I have sweet sleep at night, and a good head of hair.  
**FRANK C. MORAN.**

Guaranteed with Every 6 Bottles.  
SKODA'S OINTMENT, the Great German Skin Cure and First Cosmetic made in 3 ounce tubes. Price, 50c. Try a tube.  
**SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N.S.**

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

## THE STORY OF LIFE.

Only the same old story told in a different strain,  
Sometimes a smile of gladness, and then a stab of pain;  
Sometimes a flash of sunlight, again the drifting rain.

Sometimes it seems to borrow from the rose its crimson hue;  
Sometimes black with thunder, then changed to a brilliant blue  
Sometimes as false as Satan, sometimes as Heaven true.

Only the same old story, but oh! how the changes ring!  
Prophet and priest and peasant, soldier and scholar and king;  
Sometimes the warmest hand clasp leaves in the palm a sting.

Sometimes in the hush of even, sometimes in the mid-day strife;  
Sometimes with dove-like calmness, sometimes with passionate rife,  
We dream it, write it, live it—this weird, wild story of life.

## WHO TOLD?

The apple blooms blushed on the trees,  
That morn in the rosy ago,  
And love was afloat on the breeze,  
And everything whispered: "I know,  
I know all your heart—  
Do not fear, do not start,  
I know; I have loved, so I know."

The birds trilled the note in their song:  
"You love, and she loves, and we know,"  
And all the fair summer day long  
Each flower breathed a sweet: "Loves her so."  
Came the chorus: "We know—  
Do not blush, do not go,  
It is true, it is sweet, it is so."

The skies, with their beautiful blue,  
Seemed nearer and fairer that day,  
The color they wore was for you—  
Your eyes, that were bluer than they.  
The clouds, in their dance,  
Whispered: "Don't lose your chance  
For love is best told when it's new."

I sped to the home of my love—  
Ah, bliss! your blue eyes brighter grow,  
I told you all others above  
I loved you. You smiled: "Oh, I knew."  
"Pray how do you know?  
If you love tell me so."  
You answered: "I loved, so I know."

—ARISTINE ANDERSON.

## WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

(From our Chicago Correspondent.)

It is rather difficult just at this stage to begin a series of letters on the World's Fair, difficult to know just where to begin. Opening day seems quite a thing of the past to hurrying Chicagoans, and yet that is the starting point of the great culmination so long looked forward to and so recently reached, not really reached yet, however, as many of the exhibits are still in a very unfinished state, but for all practical purposes the Columbian Exposition is open.

May day did not wake up smiling, far from it, but as the hour for pressing the button approached, lo, the day became brighter and brighter, and a ray of sunlight was actually persuaded to descend upon the president when he gave the magical touch, the event upon which so much hinged. A small boy told me very confidentially a few days before the opening that at 12 o'clock Columbus would press the button which would set all the machinery in motion. Poor Columbus, what a long time he has been beyond the reach or need of such mundane things as buttons!

The transformation scene was wonderful. Before high noon the eager, interested crowd, numbering about 320,000 people, which had begun to gather by 8 a. m. had to content themselves with getting in to the one or two buildings that were open to the public; the instant the button was pressed, doors flew open, guns boomed, bands played, flags were unfurled, statues unveiled, machinery set in motion, etc. It certainly was a grand and beautiful sight, never to be forgotten by the onlooker.

Jackson Park, the site of the World's Fair, is a beautiful spot. On the banks of Lake Michigan, within sight and sound of its waters, it is most refreshing to repair to after the toil and din and dust of the city. Before it was set apart for the World's Fair it was the delight and frequent resort of the majority of Southsiders of all sorts and conditions. Picture the pleasures it now affords, a combination of nature and art. One is almost awe-stricken when gazing at this great collection of magnificent and imposing buildings. Such a display of architecture is rarely seen, and, although so different, the buildings simply vie with each other in beauty. The whole scene is most impressive. What a surprise and joy the lagoon is to us, with gondolas and other craft gliding gracefully over its waters. As we gaze upon it we feel that perhaps we have made a mistake in our whereabouts, and the "dolce far niente" sensation comes creeping o'er us. If anything could make the lagoon more attractive it is given to us in the wooded island situated in it, on which stands the Japanese building, which is promised to be one of the permanents. Time and words fail where a description is essayed of the beauty and wonders which abound on all sides. Everywhere you turn a new attraction presents itself.

Though upwards of seven miles from the centre of the city, Jackson Park is most convenient of access by taking Cable, Elevated Railroad or Illinois Central. The latter is an excellent service, trains running every ten or fifteen minutes, and at certain parts of the day, from 7 to 9 in the morning and from 5 to 7 in the evening, every five minutes. In addition to this regular suburban service, the Illinois Central runs World's Fair trains every quarter of an hour, making the trip in about as many minutes, with no stop-

pages from Van Buren Street to the World's Fair. The suburban trains stop at all intermediate stations. But by far the pleasantest way on a fine day and for one who has plenty of leisure is to take the boat and sail down the lake, the approach to the grounds from the water being most picturesque.

The opening ceremonies took place in the Administration Building. This building, which is considered the most beautiful of all the World's Fair structures, contains the offices of the executive heads of the Exposition. It of course has no exhibits. The dome, which can be seen from a great distance, is 276 ft. above the pavement, and is 120 ft. in diameter. The coiling decoration is the work of W. L. Dodge, a young American artist, but who has lived abroad a great deal. It is entitled "The Glorification of the Arts and Sciences." When the Administration Building is lighted up the effect is dazzling, the lights are so numerous, and as you mount from one balcony to another the display appears more and more brilliant. As you come out of this building, directly facing you stands the great statue of the Republic, "a majestic woman, who stands against the columned peristyle looking over the sea. One cannot help wishing as they gaze that it would live forever, and give to the future of America a national idea of purity, simplicity and greatness." This statue, modelled by Daniel Chester French, is 65 ft. high without the arms, which are uplifted and add not a little to the height. The figure is gilded, which enhances still more its wondrous charms, and makes it either under the brilliant sunlight or flashing search light "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

On opening day or one's first day at the Fair, about the utmost one can do is to get a general idea of the whole thing. Unless your geography be beyond reproach, some little time can be profitably spent in getting the lay of the different buildings. One learns very early in the proceedings to eschew anything in the shape of parties, as even two people rarely have precisely the same taste. Of course this as well as many other things depends on what you go to the Fair for, whether for pure unalloyed pleasure and amusement, or to learn something from this wonderful Columbian Exposition, in which all nations of the earth are represented. In continuing our correspondence I shall endeavor to make it much less desultory by devoting a letter to each building.

J. L. F.

## MAMMA DID IT.

"Papa," said the youngest Miss Budd. "The World's Fair"—  
"Don't talk to me about the World's Fair," interrupted the old man.  
"I'll not listen."

"But—papa," pleaded the sweet girl, "it's so wonderful—so instructive"

"So nothing," retorted papa: "crowded—cramped—uncomfortable"—  
"Shall I get you a book of synonyms?" asked Mrs. Budd smilingly from the corner as her husband hesitated for a word.

"No," roared the old gentleman. "No, won't have it."

There seemed to be some doubt as to what he wouldn't have, so the brave girl renewed the attack.

"It won't cost"—she began, when again she was interrupted.

"It isn't a matter of cost," cried Mr. Budd; "not the question of a few hundred paltry dollars—not that. It's the trouble, the care, the nuisance, the bother of the whole thing, the nerve destroying, sight seeing accompaniment. No, my dear," he added placidly, "the thought of money does not enter into it. It is for your own welfare that I object."

"But it would be so nice to travel in a private car," sighed the girl, "and mamma would like it so."

The old gentleman stood aghast. "Private—car," he repeated slowly.  
"Yes," cried the youngest and sweetest of the family. "Mrs. Trotter, whose husband is president of the A. B. C. and O., has invited us to go with her in their private car and see everything without costing a cent. I wish we could go."

"Go!" ejaculated the head of the family. "Are you all crazy? Go! Why, of course. Who said anything about not going? What! Miss the opportunity of your lives when such advantages are offered? Write to Mrs. Trotter at once and accept."

"Mamma did," whispered the smiling girl.

"And mamma did right," said pater, braving at his own joke. "It will be glorious. I have wanted to see the wonderful exhibition of the age—oh—by the way, does the invitation include me?"

"No," came the soft answer from his wife.—*Harper's Bazar.*

## YOU ARE A BRICK.

A certain professor had assembled his pupils at the beginning of the term, and was reading over the list of names to see if all were present.

It chanced that one of the number was unknown to the professor, having just entered the class.

"What is your name, sir?" said the professor, looking through his spectacles.

"You are a brick," was the startling reply.

"Sir," said the professor, half springing out of his chair at the supposed impertinence, but not quite sure that he understood him correctly, "sir, I do not exactly understand your answer."

"You are a brick," was again the composed reply.

"This is intolerable," said the professor, his face reddening. "Beware, young man, how you attempt to insult me."

"Insult you," said the student, in turn astonished. "How have I done so?"

"Did you not say I was a brick?" returned the professor with stiff indignation.

"No, sir. You asked me my name, and I told you. My name is U. R. A. Brick—Uriah Ronald Andrew Brick."

"Ah, indeed," murmured the professor, sinking back into his seat in confusion, "it was a misconception on my part. Will you commence the lesson Mr.—ahem—Brick?"

SHOWING OFF.

A landed proprietor from the provinces put up at a hotel in Berlin. In course of conversation he asked the landlord how business was prospering. "Just middling," was the reply. "The fact is, the Berlin folks seem to have got no money left," said the visitor, as he produced his purse, from which he took two hundred mark notes, folded them into a lighter, and lighted his cigar with it. The landlord and the company present looked on in mute astonishment. Meanwhile the hour of departure had arrived. Our country Cressus once more took out his purse, paid his bill, and counted over his bank-notes. It was now his turn to be astonished, for he found himself still in possession of a dozen hundred-mark "fish" notes, which he kept by him for the purpose of playing off his little joke; but he had burned the only two genuine notes he had with him.

HE WAS ALIVE.

Black Sammy is a noted boy in the Sunday school. His teacher one day was trying to make the class see the advantage of living a good life. These moral remarks were occasioned by a stragwad of chewed paper that happened to strike the benevolent superintendent on the cheek. Sammy was evidently the culprit, although his black skin showed no sign. "Now, children you must be better. Such actions as those tend to drag you downward, and if you do a bad deed once, the second time you do it more easily. It does not pay to be bad, for you cannot go to heaven." Then Miss Goodo straightened her glasses and looked into Sammy's shining eyes. "Sammy, what kind of boys go to heaven?" Sammy shuffled his feet. "Doed boys," he said.—*Boston Budget.*

BOOK GOSSIP.

We have on our desk the initial number of *The Canadian Engineer*, a bright monthly journal of 28 pages and cover, devoted to the mechanical, mining and other branches of the engineering trades. It is thoroughly Canadian in tone, every article has a practical purpose, and it gives an immense amount of Canadian news of interest to the trades concerned. Its design and typographical appearance are not excelled by any trade paper yet issued in this country. Published by *The Canadian Engineer Co.*, 62 Church street, Toronto, and the Fraser Building, Montreal, at \$1 per year.

The June number of *The Ladies' Home Journal* is out in dainty cover, and is full of seasonable suggestions as well as much entertaining and instructive reading for its thousands upon thousands of fair readers. Mr. Willard Spenser adds attractiveness to the number by an exquisite song, "A Dream of Love." Published by the Curtis Pub. Co. of Philadelphia. Ten cents per number.

*Worthington's Illustrated Magazine* for June is rich in well-written leading articles of timely interest, in short stories, essays and poems, while the charming illustrations, beautifully reproduced, and the fine press work, render it as satisfactory to the eye as it is refreshing and stimulating to the mind. It is, in fact, to our mind, the best number of a magazine that has been exceptionally attractive and interesting from the start.

The June *Atlantic Monthly* is out, and has several excellent articles on timely topics. One of the papers that will be looked at with more than ordinary interest is that by Justin Winsor, Librarian of Harvard University, in which he writes about "the Future of Local Libraries," which he thinks could be best administered under the supervision of a central board, which by their gain in experience in managing libraries in certain localities would know precisely what the probable needs of each library were.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

**CONDENSED MILK.**—There is at Cham, in Switzerland, the most successful milk-condensing factory in Europe, with branch establishments in England, Germany, and Orange county, N. Y. It uses the milk of not less than 6000 to 7000 cows. At Romanshorn, the Swiss Alpine milk exporting company does an immense export business of pure milk produced from healthy grass fed cows. This company claims to have satisfactorily solved the problem of condensing and preserving milk without altering its original composition either by the addition of sugar or other preserving substances.

**A NEW HEATING APPARATUS.**—The new school houses in process of construction at Wolfville, is to be heated and ventilated by the Fuller & Warren system of heating and ventilating which is in extensive use in the United States. The Robb Engineering Co. of Amherst are introducing the system into Canada.

"BRACE UP"

Is a tantalizing admonition to those who at this season feel all tired out, weak, without appetite and discouraged. But the way in which Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the tired frame and gives a good appetite, is really wonderful. So we say, "Take Hood's and it will brace you up."



Children of Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Soller  
Alloua, Pa.

Both Had Eczema  
In Its Worst Form

After Physicians Failed, Hood's Sarsaparilla Perfectly Cured.

Great mental agony is endured by parents who see their children suffering from diseases caused by impure blood, and for which there seems no cure. This is turned to joy when Hood's Sarsaparilla is resorted to, for it expels the foul humors from the blood, and restores the diseased skin to fresh, healthy brightness. Read the following from grateful parents.

"To C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
"We think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most valuable medicine on the market for blood and skin diseases. Our two children suffered terribly with the

Worst Form of Eczema

for two years. We had three physicians in that time, but neither of them succeeded in curing them or even in giving them a little relief. At last we tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a month both children were perfectly cured. We recommend

Hood's Sarsaparilla

as a standard family medicine, and would not be without it. Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Soller, 1412 2nd Avenue, Alloua, Pa.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ailments, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD,

General and Nervous Debility,



Weakness of Body and Mind. Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble Manhood fully Restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Underdeveloped Organs and Parts of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment—Benefits in a day. Mentally from 60 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

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CREAM OF TARTAR POWDERS.  
WOODILL'S GERMAN,  
VICTORIA.

Cream of Tartar Powders Containing Ammonia.

ROYAL,  
PRINCESS

"There is no such official in existence as the GOVERNMENT ANALYST OF ONTARIO."  
THOMAS MACFARLANE,  
Chief Analyst.  
Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa.

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THE CURE FOR

Drunkenness.

BOSTON DRUG will make a man sober in two hours. If you have "sworn off" and find that you cannot resist the temptation to indulge, be advised and use Boston Drug, a positive remedy for the cure of Alcoholism. If you wish to "taper" or reduce your daily average of stimulants, Boston Drug will assist you. Try it now. Sold in boxes at the Agency, London Drug Store, \$1.00, 117 Hollis Street, J. GODFREY SMITH, Dispensing Chemist, Proprietor, and Agent for B. LAURANCE'S GRUWING AXIS-CUT PEARL SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES.

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- In the Suntime of Her Youth, by Beatrice Whitby . . . . .50
- Stories from Black and White . . . . .50
- A Little Miss, by Ada Cambridge . . . . .50
- A Comedy of Elopement by Christian Reid . . . . .50
- Dearest, by Mrs. Forrester . . . . .50
- The Honorable Jane, by Annie Thomas . . . . .40
- An Aud' Light Blaise, by J. M. Barrie . . . . .50
- The Masked Veil, by Richard Henry Savage . . . . .50
- The Doctor's Green, by E. Everett Green . . . . .50
- An Imperative Duty, by W. D. Howells . . . . .50
- The Marriage of Elinor, by Mrs. Oliphant . . . . .40
- A Moral Dilemma, by Annie Thomas . . . . .50
- Children of Destiny, by Molly E. Seawell . . . . .50
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## COUNT DE LESSEPS TO-DAY.

I could not refrain from a movement of the most painful surprise when, after a few moments spent in the drawing-room, I was invited by Madame de Lesseps into the room where her husband sat. I have known M. de Lesseps for many years, and though the last time that I saw him he was already under the influence of the sorrow of defeat—it was just after he had been called before a Magistrate for examination—my recollection of him had always been as of a man full of the most surprising vitality and high spirits, keen, bright, energetic, defying the wear of time, a man of eternal youth in spite of his white hairs. I remembered him last, erect, with clear voice and flashing eyes, and now I saw him huddled together in a chair, a wrap about his knees, nodding his head as under sleep, pale, inert, and with all the life gone out of his eyes. Behind him stood a large screen speckled with red stuff, against which the waxen whiteness of his face and hands stood out in strong relief. How old he looked, whom age had seemed to spare so long! For the most part the head drooped forward on his chest, but now and then he raised it listlessly and let his eyes wander round the room, or across the panes on to the fields beyond. There was rarely recognition in his glance; mostly a look of unalterable sadness—of wonder, it may be, at the terrible hazards of life. Yet, when now and then one of the children, who were crowding about his chair, pressed his hand or kissed his cheek or said some words of endearment to him, the smile which was one of his characteristics came over his face, and for a brief moment he seemed himself again.—*R. H. Sherard, in McClure's Magazine for June.*

## COMMERCIAL.

The general trend of trade has been during the past week towards improvement in all lines. The country roads are rapidly working into a better condition. This, naturally, facilitates intercommunication, the transportation of goods, cash payments on old accounts, and in many other ways brightens up business generally. These effects are beginning to show themselves in the increase of remittances, which have been very fair, and of promises which are encouraging. Bank obligations are being met more promptly as a rule than they have been for some time. Farmers have been enabled to make quite satisfactory progress in seeding in this Province, and in most sections this is about completed. The grass is growing vigorously and reports indicate that a large crop of hay will be realised this year.

Canadian merchants—particularly those of Halifax—present a marked contrast in their business habits to those of other countries. This is especially true of wholesalers. To assure success, the wholesaler should be on hand at his place of business during business hours. Of course there are times when he must have relaxation, but when he is supposed to be accessible he ought not to be so one knows where, when he is wanted either by his subordinates or by someone on business matters. He should have definite hours when he can be found in his office. In the United States, in Great Britain, and on the European continent, mercantile men are very scrupulous in this matter and in the keeping of appointments. Here they are not so particular, and representatives of foreign houses, who come here in the hope of transacting business, find cause for considerable complaint. Most of these men have been trained to have a time for everything, and when an appointment is made to keep it despite of every other consideration. Consequently, when they set their feet in Halifax or any other Canadian city, and find carelessness in this particular, they are certain to form a bad opinion of the business men. Our merchants are probably the equals of those of any other city or country in astuteness, energy, and general business ability, and it is to be deplored that a bad impression respecting them should go abroad because of a careless habit in one particular.

The *Canadian Grocer* says in regard to the establishment of a "direct line of steamships between the Dominion and the sister colonies in Australia" that "Canadians have been waiting long and patiently" for this event.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS AND CO., NEW YORK, May 27.—"So far as respects the local machinery of finance, there has been some improvement of conditions during the past week. The further large recovery of the surplus reserves shown in the bank statement of the 20th instant has had a decidedly assuring effect. It meant that, from now until the usual Fall demand for currency for moving the crops, the reserves are likely to stand in an unusually strong position, and that when that demand comes, the banks are likely to be well situated for meeting it. The general inference from this is that a reasonable probability is established for the money market maintaining a fairly easy condition henceforth and for the remainder of the year.

This naturally has an assuring effect, for it favors the probability of holders of sound securities being able to satisfy all their borrowing wants on good terms for several months to come. The removal of doubt upon this point is an important gain; but it is not a cure-all. There are certain doubtful factors affecting the market; such as the caution and disability of operators after the late severe shock, the tactics of the pessimist traders, the outcome in London of the great Australian failures, the partial depression of business at home, and the weak spots among a class of interior concerns.

Factors like these must have their influence upon the Stock Market, and may be expected to check a speedy recovery of prices. But it would be an exaggeration of their importance to conclude that they legitimately forbid any advance beyond the present level of values. It is to be considered that prices now range but little above the panic level; that the railroads are making good earnings and are likely to continue to do so for some months ahead; that the competing supply of new investments coming upon the market is far below the average and is likely to remain so for some time; that, in periods of low quotations like the present, investors are apt to

exchange bonds and other investments for railroad stocks which are relatively cheaper; and that when the London market has recovered from its Australian shock, the demand there for Americans is likely to revive. These facts constitute an element of resiliency which is likely not only to hold transient downward reactions in check, but also to exert a steady lifting force upon prices; and that tendency has been manifest in the improved tone of the market during the last half of this week, both abroad and at home.

The world's crop prospects have lately shown an improvement highly encouraging. In April a general failure of Winter wheat seemed almost inevitable, with the result of a serious deficiency in the supply of that staple. Now, in England and most of the Continental countries, the probabilities favor about an average crop, and even Russia affords promise of a leap from a famine yield to a good average output. In this country wheat shows a recovery from the conditions upon which a crop of 440,000,000 bushels has been predicated, while Spring wheat and corn planting are promising favorably. This change may not favor the interests of the speculative holders who are now carrying a large surplus from our last year's wheat crop; but that is a small offset against the universal benefits arising from cheap food the world over.

The most depressing circumstance with which this centre has at present to contend is found in the state of trade in the interior. This condition seems to have originated almost entirely in the late monetary scare and the attendant collapse of the 'industrials.' It had been preceded by a sound, conservative and fairly active and profitable condition of trade. The scare suggested by the large gold exports, the drain upon the Treasury gold reserve, and the sharp precautions of our local banks, together caused the Eastern and interior banks to contract their accommodation to customers, and suddenly the financial sky became lowering and black from Maine to California. In this way credit has become suddenly paralyzed in every section; the weak spots in trade, in financing and in banking have been roughly probed, and a large amount of failures have been precipitated. It is safe to say, however, of these suspensions that, in a large majority of the cases, they have not arisen from real insolvency, but from a sudden and more or less indiscriminate withdrawal of the usual credit facilities. Considering the severity and the universality of this contraction of credit, the wonder is that its effects in the way of suspensions have not been much more numerous.

This evidence of the soundness of the general commercial situation should pass for something with those whose incontinent timidity in lending has done so much towards producing this condition of things. There is evidence enough to show that those fears have exceeded any real occasion; and the true course, at the present stage, for the New York banks to their solvent merchant customers, is to make their present large surplus more freely available. The only possible result of a different policy must be to further aggravate a situation already made needlessly severe. The present discrimination against the mercantile community at our large centres may, unless speedily moderated, needlessly bring many more to the verge of suspension. The situation is one that calls for a broad and intelligent comprehension of the real condition of business and for a judgment that understands how to protect the lender by protecting the borrower. A little more of that policy would soon produce a great change in the tone and condition of business throughout the country at large.

For the present, we deem it safe to buy moderately of good stocks on the downward turns."

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

	Week Previous		Weeks corresponding to		
	May 25 week.	1893	1892	1891	1890
United States	255	219	156	200	189
Canada	19		21	45	28

DRY GOODS.—Though the past week has not been a specially brisk one in this trade prospects are improving decidedly. Sorting orders are more numerous than they were, but they are for small parcels only. Quite a number of country buyers have been in this market and have picked up a good many "drives" and bargains. Linens are reported much higher in price in Great Britain. The advance is fully 10 per cent. in the manufactured article, hence linen stocks are being held by importers in all trade centres in Canada and prices are exceedingly firm. The latest advices from Germany confirm the let of May advance of 10 per cent. in fancy braids, especially in ladies' military braids. The manufacturers are offering candid advice about placing orders for the next six months' requirements before June 1st, as another advance is then expected. The advance is caused by the requirements of fashion combined with the advance in wool. Cardinal, cream and tan hosiery are in demand and stocks in these colors are almost depleted. Angola shirtings are taking the place of low all-wool, fancy flannel shirtings being cheaper and standing well both washing and wearing.

BREADSTUFFS.—Enquiry from outside points for flour does not as yet amount to much and there is very little improvement to be noted. There is, however, a fairly brisk demand for strong bakers' and straight rollers for home requirements at about steady prices. Other grades are quiet. At Liverpool wheat was quiet and the demand moderate, but the general tone of the cables was a trifle better. The American grain markets have been only moderately active, but the renewal of confidence has been evident. In Chicago wheat has been fairly active with a better feeling and a slight advance over last week's prices. In this market there is no change in oatmeal. A quiet business is doing at steady prices. The demand for mill feed is rather quieter and values have an easier feeling.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market rules steady, but the demand is quiet and chiefly confined to supplying immediate consumptive demand. Pork is inactive, and smoked meats and lard receive about all the attention that is going. At Chicago pork has been rather weak but quotations are not changed. The cattle market has ruled strong but sheep have been weak. Quotations in Liverpool remain about as they were at our last report.

**BUTTER.**—Receipts of new made butter are steadily increasing, but the local demand is active and absorbs all that has been offered so far. No stock has accumulated. In regard to dairy and roll the feeling is slightly easier, but creamery holds steady. Old stocks are irregular, and there is a wide range in their prices.

**CHEESE.**—The local cheese market remains practically unchanged. Receipts are light and the movement is of a very limited character. There is not much "spot" cheese to be had, but in spite of that fact the tone is decidedly soft. A recent Liverpool advice says that there is little or no alteration to note. There has been a steady demand from the country for autumn makes with holders firm—especially for white. Medium cheese from 20lbs. to 36lbs. has also been in improved request, which is freely met by holders, as this grade has been rather quiet for some time past. Quotations are:—Finest made Canadian (September and October) colored 54s. to 55s., and white 53s. to 56s.; ditto States 53s. to 54s. for white and colored.

**EGGS.**—The local egg market does not show any particular changes. The demand continues very good, dealers never knowing a better movement at this season of the year. The range is now about 11c. to 12½c.

**GREEN FRUIT.**—The importations of green fruit from the States continue to be large, but dealers say that they have no difficulty in placing their receipts promptly, and that the demand from the country is larger than it ever was before. The call is especially for oranges, bananas and pineapples. Some importers have, however, been "stuck" on rhubarb this week. Native rhubarb is already in the field, and as it is fresher and looks better than that imported, it crowds out the foreign article, which consequently meets little or no sale.

**DRIED FRUITS.**—The market is much the same as at our last report. The demand for Valencia raisins is light. There are not now many low-priced Valencias in the market. In New York the supplies are light and Valencias are about the strongest fruit on the market. There is here only an ordinary demand for currants. It appears to be generally conceded that prices for good fruit will go lower. On the contrary the indications point the other way. The currant report of Barr & Co., of Patras, dated May 6, is interesting. After referring to the dullness of trade the previous month and to the fact that only some 2,500 tons had gone forward during April, it says:—"Holders have been willing to give way in price, but the poor quality of most of the remaining stocks on the one hand and the absence of demand from consuming market on the other have stood in the way of business. About 8,000 to 9,000 tons of currants still remain in Greece and the Islands, and of these some 2,000 tons are preparing for shipment to France and the Continent, so that by the end of this month not over 6,000 tons will remain on this side which, owing to their defective quality, will be shipped off before the new crop comes in, and we shall be very thankful to commence the new season with a clean board. The coming crop is not progressing as favorably as usual at this season."

**SUGAR.**—The raw sugar markets are very strong and advancing. The developments of the last few days have demonstrated the stability of the general position of the market and the probability of still higher prices before long. In New York sales are reported of 8,000 bags of molasses sugar at 3½c. for 96 test, 60,000 bags centrifugals at New York and 20,000 at Philadelphia at 4½c. to 5c. shipped and afloat, cost and freight, and 6,000 hds. muscavadoes at 3½c. In fact the Trust, which has been bearing the markets right along, has picked all the available centrifugals afloat and on hand at 4½c. to 5c. There are also reports current that the Trust has made many heavy purchases in Cuba and of beet in Europe, having evidently come to the conclusion that sugars are not going to be any cheaper. Of course the local market is very firm on the strength of this bullish news and refiners are refusing to make large contracts. During the week our local refiners have asked 4½c. to 4¾c. for granulated and 4½c. for the lowest yellows, but no business was reported at the advance.

**MOLASSES.**—The molasses market is very dull at the moment. Latest quotations from the Island are 12c., but it is difficult to name a price here, as local quotations can only be regarded as nominal in the absence of transactions.

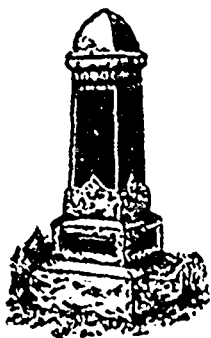
**TEAS.**—The tea market is very quiet at the moment both for blacks and Japans. Advice from Japan state that a steamer has sailed with some new crop, part of her lot—some 250 packages—being for Canada. The total exportation to date from Japan this year is placed at over two millions of pounds. Mail samples of new Japan teas have arrived at New York and show up very fine.

**FISH.**—The local fish market remains unchanged. No new fish has come in, and stocks in hand have been so far depleted that the trade is ready to take hold of fresh supplies as soon as they can be brought forward. Some Nova Scotia vessels have already ventured forth to try their fortunes, but the majority are lying back awaiting more settled weather, when their chances of securing a catch will be better. It is expected that the West Indian demand will be better this year than last. In Montreal the fish trade shows some improvement and may now be designated as fairly good. The quotations are:—Fresh salmon 20c.; Labrador herring \$3 per half barrel; shore do \$2 75 per bbl.; Digby do 11c. to 12½c.; finnan haddies 5c. In Boston there have been no changes in prices of old mackerel with the supply short. Quotations are steady at: Norway bloaters \$33 to \$35; selected shore 1's \$28; extra shore 1's \$25; bay 1's \$22 to \$23; large 2's \$19 to \$20; medium 2's \$17 to \$18; large 3's \$15.50. There is no over supply of codfish and the market is firmer than is usually the case at this season, but, at the same time, trade is dull. Packers and dealers have been buying and splitting fresh codfish of late in order to keep up the supply of cured fish, but this has ceased for the present by reason of the higher prices of

fresh cod. The jobbers are quoting:—large dry bank \$6.37 to \$6.50; medium \$4 75 to \$5; large pickled bank \$5.25 to \$5.50; medium do (entirely nominal) \$4 50 to \$4.75; large shore or Georges \$6 75 to \$7. A report from Gloucester, Mass., says that the Southern mackerel season is over with a fair catch by a portion of the fleet while others have done nothing. There is quite a fleet on the Cape shore but nothing has been done there as yet. One small lot from the South sold at \$15 per bbl. in fisherman's order. Fresh halibut have been in light receipt and prices have improved. Quotations for cured and pickled fish are not materially altered.

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It has been proved over and over again that Burdock Blood Purifiers cures dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, headache, scrofula, and all diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. Try it. Every bottle is guaranteed to benefit or cure when taken according to directions.



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IN MARBLE AND  
**Polished Granite.**  
VERY LATEST DESIGNS PROCURABLE.  
**GRIFFIN & KETTIE,**  
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MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.		BREADSTUFFS	
SUGARS.			
Cut Leaf.....	6½	Markets are quiet. Trade in breadstuffs dull. The only things that are high are oats and oatmeal. Flour can be bought at less than cost of production. How long this condition of things is to remain seems difficult to determine. The stringency of the money markets and want of confidence almost everywhere has had its effect on the market, forcing prices down. You will notice that we have made some changes in our quotations. We have some two or three thousand barrels of flour on consignment, which we will sell even below what it cost the Millers to make it. Soliciting your orders, etc.	
Granulated.....	5½ to 6½	<b>WHEAT.</b>	
Circle A.....	6	Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	4 75 to 4 85
White Extra C.....	4½	High Grade Patents.....	3 95 to 4 05
Standard.....	4½	Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	3 70 to 3 80
Extra Yellow C.....	4½ to 4¾	Straight Grade.....	3 75 to 3 80
Yellow C.....	4¾	Good Seconds.....	3 25 to 3 35
TEA.			
Cosgos Common.....	17 to 19	Graham Flour.....	3 75
" Fair.....	20 to 22	Oatmeal.....	4 60
" Good.....	25 to 29	Rolled.....	4 60
" Choice.....	31 to 35	Kila Dried Cornmeal.....	2 90 to 2 95
Extra Choice.....	35 to 39	In Bond.....	2 65 to 2 70
MOLASSES.			
Barbadoes.....	34	Rolled Wheat.....	4 00 to 4 25
Demerara.....	35 to 38	Wheat Bran, per ton including bags.....	19 50 to 20 00
Diamond N.....	41	Middlings.....	22 00 to 23 00
Porto Rico.....	35	Shorts.....	28 50 to 29 00
Cienfuegos.....	none	Cracked Corn.....	28 00 to 31 10
Trinidad.....	30	Ground Oil Cake per ton.....	20 00 to 22 00
Antigua.....	30	Molasses.....	3 75
Tobacco, Black.....	45 to 47	Split Peas.....	1 75 to 1 80
Bright.....	47 to 55	White Beans, per bushel.....	2 90 to 3 00
BISCUITS.			
Pilot Bread.....	3 00	Pot Barley, per barrel.....	4 00 to 4 25
Boston and Thin Family.....	6½	Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	4 00 to 4 25
Soda.....	6½	P. E. Island Oats.....	4 10 to 4 25
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7½	Hay.....	13 00 to 14 25
Fancy.....	8 to 15	<b>J. A. CHIPMAN &amp; Co., Head of</b>	
<b>HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.</b>			
Apples per bbl., No 1.....	3 50 to 4 00	Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.	
Oranges, Jamaica, bbls., New.....	8 00	<b>PROVISIONS.</b>	
Valencia Oranges, per case.....	8 00	Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	13 00 to 14 00
Lemons, per case.....	3 50 to 4 00	" Am., Plate.....	14 00 to 15 00
Cocconuts new per 100.....	5 00	" Ex. Plate.....	15 00 to 16 00
Onion, New Bermuda, per crate.....	1 50	Pork, Mess, American.....	23 00
" lb., Egyptian.....	2½ to 3	" American, clear.....	25 00
Dates, boxes, new.....	5½ to 6	" P. E. I. Mess.....	21 00 to 22 00
Karins, Valencia, new.....	5½ to 6	" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	19 00 to 20 00
Figs, Rيمة, 5 lb boxes per lb., new.....	10 to 11	" Prime Mess.....	18 00 to 19 00
" small boxes.....	9 to 10	Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	14 to 15
Prunes Stewing, boxes.....	8	" American.....	18 to 19
Bananas.....	2 00 to 2 50	Hams, P. E. I., green.....	11
C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.			
<b>FISH.</b>			
		Ex Vesse.	Ex Store
Market Rate.			
MACKEREL—			
Extras.....			
No. 1.....			
" 2 Large.....			
" 2.....			
" 3 Large, Reamed.....			
" 3, Reamed.....			
" 3 Large, Plain.....			
" 3 Plain.....			
HERRING.			
No. 1 C. B. July.....	4 75		
" 1 Fall Split.....	3 75		
" 1 Fall Round.....	3 25		
" 1 Labrador.....			
" 1 Georges Bay.....			
" 1 Bay of Islands.....	2 50		
ALWAYS, No 1.....	3 75		
SALMON.			
No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.....			
No. 2, 7, 8.....			
" 3.....			
Small.....			
CODFISH.			
Hard C. B.....	4 75		
Western Shore.....	4 25		
Bank.....			
Bay.....			
Newfoundland.....			
Haddock.....	3 00		
Bank & Western.....			
HAMS.....	2 70		
POLLOCK.....	1 50		
HAMS SOUNDS, per lb.....			
COD OIL per gal.....			

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	13 00 to 14 00
" Am., Plate.....	14 00 to 15 00
" Ex. Plate.....	15 00 to 16 00
Pork, Mess, American.....	23 00
" American, clear.....	25 00
" P. E. I. Mess.....	21 00 to 22 00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	19 00 to 20 00
" Prime Mess.....	18 00 to 19 00
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	14 to 15
" American.....	18 to 19
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	11
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	24
" in Small Tubs.....	22 to 25
" Good, in large tubs, new.....	19 to 20
" Store Packed & over salted.....	none
Canadian Township.....	20
" Western.....	18 to 19
Cheese, Canadian.....	11½
" Antigonish.....	none

SALT.

Factory Filled.....	\$1.50
Fine Liverpool, bag, from store.....	25
Liverpool, 40 lb., ".....	1.50
Cadiz.....	"
Turks Island.....	1.25
Lisbon.....	"
Carrie W. I.....	1.40
Trapan.....	1.18

OLEAR HAVANA "CIGARS"

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

## A QUARREL.

She was certainly a restless little spirit, and indeed she hardly looked like more than a spirit. Nevertheless she was very perfectly made as to the flesh—a creature of rounded curves and contours, supple and lithe as a willow stem. Her cheek had a tint of red in it like that on the cheek of a sun-kissed pear; her little teeth flashed out of the small red lips and the brown face was an always surprising radiance; her dark hair had gold flecks in it; her eyes had the suffused and tender lustre that you see in some great star when melting into the mist of the horizon. She was in a dark blue yachting suit, and she had been running through the rigging like a cat to the horror of Madame Vandewater, although at that moment there happened to be no one on deck but some members of the crew, as the great yacht lay becalmed off Lurven Light in the early misty summer morning.

"Why, they are sailors themselves," she said, in response to Madame Vandewater's protest. "They can't possibly think any harm of running up the rattines."

"It is of no consequence to you what they think. It is not proper for you to do, and that should be sufficient, Teresa. If Theodore came out and saw you—"

"Do you suppose Theodore is never going to let me move in any other way than if I had a train of gold dragging on behind?"

"Theodore's ideals are very high."

"He told me I was his ideal," said the little wretch.

"I hope you will remain so. But, as Theodore's mother, and knowing him through and through, I must assure you that it would make a serious difference in his feelings if he saw his wife—"

"Climbing ropes like a monkey."

"Conducting herself not as—excuse me, I must say it—as the Vandewater ladies have been in the habit of doing. The idea, Teresa, of you speaking to those sailors—"

"As if they were human beings!" She was kneeling on the deck, with her arms across the elderly lady's knees, as Madame Vandewater reclined in her chair, and looked at the sea with an air as if she owned it.

"Mother mine," she said, with a wistful look—the elderly lady put a hand on her hair and smoothed it away from the lovely low white brow caressingly—"you can never make a fine lady of me. I shall always be what Theodore calls a child of nature. He had better find it out before it is too late, if it is going to disturb him by and-by."

"No, my dear. It is too late now! You had better make an effort toward the dignity he admires."

Before the other could reply a shadow fell over them—Theodore had come on deck. It was plain from the sudden cloud on that bright brow of his that he did not fancy the dramatic attitude of his young wife.

"Public devotions!" he said.

She had sprung to her feet with instinctive knowledge of his meaning, but only turned and hung on his arm with both her own, looking up in his face with her disarming smile. "Have you breakfasted?" she said. "Are you ready for your constitutional? Ah, yes,"—as he looked down on her from his height, smiling back—"you are like a mountain with the cloud sweeping off its brow—"

"When a sunbeam has touched it."

"Oh, I hope I shall always be your sunbeam!" she cried, as they paced along, and saw the sunshine just then penetrating the mist and opening a path of glory through the blue brightness of the sea.

"Do you doubt it?" he exclaimed fervently.

"There are a great many clouds in the sky," she said, wistfully.

"They shall not come between us," he answered her. And then she was dancing along at his side like a child, keeping up with his long steps. "My love," he said, "a chaperon of a yachting party skipping like a bird!"

"I am not the chaperon. Mrs. Vandewater is."

"You are Mrs. Vandewater. My mother is—"

"Is madame. I forgot. It is so trifling."

"Trifling! My darling, you forget your dignity, and the dignity of your name."

"But, Theodore, how should I look if I were dignified?"

"Charmingly."

"I should be absurd. I, a little hop-o'-my-thumb. You had better let me pass for an original, an eccentric. Besides, one of your steps is as long as three of mine, and I have to skip. Oh, there is Pollo! How did he contrive to escape? And your mother is so afraid of him!"

And without more ado she was running like a fawn after the little marmoset, to intercept him before he reached Madame Vandewater, who, with a look of horror on her face, was already gathering up her skirts. But with that, as if he knew his only chance for liberty lay aloft, the little beast caught a rope, and went swinging up like a spider; and there was Teresa after him.

"Teresa! Teresa! Let the boy go after him! Let Martin!" cried her husband.

"They couldn't catch him," she called back from her coigne of vantage.

"He would be afraid of them, and would jump into the sea. I am the only one to whom he will come."

And after a swift chase among the ropes, during whose progress Madame

Vandewater closed her eyes, Theodore stamped his foot with angry exclamations, and a couple of sailors sprang into the shrouds to help, she came down laughing and with her prize safe in her arms, to see a look of unspeakable disapproval and disgust on her husband's face, which chilled her blood; and striding towards her, he had snatched the little marmoset and thrown it somewhere—anywhere—he cared not where—but, as it happened, into the sea.

In the next moment Teresa had kicked off her low shoes, sprang upon the rail and dashed after it. Before he could follow her, in a breathless instant of terror, or any of the sailors had comprehended the matter, she she had regained her pet, and, an expert swimmer, had caught a hanging cable, and, having disposed of the marmoset inside her blouse, was climbing the rope hand over hand, till a great sailor had grasped her and handed her on to another, and she was on her feet again, dripping twenty little rivers over the snowy deck.

Nothing did she think of that. But with her clothes clinging and streaming, she flashed Theodore a flaming glance, and exclaiming, "You might have been a murderer!" swept past him to her cabin with quite dignity enough for once to satisfy his severest taste. Angry, startled, terrified, angry again, ashamed, amused, and, on the whole, boiling with indignation, Theodore plunged after her. But the door was locked. He shook it, but it remained locked. He heard a burst of sobs within—little cries of rage and pity and caressing over the marmoset, and sobs again.

"Open the door!" he exclaimed, in a voice like low thunder, for there were all the other ears to hear—"open the door, Teresa, or I will break it open!"

But she didn't open the door, and he didn't break it open. He waited a little while, and just as these sobs began to pierce his heart, the voices of Rouster and Miss Dessaye came to him.

"Another little tempest, I suppose," Miss Dessaye was saying. "What Theodore Vandewater must think when he finds himself in such a plight—"

"Is not pleasant thinking," said Rouster. "How did it come about, by the way?"

"Oh, I don't know. Some moment of madness probably. She was a country school teacher, or type-writer, or something of the sort, and he was bewitched; and here she is a thorn in his side."

"His proud, punctilious, aristocratic side."

"Poor Theo! I suppose there will be a public scandal, then, in the course of time."

"Not necessarily. Theodore has the pluck of the Vandewaters. He will bring little madame into training." The sobs had ceased. Perhaps little madame in her cabin heard the words too. "If he fails, he will put her out of his way and take himself to his own haunts in foreign parts."

"Well they certainly make the best of it. Do you think this fog is going to lift, or are we here for another tide?"

"It's very jolly here, don't you think?"

"What's all that commotion?" said Miss Poulson, joining them. "I couldn't imagine what on earth it was."

"Or in the sea," said Miss Dessaye, dryly.

"A splash, a smothered cry, another splash, voices, steps, slamming doors—I hurried out—and here you are calmly breakfasting."

"Some of Mrs. Vandewater's disturbances, I imagine," said Rouster. "That pastry's very good. Have some; the Vandewater chef is an institution. Jennings, to Miss Poulson."

"Thanks. She's a perfect little pickle—the Vandewater. A whole circus. Fancy—in the old Vandewater mansion—doing the honors. A bird—her own marmoset—as much the thing. Poor Theodore!" with a shrug of the shoulders and a lifting of fine eyebrows. "What makes everyone so late? This long roll on the anchor is painting everything green."

Was this the sort that Theodore wished her to be, like this girl who called her hostess a pickle and painted people green? But Miss Poulson was a professional beauty and twice a millionaire. Those tears of Teresa's were drying fast.

As for Theodore, he had gone out, and was listening to the sailing-master's prognostication concerning the weather. It did not look half so dark and threatening as his brow when Teresa came on deck again in fresh array of white flannel and scarlet-breast-knot, but with her long wet hair unbound and streaming to her knees, and half the party there to see. Theodore made, it seemed, but two steps before he was at her side.

"Go to your room at once, if you please," he said, in low but terrible tones, "and wait till you finish your toilet!"

"My toilet!" she said half bewildered.

"Till your hair is dry. You are not a child any longer."

She had committed a shocking indelicacy evidently in his view. Her great human eyes looked up at him an instant in a sort of terror before she turned at his touch upon her arm and disappeared.

"I say, this is hard on the little woman," murmured Rouster to Miss Dessaye.

"It's cruel," said Miss Poulson. And when Theodore came stalking back, if there were any combs and hair-pins about these young women they had been swiftly and deftly concealed, and their bright tresses lay in masses on their shoulders.

It did not work like a charm. Mr. Vandewater did not see in it any admiring imitation of a pretty hostess's fashion, but a merry mockery of a little country girl's ignorance, and was as indignant with Teresa as he felt

### PERFECT SATISFACTION.

GENTLEMEN,—I have found B. B. B. an excellent remedy, both as a blood purifier and general family medicine. I was for a long time troubled with sick headache and heart-ache, and tried a bottle, which gave me such perfect satisfaction that I have since then used it as our family medicine.

E. BAILEY, North Bay, Ont.

1892, "THE CREAM OF THE HAVANA CROP."

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



that, with this culmination of her long line of indiscretions, he ought to be. He took no notice of the bright dresses, but went back to the sailing-master; and presently a boat was lowered, and two sailors put off for shore to telegraph for a tug to take them up the coast to Vandewater Cove and the mansion-house.

'The skipper thinks there is no chance of a breeze, and we will take the rest of our pleasure on shore,' he said to his guests, when, two or three hours afterwards, the tug came panting alongside.

Teresa did not leave her room till the anchor chain rattled down in the deep shadow of Vandewater Cove. She was very white when she came among the rest, followed by her maid with the marmoset and other belongings, and so still that one would hardly have known her. Theodore gave her an anxious glance as she moved by him with a dignity born of a heart too heavy to feel its life in any limb. But he decided that if this was the result of his lesson, he had better give it time to work, and he handed her along the gangway to the little pier with the gravity of a Spanish don.

And so they were at home again. The great hall was full of figures coming and going in the last light that fell through the stained-glass dome. Madame Vandewater was welcoming one and another to the mansion, and Teresa, standing beside her, was going through some automatic motion, she knew not what. Someone had thrown open the grand piano, and Miss Dessaye and Jack Boleyn were swinging round the room in the new step, and then the musicians had come off the yacht, and had turned up, and Rouster had come and said something to her, and his arm was about her, and, all as if in a dream and with no volition, they were moving slowly to the measure, and then it came beating fast and faster, and they swept to its tune and time, whirled more and more wildly, and she was forgetting everything in the madness of the music, the waltz, in an abandon, a defiance—and suddenly a hand was laid upon her, arresting her, seizing her, and Rouster had surrendered her half staggeringly in the full sway of the motion to Theodore.

'No woman of this house has ever danced in this fashion,' he said in her ear as he retarded the movement, and with a long slow swing bore her down the hall and through the hunting-hall to the foot of the staircase, where he released her without a word. To the beholder what could be pleasanter than the sight of Mr. Vandewater taking the slow turn down the place with his little wife in his arms. But Teresa felt as if the bronze knight beyond had her in his grasp, chilling her heart and clasping her to death.

She stood there a moment, gathering her breath, her thoughts, her identity. Was it she herself? She had half a doubt of it. She looked up at the array of armor on the walls, the knight with his shield and spear and helmet, the broad-armorial bearings, the old banners, the swords, the rifles, the yataghans, the daggers. She remembered, over the fire-place in the study of her father, the old rector, two crossed swords that his two sons, her brothers, had borne in battle; they seemed to her worth the whole of this array. How sorry the dear old father would be for her! How much better if she had stayed with him! She looked back through the vista of halls at the brightly moving forms, for James was lighting the candles, and as spark after spark flashed up, the place put on all its splendors, the statues looking out from their niches, the great blossoming exotics, the long portraits, the heavy tapestries, the ancient carving, with those gay, glancing shapes, among them all no one so noble, so superb, as her husband in his lordly height and bearing, his colorless statuesque face, his waves of yellow hair, his blue eyes burning to-night like bale fires. She saw him standing there a moment pulling at his tawny moustache, and then he had given his arm to Virginia Izard, a creature as stately as himself, and was bending his head to listen to her low rippling laughter.

'I don't belong to them,' half sobbed Teresa. 'I had better be at home. I wonder—oh, I wonder, why it was all so right before he married me, and now all so wrong, so wrong!'

And she crept up to her room like a bird with a broken wing, and all the hunters on the tapestry which rose and fell along the wall seemed to aim their shafts at her as an intruder and interloper among the Vandewaters. And once within her room, a spacious silk-hung abode that had belonged to how many Vandewater brides, she thought that all the magnificence of the place was nothing beside one dear room of the little rectory, where her father sat conning his Sunday sermon.

And yet it was a noble pile, this mansion, where every generation had added some charm or some splendor, built of the great primeval timbers, and with an immense and curiously shingled roof, or mass of roofs at various altitudes about the great central stack of chimneys—a roof in which many a quaint room was hidden, and whose edge here ran down to screen a low balcony, and there was forty feet from the flags of the stone pavement that everywhere surrounded the house before the greensward and the flower beds and the sea-tossed elms began. At the very top of this room was a room that Teresa had chosen for her own most secret place, a private staircase leading there from her grander sleeping-room; and there she had arranged her little homely souvenirs from the rectory—the photographs of her lover in all his splendid guises, the desk on which she had written all her letters to Theodore, the boxes that held all his precious letters to her, and also those that she had written to him, which she had regained and put away here as treasured parts of the sweetness of life.

(To be Continued)

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At the first of the fever, my mother gave me Ayer's Pills, my doctor recommending them as being better than anything he could prepare. I continued taking these Pills, and so great was the benefit derived that during nearly thirty years I have had but one attack of my former trouble, which yielded readily to the same remedy."

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B B B CURES BAD BLOOD

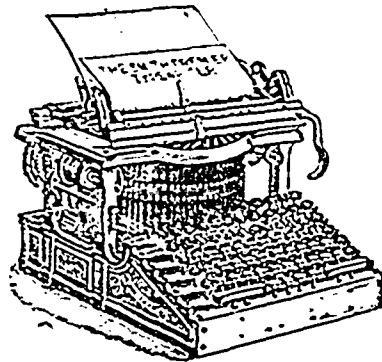
This complaint often arises from Dyspepsia as well as from Constipation, Hereditary Taint, etc. Good blood cannot be made by the Dyspeptic, and bad blood is a most prolific source of suffering, causing

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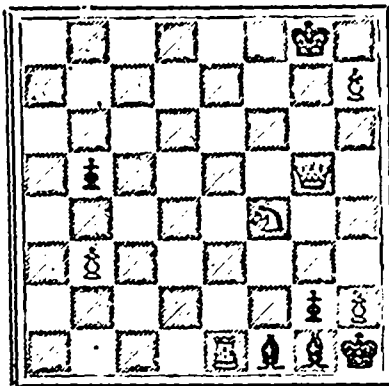
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**CHESS.**

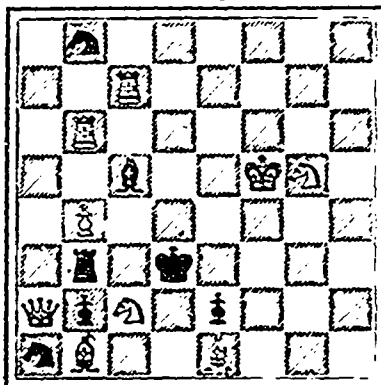
'SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 171.  
P-Q3 etc,  
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 172.  
R-K4 ch

PROBLEM 175.  
Black 5 pieces.



White 7 pieces.  
White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM 176.  
Black 7 pieces.



White 9 pieces.  
White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME 168.

Played while the English were awaiting the arrival of the Spanish Armada at Plymouth, from which place the gambit is named.

PLYMOUTH GAMBIT.

- |                    |              |
|--------------------|--------------|
| WHITE.             | BLACK.       |
| Sir Francis Drake. | Lord Howard. |
| 1 P-K4             | P-K4         |
| 2 B-B4             | B-B4         |
| 3 P-B4             | P x P        |
| 4 Kt-KB3           | P-KKt4       |
| 5 P-Q4             | B-Kt3        |
| 6 R-Bsq            | P-KR3        |
| 7 P-KR4            | P-KB3        |
| 8 P x P            | BP x P       |
| 9 Kt-K5            | Q-B3         |
| 10 Q-R5 ch         | K-Bsq        |
| 11 Kt-K16 ch       | K-Kt2        |
| 12 Kt x R          | K x Kt       |
| 13 Q-K8!!          | Q-Kt2        |
| 14 R-Rsq           | K-R2         |
| 15 B x Kt ch       | Q x B1       |
| 16 R x P ch        | K x R        |
| 17 Q x Q           | Kt-QB3       |
| 18 Kt-QB3          | B x P        |
| 19 Kt-Q5           | P-Q3         |
| 20 Kt x P!!        | P x Kt       |
| 21 B x P ch        | K-R4         |
| 22 Q-K15 mate.     |              |

COMMENTS.

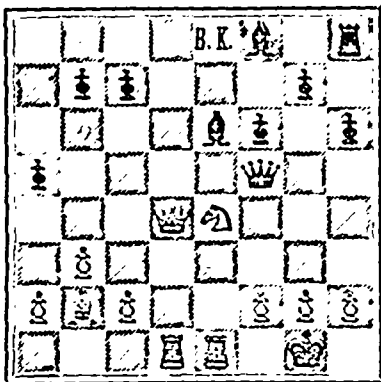
B. M. R. sends the following solution to the pawn problem.

- |          |         |
|----------|---------|
| WHITE    | BLACK   |
| 1 P-KKt3 | K-KRsq  |
| 2 K-KR6  | K-KKtsq |
| 3 P-KKt4 | K-KRsq  |
| 4 P-KKt5 | K-KKtsq |
| 5 P-KKt6 | P x P   |
- and draws.

As there were no solutions to the puzzle of commanding all the squares in fourteen moves, we will simply give white's play. Black's moves can easily be supplied. Q-Q6, KR-R8, B-QKt2 ch, Q-QR6, KB-KR3, QB-Q4, QKt-QB3, KKt-KB3, K-K2, K-Q3, KKt-Q2, QR-KKtsq, QKt checks, KB-K6 mate.

Another of Lloyd's gems.  
White-K at QB2; Q at KR8; Kt at KKtsq; B at QKt3; P's at QKt2, Q5, K6, KB2  
Black-K at KKt5; R at QKt5; P's at KKt3, KKt4, KB4, KB6, QB6.  
White mates in four.

END GAME.  
Black: Allies.



White: Mr. Pollock.  
White. Black.  
15 Q to Q7 ch!! B x Q  
16 Kt to Q6 dis. ch K to Q  
17 Kt to B7 ch K to B  
18 R to E8 ch! B x R  
19 R to Q8, mate!

**MINING.**

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

MINING OUTLOOK.—Although the mining outlook is bright mining news continues to come in slowly, and we have little new to report this week.

PERSONAL.—Mr. William Wirt Chipman, of New York, a well known mining expert, who had made one or two previous visits to the Province, visiting and inspecting the Withrow mine in South Uniacke and the Copeland mine at Country Harbor, was in the city last week in company with Mr. S. J. Flatow, a capitalist and mining investor from San Domingo and New York. They expressed themselves as well pleased with the gold mines they had inspected here, and as a result of their visit one or more gold mines will likely change hands. They left on their return to New York on Saturday last, but will return to the Province shortly.

RAWDON.—It is reported that a rich strike of gold has been made in the old Rawdon United mines.

MINERALS OF NOVA SCOTIA.—A neat pamphlet of 11 pages entitled "Minerals of Nova Scotia," by Doctor Gilpin, Inspector of Mines, has just been issued by the Mines Department. In an introduction the Doctor states "The following notes have been prepared to accompany the collection of Nova Scotia minerals prepared for the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago." The coal, gold, gypsum, antimony, barytes, manganese, copper, lead, iron and other minerals of the Province receive attention, and the amount of information contained in the small pamphlet is surprising. It will be in the hands of thousands at Chicago, and will do much to spread information of our mineral resources where the most good will result.

LABORATORY EXPERIMENTS ON GOLD ORES, BY F. H. MASON, F. C. S. U. S. A. LATE CHEMIST AND ASSAYER TO THE NEWBURY VAUTIN (PATENTS) GOLD EXTRACTION CO., LIMITED.

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The metallurgy of gold depends principally upon five facts, namely, its solubility in (1) potassium cyanide; (2) mercury; (3) molten lead; (4) its conversion into soluble gold chloride by the action of chloride gas in the presence of moisture, and lastly its concentration into a regular matte or spiege by fusion with suitable fluxes. In the examination of gold ores with a view to finding out the best method of treating them on a large scale, it is necessary if the ore is at all refractory to make a considerable number of experiments, and I propose detailing some which I carried out while acting as chemist and assayer to the Newbury Vautin (Patents) Gold Extraction Company, Limited. Experiments on gold ores require the greatest possible care and accuracy, and difficulties will arise from time to time which nothing but a sound knowledge of chemistry and metallurgy will enable the operator to overcome. Too much stress cannot be laid on getting a fair sample and accurate assay of the ore to start with, and I have always found that more satisfactory results are obtained by assaying the tailings of each experiment as well as finding out the quantity of gold extracted by them.

CHAPTER II.

Sampling, Assaying, Concentration, Filtration.

Sampling.—It is essential that a fair average sample of the ore be taken for preliminary treatment, which necessitates a considerable amount of care and patience.

For the case of samples taken direct from the rock breaker, the best results are obtained by placing a box capable of holding about four pounds of ore under the rock breaker at regular intervals, say three or four times an hour, then lay the whole twelve or twenty four hours samplings, as the case may be, on a cleanly swept floor, first thoroughly mix together, then spread to a uniform thickness in a square 12 ft. by 12 ft.; from the opposite sides of this square stretch across strings to divide it into 144 squares of 1 sq ft. each, and from each of these small squares take one pound of ore. The 144 thus obtained are ground and passed through a sieve having about ten meshes to the running inch, then well mix together to make into a square, six feet by six feet. Strings are stretched across a foot apart as before; and from each of the thirty-six squares, one pound of ore is taken. This is crushed and passed through a sieve having forty meshes to the running inch. These then by six pounds are again thoroughly well mixed and laid out in the shape of a square, the sides of which are three feet long. Strings are stretched across as before, dividing the square into nine equal parts, from each of which a pound and a half of ore is taken, and this when thoroughly mixed together forms the sample. In the event of bags of ore being sent for experimental purposes, they are all turned out on the sampling floor, thoroughly mixed together and sampled in exactly the same way.

Before making any experiments it is necessary to know the exact amount of gold and silver in the ore; for this purpose two assays are made which should almost exactly agree with each other. If they do not two or three more must be made, and from those most nearly agreeing with each other a mean is taken. It is necessary that those assays should be quite accurate, because upon them the value of the results of the experiments to be made are based.



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Yours truly,  
E. B. GREEN,  
City Road, St. John.

**FOR RHEUMATISM.**

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

**Assaying.**—It is best to first estimate the amount of moisture in the ore, and then make an assay on the dried samples, from which that on a damp sample may be calculated if desired.

**Estimation of Moisture.**—Take two watch glasses to a pair of clips and weigh them, then weigh out 100 grains of ore, place in one of the watch glasses and put the other on the top, but not fitting exactly over it and put the clip on, heat in a water oven for about an hour, then weigh, replace in the oven and heat for another half hour and weigh again; if the second weight is less than the first it must be heated for half an hour longer and, if necessary, again until the weight is constant. The loss of weight through heating gives the amount of water per cent. contained in the ore.

**Estimation of Gold and Silver.**—Take a little over a pound from the sample, dry it thoroughly by placing it in a warm place spread out in a dish, weigh out a pound of the dried ore, crush it and pass through a sieve having 80 meshes to the running inch, in order to get a fair sample the whole of the pound must be passed through the sieve, (in the event of there being any metallics which are too malleable to be crushed fine enough to pass through the meshes, they must be collected, wrapped in a piece of assay lead, assayed, and the result reduced to per cent. and added to the final result of the assay). The quantity and nature of the various fluxes must necessarily vary with different ores, no rule can be laid down, but it must be left to the experience of the assayer.

The following is a good mixture of fluxes for a quartzose ore comparatively free from metallic sulphides.

Ore.....	1000 grains
Soda Ash.....	1500 grains
Borax.....	300 grains
Red Lead.....	800 grains
Charcoal.....	40 grains

In ores containing metallic oxides which will flux silica, the soda ash may be reduced and the borax increased.

Hematite, which is frequently found in gold ores, must be reduced by the addition of extra carbon to, form ferrous silicate or gold will be often, in fact almost invariably, be lost in the slag.

In ores containing sulphides a larger proportion of red lead and soda ash is needed; also hematite or slick iron, while the quantity of carbon must be reduced. If sulphides are present in very large proportions nitro may be added and no charcoal used, but it is generally better to roast the ore before fusion and then to treat it as a highly oxidized ore. The same crucible should be used for both roasting and fusion. The roasting operation should be carried on with the crucible very high up in the furnace, commencing with a low heat, which should be gradually increased.

The fluxes, red lead and carbon should be thoroughly mixed with the ore before attempting fusion. A good method of doing this is to rub them up together in a mortar.

The heat for the fusion should not be too high at first but gradually increased towards the end of the operation. The completion of the operation is indicated by the cessation of bubbling.

When the mass is perfectly tranquil the crucible is taken out of the furnace and the contents poured into an iron mould. The slag should have about the consistency of treacle if proper fluxes have been used, and when cold the button of lead should be easily detached from the slag by a sharp blow with a hammer.

It is advisable after pouring not to remove the mould until the slag is quite set, for fear of disturbing the button of lead and splashing it into the slag, thereby causing trouble in separating it from the same.

After detaching the lead the slag must be broken up in a mortar, (care being taken that none is lost) and fused once more, this time with 300 grains of red lead and 15 grains of charcoal, the object being to clean the slag from any prills of auriferous lead which may be left in it.

**Cupellation of the Auriferous Lead.**—The lead which has been used in the fusion as an agent in which to collect the gold, must now be got rid of by cupellation. This operation consists of oxidizing the lead at a temperature above the melting point of litharge, by which the molten lead oxide, which is a solvent for other metallic oxides, runs into the porous cupel (made of bone ash) carrying with it the other metallic oxides and leaving the gold and silver on the cupel in a pure state.

The button of lead is thoroughly cleansed by first hammering and then rubbing with a tooth brush (the author has obtained good results by black leading the buttons, the carbon stops the lead from oxidizing too rapidly at first and then prevents the freezing of the buttons) and placed on a cupel which has been previously heated in a muffle for from ten to twelve minutes.

The door of the muffle must be closed until cupellation begins, which is easily seen by the appearance of bright, greasy looking globules of molten litharge flowing over the surface of the button, and running down into the cupel.

This is to be continued until the whole of the lead has oxidized and flowed into the cupel when the bead of gold and silver will brighten.

If much silver is present the muffle must be cooled down gradually before the cupel is taken out, so as to prevent spitting, caused by the silver taking up oxygen and evolving it with violence, or rapidly cooling. If there is not more than 75 per cent. of silver present the cupel may be removed at once, the bead thus obtained is weighed and this weight represents approximately the weight of gold and silver in the quantity of ore taken.

The button of lead obtained from cleaning the slag is cupelled in exactly the same way, the weight of the bead of gold and silver (which if the first fusion was performed properly should be almost nil) added to the other. To obtain the accurate amount of gold and silver, it is necessary to cupel the button of lead with a "check piece;" this subject will be dealt with after "Parting."

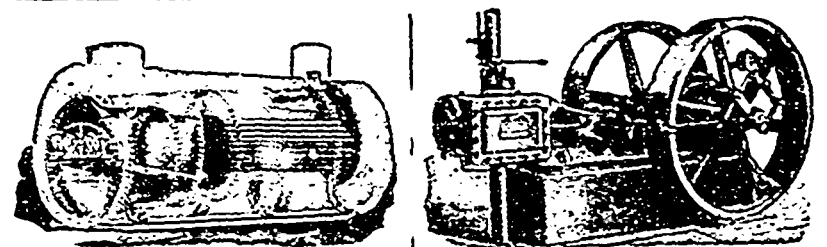
**Parting.**—The bead of metal obtained from cupellation has now to be parted, that is, the gold is to be separated from the silver. It is necessary that the bead should contain at least two and a half times as much silver as gold, or the nitric acid will not dissolve out the whole of the silver and thus the percentage of gold would be rendered too high. If there is not sufficient silver in the ore the bead must be wrapped up in a little pure lead, together with sufficient pure silver to make the proportion of that metal at least two and a half times that of the gold and must be cupelled. The lead to be parted is first flattened by being hammered with a hammer (having a well-polished face) on a clean steel anvil; but this makes the metal hard, in which state it is less easily attacked by the nitric acid, a difficulty which is overcome by heating the alloy to redness. After annealing, the alloy is boiled in dilute nitric acid (1 part of acid to three of distilled water) for about twenty minutes, then the acid is poured off, care being taken to loose none of the gold in the event of its having broken up in the boiling, afterwards the gold is boiled for twenty minutes in concentrated nitric acid. This acid is then poured off and the gold well washed by filling up the test tube with distilled water and pouring it off several times.

In order to transfer the gold from the test tube to the annealing cup, the test tube is now filled with water, the annealing cup inverted over it, and the whole turned upside down and lowered into a basin of water, so as to completely cover the annealing pot. Next in order to remove the annealing pot without disturbing the gold, convey the tube laterally with its mouth under water and lift the annealing pot out of the basin; pour away the water in the annealing pot, care being taken that no gold is poured away at the same time, and place the cup in a warm place to gently drive off the remaining water; when perfectly dry it is put into a muffle at a bright red heat for about five minutes, taken out, and when cool weighed. The gold should be a bright orange color; if platinum or any of the rare metals are present, or if silver is left in through want of care in parting, it will be indicated by giving the gold a yellow colour.

The weight of the gold thus obtained does not necessarily represent the actual amount of gold and silver in the ore taken, a small amount sometimes runs into the cupel, while sometimes a small amount of silver or copper may be left in the gold corret after boiling with nitric acid: to reduce this source of error to a minimum, it is necessary to make another fusion, and the resulting buttons of lead is cupelled, as before, and side by side with it is cupelled a "check piece." This consists of a piece of pure assay gold, weighing approximately the same as the gold in the quantity of ore taken, which is known by the first fusion, a piece of silver approximately the same weight as the silver found in the first fusion, and if the ore contains copper (which is indicated by the dark olive green colour it gives to the cupel) a small piece of pure copper is added. These are wrapped in a piece of lead foil having the same weight as the lead obtained from the fusion. The beads of alloy, which are obtained from the cupellation, are parted at the same time and with the same strength of acid. From the loss or gain of the weight of the gold in the "check piece" which has taken place, the loss or gain of the weight of the gold which may be assumed to have taken place during the cupellation of the lead button and subsequent parting may be calculated.

The weight of gold thus given on the quantity of ore taken is reduced to per cent. and may then be calculated to "oz," "dwts.," and "grains," per ton of ore.

(To be Continued.)



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**MINING.**

**MODIFICATION OF WORKING COAL, LATELY INTRODUCED IN NOVA SCOTIA.**

*From the Canadian Mining Review.*

[Being a series of papers contributed to the *Transactions* of the Mining Society of Nova Scotia.]

[4] **GOWRIE COLLIERY, CAPE BRETON.**

*By Mr. Charles Archibald, Cow Bay, C. B.*

In responding to the request of the Council to read a brief paper on the system of working coal at the Gowrie mines, I do so feeling that it will not contain anything new or interesting to my mining friends. The intention I understand is to get opinions at this meeting on the longwall system of working. The pillar and room system has been universally adopted at the coal mines in Cape Breton, until the Gardener mine very recently changed from that system to longwall.

The MacAulay seam worked at the Gowrie mines varies in height from 4 ft. 8 in. to 5 ft. 6 in., but the usual or mean height is 5 ft. It has always been worked on the "pillar and room system." For many years the rooms were driven six yards wide and the pillars from five to seven according to circumstances.

The coal dips at an angle of 8½° clear, the crop flattening as is usual towards the basin, and for the past ten years the dip has averaged about six degrees. The method of working is as follows: Two levels, the upper or main, and the lower or water level, are driven nearly on the end of the coal with a ten yard pillar of coal between, and the rooms are turned up the hill or to the pit from the main level. The coal dips to the northward, and while the levels are about seventy degrees west of north, and correspondingly seventy degrees east of south, the rooms are all driven south. The upper level is driven ten feet wide, the roof being good and safe to allow this width, and spare roads can be laid down without the expense of widening; the lower or water level, is about eight feet in width. Cross-cuts are made usually one chain apart, and slant roads take the place of cross-cuts where required.

No powder is used except on the levels and cross-cuts; the coal is undercut or holed about three feet, or a pick-handle, sheared on one side of the room and brought down by steel wedges. The nature of the coal of course favors the wedging system, as there is a perfect parting at the roof, and a roof coal varying from four inches to eight inches which is separated and stowed in the roof.

For many years the rooms were driven narrow, or the ordinary width of six yards; the roadway was laid up the centre of the place and the roof coal, and when the coal was riddled the slack was stowed on each side of the roadway against the pillars. The expense and inconvenience of clearing the pillars to remove them was one of the causes that induced the change of working, and about twenty years ago the plan of driving the rooms ten yards wide and leaving the pillars the old width was adopted and has continued successfully ever since. By this plan the roadways instead of running up the middle of the room, were laid about three feet from the side of the pillars; the centre of the room was well timbered, and the roof coal and any refuse was thrown or stored in the centre of the place, thus leaving the face of the pillars clean. The pillars were removed to great advantage and with comparatively little expense; the rooms were driven to a counter level, and after leaving a pillar sufficiently strong to protect the roadway or counter level, the pillars were brought back; the rails being taken up on the retreat and the top allowed to come in. Besides the advantage gained by cheapening and facilitating the withdrawal of the pillars, the wide room, or, as it might be termed, the semi longwall system, enabled the getting of more coal by the same number of men than if they worked in narrow rooms. Another felt advantage was that a larger percentage of coal was drawn for the same amount of narrow work before the removal of pillars. By narrow work I mean levels and cross-cuts, as for example roughly, the rooms being ten yards wide and the pillars six, we got ten-sixths or one and two-thirds as against one, or two-thirds more. The removing of such a large percentage by rooms may not appear to some a pecuniary advantage, as miners are generally paid a less rate per ton for removing pillars, but my experience in working the MacAulay seam has proved that the wide room system beside other advantages has been a pecuniary success.

I am well aware that the working of wide rooms successfully depends upon the height of the seam, and more particularly on the nature of the roof, and in a mine where close timbering was required, it would not pay, and in many cases would be impracticable.

The roads laid up each side of the room are kept about three feet from the pillar; the space allowed for the roadway is about six feet from the side of the pillar; a row of props, five inches or more in the small end, are set under cap pieces and extend from roadway to roadway. Usually only four or five are used in each row, placed about four to five feet apart. These rows or props are put about every five feet. If necessary, of course more timber is used.

In breaking off rooms, they are started narrow from the level pillar, six yards, and gradually widened until it reaches ten yards; the widening is done on one side, thus leaving one straight side from the level to face. When the rooms are started two roads, one alongside of each pillar, are used, but when the room is advanced some distance, to economise in the use of rails, a sweep is put in and at that point there is only a single road to the level.

The coal is filled into boxes, containing from twenty-five hundred to thirty-five hundred pounds each, and the difference depends upon how the miner fills and heaps his tubs.

A MONTREAL MIRACLE.

FACTS PROVED TO BE STRANGER THAN FICTION.

*The Remarkable Cure of a Long-Time Sufferer—Rheumatism of Ten Years' Standing Permanently Cured—A Story Full of Interest to all Other Sufferers.*

Sunday Morning News, Montreal.

Impressed with the persistency with which the most astonishing accounts of cures effected through the agency of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in almost all the newspapers of Canada and the United States, a reporter for The Sunday Morning News, to satisfy himself generally of the genuineness of these cures, determined to investigate a case for himself, which had recently been brought to his notice, where the cure was claimed to be due entirely to the efficacy of this medicine. Aware that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had been tried in the case of a gentleman residing at 709 Sherbrooke street, in the City of Montreal, who had for years been afflicted periodically with rheumatism, the reporter set out on a journey of enquiry to ascertain what the result had been. Arriving at the home of Mr. Granville, the gentleman referred to, he found him apparently enjoying perfect health.

"You don't look as though you had been suffering a great deal lately, Mr. Granville, said the reporter, accepting the invitation of his host to be seated.

"Well, no, you would scarcely suppose from my present appearance and activity that I had just recovered from a most acute attack of chronic rheumatism, which kept me in bed for over two weeks. You see," continued Mr Granville, "I am an habitual sufferer from rheumatism, or at least I have been for ten years past, and although I have tried almost every remedy it has only been since recently that I have found anything to do me good. It is now about ten years since I first became afflicted with this painful disease, and when it began to come on, having never experienced it before, I was at a complete loss to understand what it was. It was in Chicago that I had my first attack, and I remember the circumstances very well. While on the street I was suddenly seized with a violent pain in my left knee, which continued to grow worse until I could walk no longer, and was compelled to call a cab and be driven home. Once there I took to my bed and did not leave it for ten days, being totally unable to move my leg without experiencing the most excruciating pain, which nothing I could get seemed to relieve."

"Did you not have a doctor?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, yes; but he didn't seem to do me much good. He wrapped the limb in flannels and gave me some decoction of salicylic acid to swallow. But it was of no avail. Each year as winter passes into spring I have been seized with this painful disease and laid out for some weeks, nor have I been able until lately to obtain anything which would even help me a little. You would not believe it if I were to recount the various patent medicines which I have taken both externally and internally during all that time in an endeavor to obtain relief. I must have tried a hundred so-called cures, and never experienced any beneficial

results until I came across Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I must frankly confess that at the outset I had no great faith in the pills. I had tried so many medicines, all to no purpose, but I was willing to give them a trial anyway, so I sent out to the drug store on the corner and got a supply. I followed the directions carefully and soon experienced relief, and before I had been taking the Pink Pills long I was able to get out of bed, and although I was still a little stiff the pain had almost completely disappeared. I am still taking the pills, and shall keep on taking them for some time, and furthermore I don't intend to be without them in future."

"Then you ascribe your relief entirely to the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills," suggested the reporter.

"I most certainly do, and Mr. Curtis the druggist on Bleury street will verify what I have said."

The reporter next visited Mr. H. H. Curtis, the druggist referred to, whose place of business is at 291 Bleury street, and interrogated him with reference to the case. Mr. Curtis stated that he knew of Mr. Granville's ailment and that he had suffered for years, and he had no doubt Pink Pills did all Mr. Granville said. He further said that Pink Pills had a very large sale, and gave universal satisfaction. The reporter then withdrew, quite satisfied with the result of his investigation.

The Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., a firm of unquestioned reliability. Pink Pills are not looked upon as a patent medicine but rather as a prescription. An analysis of their properties show that these pills are an unfailing specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood, or from an impairment of the nervous system, such as loss of appetite, depression of spirits, anæmia, chlorosis or green sickness, general muscular weakness, dizziness, loss of memory, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, sciatica, rheumatism, St. Vitas' dance, the after effects of la grippe, all diseases depending upon a vitiated condition of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, correcting irregularities, suppressions, and all forms of female weakness, building anew the blood and restoring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature. These pills are not a purgative medicine. They contain only life-giving properties, and nothing that could injure the most delicate system. They act directly on the blood, supplying its life giving qualities, by assisting it to absorb oxygen, that great supporter of all organic life. In this way, the blood becoming 'built up,' and being supplied with its lacking constituents, becomes rich and red, nourishes the various organs, stimulating them to activity in the performance of their functions and thus eliminate disease from the system.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, (printed in red ink). Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this

form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. The public are also cautioned against all other so-called blood-builders and nerve tonics, put up in similar form intended to deceive. They are all imitations, whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. The price at which these pills are sold comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

draughts-checkers

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

THE CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

The following correspondence is self-explanatory.

Mr FORSYTH, Halifax—DEAR SIR:—I have been informed that you have issued a challenge to play a match at draughts. I have not seen your challenge, and I do not know the nature of it. I will state that I will be happy to meet you at Toronto in August 1893 to contest a match of thirty games unrestricted, wins and draws to count, for the championship of Canada and a trophy to be presented by the Toronto Draughts Club—neither of us to engage any professional player as coacher, either to play on his own ability, and no money stake to be connected with the match. The gate receipts to be donated to some charitable institution. I have taken this stand in defence of our game as I deem it the proper spirit in which the game may be contested. Hoping this will meet your approval remain, yours very respectfully, ED. KELLY, Draughts champion of Canada, 45 1/2 Main Street, Winnipeg.

To this Mr. Forsyth replied as follows under date of May 25:—

DEAR SIR:—I received yours of the 19 yesterday. In reply I would say that in contesting for championships it is usual to do so for a money stake, and that no one can lay claim to championship honors unless he is prepared to defend the position in the usual way. I am willing to play you a match at checkers in Winnipeg, Toronto or Halifax, for \$200 a side, 30 games, wins and draws to count. I will give you \$60 expenses if you come to Halifax, or will take \$60 and go to Winnipeg, or will go as far as Toronto, neither to be allowed expenses. If the Toronto players wish to add a trophy well and good, and may the best man win it! An immediate reply will oblige yours very truly WILLIAM FORSYTH.

Since the last letter was sent Mr. Forsyth has been by the Toronto Empire that the Draughts Club of that city is trying to arrange a checker tournament, when they hope to gather in their rooms most if not all the best players of the Dominion, and perhaps some visiting players from across the line, and intends to offer a valuable trophy to accompany the title of Champion of Canada. A title won under such circumstances and auspices

would carry a certain official weight that it would not otherwise have. Mr. Forsyth will not decide finally on his course until he learns the details of the proposed meeting.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 332.—The position was:—black man 7, kings 11, 20; white men 12, 28, king 1; white to play and draw.

1 6 16—20 20—16 16—23  
20—16 24 10 12 8 8 3  
28 24 drawn.

The only correct solution to the above received was from Oliver McGill, Yarmouth.

GAME 217—"SINGLE CORNER."

Played recently between Messrs. W. Forsyth (black) and B. A. Fielding (white)—the former playing blindfold.

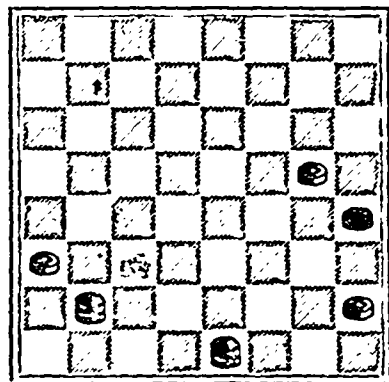
11—15	13—22	30—25	26—17
22 18	26 10	31 26	21 5
15—22	7—14	2—7	white
25 18	32 27	* 3 8	wins.
9—13	3—7	25—30	
29 25	30 26	8 12	
12—16	7—10	30—25	
25 22	26 22	12 16	
16—20	12—16	25—30	
24 19	19 3	16 19	
5—9	10—26	7—11	
18 15	27 23	26 22	
8—12	26—30	30—26	
23 18	18 15	19 15	
4—8	6—10	a-10—19	
27 23	15 6	23 7	
10—14	1—10	14—23	
22 17	22 18	7 2	

a Playing blindfold this position proved too complicated for black and, in the words of Anderson fifty years ago, he "made a very inadvertent move" here which cost him the game. Had he been playing with sight, the error would have been easily avoided, as 26—19 would have drawn readily.

\* At this point had Mr. Fielding played 18 15, 10—19, 3 17, 9—13, 23 16, 13—31 it would have evolved the following position, which we present as

PROBLEM 334.

Black man 20, kings 25, 31.



White men 16, 21, 28. White to play. What result?

Have you tried the

**'Cable Extra'**

CIGAR?



## CITY CHIMES.

**WEDDING GIFT.**—The proposal made by the Countess Derby that the women of Canada unite in making an appropriate wedding gift to the Princess May has been pretty fully discussed. In many places meetings have been held for the purpose of ascertaining public opinion on the subject, and in every instance, so far as I have heard, the idea has been adopted. However, the suggestion that a sleigh with robes, etc., be the gift selected has not met with general approval. At the meeting called in Halifax last week a large number of ladies were present, and it was unanimously resolved that, while the meeting cordially approved of the proposal to present a wedding gift to His Royal Highness the Duke of York and his fair bride, it could not endorse the suggestion that such present should consist of a sleigh and fur robes, and would greatly prefer that the gift from the women of Canada should take some form of a more useful and ornamental character, such as a cabinet or piece of plate of the Canadian woods or precious metals, and more indicative of the resources and industries of the Dominion. The opinion of our Halifax ladies as to the character of the present is certain to be universally shared, since the desire is to have the resources of the Dominion illustrated rather than the manufacturing skill of Canadian carriage builders advertised. It will not be by any means a difficult task to have designed from the abundant resources of the Dominion a souvenir at once appropriate, ornamental and useful, which shall convey to its Royal recipients the hearty goodwill and kind wishes of the women of Canada. It is the opinion of many that the gift should be purchased with a Government allowance, and not by individual subscriptions, since but a comparatively small number of the women of Canada will be represented, but as a large number of Canadian ladies are in sympathy with the movement and no large subscriptions are asked for, it appears to be a graceful act which will no doubt be largely appreciated by the royal young prince and his princess. Mrs. Daly is president of the Halifax committee, Mrs. J. C. Mackintosh, treasurer, and Mrs. Townshend and Mrs. Tobin, secretaries. Halifax will probably in this as in other matters do its part well.

**THE LYCEUM.**—This theatre has been largely patronized this week, and the Boston Comedy Company has succeeded in delighting its large audiences. Several good plays have been well put on with suitable scenery. To-morrow evening's performance closes Price Webber's successful three weeks' engagement at the Lyceum. He opens at Truro on Monday.

Boys and girls from Maine remember Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. Now don't deny it.

**AT THE ACADEMY.**—There was war among the members of the Josie Mills' Dramatic Company on Friday evening of last week, which wholly upset their engagement at Halifax. This has left a blank in theatrical engagements for patrons of the Academy until the 19th of this month, when it is expected that the Gilbert Opera Company will open for a short season. I say "expected" advisedly, since Manager Clarke has been the victim of disappointment after disappointment this spring, and experience has taught Academy goes to anticipate with caution. However, it is to be hoped some good operas will be put on by the company, which has won favorable opinions wherever it has given performances.

**THE CITY STREETS.**—"You make clean streets impossible: When you drop a bit of paper in the street; when you throw a newspaper in the street; when you drop fruit peel on the pavement; when you sweep rubbish from the store, home, or sidewalk into the street." The above item has been going the rounds of the press until the citizens of every town in the Province must now have become well aware how they make clean streets impossible. During the past few years Halifax streets have been greatly improved, and a large amount of money has come out of the ratepayers' pockets to foot the bills for concrete pavements, granite curbs, etc., etc. This improvement was much needed and has been highly appreciated by the majority of our citizens, but withal Halifax streets are yet in a very unsatisfactory condition. They are exceedingly dirty. Let a strong wind blow, and scraps of paper, sometimes very large scraps, and a dozen other varieties of rubbish mingle freely with the dust, which at times in spite of the service of the watering carts fills the air, and makes life on our city streets almost unbearable. Banana skins, orange peel and like debris may be found on almost every block, awaiting the foot of the unwary, and oftentimes causing a serious catastrophe. What is to be done? It seems inconsistent indeed to make complaint and yet have no remedy to suggest. First, then, if one and all of our citizens, particularly those of us who suffer most from the annoyance incident to the state of our streets of which we complain, would make it a rule to practice what we preach, and to refrain from carelessly throwing the envelopes off our letters, the empty candy bags, the peeling from fruit, and other articles of which we have no use, on the streets as we pass along, and if shopkeepers, and housekeepers too, would burn their sweepings instead of brushing them to the gutter the change would quickly be noticeable. Second, if some bright genius, and we have several in our old city, would put his wits to work and invent some kind of a receptacle, ornamental as well as useful, to be placed at convenient places, into which passers by might drop the good-for-nothing things that at present litter sidewalks and roadways, the time would not be long until Halifaxians would cease to grumble about, and strangers in our midst would find no fault with the condition of our streets. Of course it is not an easy matter to force people to take a pride in the cleanliness of the public highway, but as Halifaxians love their city, its beauty and attractiveness should be a source of delight.

For a general family cathartic we confidently recommend Hood's Pills.

## JUNE.

A dewy kiss of fragrant lips  
Upon the budding roses' tips;

A shower of sunshine falling slow  
Upon the lily's breast of snow;

A touch of languor on the air,  
A living poem everywhere;

A song of birds in sweet attune  
With earth and sky—and this is June.

W. J. Lampton in June Godey's.

**THE WEATHER.**—The hot wave has not yet struck Halifax, but we have been favored with bright, sunshiny days this week, and the air is full of indications of the glad summer time. In another week or so the trees will be fully leaved out, and the gardens will begin to look quite interesting.

**FOUND** the reason for the great popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla—simply this: Hood's CURER. Be sure to get Hood's.

**PRICES AT CHICAGO NOT UNREASONABLE.**—"Faith Fenton," editor of the Woman's department of the Toronto *Empire*, is now visiting Chicago. In her letters to her large circle of "paper friends," she gives for the benefit of those with but moderate means some valuable information in re lodging and board at the great city of the Fair. She says—"After ten days' experience I am convinced that the reports that have gone abroad concerning extortionate charges levied upon visitors have been much exaggerated, and it is hardly fair that such reports should remain unrefuted." And further on she writes—"It is such a surprise to me that I may get a fairly good breakfast and tea in almost any restaurant for a quarter of a dollar, and a nice dinner for double that amount. I do not try the glittering big places, but the quiet ones, and they are very numerous. So that I can honestly say thus far that living is not any more expensive than it is under the same circumstances in Toronto. Only remember that I am writing in May, and that July may have a different story to tell." As Faith Fenton's word can be absolutely depended upon this account of the real state of affairs may cause those Halifaxians who in May, '92, had every intention of going to Chicago "next summer," but who now that the long-looked for time has arrived, have decided that they must be content to miss the greatest show on earth, to reconsider the matter. As to admission fees, it would seem that the story which was recently circulated, to the effect that dollars upon dollars must be paid out before the Fair could be seen to advantage, was but a base libel. A Chicago correspondent of the New York *Sun* says: "The wonders of every avenue of industry and the treasures of every form of art from all over the world are all to be seen for a half dollar paid at the outside gates. The things that cost extra are very closely like the sideshows of the circuses and the dime museum exhibits of the Bowery." Having during the past three months read and heard continually of the absurd rates that are being charged by Chicago hotel, restaurant and lodging house keepers, and of the exorbitant admission fees, a large number of intending visitors to the Fair have been literally frightened out of their original purpose. No doubt the jealousy of a few cities of the union together with the Americans' inherited and acquired fondness of hyperbole have been at the root of the exaggerated accounts that have filled our papers and kept a large number of people away from the World's Fair.


There's a Bridge of Sighs at Venice,  
At Montreal a Bridge of Size;  
But Puttner's Emulsion is the Bridge of Health  
Which all sick men should prize.

**THE ORPHEUS.**—The closing concert of the Orpheus series, held on Wednesday evening, was very enjoyable to the music lovers among the large audience. Although there are probably a few who attend the Orpheus entertainments regularly who are really not at all musical, but who consider it the proper thing to be a patron of the Club, yet the larger number of the regular attendants thoroughly appreciate the efforts put forth by this organization of musicians to charm the ear and cater to the musical taste of the Halifax public. On Wednesday evening the programme was well arranged and exceedingly well performed; Club, auxiliary, orchestra and the soloists one and all acquitting themselves most creditably, and receiving hearty applause from a delighted audience. It is proposed to give fewer concerts next season, and charge a smaller subscription fee than usual. Four concerts for \$7.00, instead of six for \$10.00, will be quite a change, but one which it is thought will meet with general favor. The Club has been indeed ambitious in the season just closed, and has attained a measure of success which must be most gratifying to its members and leader, as well as to the subscribers. To the Orpheus Club, with its auxiliary and orchestra, Halifaxians owe an inestimable debt, since it has given us many opportunities to hear good music, which, when taken advantage of, could not fail to educate and elevate the musical taste of our people. That the success of the Club in the past is but a forerunner of future glories is undoubted. CHIPS.

"Heals all cuts, burns and bruises like magic." That's Johnson's Anodyne Liniment surely.

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OF THE GREAT  
SHILOH'S  
CURE.

COUGH CURE  
75¢ 50¢ 25¢



**\$3 a Day Sure.**

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

Address A. W. KNOWLES, Windsor, Ontario.

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