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A Maritime Provincial Journal,

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HALIFAX, N. S., MAY 20, 1892.

VOL. 9
No. 21

CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL NOTES	3, 4
CONTRIBUTED.	
Poetry—A Souvenir	8
Omnium Gatherum	8, 9
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Chit-Chat and Chuckles	5
Parliamentary	6
News of the Week	6, 7
Book Gossip	9
Industrial Notes	9
Commercial	10, 11
Market Quotations	11
Serial—My Friend's Story	12, 13
Chess	16
Mining	14, 15, 16
Draughts—Checkers	17
City Chimes	18

THE CRITIC,

Published every Friday, at 161 Hollis Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia
BY
CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

Subscription \$1.50 per annum in advance. Single copies 5 cents
SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

Remittances should be made to A. M. FRASER, BUSINESS MANAGER.

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A very remarkable calamity has occurred near Pesh. An immense waterspout burst in the neighborhood of the large collieries of Fuenksircher, inundating the country and filling the mines. The colliers had almost no chance of escape, as the rise of the water was extremely rapid. It is thought that the loss of life will be very great.

The promoters of the Halifax Ladies' College are to be congratulated on their latest success. Hereafter the graduates of that excellent school will be admitted to the Dalhousie Arts course without a special examination. The affiliation of the Ladies' College with the older institution is a true sign of these progressive times, and we trust that many young ladies now at the school will take the full advantage of this privilege.

Four hundred Mahomedan gypsies in Servia were recently baptized into the Greek Church. It was a gala day for the gypsies, who were attired in their gayest garb, and who were not too deeply impressed by the baptismal ceremony to defer their dance on the church green. One tribe after another has embraced the "Orthodox Faith," tempted perhaps, not a little, by the wealthy Servian christians, who give costly presents to the converts on such occasions.

Another thwarted dynamite plot is reported from Buda Pesth. The explosion occurred in Andressy St., a fashionable thoroughfare. Eight bombs had been placed on the rails on which the electric cars were running, but fortunately seven of them became displaced, and the shock occasioned by the bursting of one, while severe enough to injure the passengers and to wreck the car, was followed by no loss of life. The police have no clue by which they may seek the cowardly would-be murderers.

Naturalists of Nova Scotia, attention! Prof. Byron D. Halisted, of the New York Agricultural Extension Station, respectfully requests that the worst weeds from all parts of America be sent him for his exhibit at the World's Columbian Exhibition. Here we have an opportunity to at once benefit science and to dispose of some of the troublesome tenants of our fields. The stately burdock, the insidious notch grass, the brilliant fir-weed and even the downy stocked mullen should be cheerfully offered up at the altar of science.

The cowardly administration of Paris is now offered assistance. A number of men, calling themselves by the romantic name of The Vendetta, or in plain words, lynchers, have notified the police that they will administer summary punishment to anarchists, by assassinating an anarchist in revenge for every dynamite outrage. It is to be hoped that the French Government will protect even her criminal classes from the "justice" of these blood-thirsty roughs, who would be as dangerous a power in the State as the anarchists themselves.

According to the Canadian *Electrical News* the telephone is a most popular institution in our Dominion, where there are 54 telephones to 100,000 inhabitants, against 350 and 167 instruments to the same population in the United States and Great Britain respectively. Montreal is the palm city with regard to the possession of this great convenience, as she now owns 5,872 telephones. Halifax can also make a good showing. The list of subscribers throughout the Dominion has increased ten-fold in as many years. Long life to the telephone say we.

Lord Dufferin relieved himself of a bit of quiet sarcasm the other day when, in addressing the "Chamber of Commerce," Paris, he suggested a new mode of declaring war. As heralds and trumpets are quite out of date, and as the curt ungrammatical telegrams now in vogue are inconsistent with the dignity of a nation, he suggests that the ambassadors of the rival countries should be strung up on lofty gibbets on the frontier—if necessary the foreign Minister might also be added. He is of the opinion that the spectacle would have a deterring effect on martial sentiments.

Again we hear of the deadly dynamite bombs. This time Caracas, Venezuela, is the spot chosen by the destroyers. The houses of the Minister of Finance and the French Consulate were badly injured. The following evening two ineffectual attempts were made to blow up the Government buildings, which are also the military head-quarters. General Crespo, who is inciting these daring deeds from a secure retreat, has sent word to the Venezuelan authorities that unless Congress is immediately summoned and the general elections brought on the outrages will be continued.

Electricity is working wonders in our day, but we hardly expected to find it working in the guise of a race-horse. The other day, an old worn-out horse very unexpectedly won a race on the Guttenberg, New Jersey, track, the backers gaining 100 to 1. On the second appearance of the winning steed, both it and the rider were closely watched, when it was found that the jockey was equipped with an electric belt connecting with the spurs. The nervous action given to the old horse had caused the race to be won. Since this disclosure and the disaster to the Duke of Westminster's favorite "Orme," it looks as if the turf were getting too shady for any but professional sharpers.

Mr. Richard J. Wicksteed, of Ottawa, has certainly the courage of his convictions, or he would never have brought his scheme for compulsory voting before the Canadian people. He draws his arguments from "moral and ethical-political" reasoning. A strong support for his proposition is, that the real voice of the people is not felt at the elections, as, for instance, in 1891, when with 1,132,201 electors on the list, only 730,457 were heard from. He repeats the sage remark of Luther, "They whose voting is the least desirable are the surest to be at the poll," and he calls for voters who are disinterested in all but their desire for their country's well-fare. He deplores the example set by our M.'s P. who decline to vote except on party questions, and calls upon the House of Commons not only to punish such offenders but also to pass a bill making voting compulsory. There is much to be said on both sides of the proposition.

It is very gratifying to note that the Dominion and Provincial authorities are working together in New Brunswick to revolutionize buttermaking in that Province. Experimental creameries are to be established and instruction given to farmers in the raising of milk-producing crops. It is quite time that some effort should be made to improve buttermaking in Nova Scotia. Our farmers' wives have long outgrown the idea that the cloths and linen for home consumption should be manufactured in their own homes, and if the sale of wool and flax is profitable to the farmer and the purchase of factory cloths and cottons satisfactory to his wife, why should not the same rule be applied to milk and the farmer's wife be relieved from the drudgery of the churn. Of course Mrs. A and Mrs. B make splendid dairy butter, but if they could taste the butter made by Mrs. C. and Mrs. D. they would understand why we so thoroughly approve of any movement that will place in the market good butter at moderate rates.

An ingenious method of simplifying the sale of postage stamps is now proposed in Great Britain. A miniature "penny in the slot" affair has been devised for holding, and upon the penny being dropped, forwarding a stamp. The machine could be attached to the ordinary pillar boxes and would certainly be a great convenience.

Upper Canada is developing a large trade with Bermuda and the West Indies. One extensive flour mill has a standing order to forward five hundred barrels of flour by every steamer leaving Halifax. Freights of all kinds, (bacon, split peas, and carriages), are waiting for some means of transportation. The larger firms in the Islands declare their intention of sending buyers to Canada to obtain their stocks of winter clothing. So long as Halifax holds her place as the depository for West Indian shipments we shall not complain.

Prince Nikita is giving his undivided attention to benefitting his people, the Montenegrins. The natives of Montenegro have long been known as a most sturdy primitive race, and it is with surprise that we learn that insanity is their national curse. The proportion of insane people to the population is higher than in any European country except Switzerland. They are a most nervous and excitable people, and numerous instances are given of insanity arising from some trifling cause. The young Prince is trying to combat the prejudice against insane asylums.

What with the rapid speed of the Ocean Greyhounds, and the proposed inventions for ameliorating the discomforts of life on shipboard, a trip, even to Australia, should be a most enjoyable affair. The objectionable "rolling" is to be done away with by an automatic ballast, and the annoying vibrations will be remedied by changing the position of the engines. With these improvements, and the Philadelphia "fog-annihilator," which by an electric discharge at once (but, alas, not forever) disperses the fog, we can have no more objections to "a life on the ocean wave."

It is not exactly pleasing to hear that the Premier of Quebec has at last succeeded in closing the bar-room at the Quebec House of Parliament. The connection implied by the Montreal *Witness* between the misdeeds of the late regime, and the bountiful supply of liquor formerly on hand, is not creditable to the Province concerned. The Parliamentary restaurant is, as yet, not being run on temperance principles, but instructions have been given to sell no liquors except with meals. A good sweeping reformation in Quebec will do more to efface the late wrong-doing than any half measures.

We trust that the perusal of the touching story of "Black Beauty" will direct the attention of many owners of horses to the care necessary to the health and comfort of these noble animals. A Montreal horse-expert denounces most strongly the over-drawn check-rein. He states that its effect on the horse is injurious, as it forces his head into a most amazing position, and lessens the ease with which the animal can ascend hills. We hope soon to see the check-rein discarded from some of the stylish city turn-outs. The movement, if rightly begun, would be copied far and wide.

Since the primrose became a political posy in England, the lovely blossom has been hunted almost out of existence—many localities in which they were once plentiful showing now but few and poor plants. The wild daffodil, once the glory of the BASSES PYRENEES, has now disappeared before the ravages of root collectors. The edelweiss is vanishing from the Alps, and may be found pressed and labelled in the albums of travellers. Once upon a time, we Halifaxians were very proud of our historic patch of Scotch heather on a bank in the Park, but now, alas, the fuzzy pink blossoms, where are they?

We note the kindly spirit of some Montreal ladies which has led them to benefit the working girls of that city. The "Girls' Lunch Rooms" have been opened for a year, and, except for the initial cost of beginning work, the "Rooms" have been self-supporting. The object has been to supply the customers with comfortable, nourishing food at low prices, and through the "Girls' Social Club," to establish classes in dress-making and cooking, and to supply wholesome reading matter. Pleasant evening entertainments have been given once a month, when games, singing, or "talks" have been enjoyed and imple refreshments passed. There are numbers of hard-working girls in our own city, to whom such a club would be a constant source of pleasure and profit.

Already the Chicago Fair grounds are in order. Eleven of the larger buildings are roofed, the interior decorations begun, and now we hear that the dedicatory ceremonies are arranged. These will take place in the vast machinery hall, and will be most imposing. Famous orators and singers will take part—the architects and chiefs of construction will be formally presented to the President and people, and the President will declare the Exhibition open. A magnificent chorus will render Hayden's "The Heavens are Telling, after which Breckenbridge and others will give the opening orations. The orchestra of professionals will play the patriotic airs, "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "America," while the crowds, who will be unable to secure seats for these exercises, will be appeased by a torch and electric light "Procession of Centuries." It promises to be a world-famous day.

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

Eighteen thousand Canadian women have petitioned for suffrage. A short time ago Mrs. McDonnell addressed Premier Abbott at Ottawa on the subject. She spoke ably of the development of women in Canada, of the now lively and intelligent interest taken by them in all matters political, and in their name she demanded the full privilege of citizens. Mr. Abbott is personally in sympathy with the movement, and considers that the longed-for liberty of the ballot will be achieved before long, but he could not promise that the Government would introduce a bill complying with the request during the present session.

Brocklyn is now to have a great public library, founded in a truly American spirit. The Mayor of this "City of Churches" lately called a public meeting and laid the matter fairly before the citizens. As he asked for an initial expenditure of half a million dollars and an endowment of forty thousand a year for this purpose, the request was not lightly agreed to. The city expenditures for paving, lighting, and street-cleaning, have been enormous of late, but the citizens have no hesitation about assuming a fresh charge. The library will be essentially a city undertaking under the control of the Civic authorities. This unique method of founding a library is approved of by many eminent men, among whom are Doctors Stores and Talmage.

A Parliamentary resolution, touching the welfare of life and property at sea, is being very favorably considered by the Government of Great Britain. It is proposed to connect all coast-guard stations and signal offices, both by telephone and telegraph, so that in cases of emergency, instant communication will be assured, and also that several lighthouses should be connected by cable with the mainland. Not long ago, owing to the lack of coast communication, no less than six (6) lifeboat crews set out in a furious gale to do work for which but one boat was required—an instance that could not but weigh with the Government. Sir Edward Birkbeck, the promoter of the resolution, points out that Denmark has a better system of protection to the mariners than any European nation. We consider that too much care cannot be taken of the salvors who face the dangers of the deep, and whose work, indirectly, is a distinct benefit to every member of the civilized world.

New and improved workingmen's institutions have been originated by Mr. P. R. Buchanan, and already seven clubs are in existence, with a membership of 5,000. The scheme is similar to the "tied house" principle between breweries and public houses under their control, and is known as the Tee-To-Tum movement. Each institution contains a cost-price restaurant (non-alcoholic) a more elegant café and lunch counters, and a club room for the workmen. A large hall is another necessity, and lectures, dramatic entertainments, concerts, and dances (if thought expedient) are provided by the management, who, of course, have the moral elevation of the members always in view. Reading rooms and libraries, billiard and bagatelle rooms are also provided, and one club, at Stamford Hill, Conn., which boasts a bicycle track, is especially popular. Wondrous to relate these clubs are self-supporting, and we await further information on the subject with great interest.

It is time the cause of Canadian literature was upheld against that of Australia, at least as far as poetry is concerned. We have, it must be conceded, no novelist, unless Miss Duncan's "American Girl in London" is regarded as a novel; but a critical comparison of Australian poetry with ours can leave no doubt in the mind of a reasonable observer that Canada deserves double the meed of praise which is now given to Australia. Even Douglas Sladen, who did not do Canada justice in his selections from her poets, has failed to compile a volume from the best work of his own people such as Canada could produce. To anyone who will read Adam Lindsay Gordon, Haloran, Horne, Shepard, indeed any Australian, and then will compare them with Bliss Carman, Roberts, Isabella Valancy Crawford, there can be no question as to whom the supremacy properly belongs. Kendall is the only Australian who can approach to Bliss Carman in felicity of expression, and even his work falls far below such poems as "Death in April" and the "Red Swan." If Mr. James Payn and other critics would search the Canadian literature as they search Australian for the blossom of genius in the colonies, their opinions might undergo a change.

Lady Henry Somerset has returned to England after a six months' tour in America, full of schemes for future temperance work. The first International Conference of the Women's Christian Temperance Union is now being held, and through the efforts of the noble lady, it is hoped that a broader spirit will be introduced in temperance organizations. She proposes to form a league in which all societies that teach temperance doctrines, such as the Salvation Army, the Missions to Soldiers, Sailors and Navvies and the Bar-Maids' Associations, will be included. Through the united efforts of this league she expects to rouse great enthusiasm throughout Great Britain. The military methods of the Salvation Army please her greatly, though to organize a similar system for the W. C. T. U. in conservative Britain will be a great undertaking. Another novel idea is the "School of Methods," which she proposes to found. In it, temperance lecturers, or workers, would be taught how to hold and control public meetings and the details of their chosen work. Such a school could not but be a benefit to the temperance cause, for it would quickly weed out the hysterical and fanatical women whose talk so often does more harm than good.

K. D. C. Relieves and Cures.
K. D. C. quickly relieves and positively Cures Indigestion.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

WOMAN.

She is a contradiction strange
Capricious, wayward, fond of change,
As fickle as the winds that blow,
And much man's patience tries.
And yet she is, whene'er she wills,
As constant as th' eternal hills,
And makes this scene of care below
A blooming paradise.

To endeavor to forget anyone is the certain way to think of nothing else.
There is no time in life when books do not influence a man.

The Czar is called his August majesty because he reigns in a summary manner.

Little minds are too much wounded by little things; great minds see all and are not even hurt.

Never does a man portray his own character more vividly than in his manner of portraying another.

The man who has one of those calendars with a leaf to tear off every day has one thing to live for anyway.

'Who wrote the Psalms?' asked the superintendent, severely. And then a little girl in the infant class began to cry. 'It wasn't me, sir,' she said.

Ah soon the season will be here
Of which swains often dream,
When it's 'most too warm for oysters
And 'most too cold for cream.

"Yes," said young Rudgkins, who sat in calm disregard of the clock, "I may say that I am a fixture in our office now." "I know, Mr. Rudgkins," she answered gently, "but this isn't your office, you know."

A newspaper writer asks the question, "Why is it that a young man will sit beside a young lady for hours and yet say hardly anything to her all the time?" We venture the suggestion that perhaps he is too polite to interrupt her.

Fangle—"How did you happen to tell Mrs. Fangle that you go to Europe twelve times a year, when you never crossed the ocean at all?"
Cumso:—"She must have misunderstood me. I merely told her that I go over the *Atlantic Monthly*.

Getting Their Instructions.—The flames were burning fiercely, and the firemen were directing one stream of water on the piano in the parlor.
"Look here," called out the chief, "this is no time to play on the piano. Turn your hose on the house itself."

ON THE BIAS.

"Adam," said Eve,
As they went out of the gate
When ordered to leave,
"Is my hat on straight?"

THAT SETTLED IT.—Amy—George, dear, what do you think of my new reformed gown?
Mr. Dolley (surveying it critically)—There's something in it I like.
Amy—What?
Mr. Dolley—You.

THE ACME.

There's joy in the smile of an artless child,
There's joy in a maiden's eye,
There's joy in the spring when the song birds sing,
There's joy in a lover's sigh.
But such joys all pale and easily fail
To compare with the joyous thrill
Of the woman who knows that her new spring clothes
Give her rivals an envious chill.

About the Right Ratio.—The little girl sounded her father on the financial situation.

"Papa," she said, "I want \$5."
"Great Scott, child," the father exclaimed, "what do you want with that much money?"
"I want to buy me a doll."
"But a doll doesn't cost \$5!"
"Oh, no, the doll only costs five cents, but it takes the rest to buy her clothes."
The father rubbed his chin thoughtfully for a minute.
"My dear," he said soberly, "you have the ratio about right, but I haven't the \$5. Here's a dime."

Talk's cheap, but when it's backed up by a pledge of the hard cash of a financially responsible firm, or company, of world wide reputation for fair and honorable dealing, it means business!

Now, there are scores of sarsaparillas and other blood-purifiers, all cracked up to be the best, purest, most peculiar and wonderful, but bear in mind (for your own sake), there is only one guaranteed blood-purifier and remedy for torpid liver and all diseases that come from bad blood.

That one—standing solitary and alone—sold on trial, is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.
If it doesn't do good in skin, scalp and scrofulous diseases—and pulmonary consumption is only lung-scrofula—just let its makers know and get your money back.
Talk's cheap, but to back a poor medicine, or a common one, by selling it on trial, as "Golden Medical Discovery" is sold, would bankrupt the largest fortune.
Talk's cheap, but only "Discovery" is guaranteed.



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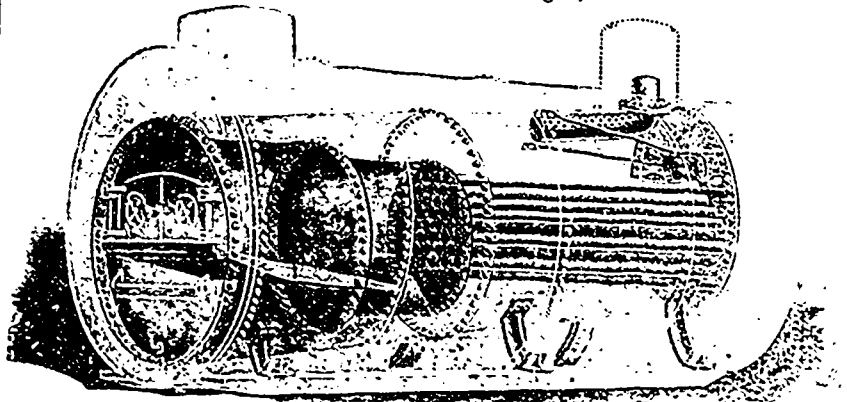
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AMHERST, N. S.

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PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

In the United States an attempt has been made to reduce the competition in the labor market by prohibiting foreigners who are under contract to labor in the Republic from entering the country. Several members of the Canadian Parliament are of the opinion that the same law would be of advantage in Canada, but the passage of the bill having this in view was not successful, and it has received the three months' halt.

A good many questions have been asked as to the report of certain farm delegates who, it will be remembered, visited the Maritime Provinces during last summer. The Opposition think the report has been suppressed because it refers unfavorably to the protective policy of Canada, but the Government smile at this statement and declare that when the report has been received Parliament shall have the benefit of it.

It was finally decided to confer with the British Government before sending a Canadian representative to be an attaché of the British Embassy at Washington.

The mounted police have done good services in the North-West Territories of Canada. Their number is steadily being reduced; not fast enough it is true to satisfy members of the Opposition, but still the reduction is going steadily on, and soon a mounted policeman in the North West Territories will be as rare as a grasshopper in February.

A Royal Commission is now considering the question of prohibition of the manufacture and sale of malt and spirituous liquors in Canada. One ardent member desires to see a vote of the people taken upon the question, but the cooler heads in the House of Commons are willing to wait for a report of the Commission.

Parliament has been in session for the past three months, but at present there is no indication of adjourning.

Mr. Davies took the Government to task for the purchase of the Harris property in St. John, N. B. This property Mr. Davies stated was assessed at \$66,000 and valued in a return given to the Halifax Banking Co. at \$91,000, and yet the Government has paid \$200,000 for the property. He claimed that the land was unnecessary, but if necessary two prices had been paid for it. Mr. Hazen, the member for St. John, took up the cudgels for the Government, claiming that the land was required for railway purposes, and that the price paid was not excessive.

The report of the civil service commission recommends some very important changes, the principle of which are the increase in the stipend of deputy ministers from \$4,000 to \$5,000; the placing of the maximum salaries of the first, second and third class clerks respectively at \$1600, \$1200 and \$800; and placing the limit of age under which young men and young women can enter the service at 25 instead of 35 years.

In passing the items of supply some objections were raised with respect to the expenditures upon public buildings. Dr. Borden, of Kings, claimed that the government was always prepared to erect a public building in a county sending a supporter, but Mr. Quimet ridiculed this idea as being without foundation and stated that at present the government only proposed to complete the public buildings already under construction.

Nursing Mothers and delicate children should make free use of *Putner's Emulsion*, the best lung healer, strengthener, and flesh producer

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

An arc light is to be placed at the Dartmouth ferry gates.

H. M. S. *Emerald* left this port on Monday for Newfoundland.

The Church of England Provincial Synod opens in Halifax on July 1st.

The South End School House at Yarmouth lately burned will be rebuilt immediately.

Recent rains have brightened lumbering prospects on the Ottawa river and its branches.

Work will shortly be commenced on the new agricultural cottage on Bible Hill, Truro.

Mr. Lea's woodworking factory at Moncton is completed and work will be commenced at once.

Canadian association of amateur oarsmen will hold a regatta at Toronto Bay July 20th and 21st.

Fifteen physicians have settled in Halifax and commenced practice during the last four years.

Mr. Hsm, C. P. R. Agent, expects to take another Maritime party of settlers West at an early date.

Over 300 German and Austrian immigrants arrived at Winnipeg last week to take up land in Manitoba.

The steamer Yarmouth will be laid up during the month of June for painting and fitting for summer travel.

Reports from Maine indicate a considerable movement of farmers from that State to the Canadian North-West.

James Dwyor's residence, 40 Pleasant St. was damaged by fire on Wednesday morning.

Professor Schurman, late of the Dalhousie College, has been appointed President of Cornell University.

Dartmouth Reform Club Hall is to be lighted by electricity. The hall has 26 and the basement 9 lights.

The town of Middleton is to have a newspaper, the first issue of which is to appear on or about July 1st.

Rev. Dr. Partridge has purchased E. G. Mitchell's residence at the Arm and will remove there in a short time.

Miss Fannie Smith, of Digby, has succeeded Miss Lottie Ambrose as matron of the Halifax Church hospital.

The Electric Light Company station at Dartmouth is nearly finished. John Griffin has been appointed manager.

The Leicestershire Regiment is making preparations for the annual inspection, which takes place on May 27th.

C. R. Burgess' new barquentine will be launched at Kingsport on Thursday. She is to be called the *Golden Rod*.

Premier Abbott does not approve of the proposition to find a situation in the public library at Ottawa for Mr. Campbell, the poet.

A telephone line has been erected between Argyle and Argyle Head, connecting the latter place with the Yarmouth Telephone Co.'s lines.

The advisability of introducing in Winnipeg Henry George's system of placing all taxes upon land is being considered by the City Council.

It is rumored that the Woodside Sugar Refinery will shut down for a while to work off surplus stock. It turns out about 600 barrels a day.

The S.S. *Worcester* has been purchased by the North Atlantic Steamship Company for temporary service between Boston, Halifax and P. E. Island.

June 10th is the date fixed for a general inspection of the horses, hacks and cabs on the city stands. An improved class of public carriages is much needed.

On account of the bad fishing season last year there is wide spread destitution on the Labrador coast, and two cases of death from starvation are reported.

The new iron bridge spanning the Missisquoi River on the boundary line between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick was successfully put in position on Saturday last.

Nomination in Annapolis County for a member to fill the place of the late H. H. Chute will be held on the 28th inst, and June 4th has been appointed election day.

The Nova Scotia Telephone Company have issued an additional list of 75 new subscribers to be added to the 800 or 900 already in the directory. The company is prospering.

The first annual meeting of the Canadian Bankers Association is to be held at Montreal this week. Messrs. Fyshe and Duncan will represent our Halifax banks on this occasion.

Large fish stories come from Waverley. This is one of the most delightful of our country places, and will probably be a popular resort for fishermen on the coming holiday.

The Kentville *New Star* has donned a new dress—superior paper, changed heading, and a generally improved appearance. These signs of prosperity are noted with pleasure.

The military authorities here have received word that a contingent of soldiers will arrive about the end of this month to strengthen the various corps at present stationed in Halifax.

The contract for the new Joggin Bridge at Digby has been awarded to Henry Munroe of Kingston, Kings Co., for \$6,200. The contract calls for completion by the first of September.

Twenty-five members of St. Patrick's Band and Society, of this city, have formed themselves into a World's Fair Club, with W. W. Hopewell as president and P. J. McManus as secretary.

The term of Sir Alexander Campbell as Lieut.-Governor of Ontario expires at the end of this month. Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick, M. P. for Frontenac, is mentioned as his probable successor.

The two brickyards at Elmsdale are preparing for a busy summer's work. These yards employ from twenty to twenty-five men each and turn out a large amount of brick of the very best quality.

The citizens of Annapolis intend celebrating Dominion Day, 1st July, in grand style. The proceeds of the day will be devoted to the fixing up of the old garrison, and for defraying the expenses of lighting streets by electricity.

The moulders' strike in St. John has been settled, and the men have returned to work on the old terms regarding the hours of labor. As near as their work will permit the men will regulate their time so as to bring it within the nine hours.

Professor Saunders, director of the Dominion Experimental Farms and Canadian Commissioner to the Chicago Exposition, intends visiting the Maritime Provinces in the near future to arouse interest in the Dominion exhibits at the World's Fair.

Messrs. Haley Bros. & Co. of St. Martins, N. B. have purchased the spool and bobbin factory and the saw mill in connection therewith. The mills have been closed down for a long time and they will be put in operation at once by the new proprietors.

The Steel Company at New Glasgow have set up six nail machines and will have four more erected in a few days. A company of expert nail makers have arrived, and nails from an inch to four and a half can be procured from the company.

The W. C. T. U office rooms, corner of Sackville and Grafton streets, are being thoroughly renovated, and throughout the coming season special attention will be given to furnishing all kinds of refreshments required for picnics, concerts, fishing parties, etc., etc.

It is expected that the new station at New Glasgow will be finished in about six weeks. It will be two storeys, built of fine brick, dressed with carved stone. The lower flat will be used as waiting rooms, etc., and the upper for offices for the Superintendent and staff.

The catch of lobsters so far this spring has been only a fair one, or perhaps not quite up to the average. The size and quality of the shell fish of this kind which have been taken have been very good, but warmer weather is needed to increase the catch, as in cold weather they keep off in deep water.

The subject of early closing is occupying the attention of the merchants and clerks of Amherst. As the matter now stands all the merchants with the exception of two have agreed and signed a paper to the effect that they will conform to the resolution fixing the new hours passed at the last meeting of the merchants.

The Canada Atlantic Steamship line has closed with the Plant Railway and Steamship line, for the running of the steamer *Olivette* in connection with the steamer *Halifax* forming a tri-weekly service between Boston and this port. The tri-weekly service will begin June 25th, the boats leaving Halifax and Boston every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

The Grand Trunk authorities have for some time past been building new rolling mills, forming part of the St. Charles works, which are now nearly completed. Their intention is to utilize waste material of all descriptions, scrap iron from the works, cotton waste, etc. The management expect by this means to effect a considerable saving in steel rails which they have hitherto imported.

Messrs. Dawson, Symmes & Usher, in company with Mr. Ketchum, last week, made an inspection of the ship railroad as far as Tidnish. As there is now about ten feet of water in the dock at Fort Lawrence, pumping operations will be carried on next week in order to get the dock clear again. The general impression is that July next will see the works being rapidly pushed to completion.

In re the proposed exhibit of Nova Scotia fruit at the World's Fair it has been resolved to request the Dominion Government to grant the N. S. Fruit Growers Association an amount in proportion to that allowed the Ontario Association, and to petition our Provincial Government for financial aid. It is very important that this fruit exhibit should be a good one, and for that end our fruit growers are working.

An attempt was made last week to wreck the C. P. R. night express on the Folly Bridge, Col. Co. Detectives who have been following the case think they have a clue to the culprits. The bridge on which the obstructions were placed is 90 feet high, and had not the work been discovered in time all on board the train must have met an awful death. It is to be hoped the perpetrators of the awful deed will be found and justice meted out to them.

There is a movement on foot to start a new telephone company in Montreal in opposition to the Bell monopoly. Retailers will aim to have a controlling interest in the concern to prevent the new company being turned over to the Bell Company when in full working order, as was the Federal Telephone Company by the capitalists who had secured a controlling interest in Federal stock. Cheaper rates and better service rather than speculative profits will be the objects aimed at by the new company.

Last week we mentioned green goods letters having been received from New York by Truro men. These letters seem to be quite abundant through the country at present. A recent issue of the *Yarmouth Light* contained a description of one which was received in Digby county a short time ago. The *St. John Sun* also had an account recently of a party in the vicinity of St. John being in receipt of one of these would be man-traps. By a telegram from Fredericton we would judge that some one had taken advantage of some of these swindlers' offers, as bogus money is afloat there which has the appearance of green goods swindlers' stock.

Rev. Dr. A. P. Atterbury, of the Park Ave., Presbyterian Church of New York, has joined Dr. Parkhurst in his efforts to reform that city.

Floods in the Western States are destroying life and property. Reports from Illinois, Arkansas and Ohio state that this is the greatest disaster of the kind for many years. The damage to the crops is enormous.

A despatch from San Francisco says on May 28 the Hawaiian legislature will meet, and the most important subject to come before that body will be the question of annexation to the United States. From what can be gathered the proposition seems to meet with favor, and it is not considered a hard matter to determine the outcome if the legislature submits the question to the people.

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent says—There seems to be a general disinclination to take any practical initiative in regard to the proposed International Exhibition in Berlin. Neither the Government or the municipal authorities are inclined to do any more than express sympathy, while the report of the Associated Chamber of Commerce shows visible signs of discouragement.

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



Mrs. Capt. J. E. MELVIN.

Paralysis Defeated!
BLEEDING PILES,
Headache and Dyspepsia
CURED BY SKODA.

MRS. MELVIN IS A LADY OF INTELLIGENCE, HONESTY AND TRUTHFULNESS, AND HIGHLY ESTEEMED BY ALL HER NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS. SHE WILL CORROBORATE ALL THE STATEMENTS IN THE FOLLOWING LETTER.

GENTLEMEN—For years I had a terrible trouble with my stomach—my food souring immediately after eating, together with a severe headache. I would have a prickly numb sensation in my arms, and down my sides, with strong tendency towards Paralysis. For thirteen years I have been troubled with extreme Constipation, combined with that most terrible tormentor,

BETTER Bleeding Piles. At times they would bleed profusely, and pain me severely, so that I could neither sit, stand, sleep or eat. I became very much reduced in flesh and strength, and felt completely worn out. I have tried nearly all the Physicians in this vicinity, and have taken patent medicines in large quantities, but received no permanent benefit. Through a friend, my attention was called to the merits of SKODA'S REMEDIES. I consented to try them, having but little faith in their efficacy. At first I felt but little effect, but persisted in their use. I have now taken four bottles of SKODA'S DISCOVERY, used two boxes of SKODA'S PILE CURE and four boxes SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS. My Dyspepsia is all gone, Bowels regular. Appetite good, and have gained much in flesh. In fact, AM PERFECTLY WELL.

All credit is due to your Wonderful Remedies. I cannot say too much in their praise.

Truly yours,
MRS. CAPT. J. E. MELVIN,
No. 38 Warren St.,
ROCKLAND, ME.

We GUARANTEE 6 bottles to BENEFIT or CURE. You get help or get your money back. WILL YOU TRY IT?

SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N.S.

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

Gladstone evidently anticipates an early dissolution of Parliament. He has written to the election agent, stating that he will in all probability ask the electors for their votes before the end of June.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Vaughan, of Salford, was installed last week as Cardinal Manning's successor in the Metropolitan See of Westminster. Bishop Vaughan has written several works on religious subjects.

The will of Deeming, the condemned wife-murderer, bequeaths his goods and biography to his counsel, Mr. Lyle, excepting one-tenth of the proceeds, which goes to Miss Russell, to whom Deeming was engaged when arrested.

The *National Zeitung* publishes a dispatch from St. Petersburg saying that the Russian police, acting on a warning from the police of Paris, have discovered a number of mines under the Gatchila Palace, the mines extending for a distance of several kilometers around the palace. The Russian Government has tried to hush up the fact of the discovery. The populace of St. Petersburg are terrorized, believing that the recent explosion at the Nicola bridge and the death of Gen. Gresser are connected with a plot against the Czar.



THE DOCTORS AGREE THAT NISBET'S COCOA COUGH CURE should be prescribed in all cases of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, etc., and recommend their patients to call at

THE LONDON DRUG STORE,
147 HOLLIS ST.

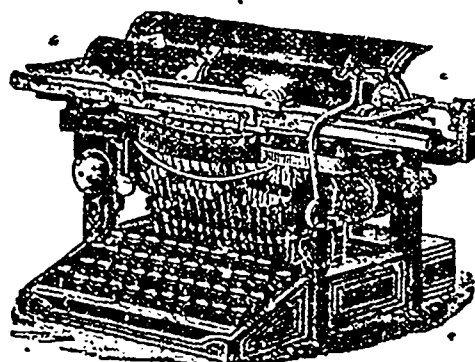
AND GET A BOTTLE FROM
J. GODFREY SMITH, Dispensing Chemist,
Agent for Axis-Cut Pebble Spectacles, etc.
Night Clerk on the Premises. TELEPHONE 153.

If you wish to advertise anything, anywhere, at any time write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., No. 10 Spruce St., New York.

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SHIP TANKS GIRDERS, SMOKE PIPES and all kinds SHEET IRON WORK.
ESTIMATES given on application.
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THE REMINGTON.



Compact Keyboard,
Eighty characters and only
Thirty-eight keys to operate.
Facilitates learning and
Gives speed and
Accuracy after acquired.

Descriptive Catalogue and
Price List on application.

JAMES JACK, St. John, N. B.



BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.
 Within Two Minutes Walk of Post Office.
DUNCAN BROUSSARD, - Proprietor
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CALFSKINS,
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Hide Buyers,
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 Can always get a highest price and promptest returns by shipping direct to us. We are the largest dealers in Hides and Calfskins in Boston. Prompt replies to correspondence. Deal with Headquarters. Always address

J. T. MEADER & CO.,
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Ungar's Steam Laundry,
 62 & 64 GRANVILLE ST.

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

Goods called for and delivered free of extra charge. **TELEPHONE 653.**
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Undertaker & Embalmer,

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HALIFAX.

TELEPHONE 619.

Fresh and Salted Beef, Vegetables,
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AND MANUFACTURERS OF

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ESTABLISHED 1864. **HALIFAX, N. S.**

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Sails from HALIFAX TO BOSTON,
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 Passengers arriving by train Tuesday evening can go directly on board steamer.
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Or **RICHARDSON & BARNARD,**
 Savannah Pier, 20 Atlantic Avenue,
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WATERPROOF CAPE COATS.

NEW STOCK, NEW PATTERNS:

Fancy Checked Tweed Waterproof Cape Coats, 52 to 58 inches long.

Black Cashmere Cape Coats, Black "Winchesters".

Boys' and Youths' Black Cape Waterproof Coats.

BEST ENGLISH MAKES.

JUST OPENED AT

FREEMAN ELLIOT'S,

Opposite Halifax Club.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.

BI-MONTHLY DRAWINGS IN 1892

7 and 20 January	6 and 20 July
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3134 Prizes Worth \$52,740.
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TICKETS, - - - - \$1.00
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1 " " 5,000.....	5,000 00
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2 Prizes " 500.....	1,000 00
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25 " " 50.....	1,250 00
100 " " 25.....	2,500 00
200 " " 15.....	3,000 00
500 " " 10.....	5,000 00
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100 " " 25.....	2,500 00
100 " " 15.....	1,500 00
100 " " 10.....	1,000 00
999 " " 5.....	4,995 00
999 " " 5.....	4,995 00

3134 Prizes worth.....\$52,740 00
S. E. L'EFEBVRE, Manager,
 81 St. James St., Montreal, Canada.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

A SOUVENIR.

Something I want as a keepsake,
 Something of yours for my own,
 Which I may cherish in the darkness
 And talk to when I am alone.
 A trifle that cost not a farthing,
 O'er which your dear hand has strayed,
 A trifle—to me, oh! so costly,
 If your dear lips on it were laid.

The touch of your fingers would linger,
 The breath of your sweet lips remain,
 To solace me in my lone exile,
 A balm to soothe all my pain.
 Tho' it be an old glove or a ribbon,
 Or one little curl of your hair,
 As a talisman so I would wear it
 For love of my lady fair!

Think not I will ever forget thee,
 Tho' many years ere we meet,
 No other could ever supplant thee,
 No other could ere be so sweet.
 But cometh thine peril and danger,
 For me, I have nothing to fear,
 I carry a charm against evil,
 My lady love's souvenir.

"ROBIN ADAIR."

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

OMNIUM GATHERUM.

My first epistle to THE CRITIC has, I observe, a few mistakes, which would seem to indicate a misunderstanding between the compositor who set it up and myself. In the first place I must correct the statement that Mr. Hovey asks three dollars for his landscape. Three hundred was what I wrote, but as I used figures only in my first letter, I suppose it was easy to make a mistake and place the point two places too far to the left. At any rate those familiar with the prices of oil paintings could easily see that there was an error somewhere. A three dollar landscape would be remarkably cheap, and probably remarkably nasty.

Mr. J. C. Pinhey, "whose picture, "Christ in the Wilderness," I referred to, would probably not like to see his name spelt with a k instead of an h, but as accidents will happen in the best regulated families, such little errors must 'en be excused and condoned at times.

I left Montreal some days ago, but as I still have material for manufacturing letters about things I saw in that fine city, I will dispose of some matters while they are fresh in my memory.

One of the most interesting sights of Montreal is the Bonsecour market on the large market day, which is Friday. It is situated close by the river, along which is a dyke for keeping the ice from shoving up into the city. At this great market one sees the People; chiefly French, and known as habitants. They come from all the outlying districts, bringing produce of various kinds for sale. Inside the building are butchers' stalls, and upstairs dairy produce is found. Outside the collection is miscellaneous and far more interesting. The fish market is interesting to visitors from the sea, for instead of the cod, halibut and haddock so familiar to our eyes, we find sharp-nosed pike, bass and the white fish, which is considered the finest of the lake fish. In close proximity are the displays of green stuff and "garden asss" of all kinds, and early though it is there was an immense quantity for sale. Later in the season the crush at this market is said to be much greater, so that it is almost impossible to progress with either marketing or sight-seeing. The scene on the sidewalk along St. Paul Street is highly interesting. There we find the vendors of pets of all kinds, from white mice to dogs, and the curious mixture of other things for sale makes it as interesting in its way (and on a larger scale too,) as our own unique market in Halifax. At one corner is a habitant explaining in rapid patois the virtues of a salve he is trying to sell to the members of a crowd, who stand open-mouthed listening to his eloquence; but we pass on, for the great unwashed are in too close proximity for ease of mind.

No one visiting Montreal should neglect to visit the markets, and this market in particular, for it is at such places only that the visitor has an opportunity of seeing the common people and of observing their habits and manners. And this rule applies equally to any city.

Among the new places of interest in the city is the Montreal Safe Deposit Vault, in the Royal Insurance building, Notre Dame Street. One can easily imagine that this is a place where thieves would find it difficult to break through and steal, for the precautions taken against this contingency appear to embody all the safeguards that man can devise. The visitor steps inside the street door and finds himself within a small vestibule of beautiful marble; down a step or two in an office are some of the outside officials of the vaults, who on observing the visitors give orders to the warden guarding a door or gate of massive steel bars to admit them. A courteous gentleman, whose desk is within the bars, then comes forward and does the honors of the vaults. He explains that the vault is one huge safe with numerous small safes within it. Before entering he shows the guests the massive three-ton doors, of which there are two at each opening at either end of the safe. They are well supplied with locks, having a double combination, and a time lock with three clocks, so that if any one should get out of order the others would be there to fall back upon. These doors are hung with the greatest nicety, but being so heavy take a man's strength to move them. They are hinged on either side of the door-way, and when one is shut and locked the other is closed upon it, thus giving the greatest possible security attainable. By an ingenious device the doors of the end of the safe nearest the outside office cannot be closed unless the further ones have been attended to first, so

that no forgetfulness or oversight on the part of the men in charge could result in having the further doors left unlocked. Within the safe a warden paces up and down, and the whole place is guarded in like manner both day and night. The safes range in price from ten dollars to one hundred dollars yearly according to size, and the safe-holder exclusively hold the key which will fit no other safe therein. Near by are apartments to which a safe-holder may retire and examine his valuables in strict privacy, and pen, ink and stationery are provided in each little den. Special rooms are fitted up for ladies, and they are very comfortable. Of course no one but safe-holders can obtain access to these rooms unless it be, as in my case, a visitor. The great safe can be looked at over the top, along each side, at the ends and underneath, so that it would be difficult for anyone to secret infernal machines there. To crown all the precautions there are ample appliances for turning boiling water on at the entrances to the safe, so that if ever a mob made an attack on the outside part they would find it speedily made hot for them!

Besides these safes there is a large storage vault, extending away out under the sidewalk, in which valuable furniture may be placed for safety during the absence of its owners during the summer.

A visitors' book is kept, and to judge by the number of names on the page on which I signed, the deposit vaults are found interesting by a large number of people. The obliging official presented us before leaving with neat little memo. books which are proving useful.

The most beautiful business building I was in is the New York Life Insurance, which is marble throughout the interior, and should by no means be overlooked by a visitor to Montreal. I forgot the number of stories, but I think there are nine, and of course one goes up by the elevator. The artistic way in which the various colored marbles are employed in the inlaid walls should be particularly observed. This one cannot describe; it must needs be seen to be appreciated.

Another thing to go and see is the cyclorama of Custer's last battle, on St. Catherine street. Every one knows what a cyclorama is, by hearsay at least, so I need not describe it. The deception is wonderful, for on reaching the point of view in the building, one is almost tempted to believe oneself in the open country of Dakota, where Custer's famous last fight of Little Big Horn was fought. A decided wrinkle in the sky gave me no little delight, for I objected to be so deluded. The scene is a painful one, as dead and dying soldiers, which form part of the "pomp and circumstances" of that anything but glorious war, the burning Indian village and the other things there portrayed in most realistic manner are not pleasant to look upon. On the ground floor are shown a number of Indian curiosities, which are worth looking at.

What amused me very much was the seductive tone of the small boy at the foot of the stairs, who offered opera glasses to those going up to see the cyclorama, saying, "you will be able to see it much better, you had better take one." The gullible are caught, and the boy as he hands over the glass says, "ten cents please." No one likes to refuse the kind offer, having got thus far, and the dime must be produced.

BOOK GOSSIP.

As a companion to the famous *Don't*, Mrs. Oliver Bell Bunce, the widow of the lamented author, has written a dainty little volume entitled *What to Do*. This contains helpful and practical explanations of social usages and rules. It tells the reader how to entertain and how to be entertained, and it sets forth the etiquette of engagements and marriages, introductions and calls. This serviceable little book is published by D. Appleton & Co., in a style uniform with the *Boudoir* edition of *Don't*.

The *May Century* is essentially a Columbian number. The distinguished Spanish orator and statesman Emilius Castelar begins his serial life of Columbus, the first instalment dealing chiefly with the age in which the famous navigator lived. The architect Van Brunt writes well of the buildings of the Exposition, and some fine prints of the interior decorations are given. Those who are following with breathless interest in the continued story "The Naulahka," the history of Topaz, will find their sympathies directed to the rival town of Rustler. Balesteer contributes a posthumous sketch—"Captain by captain." The article on "Coast and inland yachting" will find many readers, most of whom will vote assuredly for salt-water sailing. Artistic readers will be delighted with the reminiscences of Thomas Couture the painter, while those of poetical minds will follow with interest Mr. Steadman's paper on "Creation and Self-Expression." The "Open letters" are especially spicy—particularly one in strong defence of the German Emperor. Short poems and excellent pictures abound. In short, nothing is lacking to make the *May* issue a capital one. Subscription per year \$4.00. Address 33 East 17th street, New York.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

BLOOD WILL TELL.—Very little makes a vast difference in the staying power of the winner of a hard race, but that little is that which tells the story; but when the winner has any amount of staying power against competitors materially lacking in this respect, Blood will tell. This staying power is what is most needed in many things in which it is the most difficult to produce and the hardest to maintain. Take machinery for instance, in places where it is hard worked, carrying great weight and speed there are parts when the friction is so great that it has been at times almost impossible to overcome the difficulty for want of that staying power requisite in the frictionless materials used. All good engineers, owners and builders of machinery and owners of mills, know and have experienced this want of staying power in metals in frictional parts of their machinery.

What a grand thing it is to possess something reliable for such purposes, that has the staying power that will stand right up to its work day in and day out—a perfect safeguard. It is almost wonderful that any metal produced will stand the wear and motion of machinery that we have seen in operation—there are many many metals lacking all the requisites offered for such purpose, but from careful enquiry we find the metal made by Mr. Spooner at Port Hope, Ont., is considered to be the very best for all such purposes—it has the genuine staying qualities to please everybody in the machinery line. Mr. Spooner's copperine has been tried and proved.—*Com.*

Messrs. T. L. Dodge & Co., of Kentville, have recently added an extensive addition to their building to be exclusively devoted to the furniture branch of their business. On the ground floor is a fine show-room about 20 feet square, with large plate glass front, which will enable passers by to get a good view of the tastefully arranged display of furniture. A new feature of this department is mantle mirrors, of which Messrs. Dodge & Co. have a large assortment. Apartments upstairs in the new building are set apart for drawing-room, bed-room and dining-room furniture, of which there is on exhibition a large and varied stock. This enterprising firm will, without doubt, prosper, and the people of Kentville and round about will do well to visit the new warerooms before purchasing their new furniture.

Among the prosperous and growing enterprises of our beautiful province, we cannot help noting Minard's Liniment. The proprietors of this well-known article have extended the sale all over the Dominion and Newfoundland, having four agents on the road continually. Their sales is by far the largest of any preparation in the same territory, and is due largely to the merits of the article itself, which as common sense business men, they endeavor to keep as near the top as possible.—*Colonial Standard.*



William A. Lehr
of Kendallville, Ind., says Hood's
Hood's Sarsaparilla is

King of Medicines
And His Cure Was
Almost a Miracle

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.
"Gentlemen—When I was 14 years of age I was confined to my bed for several months by an attack of rheumatism, and when I had partially recovered I did not have the use of my legs, so that I had to go on crutches. About a year later, I had Scrofula, in the form of

White Swellings,

appeared on various parts of my body, and for eleven years I was an invalid, being confined to my bed six years. In that time ten or eleven of these sores appeared and broke causing me great pain and suffering. Several times pieces of bone worked out of the sores. Physicians did not help me and

I Became Discouraged

"I went to Chicago to visit a sister, as it was thought a change of air and scene might do me good. But I was confined to my bed most of the time. I was so impressed with the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla in cases similar to mine that I decided to try it. So a bottle was bought, and to my great gratification the sores soon decreased, and I began to feel better. This strengthened my faith in the medicine, and in a short time I was

Up and Out of Doors

To make a long story short, I continued to take Hood's Sarsaparilla for a year, when I had become so fully released from the chains of disease that I took a position with the Flint & Waling Mfg. Co., and since that time have not lost a single day on account of sickness. I always feel well, am in good spirits and have a good appetite. I endorse

Hood's Sarsaparilla

for it has been a great blessing to me, and to my friends my recovery seems almost miraculous. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the king of all medicines." WILLIAM A. LEHR, No. 9 North Railroad st., Kendallville, Ind.

Hood's Pills cure Biliousness.

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

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

MUNRO BROS., WIRE WORKERS,
NEW GLASGOW, N. S.



PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

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

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

GOLD AND SILVER.

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

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

Royalty on Gold and Silver, 2½ per cent.

MINES, OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.

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

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

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

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

ROYALTIES.

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

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

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

L. J. TWEEDIE,
Surveyor General.

COMMERCIAL.

Experiences in general trade vary. Some houses report business to be rather active, while others say it is dull. None characterize it as excellent. Doubtless, the changing, and on the whole, unpleasant meteorological conditions that have prevailed have been chiefly the cause of the slowness of business hitherto. In most sections, also, farmers are actively engaged in pushing their spring operations at home, and have not time to attend the markets either as buyers or as sellers. There is just now but little to give occasion for change of any sort, and the movement continues on the same general lines that we have pointed out for several weeks.

We take the following pithy article from the *Nebraska Business Men's Journal*, and commend its careful perusal by all who are "in trade," especially by young men just starting in business. It is full of truths that deserve the careful consideration of all who are in business:—"A good credit has put a burden of debt upon many a man's shoulders that is to-day dragging him down financially and socially, and in not a few instances morally also. The art of judiciously using a good credit is an accomplishment that has been acquired by a very small per cent of the people. The use of credit in a majority of cases leads one to purchase more than they need, or more than their necessities demand; it leads to extravagance and debt. If it was only resorted to as an absolute necessity, a good credit would be a great blessing, and in many cases it is an absolute necessity, but its use too frequently leads a man to purchases that are far beyond his resources, and when the day of settlement comes around, the man of good credit and best of intentions finds himself confronted with more obligations than he has resources to meet. It is far easier to contract a debt than it is to pay it. A man can get into debt almost unconsciously and without realizing the fact, but when pay-day comes round and he finds himself face to face with more creditors than he can satisfy, he then realizes his mistake when it is too late to avoid it. And thus it is that thousands of men become hopelessly involved in debt without any intention of wronging anyone or of beating their creditors out of their just dues. It was because they had a good credit and abused it. Another bad feature of a good credit is that the possessor of it usually pays an exorbitant price for it. As a rule, people who buy on credit pay more for their goods than the man who pays the cash. In other words the man who has a good credit pays for the privilege of using it every time. As an illustration, one man goes to a jewelry store to purchase a watch; he pays cash and buys his watch for \$20 or \$25. His neighbor, who has a good credit, buys the same kind of a watch, but buys it on time. He pays \$35 or \$40 for it. In short, he pays \$15 for the privilege of using his good credit. Do not think from this article that we desire to depreciate a good credit; on the contrary, we would advocate every man seeking to obtain and maintain a good credit standing. What we seek to do by this article is to warn our readers against the abuse of a good credit rating. It is an old saying that the way to keep a good credit is not to use it, and there is far more truth than poetry in the maxim. A good credit properly used is an acquirement to be proud of, but by abuse it becomes a curse to any man."

The *Toronto Merchant* remarks:—"Depositors will not be surprised to learn that the Canadian Banks have generally agreed among themselves to reduce the rate of interest on deposits. They have already put down rates for new money and quite a number of them have reduced the rates on old deposits also. The maximum rate now for new deposits is 3½ per cent. Some weeks ago the rate was lowered on all sums over \$5,000, but the accumulation of funds in the vaults of Canadian banks has so steadily increased that it was found necessary to effect the change on all sums. One year ago the total amount of accumulation was \$142,000,000, and in 1890, \$131,000,000, while in 1885 it was only \$90,000,000; the present figure is \$163,000,000, to which must be added nearly \$100,000,000 more of public deposits in the hands of the loan companies and the savings' banks. With the deposits of the people steadily increasing during the past seven years, with money so plentiful as it is to-day, and the Bank of England rate reduced to 2 per cent, the reduction in the rates of interest at the banks was only to be expected."

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

	Week		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for year to date.			
	May 12.	Previous week.	May 12.	May 12.	1889	1892	1891	1890	1889
United States	184	166	1891	1890	1889	1892	1891	1890	1889
Canada	6	41	30	15	31				

DRY GOODS are fairly good, but warm weather would give a great impetus to buying. Still business does not at present show any very great change from last week, buying having been somewhat slack both in the city and country. Prices of all grades are very firmly held. A very satisfactory feature, however, is the marked improvement in remittances, which are better than they have been for a good while past. Summer fabrics are in very slow demand, but spring goods are meeting with fair enquiry.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—Business locally is barely moderately active. Warrants in Glasgow are lower, standing at 40s. 6d. to 40s. 3d. Pig and bar iron of all kinds are very quiet. Tin plates are easier for cokes, but charcoals are unchanged. Other metals are without any particular feature.

BREADSTUFFS.—In the local market flour remains dull and quiet on spot with an easy tendency. Oatmeal shows no improvement, and to do any business necessitates a cut. Feed is fairly steady. Beerbohm's cable says:—"Cargoes off coast, wheat firm; the coast is being rapidly cleared of cargoes; corn nil. Liverpool, wheat, spot, cheaper to sell; corn do., firm, but not active. French country markets firm. Weather in England very fine." The Liverpool public cable says:—"Wheat quiet, demand poor, holders offer moderately; corn firm, fair demand. Paris and Berlin were strong and higher." In Chicago wheat has been a small narrow market.

Reports from the West are still gloomy. The *Cincinnati Press-Current* makes the winter wheat yield, based on the Government reports figures, 322,000,000 bushels, and says that a large portion of the spring wheat seeding is seriously interfered with by continued rainy weather, which increases the liability to injury from frost. Corn in Chicago has been dull owing to the weakness in wheat. At New York wheat has been steady and advanced about ¼c. to ½c. At other grain centres, such as St. Louis, Toledo, Duluth, etc., there has been no quotable change.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market is unchanged. Straight cut continues in fair demand in a jobbing way, but business is, on the whole, quiet. In Chicago the provision market was quiet but firm. There has been a good speculative demand for ribs, prices being fairly sustained throughout. The position of corn is attracting buyers to provisions, and an increase in the activity of the market may be looked for. The Chicago hog market ruled steady. The cattle market was 10c. to 15c. lower, and that for sheep steady. At Liverpool provisions have been firm but unchanged with a very moderate demand.

BUTTER.—There is little now to note regarding butter in this market. A good deal of butter—chiefly roll—of excellent quality is now coming in from Canada, but prices are well maintained at about 18c. to 20c. in quantities. A Montreal report reads:—"Butter does not pick up very actively, and business is restricted to the call on local account. Most of the local trade that is doing is in Townships stock in the vicinity of 19c." Another report says:—"The liberal supplies of roll butter at this season of the year appear to have scared a number of our dealers, who have rushed it off at pretty low figures, considerable sales having been made within the last few days at 13c. to 14c., a few single packages of fine, fresh stock bringing a little more. Considerable quantities have been shipped from this market to Quebec on consignment, which has reduced stocks here; but advices from the West report further supplies on the way. The cool weather has been favorable for the sale of roll butter, but our dealers are afraid of being caught with stocks on hand when the warm weather sets in, and hence the anxiety to get rid of supplies on hand. Advices from Toronto state that sales have been made there as low as 12½c. per lb." A correspondent writes:—"Whether Canada will supercede Denmark in British winter butter market is an open question, but there is no doubt that the quality of the first important consignment that their representatives here have received is nearly equal to the best Danish. It is well packed, and the samples received have obtained the highest commendation of several of the leading British produce merchants. The Dominion Government has long been doing its utmost to forward the interests of agriculturalists in Canada, and if this consignment is to be taken as a sample of what not only the Government farms can do, but also the Canadian farmer at large, it is safe to predict that our cousins will receive a fair share of the millions that have hitherto annually left the country for that necessary produce." A letter from London, G. B., says:—"For the next fortnight Danish butter will hold the field. The increased duty on foreign butter imported into France has had the effect of keeping larger quantities of their own make at home, and there has been very little here, no imports thence this week into London. The Colonial butters are now about done, American and Canadian are *non est*, and Irish has not yet come into full play. Consequently shippers and agents of Danish are more exigent in their demands, and with quite a run on the article from the North the price has run up, 116s. having to be paid, while next week 120s. is to be the price demanded, the Copenhagen quotation having jumped up 4 kroners. Cold weather has helped the trade, and though buyers have not come so freely into the market as might have been expected, a firm tone has characterized the transactions, while Manchester buyers have been tumbling over each other to get their orders filled any where up to 120s. A fortnight hence, however, Irish centrifugals will begin to tell, and Danish will have to climb down."

CHEESE continues to be slow in this market, and beyond a very small jobbing trade there is nothing doing, nor anything on which to base remarks. In Montreal most of the cheese receipts appear to be booked for export on the basis of 9c. to 10c. f. o. b. vessel, although a few small parcels may cost 10½c. Of course we (*Trade Bulletin*) are not referring to contract lots as they refer to former trades. Sales in the West have been made at 9½c. to 9c., but lower prices are looked for as the make increases. The late copious rains have insured good pastures, and everything points to a liberal production. Advices from England by last mail state that buyers there are waiting for the new Canadian make. A cable received from Liverpool on Wednesday reported holders offering sparingly, and the public cable was 55s. 6d. A correspondent in London writes:—"Cheese has been slow at old rates, purchasers contenting themselves with filling pressing wants and waiting patiently for new makes to bring down prices. The anxiety felt by provision men to get hold of good American when it can be had at decent figures is shown by the rush this week to a Liverpool auction room where 2,000 boxes of American cheese saved from recent fires, but mostly in good condition, were offered without reserve. There were 400 bidders in the room, and 200 lots were disposed of in an hour and a half at very good prices, the major portion going at from 52s. to 53s. 6d. box weights, which, considering they were damaged by water, and that the price paid is about equal to 57s. in London, is, to say the least of it, extraordinary; the notable fact being that buyers were present from all over the kingdom."

EGGS are in plentiful supply in this market, but the price remains pretty steady at 10c. to 11c. per dozen for large quantities and at retail 12½c. to 15c. according to freshness. In Montreal the egg market is reported to hold steady at 11c. to 11½c. The demand there is good, so that while the receipts are heavy the stores are kept well cleared up. In London "eggs are very slow, and prices are unaltered, a drop being prevented by the smallness in arrivals of Italians. Prices are:—Extra selected French, 6s. 3d. to 7s. 3d.; selected, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 9d.; ordinary, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d.; finest Italians,

6s. 6d. to 7s.; seconde, 5s. 9d. to 5s.; Hungarians, 5s. 9d. for best, 5s. for seconds; O-tend, 5s. 9d. per 120. Imports this week, 14,657 cases; into London, 1018, of which 95 were from Holland, 49 from Belgium, 164 from France, 260 from Germany, and 450 from Canada."

APPLES—There is practically nothing doing in apples in this market now, as the season is about closed, and nearly all our reserves that are good for anything have been shipped away. A London letter states that there have been some very good sales of Tasmanian and New Zealand apples this week at higher prices. Nova Scotians and Canadians are almost done, but sales that have taken place have been at good prices, the quality being of a high order." The *Morning Chronicle* of this city says:—"Mr. Nixon, representative at Kentville for Garcia, Jacobs & Co., Covent Garden Market, London, has received a cable advising him of the sale by his firm of over three thousand barrels of Annapolis County Nonpareils, ex steamer *Celbes*, at the following prices:—No. 1's 24s. to 26s. and 25s. to 27s.; No. 2's 21s. to 23s. These apples cost the speculators, sold in London, 14s., which leaves the very handsome profit of over \$2.25 per barrel, says the *Kentville New Star*. The steamer *Inchulva*, from Halifax, took 690 barrels, all that were left in the Valley, 593 of which were consigned to G., J. & Co., and big prices are looked for, as the Tasmanian apples are arriving in bad condition, and American Russets are about all shipped out."

GREEN FRUITS.—Considerable quantities of tomatoes, bananas, oranges and lemons are now coming in and meet with ready sales. The green fruit trade in this market has increased wonderfully in volume in the last decade and our people are rapidly becoming fruit-eaters. There is no diet more wholesome than ripe green fruit, and we are pleased to note the growing popularity thereof with our people. By-the-way strawberries have begun to be imported this season from the south via Boston, but they command "fancy" prices as yet, so that they are beyond the reach of the ordinary public.

DRIED FRUIT—Quite a tidy business is doing in dried fruits just now, and though it has been made up of small individual orders the aggregate volume is very respectable. Holders appear to be a little stiffer in their ideas, and although quotations are unaltered, they are firmer, while jobbers are apparently beginning to feel that if they do not buy pretty soon they will have to pay higher figures.

SUGAR.—Our local market is still very quiet and prices at the refineries are easier. The sugar market at all points remains very quiet, and there is very little of interest in any way. In London best firsts have recovered the drop which was noted last week, and now stand at 12s. 10½ for this month, and 13s for June; cane is steady but quiet. In New York granulated is steady at 4 5-16c. Efforts are being made to test the legality of the sales which completed the combine, but the syndicate does not appear to feel at all weak in their position.

MOLASSES—In molasses there has been very little doing here and no sales of any size either of spot or to arrive are reported. The price at the Islands is about as reported last week, yet the prospects point to a larger supply.

TEA.—The market has been more active again but all the sales have been of a jobbing kind. Blacks have also been moving a little more freely but only in small lots.

FISH.—There is nothing specially new to note this week in the dried or cured fish markets. Salmon, which have been unusually scarce on our coasts all the spring, are now becoming somewhat more plentiful, and a number of good-sized lots have been brought to town during the week. The price continues to be too high for home consumption, being about 18s. to 20c., and most that are taken are packed in ice and shipped to Boston or Montreal. A few dozen mackerel were taken early in this week in St. Margaret's Bay—the first of the season—so that we may look for the arrival of the main body very soon. Those brought to town were of a large size. Our outside advices are as follows.—Montreal, May 18—"British Columbia salmon continues to sell at 16½c. to 17c. per lb. wholesale. Lake trout and whitefish have scarcely been equal to the demand, and sales have taken place at 7c per lb. The supply, however, is expected to increase in a few days. The smoked-fish market is quiet and prices are nominal: Yarmouth bloaters, per 60 box, \$1 to \$1.10; St. John's bloaters, per 100 box, 80c. to \$1; boneless cod, large boxes, 6c. to 7c.; do., small boxes, 7c. to 8c.; finnan haddies 6c. to 7½c." Gloucester, Mass., May 18—"Codfish have been in liberal receipt the past week, exceeding a million pounds for the first time this season. The Bank fleet bring in very light halibut fires, but owing to Nova Scotia shipments and receipts from the channel grounds at Boston prices rule low. Other ground fish in good receipt. 'Signs' of mackerel continue to be reported, but it is too early to predict anything concerning the season's outlook. Trade rather dull, but with no large amount in stock. We quote: Mixed fish for curing, cod, \$2 for large, \$1.25 for small; cusk \$1.40; hake 50c.; haddock 80c. Fresh shore cod \$1.75 per cwt.; haddock 80c. Fare sales of Georges cod \$3.62 and \$4 for large and \$2.75 for small; Bank \$3.25 and \$2.25. Rips cod \$3.50 and \$2.50 for large and small. Last fare sale of halibut 7c. and 5c. per lb. for white and gray. Mackerel in round lots from first hands as follows: Large rimmed 3's \$13 to \$13.50 per bbl.; medium 3's \$10.50 to \$11 per bbl.; large plain 3's \$12 per bbl.; plain medium 3's \$9.50 to \$10 per bbl.; small 3's \$7 per bbl.; codfish, large pickled bank \$5.50 to \$5.75 per qtl.; medium \$3.50 to \$3.75 per qtl. as to quality. Jobbing prices for mackerel as follows: Small plain 3's \$10 per bbl.; small rimmed do. \$11; medium rimmed 3's \$14; medium shore 2's, scarce, \$19 to \$19.50; large shore 1's \$26; bloaters \$30. New Georges codfish at \$6.25 per qtl. for large, and small at \$5; Georges cured do. \$6.25; Bank \$6 for large and \$4 for small; Shore \$6.25 and \$5 for large and small; dry Bank \$7; medium \$5; cured cusk at \$4.25 per qtl.; hake \$2; haddock \$2.50; heavy salted pollock \$3, and English cured do. \$4.25 per qtl.; Labrador herring, split, \$4 per bbl.; round \$3; pickled cod-

fish \$6; haddock \$5; halibut heads \$3.50; sounds \$13; tongues and sounds \$12; tongues \$11; alewives \$3.50; trout \$14; Halifax salmon \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16."

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & Co., NEW YORK, May 14, 1892—On the Stock Exchange we have still a largely "professional" market. The "bears" continue to pursue the policy of attack; but instead of making an advance all along the line, are cautiously confining their assaults to supposed weak spots. These demonstrations, however, have the effect of keeping the market sufficiently unsettled to induce postponement of contemplated buying by the outside element; and, to that extent, the pessimists may boast of a certain degree of success. The "bears," however, do not fight for glory but for dollars; and so long as they are winning them, there is a very reasonable probability of continuing their tactics. There are still a few exceptional conditions which encourage them to maintain a Micawberish attitude,—such as the uncertain state of the crop outlook, the possible failure of the Richmond Terminal reconstruction scheme, the threatening attitude of the Pennsylvania authorities and of Congress towards the Reading combination, and the uncertainty about Mr. Gould's position towards the market. These are the main sources of support; but they have already so exhausted the force of these factors that it is doubtful, if each one should issue adversely, whether prices would be materially affected. The only new unfavorable feature is in the reports of disastrous Western floods, which has caused some selling of Granger stocks.

On the other side, none of the favorable conditions have yet been discounted, the 'bulls' apparently feeling satisfied that the situation is sound enough to be allowed to rest until their opponents have tired themselves out and are willing to allow the market to take its natural course.

Now is the time to take a good tonic medicine. Hooper's Sarsaparilla possesses the greatest merit, and is a popular favorite.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.
Our Price Lists are corrected for us each week by reliable merchants.

GROCERIES.		BREADSTUFFS	
SUGARS.		Markets are unchanged here from steady. Corn and oats are considerably dearer West, which may affect the prices of both cornmeal and oatmeal—these are low at present. In fact everything in the food and provision line is cheap, lower in point of fact than for a year or two past.	
Cut Leaf	6½	Flour	
Granulated	4½ to 1½	Manitoba Highest Grade Patent	
Circle A	4½	High Grade Patents	
White Extra C	4½	Good 90 per cent. Patents	
Standard	3½ to 3¾	Straight Grade	
Extra Yellow C	3½	Good Seconds	
Yellow C	3½ to 3¾	Graham Flour	
TEA.		Oatmeal	
Congou Common	17 to 19	" Rolled	
" Fair	20 to 23	Kiln Dried Cornmeal	
" Good	25 to 29	" In Bond	
" Choice	31 to 33	Wheat Bran, per ton	
" Extra Choice	35 to 36	Middlings	
Oolong Choice	37 to 39	Shorts	
MOLASSES.		Cracked Corn	
Barbados	33	Ground Oatmeal, per ton	
Demerara	35 to 38	Moulce	
Diamond N	48	Split Peas	
Porto Rico	31	White Beans, per bushel	
Cienfuegos	none	Pot Barley, per barrel	
Trinidad	31	Canadian Oats, choice quality new	
Antigua	31	P. E. Island Oats	
Tobacco, Black	45 to 47	Hay	
" Bright	47 to 55	J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head of Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.	
BISCUITS.		PROVISIONS.	
Pilot Bread	3.00	Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	
Boston and Thin Family	6½	" Am., Plate	
Soda	6½	" Ex. Plate	
do in 1 lb boxes, 50 to case	7½	Pork, Mess, American	
Fancy	8 to 15	" American, clear	
HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.		" P. E. I. Mess	
Apples, per bbl., N. S	3.50 to 4.00	" P. E. I. Thin Mess	
Oranges, Jamaica, brils	none	" Prime Mess	
" Florida, per box	4.25	Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island	
Lemons, per case	4.00 to 1.50	" American	
Cocoanuts, new per 100	5.00	Hams, P. E. I., green	
Unions, New Egypt per lb	3½	Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to be changed daily.	
" Canadian per lb	2½ to 2¾	BUTTER AND CHEESE	
Dates boxes, new	5½ to 6	Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	
Raisins, Valencia, new	6½ to 6	" " in Small Tubs	
Figs, Elme, 5 lb boxes per lb., new	10 to 11	" Good, large tubs, new	
" small boxes	9 to 10	" Store Packed & oversalted	
Prunes, Stewing, boxes	6 to 7	Canadian Township, new	
Bananas	2.25 to 3.00	" Western	
C. H. HARVEY, 12 & 10 Sackville St.		" old	
FISH.		Cheese, Canadian	
MACKEREL—		" Antigonish	
Extras	00.00	SALT.	
No. 1	00.00	Factory Filled	
" 2 large	00.03	Fine Liverpool, bag, from store	
" 2	00.00	Liverpool, ½ hhd.	
" 3 large, Reamed	0.00	" Afloat	
" 3, Reamed	0.00	Capiz	
" 3 large, Plain	0.00	Turks Island	
" 3 Plain	0.03	Libbon	
Small	0.00	Coarse W. I.	
HERRING.		Trapan	
No. 1 C. B. July	0.00	" Afloat	
" 1 Fall Split	0.00	"	
" 1 Fall Round	0.00	"	
" 1 Labrador	0.00	"	
" 1 Georges Bay	0.00	"	
" 1 Bay of Islands	0.00	"	
ALEWIVES, No. 1	0.00	"	
SALMON,		"	
No. 1, ½ brl	00.00	"	
No. 2, ½ brl	00.00	"	
" 3,	00.00	"	
Small	00.00	"	
CODFISH.		"	
Hard C. B.	0.00	"	
Western Shore	0.00	"	
Bank	0.03	"	
Bay	0.00	"	
Newfoundland	0.00	"	
Haddock	0.00	"	
Banks & Western	0.00	"	
HAKE	0.00	"	
POLLOCK	0.00	"	
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.	12½	"	
COD OIL, per gal.	29	"	

MY FRIEND'S STORY.

(Continued.)

"Gentlemen," said Sturgis, "I will have to ask you to excuse me. Uhlans do not use soap. Pictures would be fooled away on 'em. Bye-bye!" and he ran behind the little bar and disappeared down cellar.

"For Heaven's sake," said the old tavern-keeper, "do not stay and fight those savage devils or they will burn the village! and he wrung his hands.

"Fall in!" said Smith. "Forward, double-quick!" and he ran with his men across the open fields.

The squad of Uhlans dashed up to the cabaret and imperiously demanded wine for the whole thirsty party. It was instantly brought out by the trembling, obsequious old tavern-keeper, without a thought of pay. There were about a score of the rough riders, mounted on nervous little horses as wild as their masters. They were a fearful-looking foe to meet. Moustached and bronzed and fierce, they were detested and feared by the French as the devil might be. After drinking their leader turned and gazed across the open fields at the retreating squad of scouts. A smile went over the fierce face and he muttered a word of command. The troop wheeled like a piece of machinery and dashed away after Napoleon Smith and his detail.

"God have mercy on them!" said the old tavern-keeper as he shaded his eyes and looked after them; "and the Lieutenant was a noble-looking youth, too. But they will die!"

Our hero saw the Uhlan coming also, but he did not hurry his pace at all. In fact, he smiled more broadly than did the leader of the Uhlans. In front he saw a little rivulet partly covered with ice. On each side of it stood the wild bunch-grass, indicating the morass or quaking marsh found in the Paris basin. He crossed the rivulet on the shaking bogs, and then turned and marched parallel with the stream.

The faces of his little band of followers turned white as they saw him take out his heavy revolver and strike on the stock to shake down the priming.

"Heavens!" said Jacques, "you will not stay to fight the savages?"

"You have heard, it is possible, of a device sometimes called the Yankee trick;" and Smith smiled.

"Yes," said Francois, with chattering teeth, "but it is not a time for such child's play. Show us the trick, Lieutenant, when we arrive in camp. Now is a good time to run."

"Will you stay and see the Yankee trick now?" said Smith fiercely.

"Yes, Lieutenant," and they cocked their pieces resolutely.

"Well, then, be old!" and Smith turned, and raising his revolver, fired it at the advancing Uhlans.

A jeering laugh was heard, and the long lances were laid in rest ready to transfix the little group of infantry.

"Lie down," said Smith; and he set the example by calmly lying down facing the thundering squad of Uhlans.

On they came, with heads low and knees well in, while the lances were firmly gripped under the right arm. The Frenchmen hear the horses snort, and some curious oaths roll out as the fierce riders strike the morass. A few plunges and the whole mass are floundering in the half-frozen quagmire.

"Now, aim low and empty those saddles," said Smith. "That is my Yankee trick. It seems too much like murder, but these rascals need a lesson."

Volley after volley the Frenchmen poured into the writhing mass, and only stopped when a half-dozen muddy Uhlans had pulled their steeds out and were galloping back toward the village.

"This defeat of the cavalry of the Prussians will never be written, but it was a strategic victory," and Francois swung his cap.

"It is well that I had read of this peculiar soil and of those morasses in the Paris basin," said Napoleon Smith.

"Well, and what next? Is it a fete-day out at Versailles?" said Jacques "Look and see the cabriolet driving along the road as if it were going to a fair."

It certainly was a strange sight to see a cabriolet, loosely curtained, with a driver on the front demurely beating a tall horse which trotted along at a stolid pace. Smith turned his little company of men toward the road in order to intercept the carriage. As they filed into the highway and drew up in line the cabriolet approached at a trot and our hero said "Halt!" in a sharp tone. The driver reined in the tall steed so abruptly that he nearly sat down on his haunches, and Smith heard a querulous voice behind the curtains say:

"If they be French soldiers, tell them I have a passport from Trochu."

"Well, then," said our hero, "they are French soldiers; so let us see your pass."

"Here it is," and a trembling hand reached out through the curtains a written paper.

After a glance, Smith said, "You have made a strange mistake. This is a pass from the Crown Prince Frederick of Prussia. I think you will remain here with us."

"I gave you the wrong paper. Here is the right one; give me the other one back again," said the voice, which evidently went with the hand.

"This pass is all right," said Smith, "and is signed by Trochu. It is strange that you have a pass for both armies. Let me see what is the name of the bearer. The Marquis Larue. Ah! I will keep the German pass. I smell a rat here! Well, drive on; I dare not stop you when you have Trochu's pass; but I am tempted to do it. By George! if I had my way,

you would walk." And as he turned away he thoughtfully sang a stave of his favorite, "Johnny Comes Marching Home."

As the notes rang out a scream was heard in the closely curtained cabriolet, which was quickly smothered, evidently by a rough hand. The driver whipped up the tall horse and tried to go on, but Napoleon Smith calmly cocked a revolver and said:

"Stop that infernal hearse instantly, or I will loophole you in a minute!"

The tall horse was again pulled up on his haunches, and our hero rudely tore aside the curtains of the cabriolet, and, with a scream of joy, a little weeping, disheveled, angry woman sprang into his arms.

"Good Heavens! Aimee!"

"Monsieur Napoleon, the American!" and the plump little arms were flung about his neck. For one ecstatic moment our hero pressed the wet cheek of the beautiful girl to his own and then asked angrily:

"How came you here, my darling?"

"It is my uncle, the Marquis, in the carriage. Stole me away while I walked in the street. Ah, for what, God knows!" And she wept again, and laid her face on his shoulder.

"Snatch the old villain out of the carriage, men!" said Smith.

Very hastily this order was complied with, and, with his wig awry and his cravat under his left ear and his coat split up the back, the cringing old scoundrel stood in the road trembling with rage.

"Is it so you, a French officer, treat gentlemen who travel on Trochu's pass?" said the Marquis.

"Yes, and maybe worse, if I find that they also have a pass from the enemy signed by their chief officer. I could hang you and then make a clear case with this paper," and Smith took out the German pass,

"Tie his hands, men, and put him back in the carriage. Aimee, my darling, you will also get in and we will go back to Paris. How fortunate I found you here!" and he placed her again in the cabriolet.

With a military escort on each side and Napoleon Smith walking sedately in front, thus they turned down a by-road into the forest through which our hero and his company had approached the village of the cabaret. Scarcely had they passed through the low undergrowth which hedged the forest, when a dozen rifle-shots rang out, the tall horse was shot dead as well as four of Smith's men, and in a moment a crowd of red-capped demons surrounded the carriage.

"This may be called a rather busy day," said Napoleon Smith, as he shot down a tall, bearded desperado, and tried to reach the door of the carriage, where for a moment he saw the agonized face of Aimee; but even as he cocked again the smoking revolver he felt the sharp blow of a bullet smiting his head, remembered dimly hearing the words, "Captain Le Noir," and some orders to cease firing, and with a warm tide of blood pouring down his face he became unconscious.

CHAPTER IX.

"It is good for the toilet, laundry or the bath. Warranted free from deleterious oils or harsh alkalis. Well, if this ain't a picnic in a side-bar buggy, you may stuff me for a trout! If music be the food of love, play on; play it on me all you want to. If this is French etiquette, why just send me four volumes with a supplement, and take it in soap! The dramatic William remarked something about a tide in the affairs of men, if taken at the flood, would lead to fortune. Well, I'm tied, now bring on your flood! The only soap that will bear a chemical analysis—"

"I should know that voice. Is that you, Sturgis?" and Napoleon Smith tried to open his swollen eyes.

"Yours truly, Nehemiah Sturgis, General Agent;" and Smith heard a terrible sigh.

"Where are we, Sturgis?" said Smith.

"Somewhere between the forty-eighth and fiftieth parallel and about two degrees east of Greenwich. That is about as near as I can come to it." And again Sturgis groaned.

"How did you come mixed up with us, anyhow?" said our hero.

"I heard a woman scream, and some rapid firing, and I lit in and took a hand; but I didn't have capital enough to stand the assessments, and they froze me out before I got any dividends. Great Scott! Cap, I have got a lump on my head as big as a goose-egg!" and again he groaned.

"Where is the Marquis? Where is Aimee? Oh, Sturgis, where is she?" And Smith tried to rise, but discovered that his hands and feet were tied.

"Why, the Marquis is tied, over in a corner yonder, and Aimee lies asleep on a bunch of blankets in the other corner. Can't you see?" said Sturgis.

"No, I cannot see. I suppose my eyes are covered with blood. Where are we, anyhow?" said Smith.

"I give it up. We are in a big stone building that looks like a skating-rink gone to seed, or a democratic convention wigwag sold out for rent.

It has a stone floor, and the tall windows are all gone. Part of the roof is gone, and the door is made of planks. If the devil didn't appear to be running the establishment, I should say it was an old church. A durned sight of use churches and soap would be to this ungodly crowd! But while the lamp holds out to burn, the nimble penny is better than a slow sixpence!" and he tried to whistle.

"Why do you speak thus?" said Smith "Whose hands have we fallen into?"

"Captain Le Noir's, as I make out from what French I understand, and he is the biggest bandit and robber unhung!" And he kept up his doleful whistling.

"Where are the robbers now, Sturgis?"

"From the noise I should say they are in another room, behind that little pulpit, playing pool for the drinks, and a big row going on over a disputed ball. Can't you hear them?" said Sturgis.

"Well, I guess I understand it now," said our hero. "We are in an old abbey or church, and this is the rendezvous of Le Noir's band. We are held for ransom, and that is all. Money is what these scoundrels want. We are safe enough. What time of day is it?"

"In order to be accurate, you will have to ask the big red whiskered devil who got my watch. To make a guess, I would say it was about ten o'clock in the forenoon, and no preparations for breakfast yet," and Sturgis sighed like a porpoise.

"Well," said our hero, "I think I am about as near the end of my rope as I ever was, and I don't see any way out of this."

"I have allus desired to make the tour of France, but, Cap, I guess we struck it in a bad time. France has been called lively, and I like to see a nation have some grit and push, but blame my skin if I wouldn't like a little calm for meditation about now," said Sturgis. At this moment a couple of the women who lived with the band in the ruins came in with towels and a ewer of water and asked in French:

"Which is the Captain Smith?"

Sturgis pointed to our hero, and they knelt beside him, and placing the ewer on the floor commenced to wash his wounds. As soon as the coagulated blood was washed out of his curling locks and drabbled mustache our hero struggled to open his swollen eye.

It was as he thought from the description Sturgis gave him. They were in a long room with stone floors and lofty columns of carved stone, and in one end a broken chancel and desk. It was the ruin of an old abbey in an obscure, deserted graveyard. Great trees had grown up among the graves, and their bare boughs reached in through the empty casements of the windows. Beyond the little door behind the desk he could hear the shouts and laughter of the band of desperate men. With his wounds bandaged and his face washed Smith felt that he had a new lease of life. Fondly he turned his eyes and sought out the childish form of Aimee asleep on the cushions of the cabriolet and covered by a coarse blanket. When his toilet was complete one of the woman went away and returned with a cup of coffee and some food. His hands and limbs were unbound, and he stretched himself and fell to with a good appetite. When the women left him one of them told him in French, which he began to understand, that after his meal the Captain Le Noir wished to see him.

"Sturgis," said Smith, in a low tone, "I am going to get away from here. My duty as a soldier comes before all else. I must get to Paris and report to Trochu. But yonder lies a little woman for whom I would die. Yonder is her uncle, Marquis L'arue, and he would profit by her death. How can I leave them here together? Sturgis, I begin to think there is method in your madness, and that you are a brave, cool man. Will you promise me to remain with Aimee yonder and care for her until you hear from me?"

"I will stay with her, Cap, as long as there is a tune in the accordion. I see you are onto me, Cap. Go right on and do business, and your drafts will be honored at this office as long as there is a nickel. They are coming after you now. Whenever you think of that little gal, think of Sturgis somewhere in the same town with both eyes open." And he wiped away a tear.

"We will see the Captain now," said the woman who approached him. As he passed the sleeping little Aimee he stooped and pressed the first kiss on the tear-stained cheek, and then limped on behind his guide with a swelling heart. Behind the chancel the door swung back, and they passed down a long room filled with the desperate followers of the cruel Le Noir. They were mostly young men, scarcely bearded or mustached, but here and there were the rough-bearded desperados of the faubourg, or deserters from the army, thieves and murderers by profession and practice. Contempt, not fear, filled the mind of our hero as he passed amid the offensive crowd. He noted a look of respect which he did not understand as he passed along. At the end of the room another door was passed, and he was pushed in with the remark:

"Captain Le Noir, this is Captain Smith."

Smith looked around in astonishment. He saw only a boyish figure sitting on a divan, and as he looked up he desisted for a moment from paring the nails of a shapely hand.

"Then you are an American?" said the boy in good English.

"I am an American. Perhaps I am the one you wished to see," and Smith smiled.

"You are a brave man. I saw you and your men annihilate the squad of Uhlans. I read also of you at the sortie in front of Mont Rouge. I love to meet brave men!" and the boy's eyes flashed with excitement.

"I thank you for your kind words, but I came in to meet Captain Le Noir," said Smith.

"I am Captain Le Noir," said the youth.

For a moment Smith was angry, then he looked carefully at the dapper little youth who sat before him. The trim little foot was cased in patent leather, and on the heels were silver spurs. The face was guileless of mustache. The hair was cut quite short and fell in curls around his head. On the table was lying a pair of American revolvers mounted in gold. As Smith noted the smooth cheek, now carrying beneath its brown a tinge of color and on the red lips a provoking smile, he said: "Well I'm——"

"Not hardly," said the smiling youth. "You expected to meet a fierce giant, armed at all points and bearded like a pard. That is not the kind of bandit who succeeds in the nineteenth century. Then you have heard that I kill for sport and wade in gore. I know how I am regarded."

(To be continued.)

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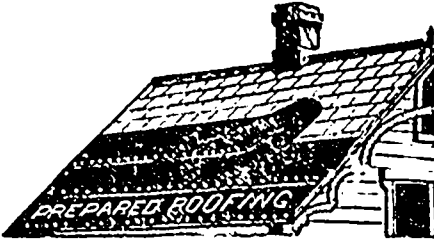
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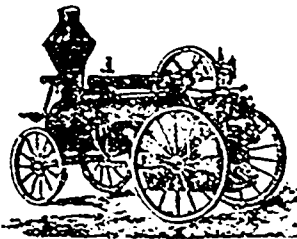
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MINING.

The mining outlook continues to improve, and there is now every reason to believe that a large amount of English capital will be invested in our gold mines in the next few months. Money in the States is getting easier and several important sales to New York and Boston capitalists may soon be closed. In coal the outlook in the beginning of the year was brighter than now, the action of the Legislature in increasing the royalty having drawn unfavorable comment as to the value of leases subject to changes in royalty at the will of parliament. At least one and perhaps more sales have been jeopardized through this cause alone, and the coal mining industry undoubtedly greatly damaged. In other minerals, with the exception of iron and copper, there is little or nothing being done, but there are good prospects that lead, antimony and manganese may be extensively mined before the close of the year.

MONTAGUE DISTRICT.—When Mr Alfred Woodhouse, M. E., of London, Eng., was here in April last he arranged to purchase from Mr. J. C. Oland—the present mayor of Dartmouth, and one of the firm of S. Oland & Sons, the well-known brewers—the noted Kaye-Symonds mine at Montague, which is or was owned by Mayor Oland.

The preliminary payment has been made and the purchasers will at once take possession of the mine and work it on a large scale.

There are one hundred and six mining areas of about seven eighths of an acre each in the property, which is at the west extremity of the district where all the richest mineralized veins concentrate. In all instances the leads at Montague have proved richer as they were worked west, and as this property blocks the whole western end it should prove of immense value.

Mining has been conducted only on a small scale, but the yield of gold for a number of years has been very large, and there is every natural advantage to mine and mill the ore at the minimum of cost.

Mr. Lucius Boyd, M. E., has made a careful survey of the property and prepared elaborate plans, which are fine samples of his skill as a draughtsman. These are now in London where they were taken by Mr. Annand.

That Mr. Woodhouse is full of energy and carries great weight with London capitalists is proved by the eagerness with which he has engineered this purchase over the preliminary stage, as money for mining purposes has until lately been almost unobtainable.

He has secured a fine property and large dividends should prove his reward.

SOUTH UNIAKKE.—The Eastville mine continues its large gold yield, James Thompson having brought to town last week a bar of gold weighing 260 ounces, the yield from 24 tons quartz crushed.

The *London Weekly Bulletin* in its issue of May 7th quotes at length the interview with Mr. Woodhouse which appeared in THE CRITIC, with the following prefatory remarks by its editor.

"As there is a likelihood before long of seeing some Nova Scotian gold properties launched on the London market I need no excuse for reprinting the following from THE CRITIC of Halifax, N. S., sent me by this mail. Merely adding, however, that I found the original capital spoken of for Mr. Woodhouse. (Our ten shillings paid shares realized nearly £25 each within twelve or eighteen months of my forming the company!)"

It will be remembered that Mr. Woodhouse stated that it was through his instrumentality that the first London capital, twenty thousand pounds, was invested in gold mining in South Africa.

He started the boom that led to the investment of millions of pounds in South Africa, and now that he has turned his attention to Nova Scotia there is little doubt but that similar results will follow here. The gold is here, and all that is needed to extract it is capital expended in scientific, practical and honest hands.

Mr. G. A. Wade, Manager of the Molega Mine, deposited a brick of gold weighing 210 ounces with the Merchant's bank, Bridgewater, last Wednesday.

The Boston Gold Mining Co. deposited a brick of gold with the Halifax Banking Co., Bridgewater, last week, weighing 175 ounces, the result of twenty days work.

Two shots fired in the new lead at Molega, on the Boston property Wednesday last, show that the find will prove a rich gold producer.—*Gold Hunter.*

EXPLOSION OF GELATINE DYNAMITE BY CONCUSSION.—On Monday, April 4th last, about 2 p.m., two men, named William Beswithrick and John Lowarne, both natives of Cornwall, aged respectively 25 and 35, were engaged in carrying down the shaft of the Mantgwyn Lead Mine a box of gelatine dynamite of about 50 lbs. When they had proceeded to within about 12 fathoms of the bottom the box, which was attached to a rope, slipped, and, falling to the ground, exploded with terrible violence. Both men were rendered quite unconscious. After a time consciousness was restored, and they so far rallied as to be able, with the assistance of another miner named Morges, to return to their homes, when they were attended by Dr. Lewis, of Landoverly. Beswithrick, however, died about five hours after his arrival, and the other man about 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday Lowarne leaves a widow and two children to mourn his loss. An inquest was held on the bodies at the Royal Oak public-house on Wednesday afternoon. Dr. Lewis gave it as his opinion that death in both,

instances resulted from the same cause—failure of the heart's action, caused by a sudden shock. The enquiry was adjourned till Thursday to give the Inspector of Mines an opportunity to attend.

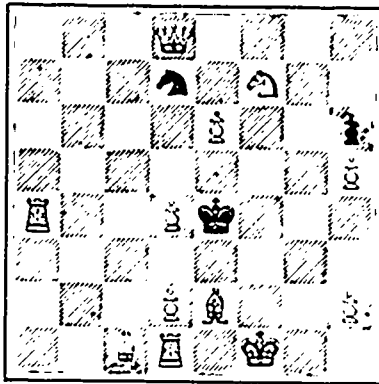
The adjourned enquiry into the circumstances attending the deaths of two miners at the Nantymwyn Lead Mines was held at the Royal Oak, Rhandirmwym, on Thursday, the 7th inst., before Mr. R. Ship'oy Lewis, Llandilo, and the same jury. There were present:—Col. Cundill, H.M.I. of Explosives; Mr. Robertson, H.M.I. of Mines. The Coroner read the depositions made at the last enquiry by the witness, Henry Moyes, and Dr. Lewis, Llandoverly. Moyes was recalled, and deposed that he saw Lewarno on the day of the accident on the 24 fathom level lowering down a 56lb. box of gelatine dynamite. He then went back to his own level, and in about a minute heard a report. He speedily returned to the spot and shouted out "Lewarno," the smoke was so dense that he failed to go any further. He gave an alarm and proceeded in his search for Lewarno, and having found him asked him if he was much hurt. He complained of a little pain in the back, and asked witness to go and look where Beswithrick was. He complied, and found that he had gone to the 11 fathom level. In answer to a question by one of the inspectors, he said it was not the usual practice to lower the boxes containing gelatine dynamite down with a rope, but that it was sent down in a skip. Richard Lipsitt, another miner, said he was not aware of the explosion till about twenty minutes after its occurrence, when he was told about it. He went to ask Lewarno how it happened. He answered, "Foolish, foolish, foolish," three times. Witness asked "Foolish what?" Lewarno returned that the box got out of the under ashing while he was carrying it on his shoulder. Witness then went for trams to get the men out. Captain Joseph Argull, under-agent at Nantymwyn Mine, said he was in charge of the magazine. He took two 5 lb. boxes of gelatine dynamite and lowered them in the skip to the men, and stored them at the 24 fathom level. He opened one box, and distributed the contents in 5 lb. packages among the miners. He then went down to the bottom of 36 fathom cross level, and told Lewarno that there was a box of dynamite at the 24 fathom level, and for him to fetch it, open it, and distribute it among the men. Considered Lewarno a trustworthy workman, and one of the best in his employ. The Jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence, to the effect that the two deceased died from the failure of the heart's action caused by a shock.—*Carmarthen Journal*.

The Summary of the Mineral Production of Canada for 1891, compiled by Elfric Drew Ingall and H. P. Brunell of the Dominion Geological Survey Department, has come to hand and although subject to revision in some particulars is in the main a correct statement. We publish it below omitting some explanatory references.

PRODUCT—Metallic.	QUANTITY	VALUE.
Antimony ore	tons..... 10.....	\$ 60
Copper.....	.....lbs..... 9,529,076.....	1,238,780
Gold.....	.....ozs..... 51,040.....	925,486
Iron Ore .....	.....tons..... 38,979.....	152,005
Iron, Pig (value \$368,901) .....	....."..... 23,891.....	.....
Lead.....	.....lbs..... 588,665.....	25,607
Nickel.....	....."..... 4,626,627.....	2,775,976
Platinum.....	.....".....	10,000
Silver.....	.....ozs..... 415,493.....	407,183
Total Metallic .....	.....	\$5,535,097
Non-Metallic.		
Arsenic.....	.....tons..... 20.....	\$ 1,000
Asbestos.....	....."..... 9,000.....	1,000,000
Bricks.....	.....thousands 173,808.....	1,047,311
Building Stone.....	.....cub. yds. 187,685.....	708,702
Cement .....	.....bbls..... 93,779.....	109,086
Coal .....	.....tons..... 3,400,479.....	7,792,175
Coke.....	....."..... 57,084.....	175,592
Feldspar.....	....."..... 685.....	3,425
Fire Clay .....	....."..... 250.....	750
Flagstones .....	.....sq. ft..... 27,300.....	2,721
Granite.....	.....tons..... 10,995.....	65,105
Graphite.....	....."..... 260.....	1,560
Grindstones.....	....."..... 4,479.....	42,587
Gypsum.....	....."..... 203,545.....	192,096
Lime .....	.....bush..... 1,829,894.....	251,215
Limestone for flux .....	.....tons..... 11,376.....	11,547
Manganese.....	....."..... 274.....	6,951
Mica.....	.....".....	71,510
Mineral Paints .....	.....tons..... 900.....	17,750
Mineral Water.....	.....galls..... 427,485.....	54,068
Moulding Sand.....	.....tons..... 230.....	1,000
Petroleum.....	.....bbls..... 755,298.....	1,004,546
Phosphate.....	.....tons..... 23,588.....	161,693
Pottery.....	.....".....	258,844
Pyrites .....	.....tons..... 65,362.....	196,086
Roofing Cement.....	....."..... 900.....	2,700
Salt.....	....."..... 45,021.....	161,179
Sand and Gravel (exports) .....	....."..... 243,724.....	59,501
Sewer Pipe .....	.....".....	227,300
Soapstone.....	.....tons..... 575.....	863
Terra Cotta.....	.....".....	113,103
Tiles.....	.....thousands 11,779.....	140,799
Total non-metallic.....	.....	\$13,862,765
Total metallic.....	.....	5,535,097
Estimated value of mineral products not returned .....	.....	582,138
Total .....	.....	\$20,000,000

CHESS.

PROBLEM No. 114.
By Mrs. W. J. Baird.
Black 3 pieces.

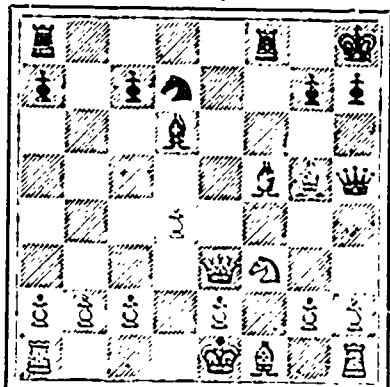


White 12 pieces.
White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME No. 115.
BRITISH CHAMPIONS' TOURNEY.
Game between Blackburne and Bird
From's Gambit.

White.	Black.
H. E. Bird.	J. H. Blackburne.
1 P to K4	P to K4
2 P takes P	P to Q3
3 P takes P	B takes P
4 Kt to KB3	Kt to KB3 a
5 P to Q4	Kt to K5
6 Q to Q2	P to KB4
7 Kt to B3	Castles
8 Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
9 Q takes P	B to KB4
10 Q takes P b	Kt to Q2
11 R to K3 ch	K to R sq
12 B to K5	Q to K sq
13 Q to K3	Q to R4

Black 11 pieces.



White 14 pieces.

14 Q to Q2 c	QR to Kt sq
15 P to B3	Kt to K3
16 P to QKt3	Kt to Q2
17 R to B sq d	P to KR2
18 B to R4	B to B5
19 Q to Kt2	Kt to K6 e
20 B to B2	QR to K sq
21 B takes Kt	B takes B
22 P to B4	B to K5
23 R to B3	B takes Kt
24 R takes B	R takes R
25 P takes B	Q takes BP
26 K to Q2	Q takes R
27 K takes R	Q takes B
28 K to Q3	K to B6 ch
29 K to Q2	R to B7
30 K to Q3	Q to R6 ch

Resigns f

a On a previous occasion Blackburne played here 4 Kt to R3, and so did Zakertort against Bird, at the Nottingham Tournament, 1885. The move in the text seems preferable, since the Knight commands both Kt5 and K5.
b Rather dangerous, since it gives the Queen's Rook an open file; but no greater harm is done so far.
c The correct continuation was 14 B to K7, threatening 15 Q to Kt5, challenging the exchange of Queens.

Mr. Blackburne acknowledged that in that case he would have played for a draw, by retiring 14 Q to K7; 15 B to Kt5, Q to R4; 16 B to K7 again, &c. For Q to Q2 White's position becomes untenable.
d This is necessary, Black threatening 17 Kt takes P, and if 18 Q takes Kt, B to QKt5 winning the Queen.
e The Bishop is more valuable than the Rook in this position, therefore Mr. Blackburne disdains to take it.
f Obviously if 31 K to Q2, R takes P ch, and wins the Queen.

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AUSTEN BROS.

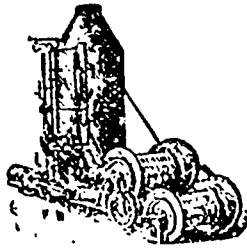
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It is not affected in the least by change of temperature; neither Fire, Lightning, Electricity or Concussion can fire it and nothing but the insertion of the detonator or the cartridges can make it explode. Since its first introduction THERE HAS NEVER BEEN A REPORT OF A SINGLE ACCIDENT OR LOSS OF LIFE either in its use or manufacture. Any explosive containing NITRO GLYCERINE when exposed alternately to moist and dry air is liable to SPONTANEOUS IGNITION, and such is reported against by H. M. Inspector of Explosives. 31-111-20. Hence the terrible accidents which are constantly occurring from the use of Dynamite whereby THOUSANDS OF MINERS HAVE BEEN KILLED.

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

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MINING.

COAL TRADE.

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

SPRINGHILL MINES.—There are somewhere about 1400 men and boys employed in these mines, and when we take into consideration the hazardous nature of their employment the casualties that do occur are comparatively few. During the year there has been placed in the North slope a new duplex pump—high and low pressure, water barrel 10 inches, stroke 35 inches, water-column 10½ inches, the pipes are lined inside with wood.

JOUAINS MINES.—All the work done in this mine during the year was long work. It has proved very successful here, as the coal taken out under this system is larger, and a larger percentage of coal is won. I would say that 95 per cent. of all the coal is taken out, it may require more timber, but the larger percentage of coal obtained amply pays the difference. The men also can dig a larger quantity per shift than under the old system.

The water level has been cleaned and timbered from the shore to the slope, a distance of one mile and an eighth.

Formerly the road for delivering the coal at shipping, which was one mile and an eighth in length, was laid with double tracks and operated by an endless rope, the engine operating it being located at the mine. The coal was then dumped into a chute of about 150 feet in length, and run into the vessels lying at the wharf, of which only one could be loaded at a time. During the past year the whole business has been remodelled. At the wharf, instead of the chute, in the same place there has been two tracks laid, and the wharf extended, and several places made in which vessels can lie and be loaded at the same time with different kinds of coal. At the head of these two tracks is placed a drum barrel with brake attached, and the full boxes running down bring up the empty ones. Instead of two tracks from the pit and an endless rope, there is now only one track with sufficient descent in it for the full boxes to run down with rope attached, and the engine then pulls back the empty ones, thus doing away with half of the track and rope formerly used.

The mine is now in order to yield a large output of coal. There has been no gas reported in this mine during the year, and during the same time has been free from any kind of accidents.

No explosives are used in working the coal; the powder and dynamite used was in stone, and in cutting through a large fault in three places, and some brushing for horse roads.

MINUDIE.—This mine was worked for two or three months last winter, and then remained idle until the middle of November, when it was started again with 10 or 12 men, the object being local sales for the winter.

LAWSON MINE.—This mine was idle for two or three months during the summer on account of their engine house being destroyed by fire. It has been rebuilt, and the mine at work again with from 8 to 10 men employed in it.

CHIGNECTO MINES.—This mine was worked during the winter along the crop, a few men being employed getting out coal for local sales. In the spring Frank Burrows, the underground manager, started prospecting the property. He was supplied with a Diamond drill, capable of drilling 1000 feet, and had 10 to 12 men employed, and has up to my last visit, December 1st, continued at work, and has drilled a series of holes from near Athol station to the Stoney half-mile. I learned he had drilled through some of the coal measures. He has now drilled three holes of about 600 feet depth each and has begun to drill the fourth.

SCOTIA.—Alexander Dewar, reported as having 3 or 4 men employed at this mine, ceased operations at the end of the year, and has not resumed since.

BLACK DIAMOND MINE.—Principally pillar work done here during the year. They are getting along very successfully and mining a good percentage of coal. It is now under the management and control of the Acadia Coal Company, Limited.

EAST RIVER AREA.—John Muir and Sons.—Work has been carried on here just as usual.

On July 17th I visited Sydney Mines, C. B., in company with Mr. Patrick Neville, Deputy Inspector of Mines. After examining the mine report book, we selected No. 1 South new angle dip, where gas had been reported previous to my visit. We found everything in good order and no gas. We tested with Leving's Gas Indicator, and the most we could find was ½ p. c. in the "return" from South new angle dip. The air-ways, as far as I seen, were in good condition, and the mine was fairly damp, except the hauling roads which were dusty, and I think might be watered. There is in this mine a very large waste, or standing work, which I did not see, and cannot say anything about it. What I did see was in good order, except the dust on the hauling roads.

On November 28 and 30 I visited Leicester in Cumberland County, where coal was reported to have been discovered. I found M. Sharp at work with 6 men east of the Styles mine, on the bank of a brook. He had 5 seams of coal exposed; about sixty feet of measures were between the first three seams, which appeared in thickness to be as follows: 1st seam, 3 feet; 2nd seam, 5 feet 4 inches; third seam, 3 feet 6 inches. Then 107 yards south were the other two seams, one 6 feet and the other 9 feet, dipping south 10 degrees west at an angle of 45 degrees.

There are good indications further east, lots of drift coal on the surface and a good level country. I cannot probably do justice to this section of the country, as the crop-out of the seams appeared disturbed. I never seen any coal burn better than it does in a stove.

(To be continued.)

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

THE ENGLISH CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNEY resulted in a victory for Jordan, a youth of but 20 years, who surprised the checker world by defeating the veterans who had for three his years faced the ablest experts that the British Isles could furnish. Our last issue brought the tourney to the point where Kear, Sr., Richmond and Jordan were to play for 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes, and Dunne, Lewis and Tescheleit for 4th and 5th prize. The last-named of each three had byes. After a severely-tested contest no less than ten games were required to decide whether Kear or Richmond should finish with Jordan. Of these Richmond won two and eight were drawn. In the final round (between Richmond and Jordan) the first six games resulted in draws. After this the ballot was resorted to. The "Maid of the Mill" was drawn as an opening. At this each won a game. The next opening was "Second Double Corners," and two draws were the result. Again the ballot was resorted to, and the "White Dyke" was drawn. The first game of this proved a draw, but Jordan won the second and the championship with the £25. Richmond won the 2nd prize and Kear the 3rd. In the contest for the 4th and 5th prizes Dunne defeated Lewis by a score of 4 to 1, and was in turn beaten by Tescheleit, the score standing Tescheleit 3, Dunne 1, drawn 2. Therefore, Tescheleit got the 4th and Dunne the 5th prizes.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 276.—The position was: black men 1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 18, kings 12, 20, 29; white men 6, 10, 15, 17, 27, 31, kings 11, 19, 30; white to play and win.

[By some accident the fact that a black man should be on 4 was omitted in our statement of this problem.]

11	16	17	14	27	23	1	6
20	11	10	17	19	26	14	17
15	8	19	23	31	6	6	9
4	11	3	10	5	9	17	21
10	7	23	16	6	1	9	14
1	10	12	19	9	14	w.	wins.

It is worthy of note *en passant* that London, E., has 15 checker and 92 chess clubs. Halifax and, indeed, Nova Scotia has no checker clubs, and, so far as we are aware, none devoted to chess.

GAME 168—"SWITCHER."

Played at San Francisco, Cal., between Messrs. Van Sickle and J. T. Washington.—[Am. Ch. Review, May.]

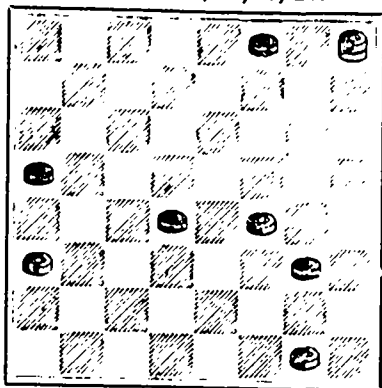
11	15	10	17	a-22	26	31	15
21	17	21	14	31	22	19	3
9	13	16	20	20	24	4	8
25	21	24	19	30	26	23	19
5	9	8	11	24	27	8	11
29	25	22	18	28	24	14	10
9	14	13	17	16	20	6	15
23	18	25	21	17	13	19	10
14	23	11	16	27	31		
27	11	26	23	32	27	white	
7	16	17	22	b-3	7	wins.	
17	14	21	17	22	17		

a A remarkable position.
b This loses, 6-10 will draw.

PROBLEM No. 278.

By W. C. Delden in the American

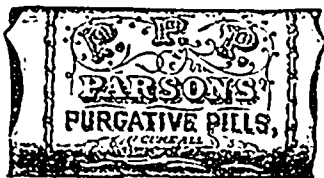
Checker Review for May, correcting Mr. Wyllie's problem No. 477 in Gould's Book of Problems. Black men 3, 13, 18, 24.



White men 19, 21, 32, king 4. White to play and black to win.

As noted, our game and problem this week are both from the May issue of the American Checker Review, Chicago, which is in our opinion the best journal distinctively devoted to "the silent game" that is published, and we cordially recommend it to all students of checkers who desire to progress in their knowledge thereof.

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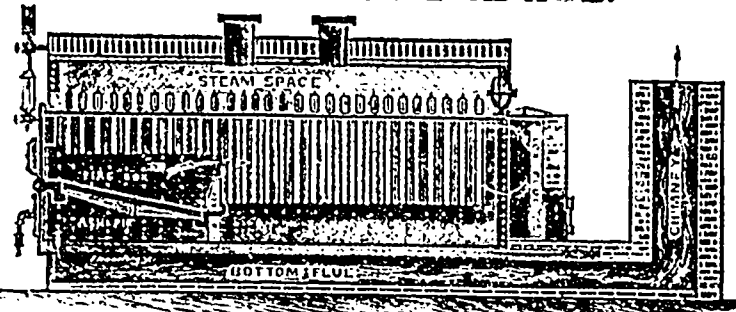
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THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.

THE CAPITAL PRIZE } **\$15,000**
WON BY A POOR GIRL.

The Capital prize \$15,000.00 4th of May Drawing, "Province of Quebec Lottery" was won by Miss Mary Donovan, 113 Dufresne Street, Montreal.

Dame Fortune was not blind, for once. This fortune could not have fallen into better hands.

Miss Donovan belongs to a poor but highly respectable family. The father, now dead, was one of the good parishioners of Reverend J. J. Salmon, parish priest of St. Mary's Church, Craig Street, who takes a pleasure in recalling the merits of this good man.

The mother left a widow, depended mostly for a living on her daughter's daily labor. She, bestowing on her mother all the care that her feeble resources permitted and very often she wished to be able to do more. It was for this end that she deprived herself in order to buy a lottery ticket, not however without adding a fervent prayer. Her hopes were not in vain as we may see.

She presented herself this morning at the Lottery's Office accompanied by her mother and Reverend Father Salmon.

The prize was paid her at once as the two following certificates may show.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.
CERTIFICATE of the bearer of Ticket No. 18458

\$15,000.00

DRAWING OF MAY 4TH, 1892. I the undersigned do hereby certify that on presentation of my ticket No. 18458 which drew the first capital prize \$15,000.00 at the Drawing of May 4th instant of the Province of Quebec Lottery, I have at once been paid.

Witnesses AIME MATHIEU LOUIS PERRAULT MARY DONOVAN, 113 Dufresne St., Montreal.

CERTIFICATE OF REVEREND J. J. SALMON. I the undersigned, Cur. of St. Mary's Church, Craig Street, Montreal, do hereby certify that the above prize has been paid this day in my presence to Miss Mary Donovan. MONTREAL, 9th May, 1892.

Witnesses AIME MATHIEU LOUIS PERRAULT JOHN J. SALMON, P. P. St. Mary's. "LA PRESSE," Montreal, 6th May, 1892.

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CITY CHIMES.

It is everybody's business to give Manager Clarke the most cordial support in his efforts to attract to this city first class companies. During the present week Halifax theatre-goers have been delighted by the performances of the Frawley Company at the Academy of Music. The members of this Company one and all are well-known popular artists, and it is gratifying to note that through the enterprise of Manager Clarke our citizens have had an opportunity of enjoying such a genuine theatrical treat. The plays produced have been "Sweet Livender" and "All the Comforts of Home," plays well calculated to satisfy the ear and eye of the cultured mind, as they are entirely free from vulgarisms and low comedy. The ripples of pleasant laughter which were heard in the audiences at the Academy during the week testified to the appreciation and enjoyment of those in attendance. And no wonder, Mr. Frawley is a splendid actor, and his impersonation is so complete that one could almost imagine an entire forgetfulness of his own identity. Mr. Hed-on Loston is brimming over with humor, and his comical side appears to go all around the man. Mr. William Leewhon's duty is a very pleasant, diffident character, but on the stage he can become so intense that one might imagine that he never slept. Mr. Eugene Johnson is an actor who never fails to win the hearts of his audience. Messrs. Fleming, Hastings and Blackmore are well up to the mark and are always prepared to do good work. The ladies of the Company are far above the average of those who have visited Halifax for many a past month. Miss Marion Earle is a charming actress and always at home in whatever role she assumes. Miss Harriet Ford is vivacious and taking, Miss Jennette Lowrie sweetly sweet, and Miss Emma Møddern very attractive. We strongly recommend our Chime readers in the city not to miss seeing the Frawley Company. It is all we have represented it to be and more.

Next week the Oddfellows are to hold their long-talked of bazaar, and the managing committee is sparing no trouble to make this one of the most successful affairs of the kind ever held in the city. Among many other attractions they have arranged a guessing competition, and the lucky, or clever, as the case may be, competitor who comes out ahead gets as a prize a return ticket to the Chicago World's Fair, transportation from train to hotel, board free for one week, admission to the Fair one week, and an accident policy for \$3,000 for one week. We think this generous offer will strike many as well worth guessing for. The Oddfellows have erected a handsome building, a credit to themselves and an ornament to the city, and it now behooves our citizens to lend their aid in decreasing the debt on the building fund by patronizing the bazaar next week.

St. Patrick's Juvenile Minstrel Club will give an entertainment in St. Joseph's Hall on Tuesday evening next. The young minstrels do remarkably well, and the coming performance will probably be largely attended.

Professor C. Bilval will deliver a French lecture at his residence, 74 South Park St., this evening, taking for his subject "Du Theatre en France."

The weather is slowly but surely growing warmer, and the late rains have brought a green glow to the hillsides and the trees are rapidly leaving out.

Zera Semon's entertainments at the Lyceum Theatre continue to draw large audiences, and judging from the applause accorded the performers nightly the excellent programme is appreciated by one and all. The clever Walter Mack and Grace Marston in their mysterious change acts have won high opinions, and the fact that their engagement with Professor Semon closes to-morrow evening is much regretted. Messrs. Madden and Madden, the popular singers, dancers and concertina players, and Messrs. Connors and Mason also appear to-morrow evening for the last time in Halifax this season. This has been a strong combination show, and has taken well with the public. Next week Zera promises his patrons a choice bill of fare. Five new performers are to be introduced, and the performance is most attractive. "Zoe," the aerial specialist and gymnast, will perform wonderful feats, and Messrs. Hafford and Rossitter in "The Gentleman's Son and The Outcast," will doubtless prove successful. The performance each evening will conclude with a laughable pantomime in which Grimaldi Malcolm, a noted clown, will keep the audience in merry mood. Zera seems to find no difficulty in pleasing the public and his efforts in that direction have been liberally rewarded in Halifax.

Once more that unique spot on the face of the earth, the Halifax green market, has assumed an interesting and animated appearance, and on Saturday mornings is extensively patronized. Experienced housekeepers eager for bargains, young matrons wearing an air of heavy responsibility, domestic gentlemen and little folks jostle against each other in the busy crowd that gather around the grotesquely arranged groups of traders from Preston, Hammond's Plains and other suburban districts. Good descriptions of our market place have often been given, but to be appreciated it must be seen, and while to our citizens familiarity may detract from the interesting picture, strangers in our land should certainly visit the post office square on a Saturday morning. Now that the Mayflower season is about over the vendors will have little to offer their flower patrons for a few weeks, but ere long we will be abundantly supplied with daisies, buttercups, violets and other sweet blossoms so welcome to the city people, who only get rare glimpses of country life and appreciate to the full these messengers that call to mind "the pleasant murmur of the brook 'twixt banks of fern, and the tinkle, tinkle of the bells as home the cattle turn, etc., etc." The market women do a good

business in wild flowers during the season. Early garden truck, or rather hot-bed produce, is coming in and the dainty tidbits are eagerly bought out early in the day. Although Halifaxians are proverbially late risers the market presents a bristling scene at a comparatively early hour on Saturday mornings.

On Tuesday next, in honor of our good Queen Victoria's birthday, we are to have a holiday. There does not seem to have been much preparation for the day, and beyond the attraction at the Academy, a few baseball, cricket or lacrosse games, there is really no amusement provided for pleasure-seekers. On account of the extreme chilliness of the weather even the indefatigable picnickers will probably be fewer in number than is usual on the first holiday of the season. Fishing parties are quite in order, and although the results of these outings rarely come up to the high anticipations of the fishermen, still much genuine pleasure may be derived from such picnics.

The seventh and last Orpheus Concert of the season is announced for Thursday evening, 26th inst. The Club, Orchestra and Auxiliary merit the hearty thanks of musical Halifaxians for the first-class entertainments they have provided during the winter months.

The Academy of Music stage will be occupied on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings of next week by the Uncle Hiram Company. The comedy "Uncle Hiram" is highly spoken of by the American press. A matinee will be given on Tuesday afternoon at 2.30.

Considering the attractive character of the plays put upon the boards of the Academy of Music this week, and the continental reputation of those who take part in the same, it is surprising that Halifaxians have not turned out *en masse* to see and hear this really first-class company. Our citizens when visiting Boston or New York would not hesitate to pay from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents for seats at the leading theatres of those cities; and yet when a company of first-class standing comes to Halifax it seems to be a signal for vacant galleries and limited audiences in the body of the house. If cultured Halifax wishes to retain a reputation for appreciating something beyond a minstrel show it must turn out in force for the two remaining nights of this week, and prove to Manager Clarke that it is prepared to second any effort that he may make to induce first-class artists to visit this city. Otherwise let there be no grumbling at the performances of third-class companies. The Frawley Company deserve good houses; let Halifax try to give them at least one bumper house.

IT IS NOT WHAT WE SAY

But what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that makes it sell, and has given it such a firm and lasting hold upon the confidence of the people. The voluntary statements of thousands of people prove beyond question that this preparation possesses wonderful medicinal power.

Hood's Pills cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal. They are the best family cathartic.

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ZERA SEMON, Lessee and Manager.

Fifth Week, Monday, May 23.

5-NEW STARS-5

First Appearance of

ZOE, World's Great Aerial Specialist and Representative Gymnast.

HAFFORD & ROSSITTER.

Two best singers on the Vaudeville Stage.

GRIMALDI MALCOLM.

The Great Pantomime Clown.

MISS PAULINE ALONZO.

The Cuban Nightingale.

Second Week of

JAMES BAISLEY.

MAE BAISLEY.

Still on Deck.—**ED. KELLEY.**

See the Funny Pantomime,

THE FOUR LOVERS!

Don't forget that **PRESENTS** will be Given Away Every Night.

Admission 25 Cts. Reserved Seats 35 Cts.

Ladies' and Children's Matinee Saturday at 2 p. m.

Prof. Semon has taken great pains in securing the Best Talent obtainable. They are all Specialty Leaders and the Cream of American Vaudeville.