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A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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HALIFAX, N. S., MAY 26, 1893

{ VOL. 10
No. 21 }

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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 WEDDING GIFT TO PRINCE GEORGE'S BRIDE.—A movement is on foot to raise a contribution from the women of Canada for the purpose of purchasing an appropriate wedding gift for the Princess Marie. It is proposed that the gift shall be a Canadian made winter sleigh, with bolts, robes and harness.

RECEPTION TO THE FLEET.—The proposed reception to the fleet on its arrival from Bermuda we hope to see carried out. Not specially on account of the foremost position it took in the recent grand naval review in New York, but because the arrival of the fleet always adds greatly to the business and gaiety of our port, and the gallant tars have by their frank open manners endeared themselves to all classes in the community. They always enter heart and soul into all civic celebrations, and spare no pains to make them successful, and it would be a graceful act to prove our appreciation of their many courtesies by showing them special honor.

SUBSIDIZED TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.—Differences of opinion evidently exist as to the advisability of the Dominion subsidizing a line of steamers to ply between Canada and Australia. The directors of the Canadian Pacific have so far proved themselves exceptionally able business men, and the fact that they have established a line of steamers connecting Vancouver direct with Australia as a result of the subsidy would tend to show that there was every possibility of building up a profitable trade between the two countries. We note, however, that Doctor H. H. Read, who is a very close observer, and who has spent some time in Australia, has in the *Chronicle* denounced the granting of the subsidy as sheer robbery, there being no possibility of a profitable trade between the two countries. We hope and believe that in this statement the Doctor is in error. There should be a market in Australia for our manufactured goods, and wool and other products of that country are in demand here. The first steamer of the new line is now on the way to Vancouver, and whether there is or is not the possibility of bringing about a profitable trade will soon be proved.

THE VISIT OF THE CABINET MINISTERS.—We are free to confess that we believe that Messrs. Foster and Bowell with the other ministers who visited Halifax are taking the right course in interviewing the business men of the Dominion and obtaining the ideas of the tariff. They desire light on the subject, and there is no better way of obtaining it than by visiting the leading cities of the country, and, by personal contact and discussion with men of all opinions, finding out what is wanted. The national policy was forced upon the country by the hostile tariff of the United States and this government has always shown a disposition to make changes in our tariff rates when they were made possible by the lowering of the duties in that country. The success of the tariff reform party in the States makes it certain

that the protective policy will be largely abandoned and the tariff greatly reduced. What those changes will be it is impossible to foretell, and we think the Dominion Government did well to delay altering our tariff until this had been settled. In the interim the government is wisely studying the wants of the people, and when the time comes to act they will be able to do so intelligently.

THE FISHING SEASON.—Disciples of Isaac Walton are now following their favorite sport, and many a fine salmon and a lively trout is being landed as an evidence of their skill. The lakes and runs around Halifax, which for the greater part of the year are the abodes of solitude, are now enlivened by the presence of numerous fishermen, and farmers and their sons are doing a thriving trade in letting boats to hire and rowing fishermen over the best fishing grounds. At least they purport to do the latter, but we have a shrewd suspicion that they reserve the best portions of the lakes for their private use. The unsophisticated countryman is not so green as he may look, and would-be dudes who think they are impressing him with their superiority would be surprised could they hear themselves discussed at the farmers hearthstone. In these trying business times the wearied merchants should make up their minds to give care the go-bye for at least a time, and seek rest for their weary brains in some remote locality where telegrams are unknown. A week's fishing is the best tonic for shattered nerves, and is a medicine that we prescribe for all in full confidence that it never fails to cure.

THE HOME RULE BILL.—As the debate on the third reading of the Home Rule Bill progresses some very difficult problems are presented for solution. In the Dominion Her Majesty, through her representative, the Governor-General, may veto objectionable or unapproved Acts of the Dominion Parliament. According to Mr. Blake Acts of the proposed Irish Parliament can only be annulled by Acts passed for that especial purpose by the Parliament of Great Britain. In this respect it would seem that the Irish Parliament will have greater powers than the Parliament of the Dominion. The feeling in England against the Bill is growing in intensity, especially amongst the upper and middle classes, and Gladstone is coming in for a large amount of abuse. At the Imperial Institute where he was the guest of the Prince of Wales, his appearance on the scene was followed by hisses and other tokens of disapproval from the large audience assembled. It was a disgraceful exhibition of ill-will under the circumstances, and will endear the Grand Old Man to his followers. An attempt was made by some miscreant to kill him as he was traveling by rail, a heavy missile having been hurled by some unknown person at the railway carriage in which he was a passenger. It crashed into an adjoining apartment, just missing the Dean of Chester. Thus a more than probable opponent of Mr. Gladstone and the Home Rule Bill had a narrow escape of his life through the guilty act of one of his own party. It is a good illustration in its way of the fact that unfair attacks as a rule only hurt the party they were intended to benefit.

CANADIAN CANALS.—The public debt of Canada to a great extent has been contracted by the carrying out of great public works which are proving of immense benefit to the whole country. Sir John Macdonald's wise railway policy resulted in the prompt completion of the Canadian Pacific and the throwing open of thousands of miles of fertile lands to settlement; but while this great work was going on the canals were not forgotten, as large sums were voted for widening and deepening the Welland Canal and the canals in the St. Lawrence. This has made the St. Lawrence the highway for the grain and provision shipments from the west, and has given Canada a great commerce that without the canals would have undoubtedly gone through the sea ports of the United States. Our public debt is therefore not the outcome of costly wars, but the result of a wise policy in public improvements, and the money expended is destined to be returned a thousandfold as the years roll on. With the opening of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal and the deepening of the St. Lawrence Canals the Canadian system will be completed and the way be opened for direct shipments from Lake Superior by steamer and vessel to the Atlantic without breaking bulk. Then Nova Scotia may be made to feel for the first time the benefits of the work, as through the deepening of the St. Lawrence Canals coal may be shipped direct to points on Lake Ontario and the volume of business largely increased. It is not expected that the canals will ever afford sufficient revenue to pay for themselves or even their yearly operating expenses, but no one grumbles, as the country at large is a tremendous gainer by their construction and operation. Had a similar policy been pursued on that other government work, the Intercolonial, Halifax would have ten years ago become the winter port of the Dominion, but unlike the canals the Intercolonial would in time have more than paid operating expenses.

CIVIC EXPENDITURE.—Previous to the late Civic election, the City Council was suddenly seized with a fit of economy and voted down several proposals looking towards the expenditure of large sums on various city improvements. Now that the elections are over, a change seems to have come over the spirit of their dream, and they are beginning to launch out in a most extravagant style. The schemes proposed are undoubtedly for the benefit of the city, but the Council would do well to bear in mind that hard times are still upon us and to see the benefit of making haste slowly. To most the present rate of taxation is a burden hard to bear, and any increase will be seriously felt.

ANOTHER ELECTRICAL WONDER.—We have now to wait for the introduction of the Telautograph, a new electrical invention of Prof. Gray's. The machine, if so intangible an affair can be so called, is to transmit signatures, letters, pictures and diagrams, to places far distant from the transmitter. By its assistance a man may communicate with his friends or business colleagues without stirring from his fireside; and as the communication will be immediate, business operations will be greatly facilitated. It is quite probable, however, that the telegraph and telephone may be deemed sufficient for this generation, and that the telautograph will be reserved for the benefit of the coming man.

THE TINS MUST GO.—American firms are becoming quite common in Canada, and, as a rule, they are rather beneficial than hurtful to our people. A new line of business, which is shortly to be introduced by an alien company, is now attracting much interest. The company propose to manufacture aluminum kitchen utensils, and will at once begin work either in Toronto or in Montreal. Canadian capitalists have already subscribed for half the stock, and there is every prospect of the venture being a successful one. Housekeepers will be delighted when the new utensils are put upon the market, for aluminum is particularly light in weight, is not easily damaged, will stand a heat of 1300 degrees, and has never been known to rust.

CANIBALISM IN CANADA.—A horrible story comes from the Province of Quebec, where it is reported that an Indian had killed and eaten the body of his sixteen year old daughter. The details show that the Indian and his daughter had been with a party hunting near the head of the Lake St. John. They secured no game and started on their return home in a starved condition. Sixty miles distant, the father, to the dismay of his half-frozen companions, suddenly plunged his knife into the neck of his daughter, instantly killing her, when he appeased his wild appetite by drinking her blood. His companions ran from him, horrified at his inhuman act, refusing to have anything to do with him, and reached home in safety, but the Indian did not return, and has so far not been captured.

WELSH SUSPENSION BILL.—The Established Church in Wales is threatened by the Welsh Suspension Bill, and the clergy both in Wales and England are up in arms in opposition to it. A great demonstration was lately held in London, where the Bill was vigorously assailed, and this was preceded by most imposing ceremonies in St. Paul's Cathedral, presided over by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The tendency of the age is decidedly towards separating church and state, and no doubt many abuses have crept into the church in the giving of valuable livings to lazy and most unworthy rectors. These are the exceptions, and it is sad to see a church that has accomplished so much, and which is so dear to its worshippers, in danger of being shorn of its ancient privileges by meddling politicians. Many of its best friends, however, believe that it will be really benefitted by disestablishment, and it now looks probable that the Welsh and then the English church will be placed in the same position as the church in Ireland.

A wise policy on the Intercolonial might at once be made to yield that road very profitable returns, but while St. John is treated with some consideration by being provided with night and day trains stopping at its suburbs, Halifax has no outward-bound passenger train after 6.30 p.m. in winter and eight in summer, entirely too early to accommodate suburban residents who may wish to visit the city either on business or pleasure. This want of accommodation alone deters very many who are desirous of spending the summer at either Rockingham, Bedford, or Lake View, from carrying their wishes into effect. The facilities now provided by the Truro Accommodation and the Bedford Express for getting into town in the morning and returning at evening are all that could be wished, but there should be a mid-day train stopping at Prince's Lodge and Lower Bedford, and the St. John Express, both inward and outward bound, should also have orders to stop at these places for passengers. Some thirty years ago, when Hyde Park was a sparsely-settled suburb of Chicago, the Illinois Central R. R. ran a dummy engine and car hourly out and in during the day time, and the business increased so rapidly that it was soon replaced with a regular train. If the officials of the Intercolonial would adopt a somewhat similar policy, put in a turn-table at Bedford and run the Bedford Express up and back four or five trips a day and once at say eleven at night, we believe that the train would soon prove by its receipts that there is plenty of business to warrant the accommodation. At any rate, the experiment would not cost much, and the train might soon be withdrawn if suburban residents were too apathetic to make it a financial success.

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

SPEEDY TRIALS IN CIVIL ACTIONS.—Reforms in legal procedure tending to facilitate and simplify the bringing to trial and deciding of civil actions while greatly reducing the costs of litigation, are characteristics of recent legislation in Nova Scotia, and speak well for the enlightened and progressive attitude assumed by bench and bar, by whom the reforms are first instituted and put in shape for the Legislature. Trial by jury in civil actions, except by request, has been for some time abolished in Halifax County, and works to the satisfaction of all. The Judicature Act on the basis of the English Act, completely changing the old practice and largely minimizing the effects of mere technical defences, was a sweeping reform, and has hardly yet been brought to perfection in practice. The progressive spirit of our legal lights, however, is not yet appeased, and now, through a conference of bench and bar, reforms are to be instituted by which all actions will be brought to almost immediate trial and appeals be heard without delay. The old reproach of the law's delay is even now not fairly applicable in Nova Scotia, and with the proposed reforms in operation, it will be no more heard.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.—While England, the United States and Australia are undergoing a period of financial depression, made notable by the failure, more especially in Australia, of numerous banking concerns, it is so far to the credit of the Dominion that not one of our banking institutions has been in the slightest degree unfavorably affected by the unsettled money market. This fact speaks volumes for the stability of our monetary institutions, and for the wisdom and conservatism of the financiers who manage them. Our railroads also stand the shock well, and with the exception of the Grand Trunk, which never seems able to do much in the way of paying dividends, are favorite investments. During the mad run in New York and the break in the United States railway securities in London, the Canadian Pacific's had a temporary drop, caused, it is stated, by some large holder in Montreal unloading, but they soon rallied and are now on the upward list. We undoubtedly feel the effect here of the stringency of the money market, and business is decidedly dull, but while nearly everyone will perhaps have to suffer more or less from the hard times, there is every reason to believe that we shall escape any widespread or crippling disaster. We will not, however, shout too loud until we are certain we are out of the woods.

SUBURBAN REQUIREMENTS.—No city on this Continent has more charming suburban resorts than Halifax, and nowhere else can be found a place where so little attention is paid to providing adequate transportation facilities for reaching them. Dutch Village, in the lovely valley between the Arm and the Basin, is a locality where men of moderate means might build snug homesteads and find recreation in cultivating the soil which in that section is rich and well adapted for gardening purposes. It is only three miles from the centre of the city, too long a distance for tired business men to walk regularly, and is so inadequately supplied with facilities to reach the city quickly and comfortably that very few are tempted to build in that locality. A bus line making the round trip two or three times a day does hardly a profitable business in carrying passengers to and from the city by way of Quinpool Road, and morning and evening the Intercolonial takes passengers at Fair View. An electric road running out Quinpool Road to Dutch Village, to the Basin and back to the city by the Old Bedford Road, thus taking in the suburb of Willow Park, would rapidly cause the whole route to be built up, and in a few years would prove a very profitable investment. A branch of one mile would connect with the growing suburb of Rockingham, and in time this might be profitably extended to Prince's Lodge and Bedford.

CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT.—The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upholding the constitutionality of the Geary Act will bring consternation to some one hundred thousand Chinese residents who are liable to forcible expulsion from the country. Strong dissenting opinions on the legality of the Act were expressed by Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Brewer and Field. The latter, who is considered one of the ablest judges on the bench, very clearly argues, that while the Government have the undoubted right to prevent obnoxious foreigners from entering the country, the constitution gives it no power to banish foreign residents who have established homes in the country by consent, and who have committed no crimes. In closing, Justice Field denounces the Geary Act as brutal, inhuman and cruel. "As to its cruelty," he says—"nothing can exceed a forcible deportation from a country of one's residence and the breaking up of all the relations of friendship, family and business there contracted." And as to its brutality, he says—"According to its theory Congress might have ordered executive officers to take the Chinese laborers to the ocean and put them into a boat and set them adrift, or might have ordered executive officers to take them to the borders of Mexico and turn them loose there, and in both cases without any means of support; indeed it might have sanctioned towards those laborers the most shocking brutality conceivable. I utterly repudiate all such notions, and reply that brutality, inhumanity, or cruelty, are not elements in any procedure for the enforcement of any laws of the United States." What the Government of China will do if the law is carried into effect remains to be seen, but it is reported that the end will be the exclusion of citizens of the United States from China and the breaking up of the flourishing missions established there. In our opinion the law will never be rigidly enforced.

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

CHIT CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

THE SPRING GIRL.

She has doffed the heavy jacket and gown
And tippet she lately wore;
In the silken lined muff of fur—soal brown—
She shelters her hands no more.
To-day she is a picture to charm the eye,
As bright as the morning's beam,
For her dress is a perfect symphony
And her hat is just a dream.

The observer of feminine dress will note
That she wears an empro gown,
And over that is an cypress coat
Which comes three-quarters down;
There's a violet veil on her charming face,
That the gazer's heart ensnares;
Her gloves are tan and a bit of laco
Around her neck she wears.

From the trimmings that look her hat right down
To her gaiters' patent tips,
Collar and gloves and coat and gown
And her eyes and cheeks and lips
She forms a vision so fair and bright
That we cannot help but sing
Her praise—she is made for the world a delight
The radiant girl of spring.

No TIME TO LOSE.—She—Isn't your determination to get married rather sudden? I didn't know that you even thought of it.
He—I didn't. But I have just heard of an excellent cook I can get.

PRECAUTION.—Wife—Why, Charles, what do you mean by burning our old love letters?
Husband—I have been reading them, my dear. After I die some one who wished to break my will might get hold of them and use them to prove I was insane.

A BURNING SHAME.—Museum Manager—Go downstairs and tell the freaks they can't smoke cigarettes here.
Janitor—That ain't a cigarette you smell.
Museum Manager—What is it?
Janitor—The India-rubber man got pushed agin' the stove.

BEATING DANE NATURE.—Drummer—It just beats all. I'm travelling for an umbrella house, and every place I've struck has been suffering from the drought.
Inventor—I am travelling for a rain producing apparatus, and every town I've struck was knee deep in mud.
Drummer.—I say, let's travel together.

FOREIGN TRAVEL IMPROVES.—Successful Farmer—Sen George got some sense durin' that foreign tour anyhow.
Wife—I hain't seen it.
“I have. You know he spent a good while in Lunnon, as he calls it?”
“Yes, an' I'd like to know what good it did.”
“Use y'r eyes, Miranda. He learned to turn up his pants w'on it rains.”

HIS SHARE.

Yes, this is her picture, drawn
By the sun's resistless flash!
Eyes of hazel like a lawn,
Hidden by the drooping lash.
Such a neck and shoulders too!
Ah, I thought you'd like her arms,
Surely artist never drew
Any goddess with such charms!
Flatters her? Oh, no, not much!
Her complexion's like a peach,
And her smile—that soulful torch
Which the lens could never reach.

Lucky man? Well, maybe, sir.
But this picture and one curl
Are all I have left of her,
For Jack Stockton got the girl!

A LITTLE MORE THAN HIS SHARE.—“Martha, does thee love me?” asked a Quaker youth of one at whose shrine his heart's fondest feelings had been offered up.
“Why, Seth,” answered she, “we are commended to love one another, are we not?”
“Aye, Martha; but does thee regard me with that feeling that the world calls love?”
“I hardly know what to tell thee, Seth. I have greatly feared that mine heart was an erring one. I have tried to bestow my love on all; but I may have sometimes thought, perhaps, that thee was getting rather more than thy share.”

SCHOOL TEACHERS!

The most precious thing in the world is knowledge, and that is our merchandise. It enriches all that buy or sell it. In a short time our students have a capital of \$10,000 to \$40,000—and draw the income. Knowledge creates incredible values.

Teaching is, almost everywhere, hard, tiresome, affords small returns: but Simple Shorthand is interesting from the first lesson—no time to get discouraged.

We have a chance for you, write?

“SMYLL'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Truro, N. S.”

“She Looketh Well

to the ways of her household.” Yes, Solomon is right; that's what the good housekeeper everywhere does, but particularly in Canada.

But her ways are not always old ways. In fact she has discarded many unsatisfactory old ways. For instance, to-day she is using



the New Shortening, instead of lard. And this is in itself a reason why “she looketh well” in another sense, for she eats no lard to cause poor digestion and a worse complexion.

COTTOLENE is much better than lard for all cooking purposes, as every one who has tried it declares. Have you tried it? For sale everywhere.

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I am showing a very LARGE STOCK of
FANCY SHIRTS! With and Without COLLARS.

New Percale Shirts.
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The Anchor Brand Shirts.
Perfect Fitting. Short & Long Fronts.
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Argyle St., Corner of Duke.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

All communications to this department must be addressed directly to the Checker Editor, Mr. W. Forsyth, 30 Grafton St.

The Workman, St. John, N. B., furnishes the three following items of checker interest:

"Lyman M. Stearns, checker editor of the *Derry News*, has challenged Henry W. Shannon to play 20 games for the New Hampshire championship.

"Barker and Reed are to play 30 games in Providence, R. I., in September for the championship of the world and \$250 a side. Barker allows Reed \$40 for expenses.

"Samuel Grover, of Cambridge, Mass., and H. Z. Wright, of Boston, began their match of 32 games Monday, May 1, at the Boston checker resort, 185 Cambridge street. The match is to decide the New England championship, which will be accompanied by \$300. On Friday the score stood Grover 8, Wright 2, drawn 13—(leaving 9 to be played—*Ch. Ed Critic*) Charles F. Barker is umpire and timekeeper for Grover, and Edward Fitzgerald for Wright. Edwin A. Durgin is referee." (Of course this match was concluded over a fortnight ago, but we have not learned the result.—*Critic*.)

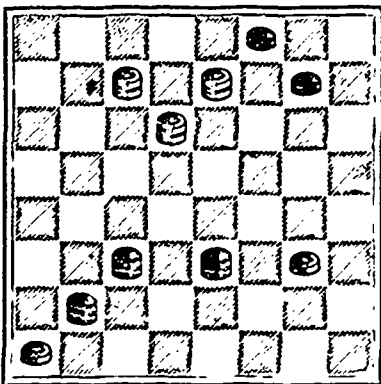
THE CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIPS

We have as yet received no direct communication from either E. W. Duggan of Toronto, who claims the blindfold, or from Mr. Kelly of Winnipeg, who has asserted himself to be the general checker champion of Canada. We will keep our readers posted if anything transpires in these matters.

Later.—Letter just received from Mr. Kelly, challenging our checker editor to meet him at Toronto. Particulars next week.

PROBLEM 333.

Recently occurred in play between Halifax players.
Black men 3, 8, kings 22, 25, 25.



White men 2, 29, kings 6, 7, 10.

Black to play and win. How pleased the novice is when he attains such a degree of efficiency as to be able to foresee and bring about such a position as the above.

SOLUTION.

Problem 331.—The position was:—black men 1, 5, 6, 9, 20, 23; white men 13, 16, 21, 28, 31, king 2; black to move; what result? This is a position we took from the end of a "Dyke" game between Meers, Wickwire and Forsyth.

23	27	31-26	18-14	1-17
31-24	8	3	1-2	7
20	27	28-22	6-10	9-18
16-11	3	7	13	6
27	31	22-18	14-9	drawn.
11	8	7, 11	7, 14	

VAR I.

*28	24	7	10	22	20	6	1
14-17	17-21	1-6	29-25				
21	14	10	14	24	10	20	30
9-18	18-22	6-10	25-22				
2	9	14	17	13	9	1	5
5-14	33-25	10-14	23-18				
11	7	17	23	9	6	drawn.	
14-17	26-20	14-17					

* This is the way that the game was actually played.

It will thus be seen that we have failed to win this position though it looked so unpromising for black at the beginning. Can any of our readers do better?

GAME 217—INTENDED "SUTER."

Recently played between Messrs. Forsyth (black), and O'Hearn (white).

11-15	14	18	3-10	23-27
23	19	23-14	20	10
24	20			
9-14	9	25	25-30	7-10
22	17	29-22	31	27
13	8			
6-9	5	9	30-26	4-11
a-24	20	22-18	1	5
16	7			
15-24	13	22	26-23	13-17
28	19	26-17	5	9
21	14			
9-13	15-22	22-18		
10-17				
25	22	19	16	6-16
12	8			
8-11	12-19	10-15		
26	23	24	6	28
24				
5-9	9-13	2-7		
30	26	6	1	24
20				
1-5	22-25	15-19		
27	24	17	14	20
16				
11-15	7-10	19-23		
32	28	14	7	27
24				

a Our intended "Suter" was knocked out of shape here. Mr. O'Hearn prefers original play, and generally manages to force it at some stage of the game.

b Young players should study the game at this stage in order to learn how to avoid the consequences that the promising but fatal move 27 24 would entail.

HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

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

BASE BALL.—The first of a series of games between the Standards and Orientals took place on the Wanderers' Grounds on Wednesday morning and was won by the Standards, 6 to 2.

THE TUG-OF-WAR.—The tug-of-war and athletic tournament at the Exhibition Building on Wednesday and Thursday evenings was largely attended, and great interest was manifested in the different events.

A NEW RAILWAY ROUTE.—Deputy Provincial Engineer McColl with two assistants went to Liverpool this week to undertake the survey of the railway route from Liverpool to the Indian Gardens, where it will join the proposed Hervey line.

INSPECTING THE QUARANTINE.—The Hon. Mr. Daly, Minister of Agriculture, with a party of friends, visited the quarantine station at Lawlor's Island on Monday. The site of the new wharf was inspected, and the general aspect of affairs taken note of.

Used up ball players and athletes find Johnson's Anodyne Liniment a balm in Gilead.

DON'T FORGET TO MAKE YOUR MARK.—A register is to be kept at the Canadian Pavilion in Chicago, in which the people of our Dominion who visit the Fair may sign their names and place of residence in Chicago, and also state the length of time they intend remaining in that city, for the information of friends.

THE INFANTA EULALIE ARRIVES IN NEW YORK.—The Spanish steamer *Reina Maria Christina*, having on board the Infanta Eulalie and party, arrived in New York last Friday and immediately proceeded to Washington, where she was met by an immense crowd of people assembled to welcome the representative of Spanish royalty.

AN OLD AND RESPECTED HALIFAXIAN GONE.—The death of Mr. Peter Lynch, Q. C., which occurred on Monday, removed from the community one who has long and well served its interests. Mr. Lynch's life of over three-score and ten years were spent in Halifax, and he was well known as a good citizen and active Christian worker.

MORE LIGHT.—It is reported that Bear River, Annapolis, is to be lighted by electricity, and that over \$5,000 have already been subscribed towards the scheme. The lamp post with its dim uncertain light in the country towns and villages is being rapidly relegated to the background to keep company with the almost forgotten "tallow-dip."

THE STREET RAILWAY CASE.—The Chief Justice delivered judgment on Monday on the motion to enlarge the duties of the receiver, in the *Haley vs. Street Railway Company* case, to cover the whole of the Company's property, and to have him appointed manager. His Lordship decided that Mr. Wallace's duties shall cover the whole road, but that the Company shall retain the management.

THE 24th OF MAY AT CHICAGO.—A reception was held in the Canadian building at Chicago to celebrate the Queen's birthday. It was attended by a large number of Her Majesty's loyal subjects. The speakers of the day took the opportunity to express the loyalty of Canadians to the Mother Country and the general feeling against annexation, at the same time expressing the kindest feeling towards the people of the great United States.

HALE AND HEARTY.

The Englishman says he "drinks hall and it makes him all." The Canadian drinks Puttner's Emulsion and it makes him hearty.

A MOST ACCEPTABLE GIFT.—A very handsome drinking fountain has been presented to the town of Yarmouth by Miss Clara Killam. This fountain has been set up in the square at the junction of Main and Vancouver Streets, Milton, and is an ornament to the town. It is in the shape of a bronze statue of a horse, beautifully proportioned, mounted on an oval pillar pedestal, the whole 11½ feet high. The generous donor has chosen wisely in her gift, and many thirsty Yarmouthians will for years to come remember her name with gratitude.

DAIRY PROSPECTS IN THE ISLAND.—Dairy Commissioner Robertson expresses himself as delighted with the prospects in Prince Edward Island, which place he has just visited in the interests of the dairy industry. He is of opinion that \$50,000 worth of cheese will be made there this year in twelve factories, all being new but two. He personally offers a gold medal to the P. E. I. farmer who provides the most milk to a factory, and will give a silver medal to a factory to go to the patron furnishing the most milk for each cow he keeps. Arrangements have been made for the operation of a new cheese factory at Nappan. Mr. Robertson speaks most enthusiastically of the possibilities of the Maritime Provinces in this line of business.

A CHICAGO GIRL'S BIG FEAT.—The April number of *A Pointer*, that bright Chicago journal published in the interests of tourists and travellers, contains a very interesting article from the pen of Miss Bess Mitchell, the young lady who has recently gained notoriety in a journey of 10,000 miles over the railways of the United States, Mexico and Canada. This trip was undertaken to show the possibility of travelling around the United States, across the border to the city of Mexico and back to the starting point on one continuous journey without the necessity of once setting foot upon ground. Miss Mitchell travelled upon ordinary trains and not a special car as has been stated, and made the 10,000 miles in just 18 days. According to her own statements, the lady thoroughly enjoyed the performance of this feat.

MY LITTLE BOY.

GENTLEMEN.—My little boy had a severe hacking cough and could not sleep at night. I tried Hagar's Pectoral Balsam and it cured him very quickly.

Mrs. J. HACKETT, Linwood, Ont.

Have you tried the

'Cable Extra'

CIGAR?

WORK ON THE SIDEWALKS.—At a recent meeting of the Board of Works it was decided to lay the concrete sidewalk on the west side of Granville, from George to Buckingham street, this season, and granite curbs and gutters as follows: South Park, Spring Garden road to Morris, south side; Ingles, Pleasant to Tower road, both sides; Gottlingen, Cogswell to Gerrish, east side; Spring Garden road, Pleasant to South Park, north side; Brunswick, Jacob to North, east side; and Cogswell, North Park to Gottlingen. This work, it is estimated, will cost about \$30,000.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The legislature of Newfoundland closed on Wednesday. Among the important measures passed were bills for the construction and operation of railways and for the promotion of higher education. The bill advocating the inauguration of a modern fire department at St. John's, which passed this session, would seem to illustrate that it is better sometimes to lock the barn-door even after the horse has been stolen, though it would have been a good deal wiser to have turned the key beforehand. This is the last session of the present Newfoundland parliament. General election takes place in November.

A BIG HAUL AT NORTH STREET.—A mysterious robbery at the freight house at North street station was committed between Saturday night and Monday morning. When the office was opened for business on Monday the safe was found open, and upon examination it was discovered that over \$900 in cash had been taken. The thief evidently believed in the "cash only" system of business, since he left all cheques in their place, notwithstanding the fact that they were made payable to bearer. That the door and windows of the office were locked goes to prove that the thief entered with a key, which in turn would indicate that whoever he might be he was not a stranger on the premises. Detectives are at work on the case.

THE HALIFAX POLICE.—The police force of Halifax has been thoroughly reorganized, and the body is now ready for its work. The men were inspected this week by Mayor Keefe, Commissioner Outhit and Chief O'Sullivan, who delivered lengthy lectures, impressing the necessity of prompt obedience to superior officers, fidelity to duty at all times, and the strict following of every detail of the regulations. They were given timely warning that no mercy would in future be shown the transgressor, but that immediate suspension or dismissal would follow upon any charge being proved against a transgressor in the ranks. Hereafter the City Council will have nothing to do with the policemen of the city, the management being left wholly to the police commissioners.

THE ACADEMY.—The company which has been playing at the Academy last week and this has not had the houses that might have been expected after the many weeks in which no entertainment was provided the theatregoers of Halifax. The plays put on by the Josie Mills company have been in themselves as attractive as dramas of the emotional and tragic character usually are, but they do not seem to have taken as well as such plays usually do in Halifax. The company is not weak by any means, and close attention is given to every detail of scenery, costume and impersonation. On Monday and Tuesday "Passion's Slave" was presented. On Wednesday afternoon the old favorite, "East Lynne" was on, and in the evening "The Harvest Moon," which was also given last evening. This and tomorrow evenings "Nobody's Child" is to be the attraction, and "Forget-Me-Not" at to-morrow's matinee.

RICH RED BLOOD

As naturally results from taking Hood's Sarsaparilla as personal cleanliness results from free use of soap and water. This great purifier thoroughly expels scrofula salt rheum and all other impurities, and builds up every organ of the body. Now is the time to take it.

BRIEFS.

\$19.87 were deposited in the Dartmouth school bank last week. It is reported that the Czar of Russia is suffering from a cancer. The C. P. R. and I. C. R. summer timetables go into effect on Sunday, June 25th. The Gilbert English Opera Company is expected to open an engagement in Halifax in June. It is announced that the Cemetery Company is about closing negotiations for a property for burial purposes.

FOR FROST BITES.

SURS.—For chapped hands, sore throat and frost bites I find nothing excels Haggard's Yellow Oil. I had my feet frozen three years ago, and obtained no relief until I used Haggard's Yellow Oil, which soon healed up the frozen part.
CHAS. LONGMUIR, Alameda, N. W. T.

LYCEUM.

ZERA SEMON, - - - LESSEE.

Engagement for a Short Season of the

BOSTON COMEDY CO.

H. PRICE WEBBER, - MANAGER.

THIRD WEEK,

COMMENCING

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 29.

Admission 25c. Reserved Seats 35c. Doors open at 7.15. Overture at 8. Change of Programme Nightly.

"A DOSE OF THE GREAT"
SHILOH'S CURE.
Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

\$3 a Day Sure.
Send me your address and I will show you how to make \$3 a day, absolutely sure. I furnish the work and teach you how to do it in the locality where you live. You don't need any money and I will pay you the money fully, remember, I guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day you work, absolutely sure, don't fail to write today.
Address A. W. KNOWLES, Windsor, Ontario.

SCOTT'S EASTPORT.
I have had rheumatism for five years. I found nothing to give satisfactory relief until I used SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM, and it has proved a perfect cure.
Yours truly,
MRS. ELIZABETH MCCARTHY.
FOR RHEUMATISM.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Canadian Pacific Railway.
NEW STEAMSHIP LINE
Carrying the ROYAL MAILS between Canada and Australia
Will leave
Vancouver for Sydney, calling en route at HONOLULU and BRISBANE as follows:
Miowera, June 14th.
Warrimoo, July 14th.
and monthly thereafter.
For rates of fare and all other information, enquire at C. P. R. Ticket Office, 126 Hollis Street, Halifax.
D. McNICOLL, Gen'l Pass'r Agt. Montreal.
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W. P. WISOR'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

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



CLIFTON WEST.
"People said I would die!"
A TERRIBLE CASE OF **Blood Poisoning!**
SKODA VICTORIOUS!
THE FOLLOWING CASE WILL BE TOUCHED FOR BY MANY OF THE BEST CITIZENS OF HALIFAX AND THE CURS THAT FOLLOWED IS TRUTHFULLY RECORDED.
"For months I had been a great sufferer from supposed Blood Poisoning, and its attendant results. My legs would swell to twice their ordinary size, and from my feet to my hips both legs were one solid mass of great purple sores. My arms and body also became affected in like manner. Ceaseless itching and burning tormented me day and night. I lost my appetite. My bowels became constipated. I was much reduced in flesh. People said I would die, and I believed there was no help for me. This was my condition when I began taking SKODA'S DISCOVERY and SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS. I felt better immediately. I soon commenced to improve. After using these REMEDIES four weeks I had gained fifteen pounds in flesh, and improved in every way.
Less than one course of the DISCOVERY, with SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS and SKODA'S OINTMENT, has completely cured me.
My appetite is excellent. Swelling all gone. I feel well. Bowels in good condition. And my skin is free from sores and blotches, and all the ugly scars upon my legs tell of my previous trouble."
CLIFTON WEST.
Halifax, N.S.
SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N.S.

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

Mantles and Dress Goods.
For the remainder of the season we will offer our whole stock of Ladies' Mantles and Capes, Misses' and Children's Jackets, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED PRICES.
ALSO UNUSUAL VALUE IN **New Dress Goods.**
ESTEMAIN SERGES, SHOT DIAGONALS, HEATHER MIXED TWEEDS, ETC.
Now and Pretty Blouses in Silk, Delaine and Cambric.
W. & C. SILVER,
CORNER GEORGE and HOLLIS STREETS.

THEY COME! THEY COME.

How dear to our hearts are our friends in Chicago!
Our love for them never was clearer than now;
All vainly we try to express our devotion
But drop pens, admitting we do not know how.
Expressions of true love are quite beyond malling;
We'll pack up our grips and in person will bear
The smiles and the longings and marks of affection,
And while we're about it, we'll take in the fair.

We'll stay long enough to convince them we mean it,
That distance is nothing where love is concerned;
And we'll shower the favor of presence upon them;
Till the lesson we know is by them also learned.
We'll linger a month if the case seems to need it,
For this anguish of heart we can no longer afford;
We'll offer our love which is free as the heavens
And take of their excellent bedding and board.

—Columbus Dispatch.

STIRRING THE JAM.

I remember a white-washed kitchen,
Its windows and doors flying wide,
Where indolent summer breezes
Were stealing from side to side.

O'er the fire hung the great brass kettle,
Where the jam seemed to mutter and sigh,
And perched on a table stirring
Was a boy—and the boy was I.

My mother has measured the spices,
And now stitching away in the shade
With a vigilant glance through the doorway
To see if the stirrer delayed.

I remember how outside the windows
Stretched the meadow, shade-dotted and cool,
And down where the wee brook widened,
The cattle stood in the pool.

I thought as I stirred that next winter,
On Thanksgiving or some other such day,
As the company sat at the table,
Some one would be sure to say,

"This jam is really delicious,"
And mother would smile no doubt,
While of the fellow who did the stirring
No one would question about.

My father came through the sunlight
To the door with his quiet tread,
And I told him of what I was thinking
And he smiled with his hand on my head.

While he said: "Yes, my boy, I know it,
And you'll find it's the old world's way,
That the fellows who put in the spices,
Will get the most of the pay."

BIG BANK NOTES.

It is said that two notes for one hundred thousand pounds each and two for fifty thousand pounds each were once engraved and issued. A butcher who had amassed an immense fortune as an army contractor in war-time went with one of these fifty thousand pound notes to a private banker, asking for a loan of one thousand pounds, and wished to deposit the large note as security with the bank, stating that it had been in his possession for several years. The sum asked for was of course handed over; but the financier took occasion to hint to the holder the folly of which he was guilty in hoarding such a sum and so sacrificing the interest. "That is all very true and sound sense, sir," replied the man; "but I like the look of the critter so very well that I have got t'other one of the same kind at home." A wealthy but eccentric gentleman in London once framed a bank post-bill for thirty thousand pounds and exhibited it in his study. At his death, which occurred two years later, the extraordinary picture was promptly taken down from the wall and cashed by his heirs. It is said that several years ago, at a nobleman's house in the neighborhood of the Marble Arch, a dispute arose about a certain passage which was declared to be Scriptural. A learned dean who was present denying that there was any such text in the Bible, the sacred volume was called for. After considerable search, a dusty old Bible which had lain upon the shelf since the death of the peer's mother—several years before—was produced. When the volume was opened, a book-marker was found in it, which upon examination proved to be a bank post-bill for forty thousand pounds. Why it had been placed there was never discovered. Perhaps the old lady had thought it a good means of inducing her son to search the Scriptures.

A PRISONER WANTED.

It was at a phrenological entertainment, and the professor had been illustrating his lecture by inviting gentlemen of various avocations to come on the platform, and demonstrated that different habits of life were characterized by corresponding variations in the formation of the cranium. He presently came to deal with the criminal form of skull, and, desiring a subject, addressed his audience:

"If there is any gentleman present who has ever been the inmate of a prison, we should be glad if he stepped forward."

To this invitation a tall, thick-set man in the body of the hall responded, and rising from his seat walked down to the front.

"You have been in prison, my friend?" asked the professor.

"Yes, sir," replied the tall one.

"And how many years of your life have you spent there?"

"About five and twenty."

"Dear me!" said the professor. "Will you sit down, please?"
The subject sat down on the chair in the center, facing the audience, and the professor commenced to feel his head.

"This specimen," he began, "is an excellent one. The indications of a criminal character are very marked; the organs of self-esteem and benevolence are missing, while that of destructiveness is abnormally large. I should have been able to tell immediately, without the testimony of the man himself, that the owner of this skull had lived an extremely erratic and criminal life. For what crime, my friend, were you imprisoned?"

"I have never committed any crime," gruffly replied the subject.

"But you told us that you have been the inmate of a prison for twenty-five years."

"So I have, but I've never committed a crime."

"Why were you there, then?"

"I am a prison warden!" (Collapse of entertainment.)

HOW HE ESCAPED TROUBLE.

"Maria," he said as he entered the house, speaking before his wife had time to say a word, "this house is in an awful condition."

"Why, Henry——" she began.

"Don't excuse yourself," he interrupted. "Look at the room! I was going to bring a friend home with me, but I refrained from fear the house would be just in the condition that I find it in."

"If you had sent word, Henry."

"Send word, Maria! Why should I have to send word? Why should anyone who claims to be a housekeeper have to be notified so that she can scurry about and make things look respectable? And that gown, Maria! It's outrageous to be dressed in that fashion at this time of day."

"I could have changed it——"

"Oh, of course. You could have done lots of things, but you didn't. You should be ready to entertain your husband's friends at any time. I suppose the dinner is cold, too."

"It's not so good as it was. You're late, you know."

"Of course; and if I had brought my friend with me he'd have had to sit down to a cold dinner or one that was burned to a cinder, and we should have both felt humiliated and should have had to apologize. It isn't right, Maria! It isn't right at all."

And after he had settled himself in his arm-chair after dinner he chuckled to himself and muttered:

"George! but I should have got a roasting for being late if I hadn't started in first. It's a great scheme."

BALDNESS.

Time out of mind baldness has been the occasion of scoffing and jest. The fate of the Hebrew hoodlums who cried "go up, thou baldhead!" is historical. In our own times the scoffer often goes unpunished.

When Henry Clews, the New York banker, a man of dignified bearing who is unhappily bald, asked the late lamented Mr. Travers what disguise he should assume in attending a masked ball, he was advised to "sugar-coat his head and go as a pill." It has become so much the habit with the small paragraphs to insist that baldness indicates a hot liver and an antic disposition that sedate gentlemen who no longer wear their hair have been practically cut off from the entertainment of the ballet.

But the cause of baldness remains unsolved. There may be too much nitrogen; there may be too much starch; there may be too much moonlight. Too much of anything disturbs the equilibrium of the system, and may cut off the nourishment or overheat or overnourish the hair. If compelled to prescribe a remedy for baldness we might offend the haters. To go without headgear might stimulate nature to supply her own original device and substitute. Women who do not steam their heads in air-tight contrivances usually retain their hair, and in countries where people go unhatred baldness is unknown.—*Ex.*

MONKEYS CARRYING TORCHES.

Reference to monkeys reminds one of that wonderful procession seen by the Pasha, where each carried a torch to light him in his depredations among the corn-fields—a story which one man explains by referring it to Emin's defective eyesight, another to a possibility of monkeys being able to produce fire by friction. Without giving any opinion regarding the accuracy of the observer, a statement made to me by a South African native, a Pondonasi, may throw as much light upon it as all our science. At the time I paid little attention to it, and indeed it passed quite from my mind till I came across the Pasha's story in Mr. Stanley's book. It was, so far as I can recollect, in the following words—the connection in which it was told is of no importance: "The master is surprised. There are monkeys in the mountains" (the gorges of the Drakensberg) "that go to the fires men leave in the bush, and carry away burning sticks; they even go up the trees with them, and then throw them down. I have not seen it myself, but I have heard say that when women leave a fire near the edge of the bush, they come out to the grass openly with burning pieces of wood, and play with them—some say they carry them back to the fire to make them burn better." If this is a true and sober version of what is not uncommon, a little less science and a little more ordinary intercourse might have saved the eminent if erratic German a good deal of idle speculation. One can quite fancy monkeys playing with fire-brands found near the edge of the forest, carrying them off in their march to the corn-fields, to cast them aside when the work of depredation began.—*From East Central African Customs, by JAMES MACDONALD, in The Popular Science Monthly for June.*

A POPULAR INVENTION.

He had something to sell. The *Journal* man could see it in his eye. He walked briskly up to the tent, where four men were lounging on the ground smoking. He asked them if they were camping out.

Yes, they were.
 "Come for the fishin'!"
 "Yop."
 "Bin out to-day!"
 "Yop."
 "Catch anything!"
 "Yep."
 "What!"
 "Trout."
 "Goin' tor take 'em home!"
 "Nope."
 "Why not?"
 "Won't keep."
 "Would yer if they'd keep?"
 "Nope."
 "Why not?"
 "Ain't big enough."
 "Got a camera?"
 "Yep."
 "Take any pictures?"
 "Yop."
 "Why don't you photograph the trout?"
 "What for?"
 "Give the pictures to yer friends."
 "Trout ain't big enough to show off much."

"Now, gentlemen," said the stranger, "I have got the neatest little thing you ever saw for such business. See this!" and he took a small pocket rule from his astochel. "This little instrument, gentlemen, is exactly six inches long, but it is divided off into eighteenspaces, each of which is marked one inch. You hang your fish on this hook at the top. See? Suppose he is only four inches long. Then the tip of his tail will just reach the 12-inch mark on the rule. You take a picture of the whole thing. Then give away the photos to your friends. They think, of course, the trout was a foot long. See?"

"What are those worth?" asked one fisherman.
 "One dollar and a half," answered the stranger with a business-like air.
 "Gimme one," came in chorus from the four fishermen.—*Boston Journal*.

BOOK GOSSIP.

Volume 1 of the Canadian edition of *Boys* is at hand. This magazine has in a few months attained in England a very large circulation and the publishers anticipate a good run in Canada. It is, as its name indicates, especially adapted to the interests of the boys, but contains much to interest others as well. Short stories, serials, yarns of adventure, articles on sports and recreations, etc., etc., make up a most attractive table of contents. Published monthly by Wm. Bryces, Toronto. \$1.50 per year.

The Season for June, just received, is filled with handsome designs of various kinds. Ladies who desire to dress with elegance and latest novelties will find the very newest and artistic designs for themselves and children, and also the quaintest and prettiest ideas in all those little adornments which so beautify our homes. The new crinoline skirts are given in some pretty designs, both for home and street wear, the various new styles are plainly shown, and descriptions and diagrams given so plainly that reproduction in material is quite easy. Yearly \$3.50. Single copies, 30 cents. The International News Co., 83 and 85 Duane St., New York.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

ANOTHER FACTORY AT AMHERST.—A trunk factory is to be established at Amherst by Messrs. Christie Bros. & Co. who have engaged J. C. Harlow of Shelburne, one of the most experienced trunk manufacturers in the Maritime Provinces, to take charge. A large three storey building is being erected for this factory and the business promises to be very successful.

CAR WORKS.—Work on the car works buildings at Amherst is being pushed forward rapidly, and they will soon be ready for occupancy. The brick chimney and engine house are about completed, also the erecting shop. A large amount of machinery for the works has arrived from St. John.

FOR TRENTON'S INDUSTRY.—Ten car loads of machinery arrived at the N. S. Steel works last week.

ON TRIAL FOR 90 DAYS.

The finest, completest and latest line of Electrical appliances in the world. They have never failed to cure. We are so positive of it that we will back our belief and send you any Electrical Appliance now in the market and you can try it for Three Months Largest list of testimonials on earth. Send for book and journal free

W. T. BARR & Co., Windsor, Ont.



Mrs. A. A. Williams
Lynn, Mass.

For the Good of Others

Rev. Mr. Williams Heartily Endorses Hood's Sarsaparilla.

We are pleased to present this from Rev. A. A. Williams, of the Sillsbee street Christian Church, Lynn, Mass.:

"I see no reason why a clergyman, more than a layman, who knows whereof he speaks, should hesitate to approve an

Article of Merit

and worth, from which he or his family have been signally benefited, and whose commendation may serve to extend those benefits to others by increasing their confidence. My wife has for many years been a sufferer from severe

Nervous Headache

for which she found little help. She has tried many things that promised well but performed little. Last fall a friend gave her a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It seems surprising what simply one bottle could and did do for her. The attacks of headache decreased in number and were less violent in their intensity, while her general health has been improved. Her appetite has also been better. From our experience with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I have no hesitation in endorsing its merits."
A. A. WILLIAMS.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective. Try a box. Price 25c

Complete Manhood

AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT.

A Medical Work that Tells the Causes, Describes the Effects, Points the Remedy.

Scientifically the most valuable, artistically the most beautiful medical book ever published. 96 pages, every page bearing a half tone illustration in tints. Subjects treated:—

Nervous Debility, Impotency, Sterility, Development, Varicocele, The Husband, Those Intending Marriage, etc.

Every man who would know the Grand Truths, the Plain Facts, the Old Secrets and New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, who would atone for past follies and avoid future pitfalls, should write for this WONDERFUL LITTLE BOOK.

It will be sent free, under seal, while the edition lasts. Address the publishers,

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

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LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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 CREAM OF TARTAR POWDERS.
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THOMAS MACFARLANE,
 Chief Analyst.
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THE CURE FOR

Drunkennes.

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

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 DIRECTLY OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION
 EXTENSIVE improvements having been completed in this house it now possesses 32 Bed Rooms, 1 Ladies' and 2 Gentlemen's Parlors, Sample Rooms, Billiard Rooms, Hot and Cold Baths. This house is conducted on first-class principles, and it will be found, outside of the Queen or Halifax Hotels, equal, if not superior, to any in the province. Livery Stable in connection.
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COMMERCIAL.

The favorable change in the weather which has been experienced throughout Nova Scotia has been fully appreciated by the farming community and outside work is being vigorously pushed. The country roads are improving, thus facilitating the transportation of goods through the rural districts, and has caused trade generally to brighten.

On Monday, Hon. Messrs. Foster, Minister of Finance, and Bowell, Minister of Trade and Commerce, visited Halifax and listened to the statements that were made to them by delegates representing the several lines of business in this city and province. The opinions adduced were strongly hostile to the present tariff, and the unanimity of feeling was a surprise to all who attended the investigation. Importers particularly objected to the system of specific duties that is now in vogue, and demanded that the duties be made purely *ad valorem*. Specific duties are illogical and onerous on those who can least afford to pay them. It was not to be expected that the Ministers would express the resultant effect on their minds of the statements of the delegates who addressed them, but they promised to "take them into consideration." We trust that their visit to the Maritime Provinces will result in benefit to the country at large, but we may tell them here and now that individual interests will eventually over-ride those of capital and of combines. It matters not to Canada what set of men hold the tiller of the "ship of state" as long as the "masses" are protected from the aggressions of the "classes." If the cry for tariff reform which now arises from Vancouver on the Pacific to Halifax on the Atlantic is unheeded much longer, the people will assert themselves in a manner that may be unpleasant to the present salary-drawers of the Dominion.

The money market is very firm, and rates of discount are higher except on A1 securities. This has a depressing influence on trade, which is otherwise in a healthy condition.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS AND CO., NEW YORK, May 20—"The opinion expressed in our last weekly advices that the depression had then touched its lowest point has been confirmed by the course of the market during the past week. The last bank statement, showing a gain of over five millions in the surplus reserve and an excess in that item over the figures of like date for either of the last two years, was the first fact to firmly arrest the prevailing demoralization. It showed not only that the banks were in a strong position but that a free influx of money from the interior had set in, calculated to further strengthen their position at a later stage. In the state of affairs then existing, this was the one thing needed to restore confidence. It meant that no good borrowers, whether financial or mercantile, need longer suffer from lack of accommodation, and as stocks were selling lower than at any time since the Baring disaster, there could be no question as to their being a sound collateral, excepting the 'industrials.' This condition of the reserves also mollifies any apprehension that may still exist as to the possibility of further exports of gold draining the resources of the banks. The latter movement has, for the moment, a more assuring look; the shipments of the past week having been lighter than was generally expected. Further failures of banks in Australia have, however, suggested the possibility of some drain from London on this market, but it is felt that such wants as are likely to arise in that quarter can be met without any serious strain. It would seem that no gold can be sent to Australia except what may be needed for purposes of temporary help to embarrassed banks, and the suspended banks are owing a large portion of their deposits to British creditors, whose withdrawals may be expected to largely offset any cash aid sent from London.

So far as the late condition of the Stock Market has been due to purely banking and monetary causes, it is now relieved from that particular sort of pressure, and we may count upon a reasonably steady course of the money market for some time ahead. This is an important contribution to the recovery of confidence, but there is a limit to the encouraging inferences deducible from it. It means that whoever may be disposed to buy good margins, may do so with a reasonable prospect of coming out on the right side. But it does not mean that we may expect an extravagant upward reaction in securities generally.

It will be wise for operators to realize how violent is the wrench caused by the break of the 'industrials,' and how wide its effects have been and how long these effects may continue. That crash has driven out of the market a large portion of the 'outsiders' who have been operating in those stocks, and few of them have anything left for resuming operations. It has shaken confidence for the time being in that class of properties, and it has made lenders cautious about making large advances on them. Time alone can serve to heal this shock and to bring back to Wall Street capital seeking temporary employment in securities. For some time still, the dubious conditions will be exaggerated and the hopeful ones will be subjected to a pessimistic discount. There is a lesson yet to be learned by the public about the 'industrials,' the moral of which will act as a long-protracted caution about the future employment of capital. As the process of investigation into and repair of the crippled 'combines' goes on, it will be found how utterly rotten has been the basis of their organization and their methods of conducting business; and when it is reflected how many industries and how many hundreds of millions of commercial capital have fallen under the vicious control of this rotten principle of organization, then will come a second stage of distrust towards these institutions, more dangerous even than this first, for it will be the stage of disintegration and dissolution. When that stage comes, however, we may look for a restoration of natural conditions among our industries at large. But, during the interval, these doomed institutions will remain a source of industrial distrust, the influence of which will be unwholesome.

There can be no doubt that the inflation associated with these 'trust,'

organizations has infected industrial operations in quite other directions. The spectacle of the enormous Wall Street speculations in the 'cordage,' 'whiskey,' etc., combines has led to the incorporation of a large number of private firms upon a basis of inflation which cannot stand the test of experience and the strains to which credit is periodically subject. Banks and bankers have been made subservient to these creations; and the result has been apparent in the failures of interior banks and the malfeasances of corporate officials which have shocked the country for the last two or three weeks.

Reference is here made to these conditions of industrial inflation, because they constitute a phase of things of which little note has been taken in accounting for the present state of affairs in Wall Street, and also because they stand connected with certain after-effects of the crisis which must hang around the investment markets for some time to come. At the same time, while giving due weight to those elements of derangement, we must never lose sight of the immense recuperative power of American resources and of the quickness with which our people detect their mistakes and throw overboard false methods. The lesson of the 'industrials' is already sinking deep into the minds of our people, and the next phase of investment and speculative movements will be to let all such enterprises severally alone, and give the more attention to the things that are 'honest and of good report.' This sort of discrimination will soon perceive that our railroad stocks, at current prices, are an exceptionally good investment; and, at no distant day, both home and foreign investors will take off the market an amount of those issues that will restore values and confidence at the same time. Whilst, therefore, a buoyant restoration of speculative activity is not to be expected, it is reasonable to look for the coming forward of the conservative man of means who always find their opportunity for buying after such a prostration of values as has just befallen Wall Street. I earnestly recommend buying all the good investment stocks on the raids hereafter."

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

	Week May 11 week.	Previous 1893	Weeks 1892	Weeks 1891	Weeks 1890
United States	219	248	184	185	151
Canada	27	30	36	30	10

DRY GOODS.—Though the past week has been rather quiet, it has been better than for several previous weeks. A number of city and country dealers have been induced by the warm weather to place heavy repeats in many lines. Still country stocks have not been broken into to any extent. Consequently, the volume of trade is not extra large. Wholesalers are expecting the arrivals of fall stocks and desire to clear out their spring lines as well as possible to make more room. They do not care to have so many different lines to keep in mind, and they simplify by clearing out lines which they do not desire to carry again. At this season of the year there are always numerous broken lots, clearances, jobs, bargains and drives which the visiting dealer or the retailer can use to great advantage. In this way the retailer secures many bargains which he can turn to good account in swelling the year's profits.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market remains firm, but business is very quiet. There is practically no demand from outside points, and dealers are only buying for immediate requirements. For oatmeal there is a fair enquiry, but business is of only an ordinary enquiry. Values remain firm within our quotations. Home requirements for feed are about the usual average. However, receipts are liberal and values are a shade weaker, though they are not quotably changed. No improvement is noted in the British market. In Chicago the depression in the grain markets has continued under forced liquidation by scattered holders, and while individual trading has not been large, there has been enough aggressive selling to make shorts rather independent, and to give them an opportunity to watch the situation and leisurely secure their profits. The blackboard shows that stocks are passing into consumption in a satisfactory way. Fine weather and weak cables are held responsible for a soft wheat market.

PROVISIONS.—There is little or no change in the tone of the provision market. Business is confined to supplying local jobbing wants, cut meats and lard receiving the most attention. Pork is quiet. Prices remain unchanged. At Chicago pork secured an advance of 25c., but hogs declined 10c. to 15c. The cattle market there has ruled dull, and prices have averaged 25c. to 40c. lower than they were last week. The sheep market was steady. There has been no change in the English provision market.

BUTTER.—The local butter market is weak and lower. Receipts during the week have been liberal while, on the other hand, the demand has been of a merely hand-to-mouth character. The *Canadian Grocer*, Toronto, says:—"Dairy operations are evidently booming in the Maritime Provinces. To-day Prof. Robertson, dairy commissioner, wired the Department of Agriculture that 23 cheese factories and creameries will be in operation in New Brunswick this season, and 12 in Prince Edward Island. This is an unprecedented increase over last year, as on the Island only one factory was in operation. So keen is the desire of Maritime Province farmers to receive instructions in the best methods of making cheese and butter that the professor is in need of more assistants, and competent cheese and butter makers in Ontario and Quebec, who would like to spend the summer down by the sea, can obtain good situations by applying to Prof. Robertson, at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa."

CHEESE.—The local cheese market is unchanged, business on spot being of a quiet jobbing character. New cheese is beginning to come in more freely. Still, the quantity of stock offering is as yet comparatively light and the field for business is not large. The enquiry from the other side, though steady, cannot be called brisk, but there is enough demand to keep the supply of any cheese that approaches finest moving. According to reports some factorymen are doing the very worst thing possible for the good of their districts as producing centres. It is alleged that cheese barely

three days old has been shipped from factories. These shipments cannot be anything else than cured, for if, in the usual course of events, it requires more than a fortnight to cure good gross stock, it will surely take more than that to cure a cheese made from flat, lean fodder milk. The factory-men have, therefore, no excuse at all. They may claim that the price was bid, and that they would be fools not to sell, but that is a cynical way to look at the matter, and it is bound to rest upon themselves. It is more than likely that the generous buyers who paid them figures away up for unmarketable cheese had some ulterior motive for so doing, the effect of which, if their schemes work out, will mean that the very factorymen who got the high prices will be made to pay for it later in the season on cheese that is really worth more money. It is a foolish policy whatever way one looks at it, and the factoryman is more to blame than the buyers, for the reason that such a course leads to the suicidal in his case.

GREEN FRUIT.—Imports of fresh fruit continue to increase both in quantity and variety. *Appropos* to the recent visit of the Ministers of Trade and Commerce and of Finance, it may be mentioned that the fruiters failed to send a delegation to represent their grievances because it was found that all of them in this city are opponents of the present government, and they felt that it would be fruitless (no pun intended) to present their views to the commission as they would be supposed to be prejudiced. Still they have grievances, according to their statements, that are worthy of consideration. They say that they are charged duties on the fruits invoiced to them and that, being perishable goods, about 25 per cent. are so much injured by the voyage and handling that they are unsaleable. They think that a rebate should be allowed them so far as the duties on goods which are landed in an unsaleable condition are concerned. This claim seems just. They further say that it is unjust to charge them duties on the packages that contain the fruit, because these packages are frail and cannot be used for any other purpose after they are opened and the fruit taken out. In "reforming" the tariff the obvious justice of the claims of the fruit merchants should not be overlooked.

DRIED FRUIT.—The demand for prunes is reported to be somewhat better, but the market is otherwise unchanged. The movement in Valencia raisins is only moderate. As to currants not much is doing though they, with prunes, are sharing the most attention. A letter recently received from a Patras shipper says:—"The market is quiet, but the quality of what remains on this side is generally so poor that we are not pushing business. About 6,000 tons remain in Greece unsold. Peronoseros has appeared slightly in one or two localities, and we fear that we shall suffer again this year. In any case the crop will be only a small one."

SUGAR.—An advance of 3c. per lb. has been made since our last report, despite the fact that the New York market has a decidedly weaker tone. It is, however, considered that the weakness shown there is a bear movement on the part of the Trust that cannot be maintained, as beet sugar is quoted at 6d. higher with the tendency stronger and advancing. A fair business is reported on spot in refined sugars, and the refiners are looking for a brisk demand during the next thirty days, as stocks in jobbers' and retailers' hands are known to be very small.

MOLASSES.—The molasses market is weaker. Advices from Barbadoes are somewhat contradictory, but 13c. to 14c. seems to be about the range there. It now looks as if the supply will be larger than was anticipated, and than it has been for some years past.

TEA.—The demand has been only fair during the past week, and in volume probably less than in the previous week. The movement has been principally in blocks. Cable advices from Japan indicate that the regular market for new teas opened on choice quality at about ten per cent lower than last season, but has since recovered and shows a steadier tone. Crop prospects promise a yield fully as large if not in excess of last year. The new Japan teas now on their way are very high grades and few of them are coming to Canada. It will be probably another month before the new crop will reach this market. Pinguoy's, both gunpowder and Young Hysous, are firm in New York; in fact they are the chief feature there. Autumnal Assams are beginning to arrive on this market, and the present is an opportune time for retailers who blend their own teas to purchase.

COFFEE.—The outside markets are a little firmer and higher prices are looked for. Locally the demand does not seem to be up to the usual standard.

FISH.—The local market remains quiet and unchanged. Considerable quantities of fresh salmon are coming in from St. Margaret's Bay and other country districts, but they are nearly all packed in ice on arrival and shipped to Boston, where good returns are reported to be obtained. A report from Boston says that the arrivals of fresh mackerel have not as yet been sufficient to supply the trade, to say nothing of salting. The market on salt mackerel is very moderately supplied, while trade has also been very moderate. The Irish mackerel lately received there sold at \$14.50 for the lot, and when repacked and graded by the jobbers they sell at \$15.50 as large 3's. Prices of fish generally have not materially changed since our last report.

Spring medicine and Hood's Sarsaparilla are synonymous terms, so popular is the great remedy at this season.

POWER & CO.,

Manufacturers of Brass, Copper, Lead and Iron Goods, for Steamships, Railways, Factories, Tanneries, Lighthouses, &c.

Importers and dealers in all kinds of CAST and WROUGHT IRON PIPE, with fittings of every description, for Steam, Water and Gas. Public Buildings and Residences fitted up with Hot Water, Hot Air and Steamheating Apparatus, Plumbing and Gas Fixtures. Warren's Felt Roofing Materials applied and for sale

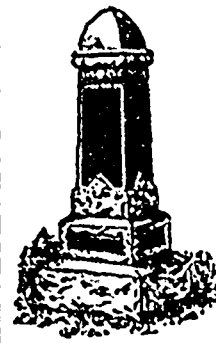
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... HAS OPENED UP AT ...
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WITH THE BEST AND LARGEST LINE OF
HARNESS & HORSE GOODS in the City:
77-CALL AND SEE HIM AND GET HIS PRICES.

EXSHAW'S BRANDY.

A High Class Champagne Cognac. 20,000 Cases exported to India in 1892. J. EXSHAW & CO., BORDEAUX, FRANCE. Drank in every OFFICERS MESS in the BRITISH ARMY.
Every Bottle protected against fraud by a PATENT WIRE ENVELOPE.
J. E. ALBRO, Halifax, Sole Agent for the Maritime Provinces.



MONUMENTS!
IN MARBLE AND
Polished Granite.

VERY LATEST DESIGNS PROCURABLE.
GRIFFIN & KELTIE,
323 BARRINGTON STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.		
Cut Leaf.....	5 1/2 to 6 1/2	0 1/2
Granulated.....	5 1/2 to 6 1/2	0 1/2
Circle A.....	5 1/2 to 6 1/2	0 1/2
White Extra C.....	5 1/2 to 6 1/2	0 1/2
Standard.....	5 1/2 to 6 1/2	0 1/2
Extra Yellow C.....	4 1/2 to 5 1/2	0 1/2
Yellow C.....	4 1/2 to 5 1/2	0 1/2
TEA.		
Congou Common.....	17 to 19	
Fair.....	20 to 22	
Good.....	25 to 27	
Choice.....	31 to 33	
Extra Choice.....	35 to 38	
Oolong Choice.....	37 to 39	
MOLASSES.		
Barbadoes.....	31	
Demerara.....	35 to 38	
Diamond N.....	47	
Porto Rico.....	35	
Cienfuegos.....	none	
Trinidad.....	30	
Antigua.....	30	
Tobacco, Black.....	45 to 47	
Bright.....	47 to 48	
BISCUITS.		
Pilot Bread.....	8.00	
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2	
Soda.....	6 1/2	
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2	
Fancy.....	1 to 15	

BREADSTUFFS

The markets in breadstuffs remain perfectly quiet. They have virtuously gone back to the old price and stagnant condition. Corn steady. Oatmeal is rather higher, worth about \$4.45 by the carload. Smaller lots about \$4.60. In oats advance our quotations to 44c. by the carload and 45c. and 46c. in a jobbing way. Hay is getting scarce and prices firm; demand of course is slacker.

FLOUR.	
Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	5.00 to 6.00
High Grade Patents.....	4.70 to 4.85
Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	3.75 to 4.00
Straight Grade.....	3.75 to 3.85
Good Second.....	3.30 to 3.40
Graham Flour.....	3.75
Oatmeal.....	4.50
Rolled.....	4.60
Kiln Dried Cornmeal.....	2.95
In Bond.....	2.80 to 2.95
Rolled Wheat.....	4.00 to 4.25
Wheat Bran, per ton including bags.....	20.00 to 21.50
Addings.....	21.00 to 21.75
Shorts.....	22.00 to 24.00
Cracked Corn.....	29.50 to 29.00
Ground Oil Cake per ton.....	30.00 to 31.10
Moulins.....	22.00 to 24.00
Split Peas.....	2.00
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.75 to 1.90
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	2.90 to 4.05
Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	44 to 46
P. E. Island Oats.....	44 to 46
Hay.....	13.50 to 14.25

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples per bbl., No. 1.....	2.00 to 3.25
Oranges, Jamaica, bris., New.....	7.00 to 7.50
Valencia Oranges, per case.....	6.50
Lemons, per case.....	3.50 to 4.00
Cocoanuts new per 100.....	5.00
Onions, New Bermuda, per crate.....	2.50
per lb., Canadian.....	3 1/2 to 3 3/4
Dates boxes, new.....	5 to 5 1/2
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	5 1/2 to 6
Figs, Elima, 5 lb boxes per lb., new.....	10 to 11
small boxes.....	9 to 10
Prunes Stewing, boxes.....	8 to 9
Bananas.....	2.00 to 2.50

C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.

FISH.

MACKEREL—		
Extras.....		
No. 1.....		
2 large.....		
3 large, Reamed.....		
3 Reamed.....		
3 large, Plain.....		
3 Plain.....		
HERRING.		
No. 1 C. B. July.....	4 7/8	
1 Fall Split.....	5 7/8	
1 Fall Round.....	3 2/8	
1 Labrador.....	2.25	
1 Georges Bay.....	3.00	
1 Bay of Islands.....	3.75	
ALWIVES, No 1.....		
SALMON.		
No. 1, W. brl.....	16.00	
No. 2, W. brl.....	16.00	
3.....	none	
Small.....		
CODFISH.		
Hard C. B.....	5.00	
Western Shore.....	4.50	
Bank.....	4.50	
Bay.....	3.50	
Newfoundland.....	4.00	
HADDOCK.		
Bank & Western.....	3.75	
HAMS.		
POLLOCK.....	2.50	
HAMS SOUNDS, per lb.....	2.50	
FOR OIL per gal.....	7 1/2	

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	13.00 to 14.00
Am. Plate.....	14.00 to 15.00
Ex. Plate.....	15.00 to 16.00
Pork, Mess, American.....	21.00
American, clear.....	23.00
P. E. I. Mess.....	21.00 to 22.10
P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	19.00 to 20.00
Prime Mess.....	16.00 to 17.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	14 to 15
American.....	12 to 14
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	11
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	24
In Small Tubs.....	22 to 24
Good, in large tubs, new.....	20 to 21
Store Packed & oversalted.....	none
Canadian Township.....	none
Western.....	20 to 21
Cheese, Canadian.....	11 1/2
Antigonish.....	none

SALT.

Fact y Filled.....	\$1.50
Fine Liverpool, bag, from store.....	75
Liverpool, 4 bhd.,.....	1.50
Cadiz.....	1.50
Turks Island.....	1.35
Lisbon.....	1.40
Coarse W. I.....	1.40
Tegan.....	1.40

MISS LIVINGSTON.

BY MARION HARLAND.

(Concluded.)

She said it in a whisper—the whisper was fierce. The vision flung her hands over her face, bowed herself together and swayed in pain.

"If I had not sinned, pardon could not be," she moaned. "Because my guilt was great I pray you to forgive and forget it. For Ren's sake! You loved him once!"

Miss Livingston struggled to rise. "How dare you name him to me?" she gasped. "Forgive! forget! Never, in time or eternity!"

"My dear Sara!"

Cousin Sabrina's hand was on her shoulder. The fire had blazed up anew in the corner, marble pedestal and massed marguerites showed pure in the shine of the alluvial lamp; Miss Livingston's feet were numb, her mouth and tongue were dry.

"You were suffocating in this hot room," the mild spinster went on to say, raising a window. "I never knew you to have a nightmare before."

CHAPTER II.

Easter Sunday was raw and dour. Cousin Sabrina's rheumatism, aroused by the nipping sea-air, prevailed over pious desire to worship once again in a New York sanctuary. Agnes' baby had sneezed twice since his bath and breakfast, and she dare not leave him with a nurse who might not keep account of further sternutations.

Thus it came about that the brother and sister walked to church in company, and sat without other companions in the family pew. Had the well-bred curiosity that mastered every detail of a costume too simple of its elegance to have been made anywhere but in Paris been as observant in the wearer, a light cloud of color that swam over the pale patrician face would not have passed unnoticed as her eyes fell upon the floral decorations of chancel and desk.

Except for an altar of lilies arising from the centre of the parterre, the only flowers in the church were marguerites.

Alert yet serene, happy yet solemn, leaning their cheeks together as if whispering of the day's joyful secret, or looking straight heavenward with wide, innocent eyes, they told the story of the Easter-tide, of the humanity that is to be redeemed.

Neither in her heart nor her voice did Miss Livingston join in the General Confession, or in responsive prayer. The glorious music poured from organ and choir fell upon deaf ears. Mechanically she followed the order of down-sitting and uprising; she saw nothing but the hundreds of grave, expectant eyes that seemed to question hers; a spell like last night's dream bound sense and thought. Above the mimic meadow of daisies she beheld, with slowly filming eyes, the pleading vision that had bent toward her from the haunted corner last night; through the long closed chambers of her heart stole in broken music tones and words to which she had refused to harken yester-even.

"And kiss your arched instep as you sweep along!" throbbed the weird antiphon.

"Oh, the tender humility of the love that was mine beyond peradventure in that dear, distant day!"

"And be gathered by your dear hands."

"I can feel the seeking, clinging touch of the tender brown fingers!"

"And be laid to your sweet mouth as you say. 'How Vida loved me and daisies!'"

"She was not always false—and the temptation! Ah! let the wild unrest of my own sinful heart attest to the might of it!"

"Because my guilt was great, I pray you forgive and forget it."

"O human Saviour! as I hope to be forgiven!"

Miss Livingston's eyelashes were wet as she passed down the aisle on her brother's side, the unbent curves of the mouth added strange gentleness to her countenance. Turning to reply to a casual speech of her escort in the vestibule, she found herself face to face with Rensselaer Morris.

He held out his hand mutely, to meet hers in a close clasp before either spoke.

"I had not heard that you were in America, I doubted my eyes when I saw you in church. When did you get back, and where are you staying or living? With you, I suppose?" looking at Robert Livingston, as one agitated query passed upon another.

Miss Livingston let her brother answer for her. Dizzily she descended the church steps between the two men, and the three had strolled abreast for several blocks before she took part in the conversation.

The Easter collect she had not heard to-day recurred to her now, as she had learned it from her mother's lips and responded to it many times, kneeling at her mother's side.

"We humbly beseech Thee, that, as by Thy special grace preventing us Thou dost put in our minds good desires, so by Thy continual help we may bring the same to good effect."

What better effect could spring from the new desires than strength to cast behind her the deadly pain and sinful weakness that were sapping resolution and hindering speech? With the effort her heart came to her again like as it were the heart of a little child.

The face uplifted to her former lover was clear and sweet, her tone was cordial. "I hope that Vida is well!" she said simply.

He looked surprised and extremely gratified. A moved smile lent charm to his grave features. "Very well, I thank you. It is good in you

to ask after her. Will it be presuming upon that goodness if I request permission to bring her to see you, and before long?"

Time and place were singular for a speech that implied full knowledge of what had separated her and himself. But Ren was used to be as frankly impulsive as she was discreet. Her answer was direct and gently spoken.

"I shall always be glad to see you both."

He smiled again, and brightly, and pushed his advantage with boyish impetuosity she recollected but too well. "May we come this afternoon? I promised to walk with her. I am hers soul and body on Sundays. Not that I rebel against the sweet tyranny, but I foresee that I shall not be allowed to make the call without her. If it will not be an intrusion," bringing up abruptly, struck, perhaps, by something in the kind, serious face he looked upon.

"It could never be that. You will not forget the number? I shall expect you both. Good morning."

They were turning a corner, and she chose to take it for granted that their ways diverged.

The good desires held fast, but the poor human heart was dragging anchor. Involuntarily, as they parted from Morris, she put her hand within her brother's arm. Robert never failed her. His love was stable; his presence was a tonic. Just now she must lay hold of something of her very own. Glancing down affectionately, he noted without verbal comment her lack of color. She smiled back at him.

"It is good and helpful to be with you again, Rob. You are such a satisfactory entity."

He pressed the gloved hand upon his arm more closely. "Thank you! old friends are the best after all, eh? Ren Morris is evidently of the same way of thinking. I am glad we fell in with him. You and he were cronies in the olden days, weren't you?"

"We saw a great deal of one another about the time of your marriage. I missed you, you see," feebly playful.

"He is a noble fellow. I have become rather intimate with him during the last year, belonging as we do to the same club, and being in the same profession. But I haven't seen him look so bright since his wife died as he did at the sight of you." He interrupted himself to keep step with her. Her gait was less even and steady than when they used to take long tramps together. "I don't believe he has made a social call in two years. Or is it three since his wife died? He devotes himself to business and to her four-year-old namesake. She is a pretty, sprightly little thing, the image of her father. You saw how pleased he was when you inquired after her. She is all he has in the world, you see."

His sister had missed the step again. He reflected, in repairing the fault, that unmarried women walked but little with men in foreign lands. Now that he had her at home again they would return to old ways and habits. Agnes would not take his arm in the daytime. She said nobody did it nowadays except fossilized married couples. He liked to feel the light weight upon his sleeve. It warmed his heart and inclined him to confidential chat. At Miss Livingston's door he took a closer look at her.

"Now that the sea tan has gone off, you are whiter than is altogether natural. Take care of yourself. The sun is coming. Suppose I give you a turn in the park this afternoon?"

The color returned in a painful rush. She looked down at the door mat on which she stood.

"I should enjoy it of all things, but since Mr. Morris spoke of bringing his little girl—"

"Of course! How stupidly forgetful I am! Another time, then. No, thank you; I cannot come in. We dine early with the children on Sunday, and Agnes makes a point of punctuality."

Miss Livingston dragged her benumbed feet up to her boudoir, locked the door, and flung herself upon her knees beside the marble shaft with the capital of marguerites, weeping wildly and exclaiming passionately. Always the same words, over and over, until the storm of tears relieved tense nerves and over-weighted heart. "I am glad! glad!! glad!!! that I forgave her before I heard of it!"

THE END.

LISE'S ROMANCE.

"Will you?" asked Lise, my pretty cousin. "Before the evening falls we will both of us go beneath the tall trees down there at the edge of the forest; we will choose a very soft carpet of moss; will you?"

Like a flash I darted into the saloon. Lise had put on her straw hat, engarlanded with bluebells and corn roses; she threw her mantle over her shoulders—my cousin Lise was chilly—and we gained the edge of the forest, where the tall willows opened a very wide and deep alley, their waving branches forming the thick and swaying dome.

"Say, cousin, I would like that we should compose a romance, a highly impassioned romance! Do you follow me perfectly?"

"I follow you, Lise—a highly impassioned romance,"—

"But a romance," added she, with a grave air, "which young girls can read. Do you understand? Lean my parasol against that bush over there. How do people begin when they wish to compose a romance?"

"I believe it is necessary to begin by finding a subject."

"Yes, that's it!" said she, clapping her hands. "A subject—a romance with a subject. Well, let us hunt for one!"

And we both commenced to hunt with thoughtful air and bent heads. The breeze softly whistled its song amid the wood—murmured that rhythm which the poet takes for the harmony of an immense harp which trembles at the approach of evening.

And this same breeze played among the blonde curls of my pretty cousin and caressed her straying locks.
 I thought I should never find the subject of a romance.
 "Well, cousin!"
 "Well, cousin!"
 "I can't find anything!"
 "Neither can I, unless you want to use this one. The subject is worn threadbare, but if we rejuvenate it with all our youth"—
 "Well, what is it?"
 "Why, it's a very simple love story—a young man and a young girl who adore each other—and the obstacles!"
 It was instantly decided upon. Lise took kindly to it, and we commenced to draw our characters.
 "Say, cousin, how would you like to have our hero?"
 "I should like him," said Lise, casting down her eyes, "to be dark, with caressing glances, ambitious—that goes without saying—and poor in order that he may possess more merit."
 "Octave Feuillet's young man?"
 "The very same. And the heroine? Now it's your turn."
 "I should like her a blonde, very slight and slender, a bit of a coquette, with a heart full of tenderness and a sweet little voice which should sound like the music of love whenever she said to the poor young man, 'Good day, cousin.' No, 'Good day, monsieur,' I mean."
 Lise turned very red and said quickly, without lifting her eyes:
 "The obstacles—let us raise the obstacles."
 "You will find them better than I can, Lise, and I leave to you the task of pointing them out."
 "Well, in the first place, the pair are too young, a great deal too young, and their parents, who are a very farsighted people, distrust their passion—that of the young man especially, they say that he can wait."
 "No, Lise, we must find something better than that! His love is serious, very serious, he suffers on account of it, he is exceedingly unhappy. But he is poor and the young girl's parents say to him, 'Work, my lad; make a situation for yourself, then if our daughter still entertains the same feeling for you—that's the way the parents talk—well, young man, we will give her to you!'"
 "That's it," said Lise: "that's it exactly!"
 Then she was silent. She plucked a small flower beside her, looked at it for an instant and then threw it away. Afterward with the tip of her finger she removed a speck of dust from her dress. Readjusting its folds she gazed at the sky and the tall trees, and her reverie seemed to bear her far, very far away.
 "Now, listen closely to me, cousin, the situation is all marked out, and the events are at hand."
 Lise glanced at me.
 "They have two ways to take. There is the Sir Walter Scott solution and the Leon de Tinseau solution. I speak only by way of note of the Zola solution, which was not made for us. First solution—the young man says to the young girl, 'You love me, do you not?' And the young girl answers 'With all my soul.' 'Well,' resumes the young man, 'since your cruel parents refuse to sanction our happiness, let us fly together; this evening at 10 o'clock I will be beneath your window; at the signal agreed upon you will come down without noise!' That's the solution of abduction; does it suit you?"
 "No," said Lise, very positively, "no. They would suffer too much afterward!"
 "Second solution—hopeless, comprehending that his dream will never be realized, the young man departs forever and goes to seek afar off upon some unknown land oblivion and the quieting of his heart!"
 Lise was ghastly pale; she arose.
 "Is not that what should be done?"
 "No," said she.
 And her voice was firm, despite the emotion, which made her lips tremble slightly.
 "He would not be worthy of being loved if he allowed himself to be discouraged, if he abandoned the young girl. He must remain!"
 "He shall remain, Lise, but the romance will be very long."
 "Why? Who says that the parents will not yield if he should make another effort? They are uneasy those parents. They dearly love their daughter—their little flower, as they call her. They see her growing paler day by day, they see her wasting away, and her trouble makes them reflect."
 "So you believe!"
 "Yes, I believe it!" answered Lise, with a smile that was almost gay.
 "Accept my idea and my collaboration will perhaps be useful."
 And as she felt the cold which was penetrating beneath her mantle, we started to walk back to the house.
 Upon the threshold when about quitting me she said:
 "We must finish our romance this evening."
 I promised.
 She had spoken truly. Hand in hand we that evening finished the last page.
 "You composed the first chapter all alone, do you remember?" she asked me.
 And instantly with a kiss, she added:
 "But I have found the denouement."
 That denouement, it is needless to say, was our marriage.

CLEAR HAVANA "CIGARS"

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

Only the Scars Remain.

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc.," writes HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith



Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., "none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old mother urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

For the cure of all diseases originating in impure blood, the best remedy is

AYER'S Sarsaparilla
 Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
 Cures others, will cure you

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 PURE
 POWDERED 100%
LYE
 PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
 Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds of lye.
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Universally acknowledged to be superior in every respect to any other brands in the market. Always reliable as has been fully demonstrated by the millions that are sold annually, and the increasing demand for them, notwithstanding an increased competition of over One Hundred and Twenty-Five Factories. This fact speaks volumes. We are not cheap Cigar manufacturers.

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 Largest and Highest Grade Cigar Manufacturers in Canada.

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By acting on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, removing morbid matter and thoroughly cleansing the entire system. B.B.B. Blood Purifiers promptly remove Headaches of all kinds, no matter how obstinate or severe. Constipation, Dyspepsia and Bad Blood are the usual causes of Headache. B.B.B. removes these and with them also the Headache disappears. Note the following

STRONG EVIDENCE:

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DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT
 With Electro Magnetic SUSPENSORY.
 Latest Patent's Best Improvement!
 All cure without medicine all Weakness resulting from over-exertion of brain, nervous forces, excesses or indigestion, as nervous debility, sleeplessness, languor, rheumatism, kidney, liver and bladder complaints, lame back, lumbago, sciatica, all female complaints, general ill health, etc. This electric Belt contains electrical improvements over all others. Current is instantly felt by wearers or as far as \$3,000.00, and will cure all of the above diseases or more. Thousands have been cured by this marvelous invention after all other remedies failed, and we give hundreds of testimonials in this and every other state.
 Our Powerful Improved ELECTRIC SUSPENSORY, the greatest boon ever offered to our men, FURNISHES ALL belts. Health and Vigorous Strength GUARANTEED in 60 to 90 days. Send for this Pamphlet, mailed, sealed, free.
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 No. 320 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.
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 Arrangements have been made with the Canadian Government whereby all Customs Duties will be prepaid on our goods in New York.

STANFORD
 THE TAILOR,
 Is showing an extra fine line of Goods suitable for the coming season.
 INSPECTION INVITED.



TO ARTISTS.

THE Government of Canada propose erecting in the grounds of the Parliament Buildings, at Ottawa, a bronze Statue, nine feet high (9'), of the late Sir John A. Macdonald.
 Artists are invited to submit models, 2 ft. 3 in. in height, which must be accompanied with proposals for the bronze statue complete.
 A premium of five hundred dollars will be paid the artist whose model and proposal are accepted. \$300.00 will be paid for the model considered next in order of merit, and \$200.00 for the 3rd successful model.
 The models must be delivered to the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, on or before the 1st day of November next, and the premium models will remain the property of the Department. The others will be returned to the artists, if they so express their desire when submitting them.
 Copies of the conditions, &c., may be obtained on application at the office of the High Commissioner of Canada, No. 10 Victoria Chambers, London, S. W., England; Hon Hector Fabre, 10 Rue de Rome, Paris. Direction generale des Beaux Arts, Department of the Interior, Brussels, and to the Secretary of the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Canada.

E. F. E. ROY,
 Secretary

Department of Public Works,
 Ottawa, April 17th, 1893.

Halifax Printing Company,
 161 Hollis Street,

A HALIFAX MIRACLE.

AN INTERESTING STORY OF A LADY WELL KNOWN IN THE CITY.

After Long Suffering She has Fully Regained Her Health—And tells Her Story that others may be benefited—The Testimony of a Leading Druggist.

Camille Flammarion, the great French astronomer, in his new story "Omega; or the Last Days of the World," which is now being published in the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, gives the press of the future a very hard hit. Whether or not the great astronomer may be right in his view of the press of the 24th century, one thing is certain, the world of to-day is more largely indebted to the press for efforts to promote the highest civilization than to any other human agency. Great discoveries in all branches of scientific research are chronicled with a truthfulness that enables the multitudes to enjoy to the greatest extent the benefits accruing therefrom. The newspapers of our land have for many months past contained accounts of marvellous cures effected through the agency of that marvellous medicine known to the world as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. A large number of these stories have been published in the columns of THE CRITIC, and have no doubt been read by the majority of our readers with full assurance of the truthfulness thereof, and yet we imagine there have been a few who have doubted, and who have not been so much interested in the experiences of people miles away from Nova Scotia as in those of their own province. Now, however, THE CRITIC can give an account of a perfect cure, the facts of which we can guarantee as being true in every particular.

One day some time ago some members of THE CRITIC's staff were discussing in the editorial sanctum the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, of which so much is heard nowadays, when one of the company said, "By the way, did you ever hear of a cure approaching the miraculous being effected by Pink Pills in Halifax?" "No," confessed the others, "we never did. Of course there have been many cases in which the medicine has undoubtedly been very beneficial, but hardly miraculous." "Well," said the first speaker, "you know Robert Ainslie of this city, do you not? His wife was one of the sickest women in Halifax at one time, and is now hale and hearty and gives all the credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." Keeping this conversation in mind one of our reporters, having a little leisure time one afternoon last week, called upon Mrs. Robert Ainslie at her home, 26 Blowers St., and after making known his errand was invited into the comfortable sitting room and was cordially welcomed by Mrs. Ainslie, who said she was only too happy to make known to others the wonderful properties of the medicine which had done her so much good.

"How long were you ill, Mrs. Ainslie?" asked the reporter.

"I was taken with a severe attack of pneumonia some two years ago," said the lady, "which lasted about three months, and left me a wreck of my former self. Just seventeen weeks from the time I was first prostrated until I could put my foot on the floor, and even after I was able to walk

about I was but a shadow of the woman I had been." "Death of the nerves," was the name the doctors gave the disease from which I was then suffering, and indeed it seemed at one time that I would not be long in this world. Pale, thin, weak and emaciated, I was but an object of pity to all who saw me, and a source of anxiety to my family and friends. While in this condition I travelled throughout the province, hoping thereby to regain my health. I visited the Spa Springs at Middleton, drank the mineral water, and took the baths, but all to no effect. Finally I was advised by a friend, who herself had been greatly benefited by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, to try this wonderful remedy. Although I confess I had little faith in this or any other medicine, I purchased a box of the justly celebrated Pink Pills, and began taking them according to directions, and took box after box until I had taken eight, when I found I was becoming fat, and as I was then in excellent health I took no more, and have since then been well and strong."

Mrs. Ainslie's story, although given in her own words, conveys but a faint idea of the faith she has in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, to which she feels she owes her present excellent health. Mrs. Ainslie informed the Critic's representative that she had recommended Pink Pills to twenty-five or thirty of her friends throughout the province, (in which she has an extensive acquaintance) and in some cases had purchased several boxes of the pills in Halifax for people living in country places.

"I understand, Mrs. Ainslie, that you yourself manufacture a medicine which is highly spoken of?"

"Yes" said the lady, I do, "my dyspepsia curatorial is well known in Nova Scotia, and even further away." This struck us as a case in which "physician heal thyself" might have been applied, and it but goes to prove that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have a power to strike to the root of disease that other medicines, be they ever so good in their place, have not. After thanking Mrs. Ainslie for her kindness in giving us the above hearty recommendation of the medicine, we proceeded to interview Mr. Hamilton, of Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co., druggists of this city, from whom Mrs. Ainslie had purchased the Pink Pills. This course was taken, not that we in the least doubted the statements made by Mrs. Ainslie, but simply to satisfy any sceptical ones among the readers of THE CRITIC, who not being acquainted with the lady, might feel that they would like assurance made doubly sure. Mr. Hamilton said he remembered Mrs. Ainslie when she purchased the first box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She was then much debilitated and had been very ill. He also remembered her coming to him when she had taken a half dozen boxes, and testifying both by her words and appearance to the good they had accomplished in her case. Mr. Hamilton stated that there was more of Dr. Williams' famous Pink Pills sold by his firm than any other medicine, and that they were very frequently hearing from their customers of the wonderful beneficial results of the treatment.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., a firm of unquestioned reliability. Pink Pills

are not looked upon as a patent medicine but rather as a prescription. An analysis of their properties show that these pills are an unfailing specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood, or from an impairment of the nervous system, such as loss of appetite, depression of spirits, anemia, chlorosis or green sickness, general muscular weakness, dizziness, loss of memory, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, sciatica, rheumatism, St. Vitus' dance, the after effects of la grippe, all diseases depending upon a vitiated condition of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, correcting irregularities, suppressions, and all forms of female weakness, building anew the blood and restoring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature. These pills are not a purgative medicine. They contain only life-giving properties, and nothing that could injure the most delicate system. They act directly on the blood, supplying its life giving qualities, by assisting it to absorb oxygen, that great supporter of all organic life. In this way, the blood becoming 'built up,' and being sup-

plied with its lacking constituents, becomes rich and red, nourishes the various organs, stimulating them to activity in the performance of their functions and thus eliminates diseases from the system.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, (printed in red ink). Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. The public are also cautioned against all other so-called blood-builders and nerve tonics, put up in similar form intended to deceive. They are all imitations, whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

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

MINING.

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

MINING OUTLOOK.

Mining news continues to come in slowly, and this week there is little to report in regard to gold mining. A large amount of development work is being done in all districts, and this in time will result in increased gold returns. Mr. Alfred Woodhouse, F. G. S., Managing Director of the Symen-Kaye Syndicate and Director of The Nova Scotia Gold Mines, Ltd., is now in London on mining business, and his visit may result in the introduction of more English capital. In fact we have private advices from London stating that much attention is now being given to Nova Scotia gold mines, and the results of the present operations at Montagu are being anxiously watched. If they are successful large sums are almost certain to be invested here, but if they fail it will be some time before more English money is put in our gold mines. The prospects of success at Montagu are good, and so there is every reason to believe that gold mining before the close of the season will be given an impetus from the other side of the Atlantic. From the United States there is likely to be a large introduction of capital if the present money stringency is safely passed, and as it is two recently organized companies, the Rhode Island and Columbia, are now operating at Oldham.

In Ontario and Quebec there is an evident desire to invest here, so that the prospects of increased business in gold mines are decidedly good.

Coal mining has been given a great impetus by the large purchases of the Dominion Coal Company and the promised very great increase in the present coal output. In addition there has been the purchase of the Inverness areas by Mr. William Penn Hussey, and the incorporation of several powerful companies to work the areas at Port Hood and elsewhere in Cape Breton. In Pictou County the recent important discovery in the Scott Pit at Westville of excellent coal will give additional life to that colliery, and the Intercolonial company has had the value of its shares greatly increased. It may be safely said that the coal mining outlook never before has been as bright as at present. Iron is in apparently as good a position, and there is every reason to believe that some millions of dollars will be invested in purchasing and developing our iron deposits during the year. Lead, copper, antimony and manganese properties are being enquired for, and there is every indication that the great mineral resources of this Province have at last attracted the attention of miners and capitalists of the right stamp.

CARIBOU.—There is nothing particularly new to report from this district this week. The development work on the Truro Gold Mining Company's property is progressing, and on the Queen's Birthday a pleasant party of the members of the company residing at Truro with invited friends visited the mine and had some fine sport trouting in the lakes in the vicinity. The following article from the Toronto *Mail* speaks for itself, and proves that our gold mines are attracting the attention of Torontonians. "Some magnificent specimens of gold quartz from the Truro Gold Mine, of Nova Scotia, destined for the World's Fair at Chicago, are now on exhibition in the

window of Mr. John Wilson's store, 124 Yonge street. Mr. Wilson has just returned from the Maritime Provinces, where, in company with Mr. W. H. Cooper, he has been spending the last two weeks in a thorough inspection of the mine above referred to. His knowledge of gold mining has been obtained from an experience in the gold mines of Australia and New Zealand extending over twenty four years, and the high opinion he has expressed concerning the Truro ore and the methods of treating it must be taken to be that of one who knows whereof he speaks. The exhibit now here consists of seven pieces of quartz, weighing twenty-one pounds. These contain 40½ ozs of gold, the finest, experts have stated, ever placed on view anywhere. A glance at the specimens reveals pure, rich masses of the precious metal jutting from the baser material in abundance. The ore yields \$75,000 per ton. The seven specimens now en route to Chicago are being sent there by the Nova Scotia Government, \$800 bonds having been entered into for the safe return of the exhibit after it has served its purpose in the West. During his visit to Nova Scotia Mr. Wilson called at the Department of Mines, and obtained from Hon. Charles E. Church, Commissioner of Public Works and Mines, an official statement showing the output of this mine since June last to have been 257 tons of quartz, yielding 1,496 ounces of pure gold. The cost of producing this was only \$7,000, which leaves a profit to the company of over \$20,000. Mr. Wilson speaks in terms of the highest admiration of the efficiency of the plant, and says that so perfectly does the machinery in use at the Truro mine separate the gold from the useless material that the pickings are absolutely nothing. The manager, too, is thoroughly competent to discharge the duties connected with his position. 'In short,' said Mr. Wilson, 'I found everything of a first-class kind—the mine, the plant, and the people who are managing the operations. I have never seen better specimens of quartz than those in the window.' The exhibit will soon start again upon its journey."

The following are the official gold returns so far received at the mines office for the month of April:—

District.	Mill.	Tons qtz. crushed.	Ozs. Gold.
Stormont.....	Antigonish Co.....	280	151½
"	Richardson G. M. Co.....	390	189½
Oldham	Columbia Co.....	165	40
Lake Catcha	Oxford.....	253	79½
Whiteburn	Queens County	91	111½
Tangier	Mooseland G. M. Co.....	140	45½
*Caribou & Moose River.	D. Touquoy.....	440	78½
Montagu—Mch	N. S. Gold Mines	150	158

*Qtz. and slats.

Quicker than anything else on earth, Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will reduce inflammation.

AN ELECTRIC MINING PLANT AT BODIE, CAL.*

From the Engineering and Mining Journal.

The Standard Consolidated Mining Company has recently completed arrangements for a water-power and electric transmission plant to run its mill at Bodie, Cal., where it was believed that an important saving could be realized in this way. As wood costs about \$10 per cord at the mill, and the fuel bills frequently exceeded \$2,000 monthly, there was certainly an opportunity for improvement.

An excellent water-power was found at Green Creek, a mountain stream on the north slope of Castle Peak in the Sierra Nevada, forming one of the chief sources of the East Walker River, and arrangements were made for a perpetual right to its use for power purposes, under very favorable conditions. This stream carries 500 miner's inches of water at its lowest stage, and runs six or eight times that amount at the time of melting snows. An old ditch was cleared out and practically rebuilt for a length of nearly one mile, and a site selected for a power-house at 355 ft. vertically below the lower end of the ditch. The work of clearing the ditch, building dam, head-gate, waste weirs, flume and penstock, the power-house, and of laying and anchoring the pipe, was pushed during the months of August, September and October, and in November the water wheels were put in place, so that by December the water power plant was completed and ready to run. A pole-line was constructed following a straight line 12½ miles in length over the mountains from the mill to the power-house, the copper wire was strung thereon, and 14 miles of telephone line was built between the Bodie office and the power-house, but at a distance from the power line in order to avoid induction and consequent bad service of the telephones. The motor foundations were also put in at the mill, and a motor room 26 by 18 ft. built, while the necessary counter-shafting and pulleys for making the connection between the motor and battery shaft were made ready to be put in place.

Lumber and other material from the old Bulwer-Standard mill was used in construction at Green Creek, thereby greatly reducing the cost. The power-house, 30 by 40 ft. in size, was the former salthouse, and the penstock, or pressure tank, was one of the water tanks at that mill, while the steel receiver at the lower end of the pipe was made at the mine from an unused steam-drum. The ditch is 4,558 ft. long and is connected with the penstock by a short piece of flume fitted with the usual screen, sand-box, waste-weir and flushing-off gate. The pipe leads into a steel receiver, 40 in. in diameter by 9 ft. 8 in. long, from which four taper pipes lead the water under pressure of 350 ft. vertical head on to as many 21-in. Pelton water wheels, each pipe being fitted with two nozzles, and each wheel capable of developing 62½ H. P. The wheels run at 865 revolutions, and wheel shaft will be connected by a patent insulating coupling to the armature shaft of

a Westinghouse 120-kilowatt alternating dynamo, generating current at 3,530 volts. A Doolittle governor is attached to the wheels, and a No. 2 Pelton motor has also been put in to run the exciter required for generating the initial current in the fields of the large machine.

The poles of the line are of round tamarack timber 21 ft. long, 5 in. in diameter at the top, 25-ft. poles being used through the town and where the ground required it. They are spaced 100 ft. apart, and fitted each with a 4 in. by 6-in. by 4 ft. cross-arm, boxed into the top of the pole, and fastened with one bolt and one lag screw. The wire is of No. 1 B & S. gauge soft drawn bare copper, and is attached to standard double petticoat, deep grooved glass insulators carried on Klein 7 in. by 8 in. iron pins. The wire used is of large section, but the distance of transmission is just at that midway point where the cost of converters about equals the difference in cost between a No. 1 and a No. 6 wire; hence it was considered better to use a higher potential and large wire and avoid the complicated and often troublesome converter. The loss of potential on the line is estimated at 15 per cent. and the current delivered to the motor will therefore be of 3,000 volts tension. The motor is of 120 H. P., and will be brought up to speed by a small motor of 3 to 4 H. P., which is built on the same bed-plate with the larger, and thrown out of circuit as soon as the latter is running at the proper speed, or in synchronism with generator at the power-house. Two transformers, ratio 30 to 1, of a capacity of 100 incandescent lights each, will be used for lighting the mill and offices at Bodie.

The cost of this plant is given as follows: Water-power, including ditch, pipe, water-wheels, etc., \$8,915; wire line, 12.46 miles, \$10,474. or \$840.63 per mile; motor-room, countershafts and pulleys at mill, \$1,791; telephone line, 14 miles, \$1,099, or \$78.52 per mile; sundry expenses, \$305; total, \$22,584. This does not include the dynamos and motors, which had not been put in at date of the report. The cost of the work was somewhat reduced by the use of material from the old mill, as stated.

*Abstract from Report of the Standard Consolidated Mining Company.

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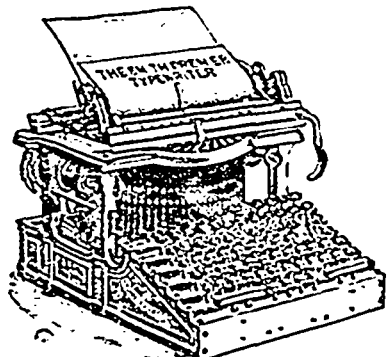
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MINING.

MODIFICATION OF WORKING COAL LATELY INTRODUCED IN NOVA SCOTIA.
 [Being a series of papers contributed to the Transactions of the Mining Society of Nova Scotia.]
 From the Canadian Mining Review.
 [2] **ACADIA COLLIERY, PIOTOU COUNTY.**
 By Mr. James Maxwell, Manager of the Acadia Pit, Acadia Coal Company, Westville, N. S.

The seam dips at an angle of 27° to 30°, and until the workings reached a vertical depth of 1,200 feet, the method of working was by driving back balances to the full rise 400 feet, and then working the pillars on a nearly straight face to the full rise back to the balance.

Where greater depths were attained the method that had answered so well heretofore failed, and it mattered not how narrow the primary openings were made, the pressure soon wrecked them. A change of system became inevitable. As narrow places could not be kept open by timber, even where placed skin per skin, it was determined to try an opposite course and make the working places wide. So far so successfully, and the method adopted is to drive headings 26 feet wide to the full rise or pitch of the seam, carrying up on the intake side 2 feet from the cone a pack wall with timber 6 feet wide, a space 6 feet wide is then left for a travelling way and for working a counterbalance that takes up timber. Then follows up the centre of the heading a chock pack 5 feet wide separating the travelling way from the coal chute, which is made 6 feet wide. Another similar pack 5 feet wide, forms the other side of the coal chute, and being placed 2 feet from the coal makes a return airway when the heading is being driven up.

At right angles off the chute, walls are started every 12 yards, and a pack 5 feet wide is carried on the low side 2 feet from the wall; then a space 7 feet wide serves for the track on which the tubs run to and from the working face. A continuous chocking 5 feet thick on the high side of the road leaves an open space about 17 feet wide to fall in, which it does on every advance of 5 or 6 yards. These falls return the pressure on the roads which stand fairly well for a distance of 200 feet, the length between the headings.

The thickness of coal worked in these walls is 6½ or 7 feet. In the roadways other 2 feet of bottom are taken up and the material stowed in the packs. The height of 9 feet thus obtained is generally sufficient to allow for the settlement due to the pressure. The chocks on the low side of the roadways are placed about 3 feet apart to leave space for stowage. The chocks on the high side are placed close together to prevent the gob from falling on the roadway.

The face is not in a straight line, but worked in steps the better to prevent it being closed, which it is apt to do when the falls take place.

The shales forming the roof are very soft, and require cross timbers every 4 feet resting on the chocks.

The chock wood is taken up in schooners, long narrow bores running in a 16 inch track with a passing place in the middle of the travelling ways. The schooner at the top of the heading on being loaded with coal acts as a counterbalance to take up the one below loaded with a less weight of chock wood. The coal from the faces is dumped into the chute down which it slides on iron sheets to the level below, where it is loaded with boxes carrying a ton each.

It is interesting to note that while bords 9 ft. x 7 ft. within a few weeks of being driven were reduced in size by the pressure, both on the tops and sides to such an extent that a box 4 feet square could no longer pass, places driven wide and but little higher to allow for the settlement of the strata have required but little attention to keep them open.

[3] **JOGGINS MINES, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, N. S.**

By Mr. James Baird, Maccan, N. S.

The seam of coal at present worked at the Joggins Colliery lies at an angle of 17 degs. with the horizon and is opened out by a slope driven in the seam direct to the dip, a distance of 1,900 feet or 2,300 feet to the face of our present sinkings and the vertical cover at this point is about 670 feet. The seam is from 6 to 9 feet in thickness and of the following section in ascending order :-

Berch coal	2 feet
Fireclay	1 to 3 "
Fall coal.....	3 to 4 "

There is a good hard roof, the sandstone in some places being in contact with the coal.

Up to September, 1890, this seam was worked by bord and pillar, but on taking charge of the mine at that date I altered the system to longwall pure and simple as it is termed. The fireclay band being of too soft a nature to build walls with, I was obliged to adopt wooden butts 8 ft. by 4 ft. and for this purpose I used mostly any size or kind of timber I could get. I found the best plan to keep our roads and faces safe was to place the butts lengthwise to the roads and not farther apart than 4 feet. I had a good chance to try the different methods of keeping roads and face of work. The cross-roads or half angle across the dip I consider a good plan. They are rather steep for horses but work well by self-acting inclines. We drive these places 360 feet which I am of opinion is a good length for roads straight uphill or half across and with seven or eight working faces of 50 ft. to each set of men, makes good work. The straighter the face is kept the better; no jogs nor corners to take extra weight.

When the seam is eight feet or over in height we can run our tubs with very little brushing. I might mention one point in longwall working is to have the right plant, viz. :—narrow gauge and low tube, put in at first; it is much easier to make plant for the mine, than to make the mine for the plant. The roof sometimes bends quite gradually; at points, it breaks heavily. We have been very fortunate in the way of break, never having had a butt thrust out of its place and the roads have always kept good under the most severe strain.

The system of ventilation is simple, most of the air travelling along the different faces of work.

I also give a sketch of faults met with on our 1900 feet level going east, which we have put through successfully with our longwall work and I have yet to learn where the extra cost comes in compared with putting through faults when working bord and pillar.

Some writers claim that longwall pure and simple, can be worked only in thin seams lying flat or at an easy angle, with a good hard roof, free from faults, etc., while others say that any seam lying at any angle and with any kind of roof can be worked by that method. I fancy that the first miner of coal was a longwall worker, and that the first break of the roof made him alter his system, and there have been a good many men follow him in that way. In longwall the great difficulty is to keep the face of work secure in order that men may mine and load their coal easily and in safety. The first break of the roof is looked forward to with interest as it is always a test of the butts or buildings put in to maintain the roadways, or as some claim, whether the roof is too hard or too soft for longwall work.

I may draw your attention to the fact that our present lift is being sunk on the longwall system. You will notice that we are taking all the coal out, not even leaving slope pillars, but building butts of timber on both sides, and I consider it will be, when finished, and the measures once settled down, the best part of our slope.

Generally, every few years slopes have to be retimbered, and especially where the pillars have not been left large enough, great expense is entailed in maintaining them in order, but in this case by longwall, once timbered forever timbered. Certainly I lay myself open to criticism in this assertion, but I hope to be able to defend my action.

As we must all learn by experience, and if that experience does not cost the companies we work for anything, but saves them money, then we, as managers, should be safe in experimenting.

In conclusion, I can safely say that the adoption of longwall at the Joggins has been a benefit to all concerned; the miner gets more coal with less labor. A greater quantity of timber is consumed, but the additional cost is more than offset by other advantages.

No explosive is used by the miner in getting the coal and only a very small quantity in brushing the main roads.

1892, "THE CREAM OF THE HAVANA CROP."

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THE JOYOUS RESULT OF TAKING TIMELY ADVICE.

The Story of Mr. Wm. Prendergast's Suffering and Restoration—Given up by Doctors and believed to be dying, he finally recovers Perfect Health.

From the Comber Herald.

Mr. Wm. Prendergast, of the township of Rochester, a former resident of this village, is known to almost all in this section, and is warmly esteemed by all his acquaintances. It is well known that Mr. Prendergast went through a terrible siege of suffering, and that few of his friends had any hope of his recovery. Mr. Prendergast's trouble was chronic enteritis, (intestinal inflammation,) and what he suffered at times can scarcely be described. Hundreds of dollars were spent in medical treatment, but without avail. Sedatives, stimulants, tonics and external applications, etc., were successively tried with little or no result. Brief temporary relief might ensue; it was always very brief when the dread tormenter returned to smite him with fresh agony. In this condition Mr. Prendergast continued until last summer, when the physician frankly told him that his case was incurable. The news came as a terrible shock to his wife and children. Long before this, after a manful struggle, he had been forced to give up work on his farm, but there had

always been hopes of his recovery to buoy up his family and friends. But the statement that his case was considered incurable was like a stroke of impending doom, and his friends constantly dreaded to hear that he was no more.

Such was the condition of affairs at the close of last summer and a little later it was understood that Mr. Prendergast was getting better, and on the way to recovery. Lately one of his friends while in the Herald sanctum remarked, "Prendergast is on his feet again and as sound as a bell." Inquiry naturally followed as to what had produced this remarkable result, and we were informed that his recovery was solely due to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The Herald had published the particulars of many remarkable cures by the use of this remedy, and while not by any means sceptical, felt a strong desire to verify a case in our locality, and accordingly drove to Mr. Prendergast's. On reaching the house it was ascertained that Mr. Prendergast was some distance away in the field mending a fence. Thither the scribe wended his way, meeting with cordial welcome and an invitation to come back to the house to dinner. After dinner we urged him to tell about the remarkable change that had taken place in his condition. At first he was inclined to put us off, saying that he hated to think of the old days of agony and misery. How ever at last he told us all he had un-

dergone, his story bearing out what has been said concerning his condition.

After the doctors had given him up, his wife, hoping against hope, had urged him to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He scouted the idea at first, saying that these things were all humbugs. At last, more to please his wife than anything else, he sent to Comber for some of the Pink Pills. He had not taken them many days when he found they were giving him relief. The pain lessened, his appetite began to return, so did hope and confidence. He procured another supply and found himself growing daily stronger. He felt that he could walk through the fields without the fear of being stricken down by a sudden pain. Later he resumed work on his farm and found to his amazement that he could do a hard day's work without fatigue. In a word that he had completely recovered. He had taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at the outset without hope of benefit, and merely to please his wife; now he finds them a life boat and an ark of safety.

The Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., a firm of unquestioned reliability. Pink Pills are not locked upon as a patent medicine, but rather a prescription. An analysis of their properties shows that they contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, and the tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases depending upon vital humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. As a remedy for building anew the blood, enabling the system to successfully resist diseases, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills stands far in advance of any other remedy known to medical science. Pink Pills are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, giving a rosy, healthy glow to pale or sallow complexions. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, (printed in red ink). Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. The public are also cautioned against all other so-called blood-builders and nerve tonics, put up in similar form intended to deceive. They are all imitations, whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

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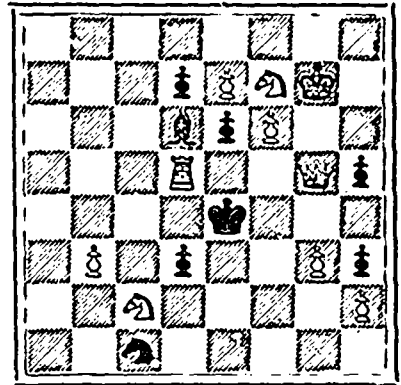
paratively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

CHESS.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 169.
B—B2 etc.
Solved by R. F. P. and B. M. R.

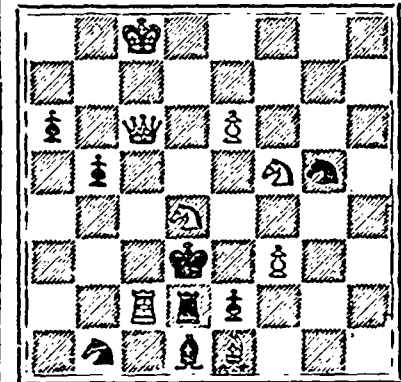
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 170.
R—Q.6
Solved by R. F. P. and B. M. R.

PROBLEM 173.
Black 8 pieces.



White 10 pieces.
White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM 174.
Black 8 pieces.



White 8 pieces.
White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME 167.
SCOTCH GAMBIT.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-----------|----------|
| 1 P—K4 | P—B4 |
| 2 Kk—B3 | Qk—B3 |
| 3 P—Q4 | P x I' |
| 4 Kt x P | B—B4 |
| 5 B—K3 | Q—B3 |
| 6 P—B3 | Kk—K2 |
| 7 Q—Q2 | P—Q4 |
| 8 P x P | Kk x P |
| 9 Kt—Kt5 | B x B |
| 10 P x B | B—K3 |
| 11 P—B4 | Cas. QR! |
| 12 P x Kt | R x P |
| 13 Q—K2 | R x Kt! |
| 14 Q x R | Q—R5ch |
| 15 K—Q.6 | R—Qsqch |
| 16 Kt—Q2 | R—Q4 |
| 17 P—Kk3 | Q—K5 |
| 18 B—B4 | Q x Rch |
| 19 K—B2 | Q x R |
| 20 B x R | B x B |
- Resigns.

COMMENTS.

R. F. P. BEDFORD.—You have solved problem 167 as it stands, but the position is not correct. Either the black knight or the pawn on B2 is misplaced, but I am not quite sure which. The chess column goes to press early, which will account for any delay in replying. R x R will not solve 168 if black plays B x R (ch). Glad you like the end-

games. Try your hand at the "comments."

C. W. L.—See first part of answer to R. F. P. in regard to problem 167. Your solution however differs from R. F. P.'s. Kt—K7 will not do for 168 if black plays R x Kt.

This is one of the most brilliant examples of the great Lloyd's work. The sacrifice of the queen to prepare a safe retreat for the white king is a beautiful idea well carried out.

White—K at QKt5; Q at QR7; R's at QK4 and KB5; B's at K4 and KKt5; Kt's at Q2 and KR8; P's at QB5, QB7, K2

Black—K at K4; Q at K5; R's at KKt6 and KR7; B's at QB5 and QKt7; Kt's at KKt5 and KR4; P's at Q2, K2, K3, K6, KKt3;

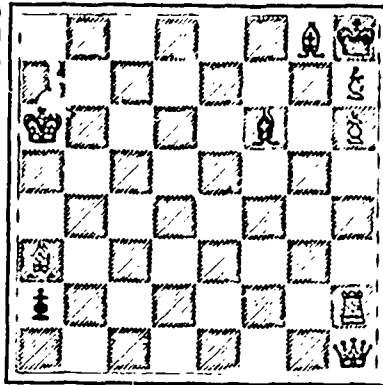
White to play and mate in four moves.

END GAME.

The game-ending given a fortnight ago with its solution appears below.

White must get rid of the black bishop at any cost.

Black 3 pieces.



White 7 pieces.

- 1 Q—QR5
- 2 R—QKt2
- 3 B x B (mate).
- 1 B x Q
- 2 B x R

Solved by B. M. R.

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

CITY CHIMES.

TROTTERING MATCHES AT THE RIDING GROUNDS.—The Halifax Driving Club are to be congratulated on the perfect success of their third annual meeting at the Riding Grounds on the Queen's Birthday. Thousands of spectators filled the grand and public stands, crowded the carriages and waggons that lined the course and were posted at every point of vantage. The programme of six events was carried out in its entirety, and the first introduction of the dash system added a new and exciting feature to the sport. St. Patrick's band discoursed a long programme of stirring music in their usual excellent style, livening up the waits between events, which were very short, and delighting the very large crowd in attendance. Amongst the horses were many old favorites, but a new comer, Topsy's Baby, a beautiful bay mare, by Allie Clay, owned by Jas. W. Currie of Bedford, astonished every one by her superb trotting and by the ease with which the little mite (she is small but perfect in form) carried off the three-minute match from her big competitors. She gives every indication of becoming, the coming trotter of the Maritime Provinces and may yet take rank with the best on the continent. Promptly at two o'clock the horses were called out for the first race—the three-minute class—in which there were five entries—all the horses appearing. The first heat was easily won by Topsy's Baby in 2.53½. Chieftain, b. g., owned by Thomas Rockett, coming in second with Millionaire third and Katie Connor fourth, Mariner being distanced. In the second heat Topsy's Baby won again in 2.48½ with Chieftain second and Katie Connor third. This gave first money to Topsy's Baby, second to Chieftain, and third was divided between Katie Connor and Millionaire. The match was for a purse of \$100. The 2.25 class for pacers, one and a half mile dash, for a purse of \$50, was won by Sam Slick in 4.25. There were three entries in this race, Tom and Pilot; Boy breaking badly, and an amusing feature was the breaking of Sam Slick, who had the race in hand just before he passed the wire thus coming in on a gallop. As the other horses had all broken very badly, he was given the match however, Tam coming in second and Pilot Boy third. The free-for-all class—trotters, mile heats, 2 in 3, for a purse of \$150, was prettily won by Stranger, driven by that veteran jockey Al Slipp, in two straight heats—time, 2.41—2.37½. He was closely pressed in both heats by Gadstone, owned and driven by Frank Hill, but several unfortunate breaks lost him the match. The 1½ mile dash, 2.40 class, trotters and pacers, was taken by Claude P. blk. g. owner S. Caldwell, driven by Frank Hill, time, 4 minutes. Hill was fined five dollars for persisting in having his horse sponged after every false start, and C. P. R., owned and driven by R. Megeney, came in second, after a plucky effort to regain ground lost by a bad break. His driver was also 50 pounds over weight. The 2.45 class, trotters and pacers, 1½ mile dash, for a purse of \$50, was taken by Barbara's Pride, b. m., owned by G. C. Hartlen and driven by Slipp—time, 4.04½, Claude P. was a good second. In the 2.50 class of trotters and pacers, 1½ mile dash, purse \$50, there were six starters. It was a close and exciting contest at first between four of the horses, but finally settled down to a test of endurance between Barbara's Pride and Topsy's Baby. An unfortunate break or two by the latter gave the dash to Barbara's Pride in 4.04 with the little mare close at her heels. This closed a perfect afternoon's sport, and the crowd dispersed for home all expressing satisfaction with the fair manner in which the judges had performed their duties. The judges were John Mullane, A. Lamphier and Frank Power, John Mullane acting as starter. On a telegram from St. John Earl was not allowed to start in the free-for-all class.

THE LYCEUM.—The Boston Comedy Company has drawn good audiences at the Lyceum this week, and the plays put on have apparently given every satisfaction to the patrons of this place of amusement. Mr. Webber seems to have endless resources as far as new plays are concerned and changes his programme nightly. "Arrah-Na-Pogue" was given at the matinee on Wednesday and "The Relief of Lucknow" in the evening, both of which were well performed to crowded houses.

WELL WORTH THINKING OF.—A suggestion that some kind of a reception should be given to the fleet while it is stationed at Halifax has been approved of by two of the city daily papers. There is little doubt that such a reception intelligently planned, would pay, at least indirectly. As the British squadron has been lately receiving so much popular attention in the United States, representatives of some, if not all, the great New York and Boston dailies would undoubtedly be detailed to attend the ceremony, if they were invited in a proper way; and our charming climate, scenery, and summer pastimes, as well as our resources, would be incidentally advertised to an extent that would repay the cost tenfold. Besides Halifax is the summer headquarters of the fleet which has just proved of such drawing interest to our neighbors, and this special attraction of ours would be made more widely known all over the continent. But independently of its promising business aspect, some act of hospitality to the officers and men of the fleet would be both graceful and fitting. By their display of British naval efficiency and good discipline, of British hospitality and pluck, they have deeply impressed our neighbors and smoothed the way for better political relations and trade arrangements. In doing so, they have rendered a service to the Empire and Canada, which we, who bear none of the general expenses of the navy or the special expenses of the naval review, should be disposed to recognize in a generous spirit. Any representative citizen who may take the initiative in promoting a fit entertainment for the fleet will be acting in the interests of the city, as well as performing an imperial function.

A SUCCESSFUL AFFAIR.—The success of the Dolls' Carnival and bazaar at the School for the Blind, held on Wednesday and yesterday, exceeded the highest expectations of the promoters thereof, although their expectations were most sanguine. From ten o'clock on the morning of the 24th until ten at night, the rooms and halls of the lower floor at the School were filled with people young and old, and the fair maidens, who, arrayed in most fetching costumes, waited upon the visitors, had a busy day. Upon entering the assembly hall a gay scene met one's eye. Turning to the left the first attraction was the carnival of 100 dolls. These were viewed with much interest by the children, who found many of the characters of their favorite fairy tales and nursery rhymes represented. In the centre of the hall a thriving trade was done in candies, liquid refreshments, etc., while at each side long tables filled with fancy work and toys and beautifully dressed dolls proved very tempting to the young folks, and I fear depleted the pockets of many of the grown-ups. The platform was taken up with a jewelry booth, a bran tub, wheel of fortune, the old lady who lived in the shoe, who disposed of her numerous children whenever opportunity offered, and a little "Robin Hood" selling bows and arrows. It must have been a man or woman utterly devoid of heart who could fail to enter into the enjoyment of the children as they freely expressed their genuine delight at the many novel and pretty things they found at every turn. After having seen all the attractions in the assembly hall the crowd stops to hear to what the hall boys are calling: "This way to the local doll show, 5 cents," "Performing toys this way, 5 cents." Let us go to the first room and see what we can see, said my friend, and to the local show we went. Here were the treasured babies of the little mothers who had kindly loaned them for the occasion. Big dolls, little dolls of every station in life, the stately bride, dressed in silks and laces, the pretty infants, ladies and gentleman from Japan, etc., etc. A large wax doll lying in a box was one of the features of this room, it being a relic of a by-gone generation. The young lady in charge assured us that it was 70 years since it was purchased in Paris. But perhaps the best exhibit in the room was a pair of twin babies, who sat in a cot playing contentedly with their toys. These "real live dolls" were loaned by the Infants' Home and were much admired. "Tommy," a tiny darky boy, also excited the interest of the people. One of the young girls of the school exhibited a large collection of the work done by the blind girls and made several sales. By the sale of these articles the girls make all their pocket money, and are thus given the satisfaction of being in that respect independent. Two little girls who are deprived of sight were making the pretty bead work, much to the pleasure of the children, who enjoyed watching the nimble fingers. And now to the performing toys, stopping on the way to patronize the peanut stall and the fruit booth. A cow and calf, making very natural sounds as they turn their heads, a beautiful lady doll that cries, says papa, mama, kicks its chubby feet and performs other baby like antics, a walking doll, and an orchestra of monkeys dispensing sweet music when turned by a crank (the young man who manipulated the handle will not take this to himself I trust). These with the judge delivering a lengthy address to an invisible jury, and a host of brownies make up this interesting side show. And now with a visit to the refreshment room, where ice cream, salads, delicious tea and coffee and innumerable dainties are dispensed by a bevy of maidens, we are through our tour of inspection, and feel well pleased. The ladies of Halifax have taken hold of this entertainment with their characteristic energy, and have met with gratifying success. To the lady with whom the affair originated, and who has formulated and put into practical shape her plans, much credit is due, and since her object is attained, the raising of a goodly sum of money for the Home Teaching Fund of the School for the Blind she will feel well repaid for her trouble. The Home Teaching Fund deserves the hearty assistance of all who have it in their power to render such in any form, and it is hoped that in the various other places throughout this province, New Brunswick and P. E. Island, in which the carnival is to be shown in connection with local entertainments, success corresponding to that of the Halifax fair will be met with. The carnival is one of the attractions at a bazaar and tea in Dartmouth to-day.

CHRS.

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